

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PUBLISHERS' NOTE TO THE EDITION OF 1899.

SINCE The Century Dictionary was completed, in 1891, several editions have been issued, each of which has embodied the results of a careful revision of the text. Defects which have been detected have been remedied, statistical matter has been brought down to date, and important new words have been inserted; though it has not been found necessary to modify in any essential particular the plan or the substance of the work. The present edition, which comprises all the changes and additions thus made, has also been revised with the same care, and will be found to be abreast of the times. Having been originally published in the United States, the American spelling has been preserved.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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IN EIGHT VOLUMES
VOLUME I



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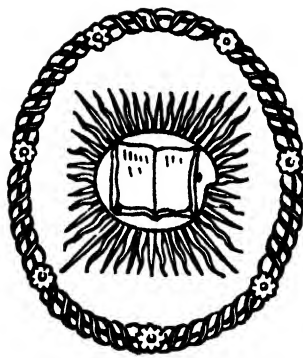
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PREFACE.



THE plan of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY includes three things the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference. The attempt to accomplish these ends, and at the same time to produce a harmonious whole, has determined both the general character of the work and its details. This design originated early in 1882 in a proposal to adapt *The Imperial Dictionary* to American needs, made by Mr. Roswell Smith, President of The Century Co., who has supported with unflinching faith and the largest liberality the plans of the editors as they have gradually extended far beyond the original limits.

The most obvious result of this plan is a very large addition to the vocabulary of preceding dictionaries, about two hundred thousand words being here defined. The first duty of a comprehensive dictionary is collection, not selection. When a full account of the language is sought, every omission of a genuine English form, even when practically necessary, is so far a defect; and it is therefore better to err on the side of broad inclusiveness than of narrow exclusiveness. This is the attitude of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY. It is designed to be a practically complete record of the main body of English speech, from the time of the mingling of the Old French and Anglo-Saxon to the present day, with such of its offshoots as possess historical, etymological, literary, scientific, or practical value. The execution of this design demands that more space be given to obsolete words and forms than has hitherto been the rule in dictionaries. This is especially true of Middle English words (and particularly of the vocabulary of Chaucer), which represent a stage of the language that is not only of high interest in itself, but is also intimately connected, etymologically and otherwise, with living speech. Only a few of these words are contained in existing dictionaries. This is the case also, to a great degree, with the language of much later times. The literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the formative period of modern English, abounds in words and idioms hitherto unrecorded by lexicographers. Not to include all of these terms which from their etymological connections, intrinsic literary value, or availability for modern use, are worthy of record, is to make, not a dictionary of English, but merely a dictionary of modern and selected English. A similar reason has led to the admission of an unusually large number of dialectal and provincial words. Until about the time of the Reformation the language existed chiefly in the form of dialects; and while the common literary tongue was establishing itself, and after it became established, its relations with dialectal and provincial forms were most intimate. Many "literary" words sank to the position of provincialisms, and on the other hand provincialisms rose to literary rank—a process which has been continuous to the present day. Thus both historically and with regard to present usage it is impossible to draw a hard and fast

The vocabulary

Obsolete words

Dialectal and provincial words

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line between these two sides of the language, either with respect to words or to their individual senses. This dictionary, therefore, includes words of dialectal form or provincial use which appear to be an important part of the history of the language. Within the sphere of mere colloquialism, slang, and cant, a much narrower rule of inclusion has, of course, been followed; but colloquialism and even slang must be noticed by the lexicographer who desires to portray the language in its natural and full outlines, and these phases of English have therefore been treated with liberality. Americanisms, especially, have received the recognition naturally to be expected from an American dictionary, many being recorded for the first time; on the other hand, many words and uses heretofore regarded as peculiar to this country have been found to be survivals of older or provincial English, or to have gained a foothold in broader English use. Another notable increase in the vocabulary is that due to the admission of the many terms which have come into existence during the present century—especially during the last twenty years—in connection with the advance in all departments of knowledge and labor, scientific, artistic, professional, mechanical, and practical. This increase is nowhere more conspicuous than in the language of the physical sciences, and of those departments of study, such as archæology, which are concerned with the life and customs of the past. Not only have English words been coined in astonishing numbers, but many words of foreign origin or form, especially New Latin and French, have been imported for real or imaginary needs. To consign these terms to special glossaries is unduly to restrict the dictionary at the point at which it comes into the closest contact with what is vital and interesting in contemporary thought and life; it is also practically impossible, for this technical language is, in numberless instances, too closely interwoven with common speech to be dis severed from it. A similar increase is noticeable in the language of the mechanical arts and trades. The progress of invention has brought nearly as great a flood of new words and senses as has the progress of science. To exclude this language of the shop and the market from a general English dictionary is as undesirable as to exclude that of science, and for similar reasons. Both these lines of development have therefore been recorded with great fullness. There is also a considerable number of foreign words—Latin, French, and other—not in technical use, which have been admitted because they either have become established in English literature or stand for noteworthy things that have no English names. Lastly, the individual words have been supplemented by the insertion of idiomatical phrases that are not fully explained by the definitions of their component parts alone, and have in use the force of single words; and of the numerous phrase-names used in the arts and sciences. The number of these phrases here defined is very large.

No English dictionary, however, can well include every word or every form of a word that has been used by any English writer or speaker. There is a very large number of words and forms discoverable in the literature of all periods of the language, in the various dialects, and in colloquial use, which have no practical claim upon the notice of the lexicographer. A large group not meriting inclusion consists of words used only for the nonce by writers of all periods and of all degrees of authority, and especially by recent writers in newspapers and other ephemeral publications; of words intended by their inventors for wider use in popular or technical speech, but which have not been accepted; and of many special names of things, as of many chemical compounds, of many inventions, of patented commercial articles, and the like. Yet another group is composed of many substantive uses of adjectives, adjective uses of substantives (as of nouns of material), participial adjectives, verbal nouns ending in *-ing*, abstract nouns ending in *-ness*, adverbs ending in *-ly* from adjectives, adjectives ending in *-ish*, regular compounds, etc., which can be used at will in accordance with the established principles of the language, but which are too obvious, both in meaning and formation, and often too occasional in use, to need separate definition. So also dialectal, provincial, or colloquial words must be excluded, so far as they stand out of vital relation to the main body of the language which it is the object of a general dictionary to explain. The special limitations of the technical and scientific vocabulary will be mentioned later.

Colloquialism and
slang, American-
isms

Scientific and tech-
nical terms

Words that must
be excluded

None of these considerations is of the nature of a definite rule that can be used with precision in all cases. On the contrary, the question whether a word shall be included, even in a dictionary so comprehensive as this, must often be decided by the special circumstances of the case.

The sources of the English vocabulary thus presented are extremely various. No other tongue, ancient or modern, has appeared in so many and so different phases; and no other people of high civilization has so completely disregarded the barriers of race and circumstance and adopted into its speech so great a number of unnative words and notions. The making of the English language began, it may be said, with the introduction of Roman rule and Roman speech among the barbarous Celts of Britain. The Latin language, as the vehicle of civilization, affected strongly the Celtic, and also the speech of the Teutonic peoples, Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, who in the fifth century obtained a footing on the island. This Teutonic tongue, while assimilating something both of the native Celtic idiom, and of Latin in a Celtic guise, in time became the dominant language. The speech thus formed (called *Anglo-Saxon* or, as some now prefer, *Old English*) was raised almost to classic rank by the labors of Alfred and of the numerous priests and scholars who sought to convey to their countrymen in their native language the treasures of Latin learning and the precepts of the Latin Church. Though uniting in the ninth century with an influx of Scandinavian speech, and in the eleventh century, through the Norman conquest, with the stream which flowed through France from Rome, it remained the chief fountain of English. From these two elements, the Teutonic and the Latin (the latter both in its original form and as modified in the Romance tongues), our language has been constructed; though materials more or less important have been borrowed from almost every known speech.

Etymologies

The details of this history are exhibited in the etymologies. They have been written anew, on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. The best works in English etymology, as well as in etymology and philology in general, have been regularly consulted, the most helpful being those of Prof. Skeat and Eduard Muller, and the "New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray (which, however, could be consulted in revising the proofs of A and of part of B only); but the conclusions reached are independent. It has been possible, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up in many cases doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Noteworthy features of the etymologies will be found to be the method followed in stating the ascertained facts of the history of each word, and the extensive collation of cognate or allied words. Beginning with the current accepted form or spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. Middle English forms are given, in important cases in numerous variants for the four centuries included in that period, and are traced to the Anglo-Saxon (in which are given the typical forms, with the important variants and the oldest glosses) or, as the case may be, to the Old French, including in special instances the Old French as developed in England, or Anglo-French. The derivation of the Anglo-Saxon or French form is then given. When an Anglo-Saxon or other Teutonic form is mentioned, the cognate forms are given from the Old Saxon, the Old Friesic, the Dutch, Low German, High German, and Icelandic in their several periods, the Swedish (and often the Norwegian), the Danish, and the Gothic. The same form of statement is used with the Romance and other groups of forms—the Old French and modern French, the Provençal, the Spanish, the Portuguese, the Italian, and sometimes in special instances the Wallachian and other Romance forms, being given in a regular order, and derived together from their Latin or other source. With the Latin are mentioned the Greek cognates, if any such existed, the Slavic forms, if concerned, and the Sanskrit, Persian, etc. If the Arabic or Hebrew is reached, other Semitic forms are sometimes

Method of etymological statement

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stated. The rule has been to deduce from a comparison of all the principal forms the primitive sense or form, and also to make the process of inference clear to the consulter of the dictionary. Of course, in a search through so vast a field, in which the paths of words have been in many instances effectually obliterated or confused, many points of uncertainty remain; but from the evidence at hand various degrees of approximation to certainty can be established, and these it has been sought clearly to indicate by terms of qualification. The various prefixes and suffixes used in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

There are thus two distinct groups of forms in the etymologies: those in the line of derivation or direct descent, and those in the lines of cognation or collateral descent. A Greek word, for example, may occur not only in Anglo-Saxon (and English), but also in other Teutonic and in Romance and

other tongues, and the full account of the English form requires the mention of the most important of these other forms as "parallel with" or "equal to" the Anglo-Saxon and English. To separate these groups more plainly to thought and to the eye, and to save the space which would be taken up by the frequent repetition of the words "from," "parallel with," and "whence," distinctive symbols are used. For "from" is used the sign \angle , denoting that the form without the angle is derived from the form within it; for "whence," the sign \succ , with a similar significance; for "parallel with" or "equal to" or "cognate with," the familiar sign of equality, $=$; for the word "root," the ordinary algebraic symbol $\sqrt{}$. An asterisk $*$ is prefixed uniformly to all forms which are cited either as probable or as theoretical, or as merely alleged; it indicates in all cases that the form so marked has not been found by the etymologist in the records of the language concerned, or in its dictionaries. But in some cases words are marked with the asterisk which are found in certain dictionaries, but have not been verified in the actual literature. Special care has been taken with the Anglo-Saxon words, unverified forms of which exist in the current dictionaries, some of them probably genuine, though not found in any of the accessible texts, and others due to early errors of editors and dictionary-makers.

Words of various origin and meaning, but of the same spelling (homonyms), have been distinguished by small superior figures (¹, ², ³, etc.). Such words abound in English. They are mostly common monosyllables, and much confusion exists not only in the explanation of them but also in their use,

words of diverse origin having been, in many cases, regarded as one, with consequent entanglement or complete merging of meanings. In numbering these homonyms, the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs; hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the dictionary. Thus verbs and nouns of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form, and of the same radical origin, now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

The etymologies have been written by Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, with the assistance, in the later parts of the work, of contributions from Prof. James A. Harrison, Prof. William M. Baskervill, Prof. Francis A. March, Jr., and others. In ascertaining the particular facts with regard to the origin of technical terms, much aid has been given by the specialists in charge of the various departments.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, and however much of sympathy and well-willing may be due to the efforts now making to introduce a reform, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed, and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities,

PREFACE.

either in this country or in Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *-or* or *-our* (as *labor*, *labour*), in *-er* or *-re* (as *center*, *centre*), in *-ize* or *-ise* (as *civilize*, *civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler*, *traveller*; *worshipped*, *worshipped*), or spelt with *e* or with *æ* or *æ* (as *hemorrhage*, *diarrhea*; *hæmorrhage*, *diarrhæa*); and so on. In such cases, both forms are given, with an expressed preference for The orthography the briefer one, or the one more accordant with native analogies. The language is struggling toward a more consistent and phonetic spelling, and it is proper, in disputed and doubtful cases, to cast the influence of the dictionary in favor of this movement, both by its own usage in the body of the text, and at the head of articles by the order of forms, or the selection of the form under which the word shall be treated. Technical words not in general use, and words introduced from other languages, have also their varieties of orthographic form: the former, in part, because of the ignorance or carelessness of those who have made adaptations from Latin or Greek; the latter, because of the different styles of transliteration or imitation adopted. In such cases, slight variants are here sometimes disregarded, the more correct form being given alone, or with mere mention of others; in other cases, the different forms are given, with cross references to the preferred one, under which the word is treated. Finally, the obsolete words which have no accepted spelling, but occur only in the variety of forms characteristic of the periods from which they come, are treated regularly under that form which is nearest to, or most analogous with, present English, and the quotations, of whatever form, are as a rule presented there; side-forms are entered as liberally as seemed in any measure desirable, with references to the one preferred. All citations, however, are given in the orthography (though not always with the punctuation) of the texts from which they are taken.

Still greater than the variation in the orthography, even the accepted orthography, of English words, is the variation in the pronunciation. And here the same general principles must govern the usage of the dictionary. No attempt is made to record all the varieties of popular, or even of educated, utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. The pronunciation It has been necessary, rather, to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. A large number of scientific names and terms—words that are written rather than uttered, even by those who use them most—are here entered and have a pronunciation noted for the first time. For such words no prescriptive usage can be claimed to exist; the pronunciation must be determined by the analogies of words more properly English, or by those governing kindred and more common words from the same sources. With respect to many foreign words, more or less used as English, it is often questionable how far usage has given them an English pronunciation, or has modified in the direction of English the sound belonging to them where they are vernacular. In not a few instances a twofold pronunciation is indicated for them, one Anglicized and the other original. Words of present provincial use are for the most part pronounced according to literary analogies, without regard to the varieties of their local utterance. The principal exceptions are Scotch words having a certain literary standing (owing to their use especially by Scott and Burns); these are more carefully marked for their provincial pronunciation. Wholly obsolete words are left unmarked.

There are certain difficult points in varying English utterance, the treatment of which by the dictionary calls for special explanation. One is the so-called "long *u*" (as in *use*, *muse*, *cure*), represented here, as almost everywhere, by *û*. In its full pronunciation, this is as precisely *yoo* (*yo*) as if written with the two characters. But there has long existed a tendency to lessen or remove the *y*-element of the combination in certain situations unfavorable to its production. After an *r*, this tendency has worked itself fully out; the pronunciation *oo* (*o*) has taken the place of *û* in that situation so generally as to be alone accepted by all recent authorities (although some speakers still show

plain traces of the older utterance). The same has happened, in a less degree, after *l*, and some of the latest authorities (even in England) prescribe always *loo* (*lo*) instead of *lū*; so radical a change has not been ventured upon in this work, in which *o* is written only after an *l* that is preceded by another consonant: cultivated pronunciation is much less uniform here than in the preceding case. But further, after the other so-called dental consonants *t*, *d*, *n*, *s*, *z*, except in syllables immediately following an accent, the usage of the majority of good speakers tends to reduce the *y*-element to a lighter and less noticeable form, while many omit it altogether, pronouncing *oo* (*o*). Of this class of discordances no account is taken in the re-spellings for pronunciation; usage is in too fluid and vacillating a condition to be successfully represented. After the sounds *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*, however, only *o* is acknowledged. Another case is that of the *r*. Besides local differences in regard to the point of production in the mouth, and to the presence, or degree, of trilling in its utterance, a very large number, including some of the sections of most authoritative usage, on both sides of the Atlantic, do not really utter the *r*-sound at all unless it be immediately followed by a vowel (in the same or a succeeding word), but either silence it altogether or convert it into a neutral-vowel sound (that of *hut* or *hurt*). The mutilation thus described is not acknowledged in this dictionary, but *r* is everywhere written where it has till recently been pronounced by all; and it is left for the future to determine which party of the speakers of the language shall win the upper hand. The distinction of the two shades of neutral-vowel sound in *hut* and *hurt*, which many authorities, especially in England, ignore or neglect, is, as a matter of course, made in this work. The latter, or *hurt*-sound, is found in English words only before *r* in the same syllable; but it is also a better correspondent to the French *eu* and "mute *e*" sounds than is the former, or *hut*-sound. In like manner, the *arr*-sound is distinguished (as *â*) from the ordinary *e*- or *a*-sounds. Further, the two sounds written with *o* in *sot* and *song* are held apart throughout, the latter (marked with *ô*) being admitted not only before *r* (as in *nor*), but in many other situations, where common good usage puts it. But as there is a growing tendency in the language to turn *o* into *ô*, the line between the two sounds is a variable one, and the *ô* (on this account distinguished from *â*, with which from a phonetic point of view it is practically identical) must be taken as marking an *o*-sound which in a part of good usage is simple *o*. A similar character belongs to the so-called "intermediate *a*" of *ask*, *can't*, *command*, and their like, which with many good speakers has the full *a*-sound (of *far*, etc.), and also by many is flattened quite to the "short *a*" of *fat*, etc. This is signified by *a*, which, as applied to English words, should be regarded rather as pointing out the varying utterance here described than as imperatively prescribing any shade of it.

On the side of consonant utterance, there is a very large class of cases where it can be made a question whether a pure *t* or *d* or *s* or *z* is pronounced with an *i*- or *y*-sound after it before another vowel, or whether the consonant is fused together with the *i* or *y* into the sounds *ch*, *j*, *sh*, or *zh* respectively — for example, whether we say *natūre* or *nachur*, *gradūal* or *grayōal*, *sūre* or *shor*, *vizūal* or *vizhoal*. There are many such words in which accepted usage has fully ranged itself on the side of the fused pronunciation: for example, *vizhon*, not *vizion*, for *vision*; *azhur*, not *azūre*, for *azure*, but with regard to the great majority usage is less decided, or else the one pronunciation is given in ordinary easy utterance and the other when speaking with deliberation or labored plainness, or else the fused pronunciation is used without the fact being acknowledged. For such cases is introduced here a special mark under the consonant—thus, *ṭ*, *ḍ*, *ṣ*, *ẓ*—which is intended to signify that in elaborate or strained utterance the consonant has its own proper value, but in ordinary styles of speaking combines with the following *i*-element into the fused sound. The mark is not used unless the fused sound is admissible in good common speech.

This same device, of a mark added beneath to indicate a familiar utterance different from an elaborate or forced one, is introduced by this dictionary on a very large scale in marking the sounds of the vowels. One of the most peculiar characteristics of English pronunciation is the way in which it slights the vowels of most unaccented syllables, not merely lightening them in point of quantity and stress, but changing their quality of sound. To write (as systems of re-spelling for pronunciation, and

General variations of
usage pronunciation
of certain vowels

The pronunciation
of certain conso-
nants

even systems of phonetic spelling, generally do) the vowels of unaccented syllables as if they were accented, is a distortion, and to pronounce them as so written would be a caricature of English speech. There are two degrees of this transformation. In the first, the general vowel quality of a long vowel remains, but is modified toward or to the corresponding (natural) short: thus, *ā* and *ō* lose their usual vanish (of *ē* and *ō* respectively), and become, the one *e* (even, in some final syllables, the yet thinner *i*), the other the true short *o* (which, in accented syllables, occurs only provincially, as in the New England pronunciation of *home*, *whole*, etc.); *ē* and *o* (of *food*) become *i* and *u* (of *good*); *ā* or *ō* become (more rarely) *o*. This first degree of change is marked by a single dot under the vowel: thus, *ā*, *ē*, *ō*, *ū*, *o*, *ō*. In the second degree, the vowel loses its specific quality altogether, and is reduced to a neutral sound, the slightly uttered *u* (of *hut*) or *e* (of *hurt*). This change occurs mainly in short vowels (especially *a*, *o*, less often *e*, but *i* chiefly in the ending *-ity*); but also sometimes in long vowels (especially *ū* and *a*). This second degree of alteration is marked by a double dot under the vowel: thus, *a*, *e*, *o*, *i*, *a*, *ū*. Accordingly, the dots show that while in very elaborate utterance the vowel is sounded as marked without them, in the various degrees of inferior elaborateness it ranges down to the shortened or to the neutralized vowel respectively; and it is intended that the dots shall mark, not a careless and slovenly, but only an ordinary and idiomatic utterance—not that of hasty conversation, but that of plain speaking, or of reading aloud with distinctness. In careless talk there is a yet wider reduction to the neutral sound. It must be clearly understood and borne in mind that these changes are the accompaniment and effect of a lightening and slighting of utterance; to pronounce with any stress the syllables thus marked would be just as great a caricature as to pronounce them with stress as marked above the letter.

Vowels in unaccented syllables

In the preparation of the definitions of common words there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any that has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. From this source much fresh lexicographical matter has been obtained, which appears not only in hitherto unrecorded words and senses, but also, it is believed, in the greater conformity of the definitions as a whole to the facts of the language. In general the attempt has been made to portray the language as it actually is, separating more or less sharply those senses of each word which are really distinct, but avoiding that over-refinement of analysis which tends rather to confusion than to clearness. Special scientific and technical uses of words have, however, often been separately numbered, for practical reasons, even when they do not constitute logically distinct definitions. The various senses of words have also been classified with reference to the limitations of their use, those not found in current literary English being described as obsolete, local, provincial, colloquial, or technical (legal, botanical, etc.). The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, is the most desirable one, and it has been adopted whenever, from the etymological and other data accessible, the historical order could be inferred with a considerable degree of certainty; it has not, however, been possible to employ it in every case. The general definitions have also been supplemented by discussions of synonyms treating of about 7000 words, contributed by Prof. Henry M. Whitney, which will be found convenient as bringing together statements made in the definitions in various parts of the dictionary, and also as touching in a free way upon many literary aspects of words.

Definitions of common words

Many of the extracts mentioned above, together with some contained in the *Imperial Dictionary* and in other earlier or special works, have been employed to illustrate the meanings of words, or merely to establish the fact of use. They form a large collection (about 200,000) representing all periods and branches of English literature. In many cases they will be found useful from a historical point of view, though, as was intimated above, they do not furnish a complete historical

record. All have been verified from the works from which they have been taken, and are furnished with exact references, except a few obtained from the *Imperial Dictionary*, which could not readily be traced to their sources, but were of sufficient value to justify their insertion on the authority of that work. Their dates can be ascertained approximately from the list of authors and works (and editions) cited, which will be published with the concluding part of the dictionary. These quotations have been used freely wherever they have seemed to be helpful; but it has not been possible thus to illustrate every word or every meaning of each word without an undue increase in the bulk of the book. The omissions affect chiefly technical and obvious senses.

In defining this common English vocabulary, important aid has been received from Mr. Benjamin E. Smith, who has also had, under the editor-in-chief, the special direction and revision of the work on all parts of the dictionary, with the charge of putting the book through the press; from Mr. Francis A. Teall, who has also aided in criticizing the proofs; from Mr. Robert Lilley, in the preliminary working-up of the literary material as well as in the final revision of it; from Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, who has also had special charge of the older English, and of provincial English; from Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, who has contributed to the dictionary the results of a systematic reading of Chaucer; from Dr. John W. Palmer, who has aided in revising the manuscript prepared for the press, and has also contributed much special literary matter; from Prof. Henry M. Whitney, who has given assistance in preparing the definitions of common words in certain later divisions of the work and has also examined the proofs; from Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow; from Mr. Franklin H. Hooper; from Mr. Leighton Hoskins, who has also contributed material for the definitions of most of the terms in prosody; from Miss Katharine B. Wood, who has superintended the collecting of new words and the selection and verification of the quotations; from Miss Mary L. Avery; and from many others who have helped at special points, or by criticisms and suggestions, particularly Prof. Charles S. Peirce and Prof. Josiah D. Whitney.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of technical literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. Their definitions are intended to be so precise as to be of service to the specialist, and, also, to be simple and "popular" enough to be intelligible to the layman. It is obvious, however, that the attempt to reconcile these aims must impose certain limitations upon each. On the one hand, strictly technical forms of statement must in many cases be simplified to suit the capacity and requirements of those who are not technically trained; and, on the other, whenever (as often, for example, in mathematics, biology, and anatomy) a true definition is possible only in technical language, or the definition concerned is of interest only to a specialist, the question of immediate intelligibility to a layman cannot be regarded as of prime importance. In general, however, whenever purely technical interests and the demands of popular use obviously clash, preference has been given to the latter so far as has been possible without sacrifice of accuracy. In many instances, to a technical definition has been added a popular explanation or amplification. It is also clear that the completeness with which the lexicographic material of interest to the specialist can be given must vary greatly with the different subjects. Those (as metaphysics, theology, law, the fine arts, etc.) the vocabulary of which consists mainly of abstract terms which are distinctly English in form, of common English words used in special senses, or of fully naturalized foreign words, may be presented much more fully than those (as zoölogy, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, etc.) which employ great numbers of artificial names, many of them Latin.

The technical material has been contributed by the gentlemen whose names are given in the list of collaborators, with the assistance at special points of many others; and all their work, after editorial revision, has been submitted to them in one or more proofs for correction. This method of obtaining

both accuracy and homogeneity has, perhaps, never before been so fully adopted and faithfully applied in a dictionary. A few special explanations are necessary with regard to the work in several of the technical departments.

To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. During the last quarter of a century there has been an extensive reorganization and variation of the former systems of classification, from which have come thousands of new names of genera, families, etc.; and also a profound modification of biological conceptions, which has led both to new definitions of old words and to the coinage of many new words. All these terms that are English in form, and for any reason worthy of record, have been included, and also as many of the New Latin names of classificatory groups as are essential to a serviceable presentation of zoology and botany. The selection of the New Latin names in zoology has been liberal as regards the higher groups, as families, orders, etc., whether now current or merely forming a part of the history of the science; but of generic names only a relatively small number have been entered. Probably about 100,000 names of zoological genera exist, 60,000 at least having a definite scientific standing; but the whole of them cannot, of course, be admitted into any dictionary. The general rule adopted for the inclusion of such names is to admit those on which are founded the names of higher groups, especially of families, or which are important for some other special reason, as popular use, an established position in works of reference, the existence of species which have popular English names, etc. A similar rule has been adopted with regard to botanical names. The common or vernacular names of animals and plants have been freely admitted; many naturalized and unnaturalized foreign names, also, which have no English equivalents and are noteworthy for special literary, commercial, or other reasons, have been included. The definitions that have a purely scientific interest have been written from a technical point of view, the more popular information being given under those technical names that are in familiar use or under common names. In the zoological department is properly included anatomy in its widest sense (embracing embryology and morphology), as the science of animal structure, external and internal, normal and abnormal. Its vocabulary necessarily includes many Latin, or New Latin, words and phrases which have no English technical equivalents.

The biological
sciences.

The definitions of that part of general biological science which in any way relates to animal life or structure, including systematic zoology, have been written by Dr. Elliott Coues, who has been assisted in ichthyology and conchology by Prof. Theodore N. Gill, in entomology by Mr. Leland O. Howard and Mr. Herbert L. Smith, and in human anatomy by Prof. James K. Thacher. Special aid has also been received from other naturalists, particularly from Prof. Charles V. Riley, who has furnished a number of definitions accompanying a valuable series of entomological cuts obtained from him. Prof. Thacher has also defined all terms relating to medicine and surgery. The botanical work was undertaken by Dr. Sereno Watson, with assistance, in cryptogamic botany, from Mr. Arthur B. Seymour, and has been conducted by him through the letter G; at that point, on account of practical considerations connected with his official duties, he transferred it to Dr. Lester F. Ward. Mr. Seymour also withdrew, his work passing, under Dr. Ward's editorship, to Prof. Frank H. Knowlton. All the definitions of the terms of fossil botany have been written by Prof. J. D. Whitney.

In the treatment of the physical and mathematical sciences an equally broad method has been adopted. While their growth has, perhaps, not been so great, from a lexicographical point of view, as has that of biology, it is certainly almost as remarkable. The remodeling and readjustment of former ideas, and the consequent modification of the senses of old terms and the coinage of new, have been hardly less marked; while one department, at least—that of chemistry—has kept pace in the invention of names (of chemical compounds) with zoology and botany. To this must be added the almost numberless practical applications of the principles and results of physical science. The department of electrotechnics is a marked example of the formation within a comparatively few years of a large technical vocabulary, both scientific and mechanical. The adequate definition of all the lexicographical matter thus furnished involves a very complete presentation of the present status of human knowledge of these sciences. The definitions in physics have been

The physical and
mathematical
sciences

written by Prof. Edward S. Dana, with the collaboration, in electrotechnics, of Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, and in many special points, particularly those touching upon mathematical theory, of Prof. Charles S. Peirce. Professor Dana has also contributed the definitions of mineralogical terms, including the names of all distinct species and also of all important varieties. He has been assisted in defining the names of gems and the special terms employed in lapidary work by Mr. George F. Kunz. The lithological definitions, as also all those relating to geology, mining, metallurgy, and physical geography, have been contributed by Prof. J. D. Whitney. Professor Peirce has written the definitions of terms in mechanics, mathematics, astronomy, and astrology, of weights and measures, and of the various names of colors. In the mathematical work the aim has been to define all the older English terms, and all the modern ones that can be considered to be in general use, or are really used by a number of English mathematical writers, but not all the numerous terms that may be found only in special memoirs. All English names of weights and measures, as well as many foreign names, have been entered, but, as a rule, those of the latter that are at once obsolete and not of considerable importance have been omitted. As regards chemistry, it has of course been impossible to include names of compounds other than those that have a special technical and practical importance. The chemical definitions have been written by Dr. Edward H. Jenkins, with assistance from Dr. Isaac W. Drummond in defining the coal-tar colors, the various pigments, dyes, etc., and the mechanical processes of painting and dyeing.

The definitions comprehended under the head of general technology (including all branches of the mechanical arts) have been contributed by Prof. Robert H. Thurston, with the collaboration, in defining the names of many tools and machines, of Mr. Charles Barnard, and, in various mechanical matters which are closely related to the special sciences, of the gentlemen who have been named above—as of Prof. Mendenhall in describing electrical machines and appliances, of Prof. Dana and Prof. Peirce in describing physical and mathematical apparatus, of Prof. J. D. Whitney in describing mining-tools and processes, etc. The terms used in printing and proof-reading have been explained by Mr. F. A. Teall, with the aid of valuable contributions of material from Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne. Special assistance in collecting technological material has been received from Mr. F. T. Thurston, and, at particular points, from many others.

The terms of the philosophical sciences have been exhibited very completely, with special reference to their history from the time of Plato and Aristotle, through the period of scholasticism, to the present day, though it has not been possible to state all the conflicting definitions of different philosophers and schools. The philosophical wealth of the English language has, it is believed, never been so fully presented in any dictionary. Both the oldest philosophical uses of English words and the most recent additions to the vocabulary of psychology, psycho-physics, sociology, etc., have been given. The definitions of many common words, also, have been prepared with a distinct reference to their possible philosophical or theological applications. The logical and metaphysical, and many psychological definitions have been written by Prof. Peirce. The same method of treatment has also been applied to ethical terms, and to those peculiar to the various sociological sciences. In political economy special assistance has been received from Prof. Albert S. Bolles, Mr. Austin Abbott, and others. Prof. Bolles has also contributed material relating to financial and commercial matters.

In the department of doctrinal theology considerable difficulty has naturally been experienced in giving definitions of the opinions held by the various denominations which shall be free from partisanship. The aim of the dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. To this end the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, to whom this branch of the work has been intrusted, has consulted at critical points learned divines of the various churches; though, of course, the ultimate responsibility for the statements made in the dictionary on these and other theological matters rests with him and with the editor-in-chief. Aid has been obtained in this manner from the Right Rev. Thomas S. Preston, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, Prof. V. L. Conrad, and others. Besides the

The mechanical
arts and trades

The philosophical
sciences

Theological and ec-
clesiastical terms

purely theological definitions, others, very numerous and elaborate, have been given of terms designating vestments, ornaments, rites, and ceremonies, of words relating to church architecture, church music, etc., etc. Systems of religion other than the Christian, as Mohammedanism, Confucianism, etc., are treated with considerable detail, as are also the more simple and barbarous forms of religious thought, and the many related topics of anthropology. Church history is given under the names of the various sects, etc. Assistance in matters relating to liturgies, and particularly to the ritual of the Greek Church, has been received from Mr. Leighton Hoskins.

In defining legal terms, the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving, in a concise form, all the important technical words and meanings. Professional terms now in common use have been defined in their general and accepted sense as used to-day in the highest courts and legislative bodies, not excluding, however, the different senses or modes of use prevalent at an earlier day. Particular attention has also been given to the definitions of common words which are not technically used in law, but upon the definition of which as given in the dictionaries matters of practical importance often depend. Statutory definitions, as for example of crimes, are not as a rule given, since they vary greatly in detail in the statutes of the different States, and are full of inconsistencies. Definitions are also given of all established technical phrases which cannot be completely understood from the definitions of their separate words, and of words and phrases from the Latin and from modern foreign languages (especially of Mexican and French-Canadian law) which have become established as parts of our technical speech, or are frequently used without explanation in English books. The definitions have been written by Mr. Austin Abbott.

The definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, and engraving, and of various other art-processes, were prepared by Mr. Charles C. Perkins some time before his death. They have been supplemented by the work of Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, who has also had special charge of architecture, sculpture, and Greek and Roman archæology; and of Mr. Russell Sturgis, who has furnished the material relating to decorative art in general, ceramics, medieval archæology, heraldry, armor, costumes, furniture, etc., etc. Special aid has also been received from many architects, artists, and others. The musical terms have been defined by Prof. Waldo S. Pratt, who has had the use of a large collection of such definitions made by Mr. W. M. Ferriss. Many definitions of names of coins have been contributed by Mr. Warwick Wroth, F. S. A., of the Department of Coins of the British Museum.

The fine arts

A very full list of nautical terms and definitions has been contributed by Commander Francis M. Green, and of military terms by Captain David A. Lyle.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary. Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that THE CENTURY DICTIONARY covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference; while the inevitable discontinuity of treatment which such a method entails has been reduced to a minimum by a somewhat extended explanation of central words

Encyclopedic
features

(as, for example, *electricity*), and by cross references. Such an encyclopedic method, though unusual in dictionaries, needs no defense in a work which has been constructed throughout from the point of view of practical utility. In the compilation of the historical matter given, assistance has been received from the gentlemen mentioned above whenever their special departments have been concerned, from Prof. J. Franklin Jameson in the history of the United States, from Mr. F. A. Teall, and from others. Special aid in verifying dates and other historical matters has been rendered by Mr. Edmund K. Alden.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. Cuts of a distinctly explanatory kind have been freely given as valuable aids to the definitions, often of large groups of words, and have been made available for this use by cross references; many familiar objects, also, and many unfamiliar and rare ones, have been pictured. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The work presented is very largely original, cuts having been obtained by purchase only when no better ones could be made at first hand. The general direction of this artistic work has been intrusted to Mr. W. Lewis Fraser, manager of the Art Department of The Century Co. Special help in procuring necessary material has been given by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, by Prof. William R. Ware, by the Smithsonian Institution, by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

In the choice of the typographical style the desire has been to provide a page in which the matter should be at once condensed and legible, and it is believed that this aim has been attained in an unusual degree. In the proof-reading nearly all persons engaged upon the dictionary have assisted, particularly those in charge of technical matters (to nearly all of whom the entire proof has been sent); most efficient help has also been given by special proof-readers, both by those who have worked in the office of The Century Co., and by those connected with The De Vinne Press.

Finally, acknowledgment is due to the many friends of the dictionary in this and other lands who have contributed material, often most valuable, for the use of its editors. The list of authorities used, and other acknowledgments and explanations that may be needed, will be given on the completion of the work. It should be stated here, however, that by arrangement with its publishers, considerable use has also been made of Knight's *American Mechanical Dictionary*.

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY.

NEW HAVEN, May 1st, 1889.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj	adjective	engin	engineering	mech.	mechanics, mechan	photog	photography
abbr	abbreviation	entom	entomology	med	cal	phren	phrenology
abl	ablative	Epia	Episcopal	mensur	medicine	phys	physical
acc	accusative	equiv	equivalent.	metall	mensuration	physiol	physiology
accom.	accommodated, accom	esp	especially	metaph	metallurgy	pl, plur	plural
	modation.	Eth	Ethiopic	meteo	metaphysics	poet	poetical
act.	active	ethnog	ethnography	Mex	meteorology	polit	political
adv	adverb	ethnol	ethnology	MGr	Mexican	Pol	Polish
AF	Anglo-French	etym	etymology		Middle Greek, medie-	poss.	possessive
agri	agriculture.	Eur	European		val Greek	pp	past participle
AL	Anglo-Latin.	exclam	exclamation	MTG	Middle High German	ppr	present participle
alg	algebra.	f, fem	feminine	mil	military	Pr	Provençal (<i>usually meaning Old Provençal</i>).
Amer	American	F	French (<i>usually mean-</i>	mineral	mineralogy		
anat.	anatomy		<i>ing modern French</i>)	ML	Middle Latin, medi-		
anc	ancient	Flem	Flemish		val Latin	pref	prefix
antiq	antiquity	fort.	fortification	MLG	Middle Low German	prep	preposition.
aor	aorist	freq	frequentative	mod	modern	pres	present
appar	apparently	Frisa.	Frisic	mycol	mycology	prot	protector
Ar	Arabic	fut	future	myth	mythology	priv	privative
arch	architecture	G	German (<i>usually mean-</i>	n	noun	prob	probably, probable
archeol	archaeology		<i>ing New High Ger-</i>	n, neut	neuter	pron	pronoun
arith.	arithmetic.		man).	N	New	pron	pronounced, pronun-
art.	article	Gael	Gaelic	N	North		ciation
AS	Anglo Saxon	galv	galvanism	N Amer	North America	prop	properly
astrol.	astrology	gen	genitive	nat	natural	pros	prosody
astron	astronomy	geog	geography	naut	nautical	Prot	Protasant
attrib	attributive	geol	geology	nav	navigation	prov	provincial
aug	augmentative.	geom	geometry	NGr	New Greek, modern	psychol	psychology
Bav	Bavarian	Goth.	Gothic (Moesogothic)		Greek	q v	L. <i>quod</i> (or pl <i>quæ</i>)
Beng	Bengali	Gr	Greek	NHG	New High German		<i>quæ</i> , which see
biol	biology	gram	grammar		(<i>usually simply G,</i>	refl	reflexive
Bohem	Bohemian	gun	gunnery		German)	reg	regular, regularly
bot	botany	Heb	Hebrew	NL	New Latin, modern	repr	representing
Bras.	Brazilian	her	heraldry		Latin	rhet	rhetoric
Bret.	Breton	herpet	herpetology	nou	nominative	Rom	Roman
bryol	bryology	Hind.	Hindustani	Norm	Norman	Rom	Romanic, Romance
Bulg	Bulgarian	hist	history	north	northern		(languages)
carp	carpentry	horol	horology	Norw	Norwegian	Russ	Russian
Cat.	Catalan	hort	horticulture	numis	numismatics	S	South
Cath.	Catholic.	Hung	Hungarian	O	Old.	S Amer	South American
causa	causative	hydraul	hydraulics	obs	obsolete	so	L. <i>sedet</i> understand,
ceram	ceramics	hydros	hydrostatics	obstet	obstetrics		supply
c/	L. <i>confer</i> , compare	Icel	Icelandic (<i>usually</i>	OBulg	Old Bulgarian (<i>other</i>	Sc	Scotch
ch	church		<i>meaning Old Ice-</i>		<i>wise called Church</i>	Scand	Scandinavian
Chal	Chaldee	ichth	landic <i>otherwise call-</i>	OCat	Old Catalan	Scrip	Scripture
chem	chemical, chemistry	i c	ed Old Norse)	OD	Old Dutch	sculp	sculpture.
Chin	Chinese.	ichthy	ichthyology	ODan	Old Danish	Serv	Servian
chron.	chronology	impers	L. <i>sed est</i> , that is.	odontog	Old German	sing	singular
colloq	colloquial, colloquially	impf	impersonal	odontol	Old High German	Skt.	Sanskrit
com	commerce, commer-	impv	imperfect.	OIr	Old Irish	Slav	Slavic, Slavonic
	cial	improp	imperative	OJel	Old Icelandic	Sp	Spanish
comp	composition, com	Ind	improperly	OHG	Old German	subj	subjunctive
	pound	Indo-Eur	Indian	OIr	Old Irish	superl	superlative
compar	comparative	inf	Indicative	OJel	Old Icelandic	surg	surgery
conch	conchology	instr	Indo European	OHG	Old High German	surv	surveying
conj	conjunction	interj	Indefinite	OIr	Old Irish	Sw	Swedish
contr	contracted, contrac-	intr, intrans.	Infinitive	OIt	Old Italian	syn	synonymy
	tion	Ir	Instrumental	OL	Old Latin	Syr	Syriac
Corn	Cornish	irreg	interfection	OLG	Old Low German	technol	technology
craniol	craniology	It	intransitive	ONorth	Old Northumbrian	teleg	telegraphy
craniom	cranometry	Jap	Irish	OPruss.	Old Prussian	teratol	teratology
crystal	crystallography	L	Irregular, irregularly	orig	original, originally	termin	termination
D	Dutch.	Let.	Italian	ornith	ornithology	Tout	Teutonic
Dan	Danish.	LG	Japanese.	OS	Old Saxon	theat.	theatrical
dat.	dative.	llohenol	Latin (<i>usually mean-</i>	OSp	Old Spanish	theol	theology
def	definite, definition	lit.	<i>ing classical Latin</i>)	osteol	osteology	therap	therapeutics.
deriv	derivative, derivation	lit.	Letish	OSw	Old Swedish	toxiol	toxicology
dial	dialect, dialectal	Lith	Low German	OTent	Old Teutonic	tr, trans.	transitive
diff	different.	lithog	Lichenology	p a	participial adjective	trigon	trigonometry
din	diminutive.	lithol	literal, literally	paleon	paleontology	Turk	Turkish
distrib	distributive.	LL	literature.	part.	participle	typog	typography
dram	dramatic	LL	Lithuanian	pass	passive	ult	ultimate, ultimately
dynam	dynamics.	m, masc	lithology	pathol	pathology	v	verb
E	East	M.	Late Latin	perf	perfect	var	variant
E.	English (<i>usually mean-</i>	mach	masculine	Pers	Persian	vet	veterinary
	<i>ing modern English</i>).	mammal	Middle	pers	person	v i	intransitive verb
eccl, eccles.	ecclesiastical	manuf	Machinery	persp	perspective	v t	transitive verb
econ.	economy	math.	mammalogy	Peruv	Peruvian	W	Welsh
e g	L. <i>exempli gratia</i> , for	MD	manufacturing	petrog	petrography	Wall	Wallon
	example	ME.	mathematics	Pg	Portuguese	Wallach	Wallachian
Egypt.	Egyptian		Middle Dutch	phar	Pharmacy	W Ind	West Indian
E Ind	East Indian.		Middle English (<i>other-</i>	Phen	Phenician	zoogeog	zoogeography
elect.	electricity		<i>wise called Old Eng-</i>	philol	philology	zoöl	zoölogy
embryol.	embryology		lish).	philos.	philosophy	zoöl.	zoöotomy
Eng	English.			phonog	phonography		

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang
 u as in fate, man, dale
 n as in fan, father, guard
 ā as in fall, talk, naught
 ĩ as in ask, fast, ant
 ã as in fare, loan, bear
 e as in met, pen, bless
 ē as in mete, meet, meat
 c as in her, fern, heard
 i as in pin, it, biscuit
 ī as in pine, fight, file
 o as in not, on, frog
 o as in note, poke, floor
 o as in move, spoon, room
 o as in noi, song, off
 u as in tub, son, blood
 ũ as in mute, acute, few (also new,
 tube, duty see Preface, pp ix, x)
 u as in pull, book, could
 ũ German ü, French u

oi as in oil, joint, boy
 ou as in pound, proud, now

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality See Preface, p xi Thus

ā as in prelate, courage, captain
 ē as in ablegate, episcopal
 ō as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 ũ as in singular, education

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.) See Preface, p xi Thus

a as in errant, republican.
 e as in prudent, difference
 c as in charity, density
 o as in valor, actor, idiot

ū as in Persia, peninsula.
 ē as in the book
 ũ as in nature, feature

A mark (˘) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh* Thus

t as in nature, adventure.
 d as in arduous, education
 s as in pressure.
 z as in seizure

th as in thin
 th as in then
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 ñ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en
 ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) ı
 ' denotes a primary, ˘ a secondary accent (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary)

SIGNS.

< read from, ı e, derived from
 > read whence ı e from which is derived
 + read and, ı e, compounded with or with suffix
 = read cognate with, ı e, etymologically parallel with

✓ read root
 * read theoretical or alleged, ı e, theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form
 † read obsolete

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers Thus

back¹ (bak), *n* The posterior part, etc
 back¹ (bak), *a* Lying or being behind, etc
 back¹ (bak), *v* To furnish with a back, etc
 back¹ (bak), *adv* Behind, etc
 back²† (bak), *n* The earlier form of bat²
 back³ (bak), *n* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations as "No" for number, "st" for stanza, "p" for page, "l" for line, ¶ for paragraph, "fol" for folio The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan

Section only	§ 5
Chapter only	xiv
Canto only	xiv
Book only	iii

Book and chapter	}	iii 10
Part and chapter		
Book and line		
Book and page		
Act and scene		
Chapter and verse		
No and page		
Volume and page		II 34.
Volume and chapter		IV 14
Part, book, and chapter		II 14 12
Part, canto, and stanza		II 14. 12
Chapter and section or ¶		vii § 01 ¶ 3
Volume, part, and section or ¶		I 1 § or ¶ 6
Book, chapter, and section or ¶		I 1. § or ¶ 6

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I, II, III, etc This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discrimi-

nated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap*] for "capital" and [*l c*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation

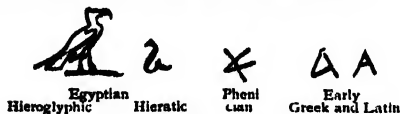
The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc, have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY



1 The first letter in the English alphabet, as also generally in the other alphabets which, like the English, come ultimately from the Phœnician. Our letters are the same as those used by the Romans; the Roman or Latin alphabet is one of several Italian alphabets derived from the Greek; and the Greek alphabet is, with a few adaptations and additions, formed from the Phœnician. As to the origin of the Phœnician alphabet, opinions are by no means agreed, but the view now most widely current is that put forth and supported a few years ago by the French scholar De Rouge, namely, that the Phœnician characters are derived from early Egyptian hieratic characters, or abbreviated forms of written hieroglyphs. Under each letter will be given in this work the Phœnician character from which it comes, along with an early form or two of the Greek and Latin derived characters (especially intended to show the change of direction of the letter consequent upon the change of direction of writing, since the Phœnician was always written from right to left), and to these will be added the hieratic and hieroglyphic characters from which the Phœnician is held to originate, according to De Rouge's theory. It is to be noticed that our ordinary capitals are the original forms of our letters; the lower-case, Italic, and written letters are all derived from the capitals. Our A corresponds to the Phœnician letter called *aleph*, and this name, signifying "ox," is also the original of the Greek name of the same letter, *alpha*. The comparative scheme for A is as follows:



The Phœnician *aleph* was not a proper vowel-sign, but rather a quasi-consonantal one, to which an initial vowel-sound, of whatever kind, attached itself; since the fundamental plan of that alphabet assumed that every syllable should begin with a consonant. But the Greeks, in adapting the borrowed alphabet to their own use, made the sign represent a single vowel-sound that, namely, which we usually call the "Italian" or "Continental" *a* (ā), as heard in *far*, *father*. This was its value in the Latin also, and in the various alphabets founded on the Latin, including that of our own ancestors, the speakers and writers of earliest English or Anglo-Saxon; and it is mainly retained to the present time in the languages of continental Europe. In consequence, however, of the gradual and pervading change of utterance of English words, without corresponding change in the mode of writing them, it has come to have in our use a variety of values. The sound of *a* in *far* is the purest and most fundamental of vowel-sounds, being that which is naturally sent forth by the human organs of utterance when the mouth and throat are widely opened, and the tone from the larynx suffered to come

out with least modifying interference by the parts of the mouth. On the other hand, in the production of the *e*-sound of *machine* or *pique* and the *u*-sound of *rule* (or double *o* of *pool*), the organs are brought quite nearly together: in the case of *i*, the flat of the tongue and the roof of the mouth; in the case of *u*, the rounded lips. Hence these vowels approach a consonantal character, and pass with little or no alteration into *y* and *w* respectively. Then *e* and *o* (as in *they* and *note*) are intermediate respectively between *a* (ā) and *i* and *a* (ā) and *u*, and the sounds in *fat* and *fall* are still less removed in either direction from *a* (ā). The pure or original sound of *a* (*far*) is more prevalent in earlier stages of language, and is constantly being weakened or closed into the other vowel-sounds, which are to a great extent derived from it, and this process has gone on in English on a larger scale than in almost any other known language. Hence the *a*-sound (as in *far*) is very rare with us (less than half of one per cent of our whole utterance, or not a tenth part as frequent as the sound of *i* in *pit* or as that of *u* in *but*), its short sound has been so generally flattened into that in *fat*, and its long sound into that in *fall*, that we now call these sounds respectively "short *a*" and "long *a*", and, on the other hand, it has in many words been broadened or rounded into the sound heard in *all* and *fall*. Thus the most usual sounds of English written *a* are now, in the order of their frequency, those in *fat*, *fall*, *far*, *far*, there are also a few cases like the *a* in *what* and *was* (after a *w*-sound, nearly a corresponding short to the *a* of *all*), *many* (a "short *e*"), and others yet more sporadic. In syllables of least stress and distinctness, too, as in the first and third syllables of *abundant* and *abundance*, it is universally uttered with the "short *u*" sound of *but*. The "long *a*" of *fat* is not strictly one sound, but ends with a vanishing sound of "long *e*" *i e*, it is a slide from the *e*-sound of *they* down to the *i*-sound of *pique*. From this vanish the *a* of *far* and *fall* and their like is free, while it has also an opener sound, and is even, in the mouths of many speakers, indistinguishable in quality from the "short *a*" of *fat*, hence the *a*-sound of *far* is in the respellings of this work written with ā, to distinguish it from the sound in *fat*. There is also a class of words, like *ask*, *fast*, *ant*, in which some pronounce the vowel simply as "short *a*," while some give it the full open sound of *a* in *far*, and yet others make it something intermediate between the two such an *a* is represented in this work by ā. *A* occurs as final only in a very few proper English words, and it is never doubled in such words — 2. As a symbol, *a* denotes the first of an actual or possible series. Specifically — (a) In music, the name of the sixth note of the natural diatonic scale of C, or the first note of the relative minor scale, the *la* of Italian, French, and Spanish musicians. It is the note sounded by the open second string of the violin, and to it as given by a fixed toned instrument (as the oboe or organ) all the instruments of an orchestra are tuned. (b) In the mnemonic words of *logic*, the universal affirmative proposition, as, all men are mortal. Similarly, *I* stands for the particular affirmative, as, some men are mortal; *E* for the universal negative, as, no men are mortal; *O* for the particular negative, as, some

men are not mortal. The use of these symbols dates from the thirteenth century, they appear to be arbitrary applications of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, but are usually supposed to have been taken from the Latin *Affirmo*, *Fallim* and *negō*, *I* deny. But some authorities maintain that their use in Greek is much older. (c) In math. In algebra, *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., the first letters of the alphabet, stand for known quantities, while *x*, *y*, *z*, the last letters, stand for unknown quantities, in geometry, *A*, *B*, *C*, etc., are used to name points, lines, and figures. (d) In abstract reasoning, suppositions, etc., *A*, *B*, *C*, etc., denote each a particular person or thing in relation to the others of a series or group. (e) In writing and printing, *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., are used instead of or in addition to the Arabic figures in making paragraphs or other divisions, or in making references. (f) In naut. *lany*, *11*, *A2*, etc., are symbols used in the Record of American and Foreign Shipping, and in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, to denote the relative rating of merchant vessels. In the former, the character assigned to vessels by the surveyors is expressed by the numbers from 1 to 3, *A1* standing for the highest and *A3* for the lowest grade. The numbers 11, 12, 2, 24 express intermediate degrees of seaworthiness. Vessels classed as *A1* or *A2* are regarded as fit for the carriage of all kinds of cargoes on all kinds of voyages for a specified term of years, those classed as *A2* or *A3* for all cargoes on Atlantic voyages, and in exceptional cases on long voyages and for such cargoes as oil, sugar, molasses, etc., on any voyage, those classed as *A2* or *A3* for coasting voyages only, with wood or coal. In Lloyd's Register the letters *A*, *A* (in red), *B*, and *C* are used to denote various degrees of excellence in the hulls of ships, the figure 1 being added to express excellence of equipment, such as masts and rigging in sailing ships, or boilers and engines in steamers. The broad *A* in the British Lloyd's indicates a ship built of iron. In the American Register, the annexed figures do not refer to the equipment — Hence, in commerce, *A1* is used to denote the highest mercantile credit, and colloquially *A1* or in the United States *A No 1*, is an adjective of commendation, like *first class*, *first rate*, as, an *A1* speaker.

He must be a first rate, said Sam. "A1" replied Mr. Roker. Dickens, Pickwick Papers. An *A* number one cook, and no mistake. Mrs. Stone, Dial.

3 As an abbreviation, *a* stands, according to context, for *adverb*, *adjective*, *answer*, *are* (in the metric system), *agent* (in *her*), and (anal. fin. in *uchth*), *anechinoplacid* (in echinoderms), etc., in com. for *approved*, for *accepted*, and for Latin *ad* (commonly written *w*), "at" or "to" as, 500 shares *L* 1 preferred *w* 67½, 25 *w* 30 cents per yard — 4 *Attrib*, having the form of the capital *A*, as a tent.

The common or 1 tent, for the use of enlisted men. Whittier, Mill Diet.

*a*² (a or ā), *undef. art.* [*<ME a* (before consonants), earlier *an*, orig. with long vowel, *<AS an*, one, an see *an*¹] The form of *an* used before consonants and words beginning with a consonant-sound as, a man, a woman, a year, a union, a eulogy, a oneness, a hope. *An*, however, was formerly often used before the sounds of *h* and initial long *u* and *eu* even in accented syllables (as, an hospital, an union), and is still retained by some before those sounds in unaccented syllables (as, an historian, an united whole, an euphonious sound). The form *a* first appeared about the beginning of the thirteenth century. It is placed before nouns of the singular number and also before plural nouns when *few* or *great many* is interposed. [*Few* was originally singular as well as plural, and the article was singular (*ME a*) or plural (*ME ane*) to agree with it. In the phrase *a great many*, the article agrees with *many*, which is properly a noun (*AS mengu* see *many*¹, *n*), the following plural

a¹ noun, as in the phrase *a great many books*, is really a partitive genitive.]

a² (a or ā), *prep.* [*< ME. and late AS a, reduced form of an, on, on, in: see on.*] A reduced form of the preposition *on*, formerly common in all the uses of *on*, but now restricted to certain constructions in which the preposition is more or less disguised, being usually written as one word with the following noun. (a) Of place. *On, in, upon, unto, into*, the preposition and the following noun being usually written as one word, sometimes with, but commonly without, a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or a predicative adjective, but best treated as a prepositional phrase. In such phrases a denotes (1) Position, as, *to lie about, to be about, to ride a horseback, to stand a tipple*. (2) Motion, as, *to go ashore*. "How found did they drive their team a field way." (3) Direction, as, *to go ahead, to turn about, to draw ahead* (modern, to draw back). (4) Intention, as, *to take apart, to burst asunder*. Similarly—(b) Of state. *On, in, etc.* as, *to be alive* [*AS on lif*], *to be asleep* [*AS on slæpe*], *to set afloat, to be afloat, to set adrift*. In this use now applicable to any verb (but chiefly to intransitives and disyllabic) taken as a noun, as, *to be aglow with excitement, to be a swim, to be all a tremble*. (c) Of time. *On, in, at, by, etc.*, remaining in some colloquial expressions, as, *to stay out a nights* (often written *o' nights*), *to go fishing a Sunday*; now *a days* (generally written *nowadays*). Common with adverbs of repetition, as, *twice a day* [*< ME. twices a day, < AS twices on dæge*], *once a week* [*< ME. ones a wike, < AS dem on wican*], *three times a year* [*of ME. three times a yr, < AS thrim æthum on gearre*], etc. *a day* being a reduced form of *on day* (*of day*), equivalent to *per diem*, *per annum*, etc. But in this construction the preposition *a* is now usually regarded as the indefinite article (varying to *an* before a vowel), *four miles an hour*, *ten cents a yard*, etc., being explained as elliptical for *four miles in an hour*, *ten cents for a yard*, etc. (d) Of process. In course of, with a verbal noun in *-ing*, taken passively, as, *the house is a building*, "while the ark was a prepping." (1 Pet. iii. 20), while these things were a doing. The prepositional use is clearly seen in the alternative construction with *in*, as, "Forty and six years was this temple in building," John ii. 20. In modern use the preposition is omitted and the verbal noun is treated as a present participle taken passively, as, *the house is building*. But none of these forms of expression has become thoroughly popular; the popular instinct being shown in the recent development of the desired "progressive passive participle," as, *the house is being built, the work is being done*, etc. This construction though condemned by logicians and purists, is well established in popular speech and will probably pass into correct literary usage. (e) Of action. *In, to, into*, with a verbal noun in *-ing*, taken actively. (1) With *be*, as, *to be a coming, to be a doing, to be a fighting*. Now only colloquial or provincial, literary usage omitting the preposition and treating the verbal noun as a present participle, as, *to be coming, to be doing*. (2) With verbs of motion, as, *to go a fishing, to go a wooing, to go a begging, to fall a crying, to set a going*. The preposition is often joined to the noun by a hyphen, as, *to go a fishing, or sometimes omitted, as, to go fishing, to set going*, etc. For other examples of the uses of *a prep.*, see the prepositional phrases *about, aboard, ahead, etc.* of the simple nouns.

a⁴ [Another spelling of *a*, now written *o'*, a reduced form of *of*, the *f* being dropped before a consonant, and the vowel obscured. Cf. *a³*, *a⁴*.] A reduced form of *of*, now generally written *o'*, as in *man-o'-war*, *six o'clock*, etc.

The name of John a Gaunt Shak., Rich. II. 1. 1
It's six a'clock B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, 1. 4

a⁵ (a), *pron.* [E dual, corruption of *I*, being the first element, obscured, of the diphthong *ai*.] A modern provincial corruption of the pronoun *I*.

a⁶ (a), *pron.* [E dual, < ME dual *a*, corruptly for *he, ho, heo, she, he, it, heo, hi, they*.] An old (and modern provincial) corruption of all genders and both numbers of the third personal pronoun, *he, she, it, they*. So *quotha*, that is, *quothe*.

A babbled of green fields Shak., Hen. V. 1. 1

a⁷ (a), *v.* [E dual, < ME *a, ha*, reduced form of *have*, the *v* being dropped as in *a⁴* or *o'* for *of* (ov).] An old (and modern provincial) corruption of *have* as an auxiliary verb, unaccented, and formerly also as a principal verb.

I had not thought my body could a yielded Beau and ??

a⁸ (ā), [*< Sc.*, usually written *a'*, = E *all*, like Sc. *ca' = E. call*, *fa' = fall*, *ha' = hall*, etc.] *All*.

For a' that, an' a' that,
His ribband, star, an' a' that,
The man o' independent mind,
He looks an' laughs at a' that
Burns, For A' That

a⁹ (a or ā), *interj.* [See *ah* and *O*.] The early form of *ah*, preserved, archaically, before a leader's or chieftain's name, as a war-cry (but now treated and pronounced as the indefinite article).

The Border sloop ran the sky,
A Home! a Gordon! was the cry
Scott, Marmion

a¹⁰ [L *ā*, the usual form of *ab*, from, of, before consonants, see *ab-*.] A Latin preposition, meaning of, off, away from, etc. It occurs in certain phrases, as, *a priori, a posteriori, a mensa et thoro*, etc., also in certain personal names of medieval or modern origin, as, Thomas a Kempis, that is Thomas of Kempis, the school name given to Thomas Hammeiken born at Kempis near Dusseldorf, Abraham a Sancta Clara, that is Abraham of St. Clare, the name assumed by Ulrich Megelin. The true name of Thomas a Becket (written also A' Becket, and, in an English fashion, a Becket, A Becket) was simply Thomas Becket or Beket, the *a* appears to be a later insertion, though supported by such late Middle English names as Wydo del Becket, John de Becket, William atte Becket, etc., that is of or at the brook [*Becket, not found as a common noun, being appar. a dim. of beak, a brook, or perhaps of bequet, bequet, a pike (fish), dim. of be, beak].

a- A prefix or an initial and generally inseparable particle. It is a relic of various Teutonic and classical particles, as follows.

a-¹ [*< ME a-, < AS ā- (= OS ā- = OHG a-, u-, uor-, MHG a-, a-, G a- = Goth a-, before a vowel, u-, before u-), a common unaccented prefix of verbs, meaning 'away, out, up, on,' often merely intensive, in mod. E usually without assignable force. It appears as an independent prep. in OHG a, Goth us, out, and as an accented prefix of nouns and adjectives in OHG MHG a u-, D oor-, AS o-, E o- in ordinal and ord. q. v. In nouns from verbs in AS, ā- the accent fell upon the prefix, which then retained its length, and has in one word, namely, E oakum, < AS a-cumba, entered mod. E with the reg. change of AS a under accent, losing all semblance of a prefix.] An unaccented inseparable prefix of verbs, and of nouns and adjectives thence derived, originally implying motion away, but in earlier English merely intensive, or, as in modern English, without assignable force, as in *abide, abode, arise, awake, ago = agone*, etc. The difference between *abide, arise, awake*, etc., and the simple verbs *bide, rise, wake*, etc., is chiefly syllabic or rhythmic. In a few verbs this prefix has taken in spelling a Latin semblance, as in *accuse, alight, ally, for a curse, a fright, a law*.*

a-² [*< ME a-, usually and prop. written separately, a, < late AS a, a reduced form of ME and AS an, on, see a³, prep., and on.*] An apparent prefix, properly a preposition, the same as *a³, prep.* When used in a substantive it forms what is really a prepositional phrase, which is now generally written as one word, with or without a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or as a predicative adjective, as, *to lie about, to be about, to be all a tremble*, etc. With verbal nouns in *-ing* it forms what is regarded as a present participle either active, as, *they are a coming* (colloq.), or passive, as, *the house was a building*. In the latter uses the *a* is usually, and in all it would be properly, written separately as a preposition. See *a³, prep.*, where the uses are explained.

a-³ [*< ME a-, or separately, a, < AS ā (only in adun, adunt, a reduced form of ā of dunc), a reduced form of of, E of, off, see of, off, and of a-⁴.*] A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon *of*, prep., English *off*, from, as in *adown* (which see), or of later English *of*, as in *anew, afresh, akin*, etc. (which see).

a-⁴ [*< ME a-, a reduced form of of-, < AS of-, an intensive prefix, orig. the same as of, prep, see a-³ and of.*] A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon *of-*, an intensive prefix, as in *athirst, ahungered* (which see).

a-⁵ [*< ME a-, a reduced form of and-, q. v.*] A prefix, being a reduced form of *and-* (which see), as in *along¹* (which see).

a-⁶ [*< ME a-, var. of a-, q. v., e-, reduced forms of ge, AS ge- see e-.*] A prefix, being one of the reduced forms of the Anglo-Saxon prefix *ge-* (see *e-*), as in *along²* [*< AS gelang*], *aware* [*< AS ge-uw*], *aford*, now spelled *aford*, simulating the Latin prefix *af-* [*< AS ge-forthian*], *among* [*< AS ge-mang*, mixed with *on-ge-mang* and *on-mang*], etc. The same prefix is otherwise spelled in *enough, wry, yelpet*, etc.

a-⁷ [*< ME a-, reduced form of at-, < AS at- in at-foian, mixed in later E with on-foian, afore see afore.*] A prefix, being a reduced form of *at-*, mixed with *a-* for *on-*, in *afore* (which see).

a-⁸ [*< ME a-, a reduced form of at in north. E, after feel at, to, as a sign of the infn, like E. to, see at.*] A prefix, in *ado*, originally at *do*, northern English infinitive, equivalent to English to *do*. See *ado*.

a-⁹ [A mere syllable.] A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in the interjections *aha, ahoy*. In *aha*, and as well in *ahoy*, it may be considered as *ah*.

a-¹⁰ [A reduced form of D. *hond*. Cf. *a-⁹*.] A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in *avast*, where *a-*, however, represents historically Dutch *hond* in the original Dutch expression *hond vast* = English *hold fast*.

a-¹¹ [*< ME a-, OF a-, < L. ad-, or assimilated ab-, ac-, af-, etc.: see ad-.*] A prefix, being a reduced form of the Latin prefix *ad-*. In Old French and Middle English regularly *a*, and so properly in modern French and English, as in *avouch* (ult. < L. *advocare*), *amount* (ult. < L. *ad montem*), *avanche* (ult. < L. *ad vallens*), *abet*, *ameliorate*, etc., but in later Old French and Middle English *a* took in spelling a Latin semblance, *ad, ac, af, etc.*, and so in modern English, as in *address, around, affect, aggrieve*, etc., where the doubled consonant is unetymological. See *ad*.

a-¹² [*< L. a-, a later and parallel form of ad- before sc-, sp-, st-, and gn-.*] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix *ad* before *sc-, sp-, st-*, and *gn-*, as in *ascend, aspire, aspect, astingent, agnate*, etc.

a-¹³ [*< ME a-, < OF a-, < L. ab- see ab-.*] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Middle English, etc.) of Latin *ab-*, as in *abate* (which see). In a few verbs this *a-* has taken a Latin semblance, as in *abs-tain* (treated as *ab-stain*), *abs-sol*. See these words.

a-¹⁴ [*< L. a- for ab- before v see ab-.*] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix *ab-*, from, as in *avert* (which see).

a-¹⁵ [*< ME a-, < OF a- for reg. OF e-, e-, < L. ex-, out see e- and ex-.*] A prefix, being an altered form of *e-*, reduced form of Latin *ex-*, as in *amend, abash, etc., aforce, afrac* (now *afforce, affray*), etc. (which see).

a-¹⁶ [*< ME a-, reduced form of an- for en-, < OF en- see en-.*] A prefix, being a reduced form of *an-* for *en-*, in some words now obsolete or spelled in semblance of the Latin, or restored, as in *acloy, acumber, aparr, etc., later acloy, acumber, modern encumber, impair, etc.*

a-¹⁷ [Ult. < L. *ah*, interj.] A quasi-prefix, representing original Latin *ah*, interj., in *alas* (which see).

a-¹⁸ [*< Gr a-, before a vowel av, inseparable negative prefix, known as alpha privative (Gr α- ἀπορριπτικός), = L. in- = Goth. AS E, etc., see in-.*] A prefix of Greek origin, called alpha privative, the same as English *in-*, meaning not, without, -less, used not only in words taken directly or through Latin from the Greek, as *abyss, adamant, aculeate*, etc., but also as a naturalized English prefix in new formations, as *achromatic, asexual*, etc., especially in scientific terms, English or New Latin, as *Apteryx, Asiphonata*, etc.

a-¹⁹ [*< Gr a- copulative (α- ἀπορριπτικός), commonly without, but sometimes and prop. with, the aspirate, a-, orig. *sa- = Skt sa-, sam-. Cf. Gt apa, together, = E same, q. v.*] A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in English *acolyte, adelphous*, etc.

a-²⁰ [*< Gr a- intensive (α- επιτατικός), prob orig the same as a- copulative see a-¹⁹.*] A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in *atlas, amaurosis*, etc.

a-²¹ [Ult. < Ar *al*, the.] A prefix of Arabic origin, occurring unfelt in *apricot, azimuth, hazard* (for **azard*), etc., commonly in the full form *al-*. See *al-*.

a-¹ [L. *-a* (pl. *-ae*), It. *-a* (pl. *-e*), Sp. Pg. *-a* (pl. *-as*), Gr. *-a, -η* (pl. *-ai, -a*, spelling *-ae*), = AS. *-u, -i*, or lost; in E. lost, or represented unfelt by silent final *e*.] A suffix characteristic of feminine nouns and adjectives of Greek or Latin origin or semblance, many of which have been adopted in English without change. Examples are (a) Greek (first declension) — in Latin spelling, *idea, coma, basilica, nauis*, etc. (b) Latin (first declension), *area, arena, formula, copia, nebula, verbera*, etc. whence (c), in Italian, *opera, piazza, stanza*, etc. (d) Spanish, *armada, botella, mentilla*, etc. (e) Port. *guaca, madraça*. (f) New Latin, chiefly in scientific terms, *alumina, soda, silica, etc. dahia, fuchsia, camelina, urutaria*, etc. *ameba, Branta*, etc. common in geographical names derived from or formed according to Latin or Greek, as *Asia, Africa, America, Polynesia, Arabia, Florida*, etc. In English this suffix marks sex only in personal names, as in *Cornelia, Julia, Maria, Anna*, etc. (some having a corresponding masculine, as *Cornelius, Julius*, etc.), and in a few feminine terms from the Italian, Spanish, etc., having a corresponding masculine, as *donna, doña, duenna, signora, señora, suñora, innamorata*, etc., corresponding to masculine *don, signor, señor, sultan, innamorato*, etc.

a-² [L. *-a*, pl. to *-am*, = Gr. *-a*, pl. to *-ov*, 2d declension, L. *-a, -ā*, pl. to *-um, -e*, = Gr. *-a*,

neut. pl., 3d declension; lost in AS. and E., as in *head, deer, sheep*, etc., pl., without suffix.] A suffix, the nominative neuter plural ending of nouns and adjectives of the second and third declensions in Greek or Latin, some of which have been adopted in English without change of ending. Examples are (a) in Greek, *phenomena*, plural of *phenomenon*, *musmata*, plural of *musma*(t), etc. (b) in Latin, *strata*, plural of *stratum*, *data*, plural of *datum*, *genera*, plural of *genus*, etc. Some of these words have also an English plural, as *automata*, *criticisms*, *dogmas*, *memorandums*, *mediums*, besides the Greek or Latin plurals, *automata*, *critica*, *dogmata*, *memoranda*, *media*, etc. This suffix is common in New Latin names of classes of animals, as in *Mammalia*, *Amphibia*, *Crustacea*, *Protozoa*, etc., these being properly adjectives, agreeing with *animalia* understood.

-a³. [Sometimes written, and treated in dictionaries, as a separate syllable, but properly written as a suffix, being prob. a relic of the ME. inflexive *-e*, which in poetry was pronounced (*e g.*, ME. *stil-e, mil-e* see quot.) whenever the meter required it, long after it had ceased to be pronounced in prose.] An unmeaning syllable, used in old ballads and songs to fill out a line.

Jog on, jog on, the footpath way,
And merrily hent the stile a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a milk a

Quoted by Shak. W T, iv 2

aam (ām), *n.* [*D.* *aam*, a liquid measure, = *G.* *ahm*, also *ohm* (see *ohm*); = *Icel.* *āma*, *<ML.* *ama*, a tub, tierce, *<L.* *kama*, *ama*, *<Gr.* *ām*, a water-bucket, pail.] A measure of liquids used, especially for wine and oil, in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Livonia, Esthonia, Denmark, and Sweden, a tierce. Its value differs in different localities: thus, in Amsterdam an *aam* of wine = 41 gallons, and an *aam* of oil = 37½ gallons, while in Brunswick an *aam* of oil = 39½ gallons. Also written *aum*, *aume*, *avm*, *avime*.



Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*)

aardvark (ārd'vārk), *n.* [*D.* *< aarde*, = *E.* *earth*, + *vark*, used only in *dim* form *varken*, a pig; = *E.* *farrow* and *E.* *pork*, *q v*] The ground-hog or earth-pig of South Africa. See *Orycteropus*.



Aardwolf (*Proteles laundli*)

aardwolf (ārd'wulf), *n.* [*D.* *< aarde*, = *E.* *earth*, + *wolf* = *E.* *wolf*] The earth-wolf of South Africa. See *Proteles*.

aaron (ar'on or ā'ron), *n.* [A corrupt spelling of *aron* (*Gr.* *ἀρον*), a form of *Arum*, in simulation of *Aaron*, a proper name.] The plant *Arum maculatum*. See *Arum*.

Aaronic (a-ron'ik), *a* [*<LL.* *Aaron*, *<Gr.* *Ἀαρών*, *<Heb.* *Āharōn*, perhaps, says Gesenius, the same with *hārōn*, a mountaineer, *<haram*, be high] 1. Pertaining to Aaron, the brother of Moses, or to the Jewish priestly order, of which he was the first high priest, as, the *Aaronic* priesthood; *Aaronic* vestments. — 2. In the Mormon hierarchy, of or pertaining to the second or lesser order of priests. See *priesthood* and *Mormon*.

Aaronical (a-ron'ik-al), *a* [*< Aaronic* + *-al*] Pertaining to or resembling the Aaronic priesthood.

Aaronite (ar'gu-it or ā'ron-it), *n.* [*< Aaron* + *-ite*] A descendant of Aaron, the brother of Moses. The Aaronites were hereditary priests in the Jewish church, and next to the high priest in dignity.

Aaronitic (ar-on'it'ik), *a* [*< Aaronite* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Aaronites.

The assumption that the representations in regard to the origin of the Aaronite priesthood are essentially false cannot well be sustained, unless it can be proved that Hebrew literature did not arise until about the eighth century B C, as the critics claim.

Schaff Herzog, Encyc. p. 1023

Aaron's-beard (ar'onz- or ā'ronz-bōrd), *n.* [See *Ps. cxxiii. 2*] 1 A dwarf evergreen shrub, *Hypericum calycinum*, with large flowers (the largest of the genus) and numerous stamens, a native of southeastern Europe, and sometimes found in cultivation, St. John's-wort so called from the conspicuous hair-like stamens. — 2 The smoke-tree, *Rhus cotinus*. — 3 A species of saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) found in cultivation, Chinese saxifrage.

Aaron's-rod (ar'onz- or ā'ronz-rod), *n.* [See *Ex. vii. 10*, *Num. xvii. 8*.] 1 In *arch*, an ornament consisting of a straight rod from which pointed leaves sprout on either side. The term is also applied to an ornament consisting of a rod with one serpent entwined about it, as distinguished from a caduceus, which has two serpents. — 2 A popular name of several plants with tall flowering stems, as the goldenrod, the hag-father, etc.

Ab (ab), *n.* [*Heb.* (cf. *Heb. ch.* verdure.) The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July and a part of August. In the Syrian calendar Ab is the last summer month.

ab- [*1.* *ab-*, prep. *ab*, older form *ap* = *Etrur.* *av* = *Gr.* *ἀπό* = *Skt.* *apa* = *Goth.* *af* = *OHG.* *aba*, *MHG.* *G.* *ab* = *AS.* *of* (rarely, as a prefix, *af-*), *E.* *of*, *off* see *of*, *off*, *apo*, and *a-*, *13.* *a-*, *14*] A prefix of Latin origin, denoting disjunction, separation, or departure, off, from, away, etc., as in *abduct*, *abjure*, etc. It forms *ab* and *ab-* (in Latin, and so in English etc.) *ab-*, as in *abomin*, *abstem*, etc., before *v* and *m*, it becomes *a-*, as in *abert*, *amentia*, etc. — In *abacinate* and *abornate*, the prefix (reduced to *a-* in *abornate*, which see) is rather an assimilation of *ad*.

A. B. 1 An abbreviation of the Middle and New Latin *Artium Baccalarius*, Bachelor of Arts. In England it is more commonly written *B. A.* See *bachelor*. — 2 An abbreviation of *able-bodied*, placed after the name of a seaman on a ship's papers.

abal (ab'ā), *n.* [*<Ar.* *abā*] 1 A coarse woolen stuff, woven of goats' or camels' or other hair or wool in Syria, Arabia, and neighboring countries. It is generally striped, sometimes in plain bars of black and white or blue and white, sometimes in more elaborate patterns. — 2 (a) An outer garment made of the above, very simple in form, worn by the Arabs of the desert. The illustration shows such an aba, made of two breadths of stuff sewed together to make an oblong about four by nine feet. This is then folded at the lines *a b*, *a b*, the top edges are sewed together at *a c*, *a c*, and armholes are cut at *a f*, *a f*. A little simple embroidery in



Aba

colored wool on the two sides of the breast completes the garment. *d e* is the seam between the two breadths of stuff, and this is covered by a piece of colored material. (b) A garment of similar shape worn in the towns, made of finer material.

Over the Kuni is thrown a long skirted and short sleeved cloak of camel's hair, called an *aba*. It is made in many patterns, and of all materials from pure silk to coarse sheep's wool. R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 150

Also spelled *abba*

aba² (ab'ā), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] An altazimuth instrument, designed by Antoine d'Abadie, for determining latitude on land without the use of an artificial horizon. N E D

abaca (ab'a-kā), *n.* The native Philippine name of the plant *Musa textilis*, which yields Manila hemp. Also spelled *abaka*.

abacay (ab'a-kā), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of white parrot, a calangay.

abacinate, abacination. See *abacinate, abacination*.

abaciscus (ab-a-sis'kus), *n.*, pl. *abacisci* (-i). [*ML.* *<Gr.* *αβακισκος*, a small stone for inlaying, *dim* of *αβας* see *abacus*.] In *arch*, a diminutive of *abacus* in its various senses. Also called *abaculus*.

abacist (ab'n-sist), *n.* [= *It.* *abacista*, an arithmetician, *<ML.* *abacista*, *<L.* *abacus* see *abacus*, 2.] One who uses an abacus in casting accounts, a calculator.

aback¹ (a-bak'), *adv.* [*<ME.* *abak*, *a bak*, on *bak*, *<AS.* *on bac*, on or to the back, backward, = *Icel.* *a baki*, *aback* see *a³* and *back¹*] 1. Toward the back or rear, backward, rearward, regressively.

They drove *aback*, as halfe with shame confound
Spenser, Shep. Cal. (June)

2 On or at the back, behind, from behind
His kullie being set upon both before and *aback*
Kullie, Hist. of Turks, fol. 879 A

3 Away, aloof [*Scotch*] *Oh, would they stay *aback* from courts,
And please themselves wth country sports*
Burns, The Two Dogs

4 Ago as, "eight days *aback*," Ross. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 5 *Naut.*, in or into the condition of receiving the wind from ahead, with the wind acting on the forward side. said of a ship or of her sails. *Laid *aback** (*naut.*), said of sails (or of vessels) when they are placed in the same position as when taken *aback*, in order to effect an immediate retreat, or to give the ship a new way, so as to avoid some danger discovered before her. — *Taken *aback** (a *Naut.*), said of a vessel's sails when caught by the wind in such a way as to press them aft against the mast. Hence: (b) *Figuratively*, suddenly or unexpectedly checked, confounded or disappointed, as, he was quite *taken *aback** when he was refused admittance. — *To brace *aback** (*naut.*), to swing (the yards) round by means of the braces so that the sails may be *aback*, in order to check a ship's progress or give her sternway.

aback² (ab'ak), *n.* [*<L.* *abacus* see *abacus*.] An abacus, or something resembling one, as a flat, square stone, or a square compartment.

abacot (ab'a-kot), *n.* Like *abacot*, etc., an erroneous book-form of *bycock* (which see).

abactinal (ab-ak'ti-nal), *a* [*<L.* *ab*, from, + *E.* *actinal*] In *zool.*, remote from the actual or oral area, hence, devoid of rays, aboral. The abactinal surface may be either the upper or lower surface, according to the position of the mouth.

abactinally (ab-ak'ti-nal-i), *adv.* In an abactinal direction or position.

The ambulacral plates have the pores directly superposed *abactinally*. P. M. Duncan, Geol. Mag. 11 492

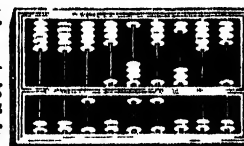
abactio (ab-ak'shi-ō), *n.* [*NL.* *<L.* *abigere*, drive away see *abductor*.] In *med*, an abortion produced by art.

abaction (ab-ak'shon), *n.* [*<NL.* *abactio(n)* see *abactio*.] In *law*, the stealing of a number of cattle at one time.

abactor (ab-ak'toi), *n.* [*<L.* *<abactus*, pp. of *abigere*, drive off, *<ab*, off, + *agere*, drive.] In *law*, one who feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one who steals a single beast or a few.

abaculus (ab-ak'u-lus), *n.*, pl. *abaculi* (-i) [*<L.* *dim* of *abacus*.] Literally, a small abacus. Specifically one of the little cubes or slabs of colored glass, enamel stone, or other material employed in mosaic work or in marquetry. Also called *abacus*.

abacus (ab'a-kus), *n.*, pl. *abaci* (-i) [*<L.* *a*, sideboard, counting-table, etc., *<L.* *abax*, *<Gr.* *ἀβας*, a reckoning-board, sideboard, etc., said to be from Phœn. *abak*, sand strewn on a surface for writing, because the ancients used tables covered with sand on which to make figures and diagrams.] 1 A tray strewn with dust or sand, used



Chinese Abacus for calculating

in ancient times for calculating. — 2 A contrivance for calculating, consisting of beads or balls strung on wires or rods set in a frame.

The abacus was used, with some variations in form, by the Greeks and Romans, and is still in every day use in many eastern countries from Russia to Japan for even the most complex calculations. The sand strewn tray is supposed to have been introduced from Babylon into Greece by Pythagoras, who taught both arithmetic and geometry upon it. Hence this form is sometimes called *abacus Pythagoricus*. In the form with movable balls, these are used simply as counters to record the successive stages of a mental operation. The sum shown in the ancient engraving of a Chinese abacus (called *suanyan* or "reckoning board") is 5,190,401.

3 In *arch* (a) The slab or plinth which forms the upper member of the capital of a column or pillar, and upon which rests, in

classic styles, the lower surface of the architrave. In the Greek Doric it is thick and square, with out sculptured decoration. In the Ionic order it is thinner and ornamented with moldings on the sides. In the Corinthian also it is ornamented and has concave sides and truncated corners. In medieval architecture the architrave was abandoned and the arch placed directly on the column or pillar, the abacus, however, was retained until the decline of the style. In Byzantine work it is often a deep block affiliated with



Capital of the Corinthian
A abacus

classic examples. In western styles every variety of size, shape, and ornamentation occurs. The general use of a polygonal or round abacus is more consonant with neighboring forms than the square shape, is one of the distinctive features of perfected pointed architecture. (b) Any rectangular slab or piece, especially, a stone or marble tablet serving as a side-board, shelf, or evidence. — 4 In *Rom. antiq.*, a board divided into compartments, for use in a game of the nature of draughts, etc. — 5 The mystic staff carried by the grand master of the Templars. — **Abacus harmonious** (a) In *anc. music*, a diagram of the notes with their names. (b) The structure and arrangement of the keys or pedals of a musical instrument. — **Abacus major**, a trough in which gold is washed. — **Abacus Pythagoricus** See 2, above. — **Abaddon** (a-bad'on), n. [*L. Abaddon*, < Gr *Abaddon*, < Heb. *Abaddon*, destruction, < *Abad*, be lost or destroyed.] 1 The destroyer or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon (which see). Rev. ix. 11.—2 The place of destruction, the depth of hell.

In all her gates *Abaddon* runs
Thy bold attempt Milton, P. R., iv. 624

abadevine, n. Same as *aberdvne*. — **abadir** (ab'u-dër), n. Among the Phenicians, a meteoric stone worshipped as divine. See *betylus*.

abaft (a-baft'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*ME. *abaft*, *abaft*, on *bust* see *ab* and *bast*.] *Naut.*, behind, aft, in or at the back or hind part of a ship, or the parts which lie toward the stern opposed to *forward*, relatively, further aft, or toward the stern as, *abaft* the mainmast (astern).

The crew stood *abaft* the windlass and hauled the jib down R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 42

Abast the beam (*naut.*), behind a line drawn through the middle of a ship at right angles to the keel.

abaisance (a-bä'sans), n. [*OF. abaisance*, abasement, humility (see *abase*), in E. use confused with *obaisance*.] Same as *obaisance* as, "to make a low *abaisance*," Skinner, Etymol. Ling. Ang.

abaiser (a-bä'sër), n. [Origin not ascertained.] Ivory-black or animal charcoal. *Weale, Synonyms*.

abaisseé (a-bä'sä'), p. a. [*F.*, pp. of *abaissier*, depress, lower see *abase*.] In *her.*, depressed. Applied to the face or any other bearing having a definite place in the shield when it is depressed, or situated below its usual place also applied to the wings of an eagle when represented as open but lower than when displayed (which see). Also *abaissé*.

abaisé (a-bä'sä'), p. a. Same as *abaisseé*.

abaisit, pp. [*ME.*, one of numerous forms of the pp. of *abaissier* see *abais*.] Abashed (*haucer*).

abaka, n. See *abaca*.

abalienate (ab-ä'lyen-ät), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *abalienated*, pp. *abalienating* [*L. abalienatus*, pp. of *abalienare*, separate, transfer the ownership of, estrange, < *ab*, from, + *alienare*, separate, alienate see *alienate*.] 1 In *civil law*, to transfer the title of from one to another, make over to another, as goods.—2 To estrange or wholly withdraw.

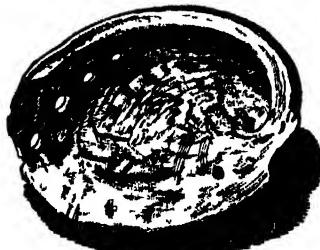
So to bewitch them so *abalienat* their minds
Atp. *Saulius*, Sermons, fol. 132b

abalienated (ab-ä'lyen-ät-ed), p. a. [*abalienate*.] 1 Estranged; transferred, as property.—2 In *med.* (a) So decayed or injured as to require extirpation, as a part of the body. (b) Deranged, as the mind. (c) Corrupted, mortified.

abalienation (ab-ä'lyen-ä'shon), n. [*L. abalienatio* (n-), transfer of property see *abalienate*.] 1 The act of transferring or making over the title to property to another; the state of being abalienated, transfer, estrangement.—2 In *med.*, derangement, corruption.

abalone (ab-a-lö'nö), n. [*A Sp.* form, of unknown origin. Cf. *Sp. abalorio*, bangles, glass beads.] A general name on the Pacific coast of the United States for marine shells of the family *Halotidae* (which see), having an oval form with a very wide aperture, a narrow, flat-

tened ledge or columella, and a subspiral row of perforations extending from the apex to the



Abalone, or Ear shell

distal margin of the shell. They are used for ornamental purposes, such as inlaying, and for the manufacture of buttons and other articles. Also called *ear shell* and by the Japanese *avaba* (which see). — **Abalone-meat**, the edible animal of the abalone. It is exported from California in large quantities.

abamurus (ab-a-mu'rus), n. [*ML.*, < *aba-* (*OF.* a *bas*, down, below) + *L. murus*, wall.] A buttress, or a second wall added to strengthen another. *Weale*.

aban (a-ban'), *v. t.* [*< a-ban* + *ban*, *v.*, after *ME. abanne* (n), < *AS. abannan*, summon by proclamation.] To ban, anathematize. See *ban*, *v.*

How dost the Bishops in this present council of Trident
So solemnly to *abanne* and accurse all them that dared to
thrust fault with the same? Bp. Jewell, Works, II. 387

aband (a-band'), *v. t.* [Short for *abandon*.] 1 To abandon (which see).

And Vortiger enforst the kingdom to *aband*
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 65

2 To exile, expel.
'Tis better far the enemies to *aband*
Quit from thy borders Mir. for Magu, p. 119

abandon (a-ban'don), *v. t.* [*ME. abandonen*, *abandonn*, < *OF. abandoner*, *abandoner* (*F. abandonner*) = *It. abbandonare*, abandon, equiv. to *mettre a bandon*, put under any one's jurisdiction, leave to any one's discretion or mercy, etc., < *a bandon*, in *ME.* as an *adv.* *abandon*, *abandon*, under one's jurisdiction, in one's discretion or power. a (< *L. ad*, at, to, *bandon*, a proclamation, decree, order, jurisdiction, = *bandon*, < *ML. *bando* (n-), extended form of *bandum*, more correctly *bannum*, a proclamation, decree, ban see *ban*, n.) 1 To detach or withdraw one's self from; leave (a) To desert, forsake utterly as, to abandon one's home, to abandon duty.

Abandon fear, to strength and counsel John d.
Think nothing hard, much less to be despair'd
Milton, P. L., vi. 494

(b) To give up, cease to occupy one's self with, cease to use, follow etc. as, to abandon an enterprise, this custom was long ago abandoned. (c) To resign, forego, or renounce, relinquish all concern in as, to abandon the cares of empire.

To understand him, and to be charitable to him, we should remember that he *abandons* the vantage ground of authority, and allows his readers to see him without any devious disguise or show of dignity
W. H. Apple, Ess. and Rev., I. 167

(d) To relinquish the control of, yield up without restraint as, he *abandoned* the city to the conqueror.

2† To outlaw, banish, drive out or away
Being all this time *abandoned* from your bed
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2

3† To reject or renounce

Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and *abandon* your name as evil
Rheims N. T., Luke vi. 22

4 In *com.*, to relinquish to the underwriters all claim to, as to ships or goods insured, as a preliminary toward recovering for a total loss. See *abandonment*.—To *abandon one's self*, to yield one's self up without attempt at control or self-restraint as, to *abandon one's self* to grief.—Syn 1 *Forsake*, *Desert*, *Abandon* etc. (see *forsake*), forego, surrender, leave, evacuate (a place), desert from, forswear, divest one's self of, throw away (See list under *abdicat*).

abandon (a-ban'don), n. 1 [*< abandon*, *v.*] The act of giving up or relinquishing; abandonment.

These heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all mines but what are of the richest sort
Lord James

abandon (a-bou-don'), n. 2 [*F.*, < *abandonner*, give up see *abandon*, *v.*] Abandonment to naturalness of action or manner; freedom from constraint or conventionality; dash.

I love *abandon* only when nature is capable of the extreme reverse
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 228.

abandoned (a-ban'dond), p. a. [*Pp.* of *abandon*, *v.*, in imitation of *F. abandonné* in same senses, pp. of *abandonner*.] 1. Deserted; utterly

forsaken; left to destruction: as, an *abandoned* ship.

If we had no hopes of a better state after this, we Christians should be the most *abandoned* and wretched creatures.
Atterbury, On 1 Cor. xv. 19.

2 Given up, as to vice, especially to the indulgence of vicious appetites or passions, shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate.

Where our *abandoned* youth she sees,
Shipwrecked in luxury and lost in ease.
Prior, Ode.

—Syn. 1 Forsaken, deserted, given up, relinquished, discarded, rejected, destitute, forlorn.—2. *Profligate*, *Abandoned*, *Reprobate*, depraved, corrupt, vicious, wicked, unprincipled, hardened, dead to honor, incorrigible, irreclaimable. *Profligate*, *abandoned*, *reprobate* express extreme wickedness that has cast off moral restraint. *Profligate* is applied to one who throws away means and character in the pursuit of vice, and especially denotes depravity exhibited outwardly and conspicuously in conduct, hence it may be used to characterize political conduct as, a *profligate* administration. *Abandoned* is applied to one who has given himself wholly up to the gratification of vicious propensities, it is stronger than *profligate* and weaker than *reprobate*. *Reprobate* is applied to one who has become insensible to reproach and is past hope, from its use in the Bible it has become the theological term for hopeless alienation from virtue or piety (For comparison with *depraved*, etc., see *criminal*, a.)

Next age will see

A race more *profligate* than we
To be negligent of what any one thinks of you, does not only show you arrogant but *abandoned*.
J. Hughes

In works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work *reprobate*.
Tit. i. 16

abandonedly (a-ban'dond-li), *adv.* In an abandoned manner, without moral restraint.

abandonné (a-ban-do-né'), n. [*< abandon*, *v.* + *-né*, as if < *F. abandonné* see *abandoned*.] In law, one to whom anything is abandoned.

abandoner (a-ban'don-ër), n. [*< abandon*, *v.* + *-er*.] One who abandons.

Abandoner of revels, mute, contemplative
Beau and Fl., Two Noble Kinsmen

abandonment (a-ban'don-ment), n. [*< F. abandonnement*, < *abandonner*, give up (see *abandon*, *v.*) + *-ment*.] 1. The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; absolute relinquishment, total desertion.

The ablest men in the Christian community vied with one another in imitating as the highest form of duty the *abandonment* of social ties and the mortification of domestic affections.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 140

2 Abandon; enthusiasm; freedom from constraint.

There can be no greatness without *abandonment*.
Emerson, Works and Days

In eloquence the great triumphs of the art are, when the orator is lifted above himself. Hence the term *abandonment*, to describe the self-surrender of the orator.
Emerson, Art.

3. In law (a) The relinquishment of a possession, privilege, or claim. (b) The voluntary leaving of a person to whom one is bound by a relationship of obligation, as a wife, husband, or child; desertion.—4 In *maritime law*, the surrender of a ship and freight by the owner to one who has become his creditor through contracts made by the latter with the master of the ship. In effect such an abandonment may release the owner from further responsibility.—5. In *marine insurance*, the relinquishing to underwriters of all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril provided against in the policy, in order that the insured may be entitled to indemnification for a total loss.—6. In the *customs*, the giving up of an article by the importer to avoid payment of the duty.—*Abandonment for wrongs*, in *civil law*, the relinquishment of a slave or an animal that had committed a trespass to the person injured, in discharge of the owner's liability for the trespass.—*Abandonment of railways*, in *Eng. law*, the title of a statute under which any scheme for making a railway may be abandoned and the company dissolved by warrant of the Board of Trade and consent of three fifths of the stock.—*Abandonment of an action*, in *Scots law*, the act by which the pursuer abandons the cause. When this is done, the pursuer must pay costs, but may bring a new action. *Abandonment of the action* is equivalent to the English *discontinuance*, *nonsuit*, or *nolle prosequi*.—*Abandonment to the secular arm*, in *old eccles. law*, the handing over of an offender by the church to the civil authorities for punishment such as could not be administered by the ecclesiastical tribunals.

abandunt (a-ban'dum), n. [*ML.*, also *abandonum* and *abandonnum*, formed in imitation of *F. abandon* see *abandon*.] In *old law*, anything forfeited or confiscated.

abanet (ab'a-net), n. See *abnet*.

abanga (a-bang'gä), n. [*Native name*.] The fruit of a species of palm found in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, which is said to be useful in pulmonary diseases.

abannition, **abannation** (ab-a-nish'on, -näh'shon), n. [*< ML. abannitio* (n-), *abannatio* (n-), < *abanire*, -are, after *E. aban* (ne) or *ban*, *F. ban-*

ab, banish: see aban. In old law, banishment for a year, as a penalty for manslaughter.

abapiston (a-bap-tis'ton), *n.* [*pl. abapista* (-tā)]. [*ML.*, < Gr. ἀπαριστος, neut. of ἀπαριστος, that will not sink, < ἀ-priv. + παρίσσειν, dip, sink: see *baptize*.] In *surg.*, an old form of *trepan*, the crown of which was made conical, or provided with a ring, collar, or other contrivance, to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too far.

abarthrosis (ab-ār-thrō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. ab*, away, from, + *NL. arthrosis*, *q. v.*] Same as *diarthrosis*.

abarticulation (ab-ār-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. ab*, from, + *articulatio* (-n-), a jointing.] In *anat.*, a term sometimes used for *diarthrosis*, and also for *synarthrosis*. Also called *dearticulation*.

abas, *n.* See *abbas*, 1.

ā bas (ā bā'), [*F.*, down: < (< *L. ad*), to; *bas*, low. see *basse*.] A French phrase, down! down with! as, *ā bas les aristocrates* 'down with the aristocrats: opposed to *vive*, live, in *vive le roi* 'long live the king, and similar phrases.

abase (a-bās'), *v. t.*; pret and pp *abased*, ppr. *abasing* [*< ME. abesse* (Gower), < OF. *abaissier*, etc. (*F. abaisser*), < *ML. abassare*, < *L. ad* + *ML. bassare*, lower, < *LL. bassus*, low see *baser* and *bass*.] The *ME. abasen*, *abassen*, with its many variants, appears always to have the sense of *abash*, *q. v.* 1. To lower or depress, as a thing; bring down. [Rare.]

When suddenly that Warrior ran *abase*
His threatened spear. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. l. 29.
And will she yet *abase* her eyes on me?
Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 2

2. To reduce or lower, as in rank, estimation, office, and the like; depress; humble; degrade. — *Syn.* 2. *Abate*, *Debase*, *Degrade*, *Humble*, *Humble*, *Degrade*, depress, bring low, dishonor, cast down. *Abase*, to bring down in feelings or condition, it is less often used than *humble* or *humble*. *Debase*, to lower morally or in quality, as, a *debased* nature, *debased* coinage. *Degrade*, literally, to bring down a step, to lower in rank, often used as an official or military term, but figuratively used of lowering morally, as, *Intemperance degrades* its victims, a *degrading* employment. *Humble*, to reduce in the estimation of one's self or of others, it includes *abasing* of feeling or loss of self respect. *Humble*, to *abase*, generally without ignominy, induce humility in, reflexively, to become humble, restrain one's pride, act humbly. *Degrade*, literally, to put out of favor, but always with ignominy, bring shame upon.

Those that walk in pride he is able to *abase*. *Dan.* iv. 37.
It is a kind of taking of God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker*

Every one is *degraded*, whether aware of it or not, when other people, without consulting him, take upon them selves unlimited power to regulate his destiny. *J. S. Mill*, *Rep. Govt.*, viii.

Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lashed and *humiliated*. *Tennyson*, *Boadicea*.

He that *humbleth* himself shall be exalted. *1. Pet.* iv. 11.
Do not *degrade* the throne of thy glory. *Jer.* xiv. 21.

abased (a-bāst'), *p. a.* In *her*, the same as *abassé*.

abatement (a-bās'ment), *n.* [*< abase* + *-ment*, after *F. abaissement*, lowering, depression, humiliation.] The act of *abasing*, *humbling*, or bringing low; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

abash (a-bash'), *v.* [*< ME. abashen*, *abassen*, *abassen*, *abassen*, etc., < AF *abaiss-*, OF. *eba(h)iss-*, extended stem of *aba(h)ir*, *eba(h)ir*, earlier *abashir* (> *F. s'ebahir*), be astonished (= *Walloon ebaiss* = *It. sbaitre*, be astonished), < ex- (< *L. ex*, out see *ex-*) + *bahir*, *bau*, express astonishment, prob. < *bah*, interjection expressing astonishment. The *D. verbaizen*, astonish, may be a derivative of OF. *ebahir*.] 1. *trans*. To confuse or confound, as by suddenly exciting a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, etc.; destroy the self-possession of, make ashamed or dispirited; put to confusion. — *Syn.* *Abash*, *Confuse*, *Confound*, *discompose*, *disconcert*, put out of countenance, daunt, overawe (See list under *confuse*). *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound*. We are *abashed* in the presence of superiors or when detected in vice or misconduct. When we are *confused* we lose in some degree the control of our faculties, the speech falters, and the thoughts lose their coherence. When we are *confounded* the reason is overpowered—a condition produced by the force of argument, testimony, or detection, or by disastrous or awe inspiring events.

Abashed the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 346.
Suddenly he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An earthly lover lurking at her heart.
Amazed, *confused*, he found his power expired.
Pope, *R. of L.*, iii. 145.

Confounded, that her Maker's eyes
Should look so near upon her foul deformities.
Milton, *Nativity*, ii. 43.

II. *reflex* and *intrans*. To stand or be confounded; lose self-possession.

Abash you not for this darkness.

Caeson, Paris and Vienne, p. 62.

For she . . . never *abashed*.

Holmes, *Chron.*, III. 1008.

abashment (a-bash'ment), *n.* [*< ME. abasement*, after OF. *abaissement* see *abash*.] The act of *abashing*, or the state of being *abashed*; confusion from shame; consternation; fear.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not ill.

Skilton, *Pocima*.

And all her senses with *abashment* quite were quaild.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 74.

abasser, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *abash*. *Chaucer*
abassi, *abassis* (a-bas'i, -is), *n.* See *abassi*.
abastardize (a-bas'tār-diz), *v. t.* [*< OF. abastardir* (> *F. abtardir*), < a- (< *L. ad*, to) + *bastard*: see *bastard* and *bastardize*.] To *bastardize*; render illegitimate or base.

Being ourselves

Corrupted and *abastardized* thus.

Daniel, *Queen's Arcadia*.

Abastor (a-bas'tor), *n.* [*NL.* (Gray, 1849)] A North American genus of ordinary harmless serpents of the family *Colubridae*. A *erythrogrammus* is the hoop snake, an abundant species in damp marshy places in the southern United States.

abatable (a-bā'ta-bl), *a.* [*< abate* + *-able*.] Capable of being *abated* as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

abatamentum (ab'a-ta-men'tum), *n.* [*ML.*, after *abatament*, *q. v.*] In old *Eng. law*, the ouster or disseizin of an heir, effected by the wrongful entry of a stranger after the ancestor's death and before the heir had taken possession.

abate (a-bāt'), *v.*, pret. and pp *abated*, ppr. *abating* [*< ME. abaten*, < OF. *abatre* (*F. abatre*), < *ML. abattere*, < *L. ab* + *battere*, popular form of *battre*, beat. In the legal sense, *abate* had orig. a diff. prefix, *en-*, OF. *enbater*, thrust (one's self) into, < *en*, in, + *batre*, beat. See *batter*, *v.*, and *batt*.] 1. *trans*. 1. To beat down; pull or batter down.

The king of Scots sore *abated* the walls [of the castle of Norham]. *Hall* (*Chronicles*, II. viii), an. 5.

2. To deduct, subtract, withdraw from consideration.

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the old hundreds.

Fuller.

3. To lessen; diminish, moderate as, to *abate* a demand or a tax.

Tully was the first who observed that friendship improves happiness and *abates* misery by the doubling of our joy and dividing of our grief.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 68.

4. To deject, depress.

For miserie doth bravest minds *abate*.

Spenser, *Mother Hub Tale*, l. 266.

5. To deprive; curtail.

She hath *abated* me of half my train. *Shak.*, *Lea.*, II. 4.

6. To deprive of, take away from.

I would *abate* her nothing. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, I. 5.

7. In *law* (a) To cause to fail, extinguish as, a cause of action for damages for a personal tort is *abated* by the death of either party. (b) To suspend or stop the progress of as, where the cause of action survives the death of a party, the action may be *abated* until an executor or administrator can be appointed and substituted. (c) To reduce as, a legacy is *abated* if the assets, after satisfying the debts, are not sufficient to pay it in full. (d) To destroy or remove, put an end to (a nuisance). A nuisance may be *abated* either by a public officer pursuant to the judgment of a court, or by an aggrieved person exercising his common law right.

8. In *metal*, to reduce to a lower temper. — 9. To steep in an alkaline solution: usually shortened to *bate*. See *bate*. — *Abated arms*, weapons whose edge or point is blunted for the tournament. — *Abating process*, a process by which skins are rendered soft and porous by putting them into a weak solution of ammoniacal salt.

II. *intrans*. 1. To decrease or become less in strength or violence. as, pain *abates*, the storm has *abated*.

The very mind which admits your evidence to be unanswerable will swing back to its old position the instant that the pressure of evidence *abates*.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. 6.

2. In *law* (a) To fail; come to a premature end, stop progress or diminish as, an action or cause of action may *abate* by the death or marriage of a party. (b) To enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. *Blackstone*. — 3. In the *manège*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvet, when, working upon curvet, he

puts both his hind feet to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness of time in all the motions.

4. In *falconry*, to flutter; beat with the wings. See *bate*. — *Syn.* 1. To *Abate*, *Subside*, *Intermit*, decrease, decline, diminish, lessen, wane, ebb, fall away, moderate, calm. *Abate*, to diminish in force or intensity as, the storm *abated*. "my wonder *abated*." *Addison*. *Subside*, to cease from agitation or commotion, become less in quantity or amount as, the waves *subside*, the excitement of the people *subsided*. *Abate* is not so complete in its effect as *subside*. *Intermit*, to *abate*, *subside*, or cease for a time.

Nor will the raging fever's fire *abate*.

With golden canopies and beds of state.

Dryden, *Tr. of Luc. retius*, II. 38.

A slight temporary fermentation allowed to *subside*, we should see crystallizations more pure and of more various beauty.

Mary Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 37.
A spring which *intermits* as often as every three minutes.
Nichols, *Fishes Science*, p. 11.

abate (a-bāt'), *n.* [*< abate*, *v.*] Abatement or decrease.

The *abat* of scruples or dragmes.

Sir T. Browne.

abate (a-bu'te), *n.* See *abbate*.

abated (a-bā'ted), *p. a.* [*< abate*, *v.*] In *decorative art*, lowered, beaten down, or cut away, as the background of an ornamental pattern in relief. Said specifically of stone cutting, also of metal when the pattern or inscription is to show bright on dark, and the ground is therefore worked out with the graving tool and left rough or hatched in lines.

abatement (a-bāt'ment), *n.* [*< OF. abatement*, < *abatre*, beat down see *abate*, *v.*] 1. The act of *abating*, or the state of being *abated*; diminution, decrease, reduction, or mitigation: as, *abatement of grief* or pain.

The spirit of accumulation requires *abatement* rather than increase. *J. S. Mill*, *Pol. Econ.*, I. xiii. § 2.
Such sad *abatement* in the goal attained.
Louise, *Voyage to Vinland*.

2. The amount, quantity, or sum by which anything is *abated* or reduced, deduction; decrease. Specifically, a discount allowed for the prompt payment of a debt, for damage, for overcharge, or for any similar reason, *rebate*.

Would the Council of Regency consent to an *abatement* of three thousand pounds?

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xiii.

3. In *her.*, a mark annexed to coat-armour, in order to denote some dishonorable act of the person bearing the coat of arms, or his illegitimate descent. Nine marks for the former purpose are mentioned by heralds, but no instance of their actual use is on record. The bendlet or baton sinister (which see), a mark of illegitimacy, is of the nature of an *abatement*, but the paternal shield, although charged with the baton sinister, would generally be the most honorable bearing within reach of the illegitimate son. *Abatements* generally must be regarded as false heraldry, and are very modern in their origin. The word is also used to denote the turning upside down of the whole shield, which was common in the degrading of a knight. Also called *rebate* *mut*.

Throwing down the stars [the nobles and senators] to the ground, putting dishonourable *abatements* into the fairest coats of arms. *J. Spenser*, *Righteous Ruler*.

4. In *law* (a) Removal or destruction, as of a nuisance. (b) Failure, premature end, suspension or diminution, as of an action or of a legacy. See *abate*. (c) The act of intruding on a freehold vacated by the death of its former owner, and not yet entered on by the heir or devisee. (d) In *revenue law*. (1) A deduction from or refunding of duties on goods damaged during importation or in store. (2) A deduction from the amount of a tax. The mode of *abatement* is prescribed by statute. — 5. In *carp.*, the waste of a piece of stuff caused by working it into shape. — *Plea in abatement*, in *law*, a defense on some ground that serves to suspend or defeat the particular action and thus distinguished from a *plea in bar*, which goes to the merits of the claim. Thus a plea that the defendant is now insane would be only a *plea in abatement*, because, if sustained, it would at most only suspend the action while his insanity continued, but a plea that he was insane at the time of the transactions alleged would be a *plea in bar*, as showing that he never incurred any liability whatever. — *Syn.* 1. Decrease, decline, diminution, subsidence, intermission, waning, ebb. 2. Rebate, allowance, deduction, discount, mitigation.

abater (a-bā'ter), *n.* [See *abaten*.] One who or that which *abates*. See *abaten*.

abatis (ab'a-tis), *n.* [*ML.*; lit., of the measure. *L. ā, ab*, from, of, *LL. batus*, < Gr. *βάτος*, < Heb. *bath*, a liquid measure see *bath*.] In the middle ages, an officer of the stables who had the care of measuring out the provender; an avener.

abatis, *abattis* (a-ba-tē' or ab'a-tis), *n.* [*< F. abatis*, demolition, felling, < OF. *abateis*, < *ML. abbatereus*, < *abbatere*, beat down, fell see *abate*, *v.*] 1. In *fort.*, a barricade made of felled trees denuded of their smaller branches, with the butt-ends of the trunks embedded

in the earth or secured by pickets, and the sharpened ends of the branches directed upward and outward toward an advancing en-



Abatis

omy, for the purpose of obstructing his progress. In field fortifications the abatis is usually constructed in front of the ditch. See *fortification*.
2 In coal-mining, walls of cord-wood piled up crosswise to keep the underground roads open so as to secure ventilation. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

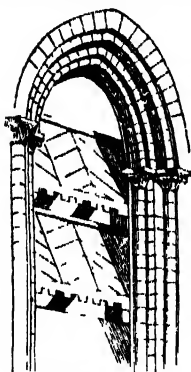
abatised, abattised (ab'a-tist), *p a* Provided with an abatis

abat-jour (a-ba'zhôr), *n* [F, any contrivance or apparatus to admit light, or to throw it in a desired direction, as a lamp-shade; < *abattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *jour*, day, daylight see *journal*] 1 A skylight, or any beveled aperture made in the wall of an apartment or in a roof, for the better admission of light from above. 2 A sloping, box-like structure, flaring upward and open at the top, attached to a window on the outside, to prevent those within from seeing objects below, or for the purpose of directing light downward into the window

abator (a-ba'tor), *n* [Also *abater*, < *abate* + -*er*, -*or*] One who or that which abates. Specifically, in law (a) A person who without right enters into a freehold, on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. (b) An agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. (c) One who removes a nuisance. See *abate*, *abatement*

abattis, *n* See *abatis* 2

abattoir (a-bat-wor'), *n* [F, < *abattre*, knock down, slaughter, + -*oir* (< L -*trum*), indicating place] A public slaughter-house. In Europe and in the United States abattoirs of great size have been erected and provided with elaborate machinery for the humane and rapid slaughter of large numbers of animals and for the proper commercial and sanitary disposal of the waste material



Abat-vent, 13th century

a battuta (â bat-tû'tâ), [It. see *bate*, *batter*] With the beat. In music, a direction to resume strict time after the free declamation of a singer chiefly used in recitatives. It is equivalent to a *tempo giusto*

abature (ab'a-tur), *n* [OF *abatture*, a throwing down, pl *abattures*, underbrush trampled down, < *abatre*, beat down see *abate*, *v*] The mark or track of a beast of the chase on the grass; foiling

abat-vent (a-ba'von), *n* [F, < *abattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *vent*, wind see *vent*] 1 A vertical series of sloping roofs or broad slats, inclined outward and downward, forming the filling of a belfry-light, and designed to admit ventilation to the timber frame while protecting the interior from rain and wind, and to direct downward the sound of the bells. 2 A sloping roof, as that of a penthouse so named because the slope neutralizes the force of the wind. 3 Any contrivance designed to act as a shelter or protection from the wind. Specifically, a revolving metal cap carrying a vane attached to the top of a chimney to keep the wind from blowing directly down its throat



Abat-vent, pulpit of Trinity Church New York

abat-voix (a-ba'vwo), *n* [F, < *abattre* (see *abate*), + *voix*, voice see *voix*] A sounding-board over a pulpit or rostrum, designed to reflect the speaker's

voice downward toward the audience, or in any desired direction.

abawet, *v. t.* [ME. *abawen*, *abawen*, < OF *abauir*, astonish, < a- + *baubir*, *baubir*, stammer, < L *balbutire*, stammer, < *balbus* (OF *baube*), stammering. see *hooby* and *balbuties*. The ME form and sense seem to have been affected by OF. *abahir*, *ebahir*, *esbahir*, be astonished, for which see *abash*] To abash; dazzle, astonish. I was abawet for marvelle. *Rom of Rose*, l. 3840

abaxial (ab-ak'si-al), *a* Same as *abaxile*

abaxile (ab-ak'sil), *a* [L. *ab*, away from, + *axis* see *axile*] Not in the axis. Specifically, in bot. applied to an embryo placed out of the axis of the seed. Another form is *abaxial*

abb (ab), *n*. [ME. *abb*, < AS *âb*, short for *âweb*, wool, < *âwfan* (= OHG. *arweban*, G. *rueben*), weave, < â- + *wefan*, weave. see *a-1* and *weave*, *web*. From another form of *âweb*, namely, *oweb*, *owef*, comes E *woof*, *q. v*] 1. Yarn for the warp in weaving. 2. In wool-sorting, one of two qualities of wool known as *coarse abb* and *fine abb* respectively

abba (ab'a), *n*. [L, < Gr *abbâ*, < Syriac *abbâ* and *abbô* = Chal *abbâ* = Heb. *ab*, father. See *abbot*] Father. It is used in the New Testament three times (Mark xiv 36, Rom viii 15, Gal iv 6), in each instance accompanied by its translation, "Abba, Father," as an invocation of the Deity, expressing close filial relation. Either through its liturgical use in the Judeo-Christian church or through its employment by the Syriac monks, it has passed into general ecclesiastical language in the modified form of *abbot* or *abbot* (which see)

abba, *n* See *abba*

abacinate (a-bas'i-nât), *v. t*, pret. and pp *abacinated*, ppr *abacinating* [ML. *abacinatorius*, pp of *abacinare* (It. *abacinare* = OF. *abaciner*), < a- for *ad-*, to, + *bacinus*, basin see *basin*] To deprive of sight by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes. A mode of punishment employed in the middle ages. Also spelled *abacinate*

abacination (a-bas-i-nâ'shon), *n* [Abacinate] The act or process of blinding a person by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes. Also spelled *abacination*

abbacy (ab'a-si), *n*; pl *abbacies* (-sî) [Earlier *abbati*, < LL *abbatia* see *abbey*] 1 The office of an abbot, an abbot's dignity, rights, privileges, and jurisdiction

According to Follinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since *abbot* is a term or word of dignity and not of office. *Aylife*, *Parergon*

Owing to the vast wealth of the church, the chief offices in it and especially the bishopric and the great *abbacies*, had become positions of great worldly power and dignity. *Stille*, *Stud Med Hist*, p 286

2 An abbatial establishment; an abbey with all that pertains to it

The abbot was elected by the monks of the monastery, at least in the greater part of *abbeys*. *Adam Smith*, *Wealth of Nations*, v 1

Also called *abbotcy*

abandonatamento (âb-bân-dô-nâ-tâ-men'te), *utr* [It, < *abandonata*, fem pp. of *abandonare* (see *abandon*), + adv suffix -*mente*, orig. L *mente*, abl of *mens*, mind see *mental*] In music, with abandonment; so as to make the time subordinate to the expression

abbasi, *n* [Pers] 1 An Eastern weight for pearls, said to be 2½ grains troy. Also spelled *abas*. 2 Same as *abbas*, 1

abbasi (a-bas'i), *n* [Said to be named from the Persian ruler Shah *Abbas* II] 1 The name of a silver coin formerly current in Persia. It is not certain to what particular coin the term was applied, according to Marsten various pieces coined in 1684 1700, and 1701 and weighing about 4 dwt 17 gr, are *abbasis*, and are worth about 20 cents. 2 The 20-copeck silver piece circulating in Russia, weighing about 61 grains, .500 fine, and worth about 8½ cents.

Also written *abassî*, *abassîs*

abbat (ab'at), *n* Same as *abbot*

abbate (âb-bi'te), *n*, pl *abbati* (-ti). [It., also *abate*, < L *abbâtem*, acc of *abbas* see *abbot*] A title of honor, now given to ecclesiastics in Italy not otherwise designated, but formerly applied to all in any way connected with clerical affairs, tribunals, etc., and wearing the ecclesiastical dress. Also spelled *abate*

An old *Abate* monk and mild,
My friend and teacher when a child
Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, 3d Inter

abbatesse, *n* See *abbess*

abbatial (a-bâ'shial), *a*. [ML. *abbatialis*, < LL *abbatia* see *abbacy*] Pertaining to an abbot or abbey as, an *abbatial* benediction, *abbatial* lands.

abbatical (â-bat'i-kal), *a* Same as *abbatial*

abbay, abbayet, *n*. Middle English forms of *abbey* 1.

They carried him into the next *abbay*. *Chaucer*, *Prior's Tale*.
They would rend this *abbaye's* massy nave. *Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, ll. 14

abbé (a-bâ'), *n* [F., < L. *abbat*, acc. of *abbas* see *abbot*] In France, an abbot (a) More generally, and especially before the French revolution (1) Any secular person, whether ecclesiastic or layman, holding an abbey in *commendam*, that is, enjoying a portion, generally about one third, of its revenues, with certain honors, but, except by privilege from the pope, having no jurisdiction over the monks, and not bound to residence. Such persons were styled *abbés commendataires*, and were required to be in orders, though a dispensation from this requirement was not uncommonly obtained. (2) A title assumed, either in the hope of obtaining an abbey or for the sake of distinction, by a numerous class of men who had studied theology, practiced celibacy, and adopted a peculiar dress, but who had only a formal connection with the church, and were for the most part employed as tutors in the families of the nobility, or engaged in literary pursuits. (b) In recent usage, a title assumed, like the Italian title *abate* (which see), by a class of unbeneficed secular clerics

abbess (ab'es), *n*. [ME. *abbesse*, *abbes*, < OF *abbesse*, *abbesse* = Fr *abadessa*, < L *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas* see *abbot*, and cf. *abbotess*.] 1 A female superior of a convent of nuns, regularly in the same religious orders in which the monks are governed by an abbot; also, a superior of canonesses. An abbess is, in general, elected by the nuns, and is subject to the bishop of the diocese, by whom she is invested according to a special rite called the *benediction of an abbess*. She must be at least forty years of age, and must have been for eight years a nun in the same monastery. She has the government of the convent, with the administration of the goods of the community, but (cannot, on account of her sex, exercise any of the spiritual functions pertaining to the priesthood. Some times civil or feudal rights have been attached to the office of abbess, as also jurisdiction over other subordinate convents.

2 A title retained in Hanover, Würtemberg, Brunswick, and Schleswig-Holstein by the lady superiors of the Protestant seminaries and sisterhoods to which the property of certain convents was transferred at the Reformation.

abbey (ab'e), *n* [ME. *abbeye*, *abbaye*, etc., < OF *abeye*, *abaye*, < LL *abbatia*, an abbey, < L *abbas*, an abbot: see *abbot*] 1. A monastery or convent of persons of either sex devoted to religion and celibacy, and governed by an abbot or abbess (which see)

Royal and imperial abbeyes were dependent on the supreme civil authority in their temporal administration, others were *episcopal*, etc. In *exempt* abbeyes, the abbot or abbess is subject not to the bishop of the diocese, but directly to the pope. 2. The buildings of a monastery or convent, sometimes, in particular, the house set apart for the residence of the abbot or abbess. After the suppression of the English monasteries by Henry VIII many of the abbatial buildings were converted into private dwellings, to which the name *abbey* is still applied, as, for example, *Newstead Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron. 3. A church now or formerly attached to a monastery or convent: as, *Westminster Abbey*. 4. In Scotland, the sanctuary formerly afforded by the abbey of Holyrood Palace, as having been a royal residence.

abbey (ab'e), *n* [Prob a modification of *abele*, *q. v*, in simulation of *abbey* 1.] A name sometimes given to the white poplar, *Populus alba* [Eng.]

Plan of the Abbey of St. Germain des-Prés, Paris, in the 13th century
A, church, B, cloister, C, city gate, D, country gate or *Porte Papale*, E, chapter house with dormitories above, F, Chapel of the Virgin, G, refectory, H, cellars and presses, I, abbot's lodging, K, ditches, L, gardens, M, various dependencies

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Obverse. Abbey-counter, in the British Museum.

abbey-counter (ab'e-koun'ter), *n.* [*<abbey¹ + counter¹*.] A kind of medal, stamped with sacred emblems, the arms of an abbey, or other device, given to a pilgrim as a token of his having visited the shrine, a kind of pilgrim's sign (which see, under *pilgrim*).

abbey-laird (ab'e-laird), *n.* [*<abbey¹* (in ref. to the abbey of Holyrood) + *laird*, proprietor.] In Scotland, a name humorously applied to an insolvent debtor who escaped his creditors by taking refuge within the legal sanctuary formerly constituted by the precincts of Holyrood Abbey.

abbey-land (ab'e-land), *n.* [*<abbey¹ + land*.] An estate in land annexed to an abbey.

abbey-lubber (ab'e-lub'er), *n.* [*<abbey¹ + lubber*.] An old term of contempt for an able-bodied idler who grew sleek and fat upon the charity of religious houses also sometimes applied to monks.

This is no huge, overgrown *abbey lubber*
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii 3

abbot (ab'ot), *n.* [*<ME abbot, abbod, <AS abbot, usually abbod, abbud, <L abbâtem, sec. of abbas, an abbot, <L abba, father: see abba¹*.] 1. Literally, father. a title originally given to any monk, but afterward limited to the head or superior of a monastery. It was formerly especially used in the order of St Benedict, rector being employed by the Jesuits, *guardianus* by the Franciscans, *prior* by the Dominicans, and *archimandrite* or *hegumenos* by the Greek and Oriental churches, to designate the same office. Originally the abbots, like the monks, were usually laymen, later they were required to be in holy orders. They were at first subject to the bishop of the diocese, but in the contentions between the bishops and abbots the latter in many cases gradually acquired exemption from jurisdiction of the bishops and became subject to the pope directly, or to an *abbot general*, or *archabbot*, who exercised a supervision over several associated abbots. As the influence of the religious orders increased, the power, dignity, and wealth of the abbots increased proportionally, many of them held rank as temporal lords, and, as mitred abbots, exercised certain episcopal functions in the territory surrounding their monasteries. In the reign of Henry VIII twenty six abbots sat in the House of Lords. Until the sixteenth century abbots were chosen from the monks by the bishop, since that time they have been generally elected by the monks themselves, ordinarily for life. In some instances, where the administration of the revenues of an abbey fell under the civil authority, the conferring of the benefice, and therefore the nomination of the abbot, came into the hands of the temporal sovereign, a practice variously regulated by concordats with the different countries. The right of confirmation varies, the solemn benediction of an abbot ordinarily belongs to the bishop of the diocese, occasionally to the head abbot, or to a special bishop chosen by the abbot elect. In some instances of exempt abbacies it has been conferred by the pope in person.

2. In later usage, loosely applied to the holder of one of certain non-monastic offices. (a) The principal of a body of parochial clergy, as an Episcopal rector. (b) A cathedral officer at Toledo, Spain. (c) In the middle ages, the head of various guilds, associations, and popular assemblies as, *abbot* of bell ringers, the *abbot* of merriment.

3. A title retained in Hanover, Würtemberg, Brunswick, and Schleswig-Holstein by the heads of certain Protestant institutions to which the property of various abbeys was transferred at the Reformation. See *abbess*.

2 — **Abbot of abbots**, a title formerly conferred upon the abbot of the original Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino. — **Abbot of merriment** (in England), **abbot of unreason** (in Scotland), the personage who took the principal part in the Christmas revels of the populace before the Reformation. — **Abbot of the people** (*abbas populi*). (a) From 1270 to 1339, the nominal chief magistrate of the republic of Genoa. (b) The chief magistrate of the Genoese in Galata. — **Abbot of yellow-bells**, or **freshmen**, a mock title at the University of Paris. — **Cardinal abbot**, a title borne by the abbots of Cluny and Vendôme, who were *ex officio* cardinals. — **Mitred abbot**, an abbot who has the privilege of using the insignia and exercising certain of the functions of a bishop. — **Regular abbot**, an abbot duly elected and confirmed, and exercising the functions of the office. — **Secular abbot**, a person who is not a monk, but holds an abbacy as an ecclesiastical benefice with the title and some of the revenues and honors of the office. See def 3, above. — **Titular abbot**, a person possessing the title but not exercising the functions of an abbot, as when an abbey had been confiscated or given in commendam. See *abbe*. — **Triennial abbot**, an abbot appointed for three years instead of, as ordinarily, for life. — *Syn* *Abbot, Prior*. See *prior*.

abbacy (ab'ot-si), *n.* [*<abbot + -cy*.] Same as *abbacy*. [Rare.]

abbatess, *n.* [*<ME. abbatess, -esse, <AS. abbodesse, -esse, abbadisse, abbudisse, <ML abbatissa, prop abbatissa (> ult. abbess, q v), <abbas (abbat) + fem -issa*.] An abbess. Also written *abbatess*.

Abbots, Abbesses, Presbyters, and Deacons *Soldem*.
And at length became *abbatess* there

abbot-general (ab'ot-jen'e-ral), *n.* The head of a congregation of monasteries.

abbotskip (ab'ot-ship), *n.* [*<abbot + -ship*.] The state or office of an abbot.

abbotso (ab-bot'so), *n.* [*It., also abbozzato, sketch, outline, <abbozzare, to sketch, delineate, also bozzare, <bozza, blotch, rough draft, = Fr. bosse (> F. bosse), swelling, <OHG. bōzo, a bundle: see boss¹ and beat*.] The dead or first coloring laid on a picture after the sketch has been blocked in. *Mrs Merrifield, Ancient Practice of Painting* (1849), I see

abbr. A common abbreviation of *abbreviated* and *abbreviation*.

abreuvor, *n.* See *abreuvor*

abbreviate (a-bré-vi-ät), *v*; pret and pp *abbreviated*, ppr *abbreviating*. [*<LL abbreviatus, pp of abbreviare, shorten, <ad-, to, + brevis, short. The same L verb, through the F, has become E. abridge: see abridge and brief*.] 1. *trans.* To make briefer, abridge, make shorter by contraction or omission of a part as, to *abbreviate* a writing or a word — 2. *In math.*, to reduce to the lowest terms, as fractions. — *Syn* 1 To shorten, curtail, abridge, epitomize, reduce, compress, condense, cut down

II. *intrans* To practise or use abbreviation

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off
Bacon, Essays, xxvi

abbreviate (a-bré-vi-ät), *a* and *n.* [*<LL abbreviatus see abbreviate, v*.] I. *a* Abbreviated

II. *n* An abridgment, an abstract

The Speaker, taking the Bill in his hand, reads the *Abbreviate* or Abstract of the said bill
Chamberlayne, State of Great Britain

abbreviately (a-bré-vi-ät-li), *adv* Briefly [Rare]

The sweete smacks that Yarmouth findes in it
abreuvorally and meetly according to my old Varum plaine song I have harp upon
Nashe, Lenton Stuffe (Hail Misc., VI 162)


abbreviation (a-bré-vi-ä'shon), *n.* [= *F abbreviatio, <LL abbreviatio(n-), <abbreviare see abbreviate, v*.] 1 The act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting; the state of being abbreviated, abridgment

This book, as gravur authors say, was called *Liber Domus Dei*, and, by *abbreviation*, *Domesday Book*
Sir W Temple, Intro to Hist of Eng


2 A shortened or contracted form; a part used for the whole. Specifically, a part of a word, phrase, or title so used, a syllable, generally the initial syllable, used for the whole word, a letter, or a series of letters, standing for a word or words as, *Eng* for *England*, *A D* for *Anno Domini*, *R N* for *Rolls of the Royal Society*

3 In *math*, a reduction of fractions to the lowest terms — 4 In *music*, a method of notation by means of which certain repeated notes, chords, or passages are indicated without being written out in full. There are various forms of abbreviation, the most common of which are here shown

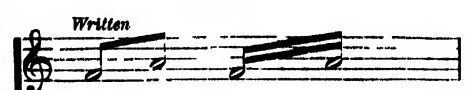
Written



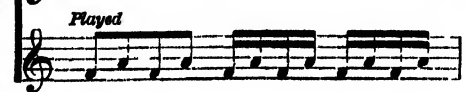
Played



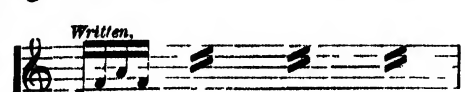
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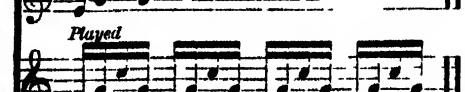
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Played



= *Syn* 2. *Abbreviation, Contraction*. An abbreviation of a word is strictly a part of it, generally the first letter or

syllable, taken for the whole, with no indication of the remaining portion as, *A D* for *Anno Domini*, *Gen.* for *Genesis*, *math.* for *mathematics*, *Alex* for *Alexander*. A contraction, on the other hand, is made by the elision of certain letters or syllables from the body of the word, but in such a manner as to indicate the whole word as, *read payt* or *red payt* for *received payment*, *comd* for *contracted* or *continued*, *Wm* for *William*. In common usage, however, this distinction is not always observed

abbreviatio placitorum (a-bré-vi-ä'shi-ö plas-i-tö-rum). [*ML*.] Literally, an abridgment of the pleas; a brief report of law-cases, specifically, notes of cases decided in the reign of King John, which constitute the earliest English law-reports, and embody the germs and early developments of the common law

abbreviator (a-bré-vi-ä-tor), *n.* [*<ML abbreviator, <LL abbreviare see abbreviate, v*.] 1. One who abbreviates, abridges, or reduces to a smaller compass; specifically, one who abridges what has been written by another.

Neither the archbishop nor his *abbreviator*
Sir W Hamilton, Logic

2 One of a number of secretaries in the chancery of the pope who abbreviate petitions according to certain established and technical rules, and draw up the minutes of the apostolic letters. They formerly numbered 72, of whom the 12 principal were styled *de majori parte* (literally, of the greater part), from the part in the chancery where they wrote) and 22 others *de minori parte* (of the lesser part) the remainder being of lower rank. The number is now reduced to 11, all *de majori parte*. They sign the apostolic bulls in the name of the cardinal vice-chancellor. The *abbreviator* of the *curia* is a prelate not belonging to the above college, but attached to the office of the apostolic datary (*sedatarius*) he expedites bulls relating to pontifical laws and constitutions, as for the canonization of saints, and the like

abbreviatory (a-bré-vi-ä-to-ri), *a* [*<abbreviate + -ory*.] Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate, shortening, contracting
abbreviature (a-bré-vi-ä-tür), *n.* [*<abbreviate + -ure*.] 1 A letter or character used as an abbreviation

The hand of Providence writes often by *abbreviatures*, hieroglyphics, or short characters
Sir T Brown, Christ Met, § 25

2. An abridgment, a compendium

This is an excellent *abbreviatio* of the whole duty of a Christian
Taylor, Guide to Devotion

abbrochment (a-broch'ment), *n.* [*<ML abbrochmentum, appar formed from stem of F broke, broke, etc*.] The act of forestalling the market or monopolizing goods. Erroneously spelled *abroachment*

abb-wool (ab'wul), *n.* 1 Wool for the abb or warp of a web — 2 A variety of wool of a certain fineness. See *abb*

a-b-c (ä-bä-cä), [*ME abc, as a word, spelled variously abce, apcer, apcy, apie, apere, abce, abse, absey, abesce, etc*, especially for a primer or spelling-book, in comp, *absey-book, etc*. Cf *abecedarian* and *alphabet*.] 1 The first three letters of the alphabet, hence, the alphabet — 2 An a-b-c book; a primer. **A-b-c book**, a primer for teaching the alphabet

Abd (abd). [*Ar 'abd, a slave, servant*.] A common element in Arabic names of persons, meaning servant as, *Abdallah*, servant of God, *Abd-el-kadir*, servant of the Mighty One, *Abd-ul-Latif* (commonly written *Abdullah* or *Abdullahi*), servant of the Gracious One

abdalavi, **abdelavi** (ab-da-, ab-de-lä've), *n.* [*Ar*.] The native name of the hairy melon of Egypt, a variety of the muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo*

Abderian (ab-de-ri-an), *a* [*<L. Abdëra, <Gr Ἀβδῆρα, a town in Thracia, birthplace of Democritus, called the laughing philosopher*.] Pertaining to the town of Abdera or its inhabitants; resembling or recalling in some way the philosopher Democritus of Abdera (see *Abderite*), hence, given to incessant or continued laughter.

Abderite (ab'de-rit), *n.* [*<L. Abdërita, also Abderites, <Gr Ἀβδῆριτης, <Ἀβδῆρα, 1. Abdera*.] 1 An inhabitant of Abdera, an ancient maritime town in Thracia — 2 A stupid person, the inhabitants of Abdera having been proverbial for their stupidity — The *Abderite*, Democritus of Abdera born about 460 B C, and the most learned of the Greek philosophers prior to Aristotle. He was with Leucippus, the founder of the atomic or atomistic philosophy (*see atom*), the first attempt at a complete mechanical interpretation of physical and psychological phenomena. The tradition that Democritus always laughed at the follies of mankind gained for him the title of the laughing philosopher. Fragments of some of his numerous works have been preserved

abdest (ab'dest), *n.* [*Per äbdast, <äb, water, + dust, hand*.] Purification or ablution before prayer: a Mohammedan rite

Abdevenham (ab-dev'n-ham), *n* In *astrology*, the head of the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

abdicable (ab'di-ka-hil), *a* [*<L. abdicare* see *abdicate*] Capable of being abdicated

abdicate (ab'di-kant), *a* and *n* [*<L. abdicare* see *abdicate*] *I. a* Abdicating, renouncing [*Rare*]

Monks *abdicate* of their orders

Whitlock, *Monks of Lang. People*, p. 93

II. n One who abdicates.

abdicate (ab'di-kat), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *abdicated*, *ppr* *abdication* [*<L. abdicatus*, *pp* of *abdicare*, renounce, lit. proclaim as not belonging to one, *<ab*, from, + *dicare*, proclaim, declare, akin to *dicere*, say] *I. trans* 1 To give up, renounce, abandon, lay down, or withdraw from, as a right or claim, office, duties, dignity, authority, and the like, especially in a voluntary, public, or formal manner

The cross in arms *abdicated* their service

Gibbon, *D* and *F*, lxvii

He [Charles II] was utterly without ambition. He de- tested business, and would sooner have *abdicated* his crown than have undergone the trouble of really direct- ing the administration

Macaulay, *Hist. Lang.*, i

2 To discard; cast away, take leave of, as, to *abdicate* one's mental faculties — 3 In *civil law*, to disclaim and expel from a family, as a child, disinherit during lifetime: with a personal subject, as father, parent

The father will disinherit or *abdicate* his child, quite ca- stoff him

Barton, *Anat. of Med. (to the Reader)*, I, 86

4† To put away or expel; banish, renounce the authority of, dethrone, degrade

Scaliger would needs turn down Homer, and *abdicate* him after the possession of three thousand years

Dryden, *Pref. to Third Misc.*

—*Syn* 1 To resign, renounce, give up, quit, vacate, re- linquish, lay down, abandon, desert (See list under *ab- don*, *v*)

II. intrans To renounce or give up some- thing; abandon some claim, relinquish a right, power, or trust

He cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses

Swift, *Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man*

Don John is represented to have voluntarily re- stored the throne to his father who had once *abdicated* in his favor

Pickens, *Spain*, lib. II, 221

abdicated (ab'di-kā-ted), *p a* Self-deposed, in the state of one who has renounced or given up a right, etc., as, "the *abdicated* Emperor of Austria," *Hon. etc.*, Venetian Life, xxi

abdication (ab'di-kā'shon), *n* [*<L. abdicatio* (n), *<abdicare* see *abdicate*] The act of *abdicating*, the giving up of an office, power or authority, right or trust, etc., renunciation; especially, the laying down of a sovereignty hith- erto inherent in the person or in the blood

The consequences drawn from these facts [were] that they amounted to an *abdication* of the government, which *abdication* did not only affect the person of the king him- self, but also of all his heirs and rendered the throne absolutely and completely vacant

Blackstone, *Com.*, I, 111

Each new mind we approach seems to require an *abdi- cation* of all our present and past possessions

Fairbank, *Parasites*, 1st ser., p. 311

abdicate (ab'di-kā-tiv), *a* [*<abdicare* + *-iv*, in form like *L. abdicatus*, negative, *<abdicare*] (Causing or implying) *abdicating* [*Rare*]

abdicator (ab'di-kā-tor), *n* [*<L. abdicare* see *abdicate*] One who *abdicates*

abditive (ab'di-tiv), *a* [*<L. abditus*, re- moved or separated from, *<abditus*, *pp* of *abdicare*, put away, *<ab*, from, away, + *dicare* (in comp.), put] Having the power or quality of *hiding* [*Rare*]

abditory (ab'di-to-ri), *n* [*<ML. abditum*, *<L. abdicare* see *abditive*] A concealed reposi- tory, a place for hiding or preserving valu- ables, as goods, money, riches, etc. [*Rare*]

abdomen (ab-dom'en or ab'do-men), *n* [*L.*, of uncertain origin, perhaps *ureg* *<abdicare*, put away, hide, conceal see *abditive*] 1 The belly; that part of the body of a mammal which lies between the thorax and the pelvis, the perivisceral cavity containing most of the di- gestive and some of the urogenital organs and associated structures. It is bounded above by the diaphragm, which separates it from the thoracic cavity, below by the bifurcated pelvic cavity, with which it is continuous, behind by the vertebral column and the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles, in front and laterally by several lower ribs, the iliac bones and the abdominal muscles proper. The walls of the abdomen are lined with the serous membrane called *peritoneum*, and are externally invested with common integument. Its external surface is arbitrarily divided into certain

definite regions, called *abdominal regions* (see *abdominal*). The principal contents of the abdomen, in man and other mammals, are the end of the esophagus, the stomach, the small and most of the large intestine, the liver, pancreas, and spleen, the kidneys, suprarenal capsules, ureters, bladder (in part), uterus (during pregnancy at least), and sometimes the testicles, with the associated nervous, vas- cular, and serous structures. The apertures in the ab- dominal walls are, usually, several through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, nerves, blood vessels, and lymphatics, in the groin, for the passage of the fem- oral vessels and nerves and the spermatic cord, or the round ligament of the uterus, and at the navel, in the incision, for the passage of the umbilical vessels.

2 In vertebrates below mammals, in which there is no diaphragm, and the abdomen con- sequently is not separated from the thorax, a region of the body corresponding to but not co- incident with the human abdomen, and varying

in extent according to the configuration of the body. Thus, the ab-

domen of a serpent is coex- tensive with the under side of the body from head to tail, and in descriptive ornithology "pectus is re- stricted to the swelling an- terior part of the gastrum, which we call belly or *abdomen* as soon as it begins to straighten out and flatten"

Coues, *N. A. Birds*, p. 105

3. In *entom.*, the hind body, the posterior one of the three parts of a perfect insect, united with the thorax by a slender connecting

portion, and containing the greater part of the digestive apparatus. It is divided into a number of rings or segments, typically eleven (or ten, as in *Hymen optera* and *Lepidoptera*), on the sides of which are small respiratory stigmata, or spiracles

4 In *Arthropoda* other than insects, the cor- responding hinder part of the body, however distinguished from the thorax, as the tail of a lobster or the apron of a crab — 5 In *ascidi- ans* (*Tunicata*), a special posterior portion of the body, situated behind the great pharyn- geal cavity, and containing most of the ali- mentary canal

In most of the compound Ascidians, the greater part of the alimentary canal lies altogether beyond the branchial sac, in a backward prolongation of the body which has been termed the *abdomen*, and is often longer than all the rest of the body

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 517

abdominal (ab-dom'i-nal), *a* and *n* [*<NL. ab- dominalis*, *<L. abdomen* see *abdomen*] *I. a*

1 Pertaining to the abdomen or belly, situated in or on the abdomen as, *abdominal ven- tral* fin — 2 In

ichth., having ventral fins under the abdomen and about the middle of the

body, as, an *abdominal fish* See *Abdominales*

Abdominal aorta, in man and other mammals, that portion of the aorta between its passage through the dia- phragm and its bifurcation into the iliac arteries

Abdominal apertures See *Abdomen*

Abdominal fins, in *ichth.*, ventral fins when situated behind the pectoral fins

Abdominal legs, in *entom.*, false legs or prop legs of the abdomen of insects. In hexapodous insects they are soft fleshy, imbricated, and deciduous. There may be as many as eight pairs or only a single pair, or none. The spinous setae of spiders though abdominal in position, are regarded as homologous with the jointed legs of higher insects — **Abdominal line**, in

human anat. (a) The white line (linea alba) or lengthwise mid line of union of the abdominal muscles along the front of the belly, and one of several cross lines inter- secting the course of the rectus muscle. The exaggeration of these

lines in art gives the "checker board" appearance of the abdomen in statuary. (b) *pl* certain imaginary lines drawn to divide the surface of the abdomen into regions, as given below

Abdominal pore, in some fishes, an aperture in the belly connected with the sexual function

This [the ovarium], in some few fishes, sheds its ova, as soon as they are ripened, into the peritoneal cavity, whence they escape by *abdominal pores*, which place that cavity in direct communication with the exterior

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 65

Abdominal reflex, a superficial reflex consisting of a contraction in the abdominal muscles when the skin over the abdomen in the mammary line is stimulated — **Ab-**

dominal regions, in *human anat.*, certain regions into which the abdomen is arbitrarily divided for the purpose

of mapping its surface with reference to the viscera which lie beneath these re- gions respectively. Two hori- zontal parallel lines being drawn around the body, one (a a) crossing the cartilage of the ninth rib, the other (b b) crossing the highest point of the iliac bone, the abdominal surface is divided into three zones, an upper, a middle, and a lower, respectively

called *epigastric*, *umbilical*, and *hypogastric*. Each of these is subdivided into three parts by two vertical lines (c c), each drawn through the middle of Poupart's liga- ment. The central part of the epigastric zone (1) re- tains the name of *epigastric*, its lateral portions (4 4) are the *right* and *left hypochon- driae* regions, the middle part of the umbilical (2) is called the *umbilical* region, while its lateral portions (5 5) are the *right* and *left lumbar* regions, the middle portion of the hypogastric zone (3) is called the *hypogastric* region, but sometimes the *pubic* re- gion, while its lateral por- tions (6 6) are called the *right* and *left iliac* (or *inguinal*)

regions. The adjoining region of the thigh, below the fold of the groin, is properly ex- cluded — **Abdominal respi- ration**, that type of respiration in which the action of the diaphragm, and consequently the movement of the abdo- men, is most marked contrasted with *thoracic* or *costal respiration* — **Abdominal ribs**, in *herp.*, a series of transverse ossifications in the wall of the abdomen of some reptiles, as dinosaurs and crocodiles. In the latter the series consists of seven on each side, lying superficial to the recti muscles. They are quite distinct from true ribs, and considered by some to be dermal ossifications

Abdominal dermal ribs are developed in some species [of Dinosaurs], if not in all

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 227

Abdominal ring, in *anat.* (a) *Internal*, an oval opening in the fascia of the transversalis abdominis (trans- verse muscle of the abdomen), about midway between the superior iliac spine and the pubic spine, and half an inch above Poupart's ligament. (b) *External*, a similar oblong opening in the fascia of the obliquus externus abdominis (external oblique muscle of the abdomen), further down and nearer the mid line of the body. These rings are respectively the inlet and outlet of the inguinal canal

Also called *inguinal rings* — **Abdominal scutellum**, in *herp.*, the short, wide, imbricated scales which lie along the belly of a serpent from chin to anus — **Abdominal segments**, in *entom.*, etc., the individual somites or rings of which the abdomen of an insect, a crustacean, etc., is or may be composed — **Abdominal vertebrae**, in *ichth.*, all the vertebrae behind the head which have ribs or rib- like processes arching over the visceral cavity — **Abdom- inal viscera**, those organs, collectively considered, which are situated in the abdomen, being especially those of the digestive system See *abdomen*, *I*

II. n One of the *Abdominales* (which see).

Abdominales (ab-dom-i-nā'lez), *n pl* [*NL.*, *pl* of *abdominalis* see *abdominal*] 1. A name introduced into the ichthyological sys- tem of Linnaeus, and variously applied (a) by Linnaeus, as an ordinal name for all osseous fishes with abdominal ventrals, (b) by Cuvier, as a subordinal name for all those malacoptygian osseous fishes which have abdominal ventrals, (c) by F. Müller, as a subordinal name for those malacoptygian fishes which have abdom- inal ventrals and also a pneumatic duct between the air bladder and intestinal canal. The name has also been applied to other groups varying more or less from the preceding. The salmonids and the lupeids or herring fam- ily are typical representatives in all the above divisions

2 A section of the coleopterous family *Cynabida*, proposed by Latreille for beetles with the abdomen enlarged in proportion to the thorax

Abdominalia (ab-dom-i-nā'li-ā), *n pl* [*NL.*, (sc. *animalia*, animals), neut. *pl* of *abdom- nalis* see *abdominal*] An order of cirriped crustaceans, having a segmented body, three pairs of abdominal limbs, no thoracic limbs, a flask-shaped carapace, an extensive mouth, two eyes, and the sexes distinct. The members of the order all burrow in shells. Two families are recog- nized, *Cryptophallidae* and *Aleopidae*

The whole family of the *Abdominalia*, a name proposed by Darwin, if I am not mistaken, have the sexes separate

Bruden, *An. Parasita*, (N. E. D.)

abdominally (ab-dom'i-nāl-i), *adv* On or in the abdomen, toward the abdomen

abdominotomy (ab-dom-i-nos'kō-pi), *n*. [*<L. abdomen* (-*min*-) + *Gr. -tomyia*, *<tomos*, look at, view] In *med.*, examination of the abdomen for the detection of disease

abdominous (ab-dom'i-nūs), *a* [*<abdomen* (-*min*-) + *-ous*] 1. Of or pertaining to the abdomen, abdominal. — 2 Having a large belly, pot-bellied [*Rare*]

Gorgonius sits *abdominous* and wan, Like a fat squab upon a Chiffree fan

Cowper, *Frog. of Err*

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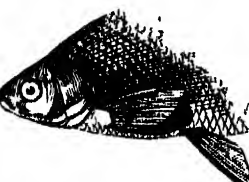
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Cowper, *Frog. of Err*



Abdomen of an Insect (Lao somia hordei)



Abdominal Fish with ventral behind pectoral fin



Torso Belvedere showing checker board appearance

abduce (ab-dū's), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **abduced**, ppr. **abducing**. [*L. abducere, < ab, away, + ducere, lead: see ductile*] 1. To draw or lead away by persuasion or argument.—2. To lead away or carry off by improper means; abduct. [Rare]—3. To draw away or aside, as by the action of an abductor muscle.

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, III 20

abducens (ab-dū'senz), *n.*; pl. **abducens** (-sen'tēz). [*L. see abducere, a*] In anat., one of the sixth pair of cranial nerves, so called because it is the motor nerve of the rectus externus (external straight) muscle of the eye, which turns the eyeball outward.

abducent (ab-dū'sent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. abducere, < ab, away, + ducere, draw away. see abduce.*] 1. *a.* Drawing away, pulling aside. In anat., specifically applied—(a) to those muscles which draw certain parts of the body away from the axial line of the trunk or of a limb, in contradistinction to the *adductant* muscles or *adductors*, (b) to motor nerves which effect this action—**Abducent nerves**, the sixth pair of cranial nerves, the abducens.

II. *n.* That which abducts; an abducens

abduct (ab-duk't), *v. t.* [*L. abducere, pp of abducere, lead away: see abduce*] 1. To lead away or carry off surreptitiously or by force, kidnap.

The thing is self evident, that his Majesty has been *abducted* or spirited away, "*enlevé*," by some person or persons unknown. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, II iv 4

2. In *physiol.*, to move or draw away (a limb) from the axis of the body, or (a digit) from the axis of the limb. opposed to *adduct*

abduction (ab-duk'shon), *n.* [*L. abductio(n)-, < abducere see abduce*] 1. The act of abducting or abducting (a) In law, the act of illegally leading away or carrying off a person, more especially, the taking or carrying away of a wife, a child, a ward, or a voter by fraud, persuasion, or open violence (b) In *physiol.*, the action of the muscles in drawing a limb or other part of the body away from the axis of the body or of the limb, as when the arm is lifted from the side, or the thumb is bent away from the axis of the arm or the middle line of the hand (c) In *anat.*, the receding from each other of the extremities of a fractured bone.

2. [*NL. abductio*, a word used by Giulio Pacio (1550-1635), in translating ἀναγωγή in the 25th chapter of the second book of Aristotle's *Prior Analytics*, in place of *deductio* and *reductio*, previously employed] In *logic*, a syllogism of which the major premise is evident or known, while the minor, though not evident, is as credible as or more credible than the conclusion. The term is hardly used except in translations from the passage referred to.

After adverting to another variety of ratiocinative procedure, which he calls *Apagoge* or *Abduction* (where the minor is hardly more evident than the conclusion, and might sometimes conveniently become a conclusion first to be proved), Aristotle goes on to treat of objection generally. *Græc. Aristot.*, vi

abductor (ab-duk'tor), *n.* [*NL, < L. abducere see abduce.*] One who or that which abducts. Specifically, in anat. [*pl. abductores (ab-duk'to-rēz)*], a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body or of a limb as the *abductor pollicis*, a muscle which pulls the thumb outward, opposed to *adductor*. The abductor muscles of the human body are the *abductor pollicis* (abductor of the thumb) and *abductor minimi digiti* (abductor of the least digit) of the hand and foot respectively. The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the human hand is sometimes called the *abductor indicis* (abductor of the forefinger). The *abductor tertii inter-nodii* (abductor of the third internode of the second digit) is a peculiar muscle of both hand and foot of the gibbon (*Hyllobates*), arising from the second metacarpal or metatarsal bone, and inserted by a long tendon into the proximal base of the ungual internode of the second digit. The *abductor metacarpi quinti* (abductor of the fifth metacarpal) is a muscle of the hand in certain lizards. For the abductor in human anatomy, see *cut under muscle*

abe (a-bē'), *v. t.* [*For be, prefix unmeaning, or as in ade*] Used in the same sense as *be*. Also spelled *abee*.—To let *abe*, to let be, let alone. Hence, *let abe* is used in the substantive sense of forbearance or connivance, as in the phrase *let abe for let abe* one act of forbearance in return for another, mutual forbearance.

I am for *let abe* for *let abe*. *Scott, Pirate*, II xvii

Let *abe*, let alone, not to mention, far less *as*, let couldna dit, *let abe* stand. [Scotch]

abeam (a-bē'm'), prep. *phr* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< ab, prep., on, + beam.*] *Naut.*, in or into a direction at right angles to the keel of a ship; directly opposite the middle part of a ship's side, and in line with its main-beam. as, we had the wind *abeam*.

The wind was hauling round to the westward, and we could not take the sea *abeam*. *Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, II 257

The sea went down toward night, and the wind hauled *abeam*. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 347

abear (a-bār'), *v. t.* [*< ME. abear, < AS. āberan, < ā + beran, bear: see a-1 and bear.*] 1. To bear; behave.

So did the Faerie Knight himselfe *abear*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I xii 19

2 To suffer or tolerate [Provincial or vulgar.] But if I mun doy I mun doy, for I couldn *abear* to see it. *Century, Northern Farmer*

abearance (a-bār'ans), *n.* [*< abear + -ance, substituted for abearing, ME. abearing*] Behavior, demeanor

The other species of recognizance with sureties is for the good *abearance* or good behavior. *Blackstone, Com. IV xviii*

abearing (a-bār'ing), *n.* [*ME. abearing verbal n of abear, abear*] Behavior, demeanor

abecedarian, *n.* Plural of *abecedarian*

abecedarian (ā-bē-sē-dā'ri-an), *a* and *n.* [*< F. abecedaire, < LL. abecedarium (psalmi abecedarum, alphabetical psalms), < a + be + ce + da, the first four letters of the alphabet (cf. alphabet), + -arius: see -arian*] 1. Pertaining to or formed by the letters of the alphabet.—2. Pertaining to the learning of the alphabet, or to one engaged in learning it, hence, relating to the first steps in learning.

There is an *abecedarian* ignorance that precedes knowledge, and a *Doctoral* ignorance that comes after it. *Cotton, tr of Montaigne*, I 606

Another form is *abecedary*

Abecedarian psalms, *hymns*, etc., psalms, hymns, etc. (as the 119th psalm), in which the verses of successive distinct portions are arranged in alphabetical order.

II. *n.* 1. One who teaches or learns the letters of the alphabet.—2. [*cap*] A follower of Nicolas Storch, an Anabaptist of Germany, in the sixteenth century. The *Abecedarians* are said to have been so called because Storch taught that study or even a knowledge of the letters was unnecessary, since the Holy Spirit would impart directly a sufficient understanding of the Scriptures.

abecedarium (ā-bē-sē-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *abecedaria* (-rī). [*Nent of LL. abecedarium see abecedarian.*] An a-b-c book.

It appears therefore that all the Italic alphabets were developed on Italian soil out of a single primitive type, of which the *abecedaria* exhibit a comparatively late survival. *Innes Taylor, The Alphabet*, II 131

Logical abecedarium, a table of all possible combinations of any finite number of logical terms. *Peirce*

abecedary (ā-bē-sē-dā'ri), *a* and *n.* [*< L. abecedarium see abecedarian*] 1. *a* Same as *abecedarian*.

II. *n.* 1. An a-b-c book, a primer. Hence.—2. A first principle or element; rudiment as, "such rudiments or *abecedaries*," *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VIII, iii 2

abechet, *v. t.* [*ME, < OF. abecher (ML. abecare), < a, to, + bech, beak: see beak*] To feed, as a parent bird feeds its young.

Yet should I somedele ben *abeched*, And for the tyme well refreshed. *Gower, Conf. Amant*, v

abed (a-bed'), *adv.* [*< ME. a bedde, < AS. on bedde prop. on, and dat. of bedd, bed: see a-1 and bed*] 1. In bed.

Not to be *abed* after midnight is to be up betimes. *Shak., T. N.*, II 3

2 To bed

His mother dream'd before she was deliver'd That she was brought *abed* of a buzzard. *Beau and Fl., False One*, iv 3

abee (a-bē'), *n.* [A native term.] A woven fabric of cotton and wool, made in Aleppo. *Sammons*

abegget, *v. t.* An old form of *aby*

Thou dorste no wight hond upon him legges, That he ne swore he should anon *abegge*. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, I 18

abeigh (a-bē'ch'), *adv.* [A variant of *ME. aby, abai, etc. see bay*, *n.*] Aloof, at a shy distance. [Scotch].—To stand *abeigh*, to keep aloof.

Maggie coast her head fu high, Look'd askint an unco skelgh. Gart poor Duncan stand *abeigh*.—Ha, ha, the woeing o't. *Burns, Duncan Gray*

abele (a-bē'l'), *n.* [Formerly *abele, abral, etc.*, < *D. abel, in comp. abel-boom, < OF. abel, earlier abel, < ML. abellus, applied to the white poplar, prop. dim. of L. albus, white*] The white poplar, *Populus alba* so called from the white color of its twigs and leaves. See *poplar*. Also called *abel-tree*, and sometimes *abbey*.

Six *abeles* the kirkyard grow, on the north side in a row. *Mrs. Browning, Duchess May*

Abelian (ā-bē'l'-i-an), *n.* [*< Abel + -ian, also Abelite, < LL. Abelia, pl. < Abel: see -ite*] 1. A member of a religious sect which arose in northern Africa in the fourth century. The Abelian married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they maintained, of Abel, and attempted to keep up the sect by adopting the children of others. They are known only from the report of St. Augustine, written after they had become extinct. Also called *Abelite* and *Abelonian*.

Abelian (ā-bē'l'-i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (1802-1829).—**Abelian equation**, an irreducible algebraic equation, one of whose roots is expressible as a rational function of a second, and shown by Abel to be solvable by the solution of a second equation of a lower degree.—**Abelian function**, in *math.*, a hyperelliptic function, a symmetric function of inverses of Abelian integrals. The name has been used in slightly different senses by different authors, but it is best applied to a ratio of double theta functions.—**Abelian integral**, one of a class of ultrahyperelliptic integrals first investigated by Abel, any integral of an algebraic function not reducible to elliptic functions.

Abelite, Abelonian (ā-bē'l'-it, ā-bē'l-o'-ni-an), *n.* Same as *Abelian*.

Abelmoschus (ā-bēl-mos'kus), *n.* [*ML, < Ar. abu'l-mosk, -mosk, father (source) of musk, abu, father, al, the, mosk, musk, musk: see abba* and *musk*] A generic name formerly applied to some species of plants now referred to *Hibiscus*, including 1 *moschatus* or *H. Abelmoschus*, the *abelmosk* or *muskallow* of India and Egypt, producing the muskseed used in perfumes, and 2 *H. esculentus*, the okra. See *Hibiscus*.

abelmosk (ā-bēl-mosk'), *n.* [*ML. Abelmoschus*] A plant of the former genus *Abelmoschus*. Also spelled *abelmusk*.

abel-tree (ā-bēl-trē'), *n.* Same as *abele*.

abelwhackets, *n.* See *abelwhackets*.

a bene placito (ā bā'ne plā'chē-tō), [*It. a, at, bene (< L. bene), well, placito (< L. placitum), pleasure: see place and plac*] In *music*, at pleasure, in the way the performer likes best.

Abeona (ā-bē-ō'nā), *n.* [*LL. Abeona, the goddess of departing, < L. abire, go away, abeo, I go away, < ab, away, + ire, go, < o, I go*] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who presided over departure, as of travelers.—2. [*NL. (Chas. Girard, 1854)*] In *ichth.*, a genus of viviparous embiotocoid fishes of the family *Holconotidae*, represented by such surf-fishes as 1 *troubador*, of the Californian coast.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Stål*, 1876

aber (ab'er), *n.* [*Gael. abar = W. aber, a confluence of waters, the mouth of a river. Cf. Gael. tibur, with same senses, = W. ynter, influx: see inter*] A Celtic word used as a prefix to many place names in Great Britain, and signifying a confluence of waters, either of two rivers or of a river with the sea. *Aberriden, Aberdour, Aberravenny, Aberystwith.*

aberdavine, *n.* See *aberdavine*.

aberdene (ab'er-dēn), *n.* [*Etym. uncertain. Cf. aberdene*] In *ornith.*, a name of the knot (which see), *Tringa canutus*.

aberdavine (ab'er-de-vīn'), *n.* [*Etym. unknown: see below*] The siskin, *Chrysomitris spinus*, a well-known European bird of the finch family (*Fringillidae*), nearly related to the goldfinch, and somewhat resembling the green variety of the canary-bird. See *siskin*. Also spelled *aberdavine, aberdavine*. [Local, Eng.]

About London, the siskin is called the *aberdavine* by bird catchers. *Reuss, ed. of Montagu's Dict.*, 1831, p. 2

[The word (*aberdavine*) is not now in use. If it ever was I believe it was first published by Albin (1757) and that it was a bird catcher or bird dealer's name about London, but I suspect it may have originated in a single bird dealer, who coined it to give fictitious value to a common bird for which he wanted to get a good price. Book writers have gone on repeating Albin's statement without adding any new information and I have never met with any one who called the siskin or any other bird by this name. No suggestion as to its etymology seems possible. *Prof. A. Newton, letter*]

aberr (ab'er'), *v. t.* [*< L. aberrare: see aberrare*] To wander, err. [Rare]

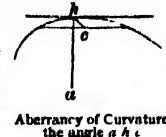
Others were out in this account, *aberrare* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that our year, which perhaps might be another. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, IV 12

aberrance (ab'er'ans), *n.* Same as *aberrancy*.

aberrancy (ab'er'an-si), *n.*, pl. *aberrancies* (-siz). [*< L. as if *aberrantia, < aberrant (-s) see aberrant*] A wandering or deviating from the right way, especially, a deviation from truth or rectitude. Another form is *aberrance*. [Rare]

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depend on them. Thus they commonly affect no man any further than he defects in his reason, or complies with their aberrancies. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, I 3

Aberrancy of curvature, in *math.*, the angle between the normal to a curve at any point and the line from that point to the middle point of the infinitesimal chord parallel to the tangent.



aberrant (ab-er'ant), *a.* [*L. aberrant(-t)s*, ppr of *aberrare* see *aberrate*.] 1 Wandering, straying from the right or usual course.

An aberrant burg appears about three hundred miles west south west of Ireland, in latitude 51°, longitude 18° west. *Science* 111 343

2. In *zoöl* and *bot*, differing in some of its characters from the group in which it is placed said of an individual, a species, a genus, etc.

In certain aberrant Rotalinae the shell is commonly of a rich crimson hue. *N. B. Carpenter, Micros*, p. 459

The more aberrant any form is the greater must have been the number of connecting forms which have been exterminated or utterly lost.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 387

Aberrant duct of the testis, in *anat*, a slender tube or diverticulum from the lower part of the canal of the epididymis, or from the beginning of the excretory duct of the testis (vas deferens). It varies from 2 to 14 inches in length, is coiled up into a fusiform mass extending up the spermatic cord 2 or 3 inches, and terminates blindly. Two or more such tubes are occasionally found together, but they are sometimes entirely wanting. See *testis*. Also called *vas aberrans*, *vacuum aberrans*.

aberrate (ab-er'at), *v* *t*, *pret.* and *pp* *aberrated*, *ppr.* *aberrating*. [*L. aberratus*, ppr of *aberrare*, stray from, *ab*, from, + *errare*, to stray see (1)]. To wander or deviate from the right way, diverge. [Rare.]

The product of their defective and aberrating vision. *Dr Quincey*

aberration (ab-er-rä'shon), *n* [*L. aberratio(-n-)*, *aberrare* see *aberrate*.] 1 The act of wandering away, deviation, especially, in a figurative sense, the act of wandering from the right way or course, hence, deviation from truth or moral rectitude.

So then we draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former aberrations from him, we renew our covenants with him. *By Hall, Sermon on James iv* 8

The neighbouring churches, both by petitions and new songs, took such happy pains with the church of Salem, as presently recovered that holy flock to a sense of his [Roger Williams's] aberrations. *(Mather, Mag. Chron.* vii 1

2. In *pathol* (a) A wandering of the intellect, mental derangement. (b) Vicious hemorrhage. (c) Diapedesis of blood-corpuscles. (d) Congenital malformation. — 3. In *zoöl* and *bot*, deviation from the type, abnormal structure or development.

In whichever light therefore, insect aberrations is viewed by us, we affirm that it does exist. *Wollaston, Var. of Species*, p. 2

4. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light when unequally refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror, so that they do not converge and meet in a point or focus, but separate, forming an indistinct image of the object, or an indistinct image with prismatically colored edges. It is called *spherical* when, as in the former case, the imperfection or blurring arises from the form of curvature of the lens or reflector, and *chromatic* when, as in the latter case, there is a prismatic coloring of the image arising from the different refrangibility of the rays composing white light, and the consequent fact that the foci for the different colors do not coincide. Thus, in fig. 1, the rays passing through the lens *L* near its edge have a focus at *A*, while those which pass near the axis have a focus at *B*, hence, an image formed on a screen placed at *m* would appear more or less distorted or indistinct.

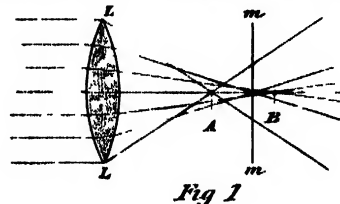


Fig. 1

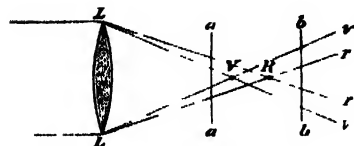


Fig. 2

Fig. 1, diagram illustrating the spherical aberration of a lens. Fig. 2, diagram illustrating the chromatic aberration.

In fig. 2 the violet rays (v) have a focus at A, while the less refrangible red rays (r) come to a focus at B. A spot of light with a red border would be observed on a screen placed at *a*, and one with a blue border on a screen at *b*. In the eye the lens and crystalline lens partially eliminate these aberrations. Optical instruments corrected for chromatic aberration are called *achromatic*.

5. In *astron.*, the apparent displacement of a

heavenly body due to the joint effect of the motion of the rays of light proceeding from it and the motion of the earth. Thus, when the light from a star that is not directly in the line of the earth's motion is made to fall centrally into a telescope, the telescope is in reality inclined slightly away from the true direction of the star toward that in which the earth is moving, just as one running under a vertically falling shower of rain, and holding in his hand a long necked flask, must incline his mouth forward if he does not wish the sides of the neck to be wetted. This phenomenon, discovered and explained by Bradley (1728), is termed the *aberration of light*, and its effect in displacing a star is called the *aberration of the star*. The annual aberration, due to the motion of the earth in its orbit, amounts to 20' 4" in the maximum, the diurnal aberration, due to the rotation of the earth, is only 0' 3" at most. Sec. *planetary aberration*, below. — **Circle of aberration**, the circle of colored light observed in experiments with convex lenses between the point where the violet rays meet and that where the red rays meet. **Constant of aberration**. See *constant*. — **Crown of aberration**, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged. — **Planetary aberration (see 5, above), better called the *equation of light*, an apparent displacement of a moving body, as a planet, owing to its not being in the same position at the moment the light reaches the earth that it was when the light left it. — **Syn.** 1 Deviation, divergence, departure. — 2 (a) Derangement, hallucination, illusion, delusion, eccentricity, mania.**

aberrational (ab-er-rä'shon-al), *a* Characterized by aberration, erratic.

aberruncator (ab-er-rung-kät), *v* *t*, *pret.* and *pp* *aberruncated*, *ppr.* *aberruncating*. [An erroneous form of *aberruncate*, as if *L. aberruncare*, *ab*, from, + *runcare*, *er*, out, + *runcare*, uproot, weed, hence the unauthorized sense given by Bailey. See *aberruncate*.] To pull up by the roots, extirpate utterly. *Johnson*

Aberruncated, pulled up by the roots, weeded. *Bailey*

aberruncation (ab-er-rung-kä'shon), *n* [*aberruncatus*] Extirpation, extirpation, removal.

aberruncator (ab-er-rung-kä-tor), *n* [*aberruncatus* Cf. *L. runcator*, a weeder.] 1 An implement for extirpating weeds, a weeder or weeding-machine. — 2. An instrument for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach of the hand. There are various forms of these implements, but they all consist of two blades, similar to those of stout shears, one of which is fixed rigidly to a long handle, while the other forms one arm of a lever to which a cord passing over a pulley is attached. Also written more properly, *aberruncator*.

abet (a-bet'), *v* *t*, *pret.* and *pp* *abetted*, *ppr.* *abetting*. [*ME* *abetten*, *OF* *abetur*, *abier*, instigate, deceive, *a-* (*L. ad-*), to, + *biter*, bait, as a bear, *cf.* *Ice* *biter*, bait, cause to bite see *bait*, *i*, also *bet*, a shortened form of *abet*.] 1 To encourage by aid or approval used with a personal object, and chiefly in a bad sense.

They abetted both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison, Freeholder*, No 28

Note, too, how far having abetted those who wronged the native Irish, England has to pay a penalty. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 487

2† To maintain, support, uphold.

"Then shall I sooner quoth he, "so God me grace, Abett that virgins cause disconsolate." *Spenser, F. Q.* I x 64

3. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act—implying, in the case of felony, personal presence. Thus, in *military law*, it is a grave crime to aid or abet a mutiny or sedition, or excite resistance against lawful orders. In *Scott law*, a person is said to be *abetting* though he may only protect a criminal, conceal him from justice, or aid him in making his escape.

Hence—4. To lead to or encourage the commission of

Would not the fool abet the stealth Who rashly thus exposed his wealth? *Gay, Fables*, ii 12

=**Syn.** To support, encourage, second, countenance, aid, assist, back, connive at, stand by, further.

abet (a-bet'), *n* [*ME* *abet*, instigation, *OF* *abet*, instigation, deceit (*ML* *abettum*), *abeter* see *abet*, *v*.] The act of aiding or encouraging, especially in a crime. *Chaucer*

abetment (a-bet'ment), *n* [*abet* + *-ment*] The act of abetting, that which serves to abet or encourage.

abettal (a-bet'al), *n* [*abet* + *-al*] The act of abetting; aid. *Bailey* [Rare.]

abetter, **abettor** (a-bet'ter, -or, or -ör), *n*. [Formerly *abettour*, *cf.* *abet* + *-er*, *-or*.] 1.

One who abets or incites; one who aids or encourages another to commit a crime; a supporter or encourager of something bad. *Abettor* is the form used in law.

But let th' abettor of the Panther's crime Learn to make fairer wars another time. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, l 1647

In law, an *abettor*, as distinguished from an *accessory*, is more especially one who, being present, gives aid or encouragement.

2. One who aids, supports, or encourages. in a good sense.

It has been the occasion of making me friends and open abettors of several gentlemen of known sense and wit. *Pope, Letters*, June 15, 1711

=**Syn.** 1 *Abettor*, *Accessary*, *Accomplice*. See *accomplice*.

abevacuation (ab-ë-vak-ü-ä'shon), *n*. [*L. abevacuatio(-n-)*; see *ab-* and *evacuatio*.] In *med*, variously used to signify a morbid evacuation, whether excessive or deficient.

ab extra (ab eks'trä), [*L.*] From without—opposed to *ab intra* (which see).

Those who are so fortunate as to occupy the philosophical position of spectators *ab extra* are very few in any generation. *Lovell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 140

abeyance (a-bä'ans), *n* [*OF* *abeyance*, *abeyance*, *a-* (*L. ad-*), to, at, + *beance* ("beance"), expectation, desire, *cf.* *beant*, expecting, thinking, ppr. of *beere*, *baer* (*F.* *bayer*), gape, gaze at, expect anxiously, *cf.* *ML* *badare*, gape.]

1. In *law*, a state of expectation or contemplation. Thus, the fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in abeyance when there is no person in being in whom it can vest, so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear. So also where one man holds land for life, with remainder to the heirs of another, and the latter is yet alive, the remainder is in abeyance, since no man can have an heir until his death. Titles of honor and dignities are said to be in abeyance when it is uncertain who shall enjoy them. Thus, in *Eng law*, when a nobleman holding a dignity descendible to his heirs general dies leaving daughters, the king by his prerogative may grant the dignity to any one of the daughters he pleases, or to the male issue of one of such daughters. While the title to the dignity is thus in suspension it is said to be in abeyance.

2. A state of suspended action or existence, or temporary inactivity.

Upon awaking from slumber, I could never gain, at once, thorough possession of my senses, the mental faculties in general, but the memory in especial, being in a condition of absolute abeyance. *Poe, Tales*, l 333

abeyancy (a-bä'an-si), *n* The state or condition of being in abeyance. *Hawthorne*

abeyant (a-bä'ant), *a*. [Inferred from *abeyance* see *ance* and *-ant*.] In *law*, being in abeyance.

abgregate (ab-grë-gät), *v* *t* [*L. abgregatus*, ppr of *abgregare*, lead away from the flock, *ab*, from, + *greg* (*grag*), flock. *Cf.* *congregate*, *segregate*.] To separate from a flock. *Cockeram*, 1612

abgregation (ab-grë-gä'shon), *n*. [*ML* *abgregatio(-n-)*, *L. abgregare* see *abgregate*.] The act of separating from a flock. *Bailey*.

abhal (ab'häl), *n* A name given in the East Indies to the berries of the common juniper, *Juniperus communis*. Also spelled *abhel* and *abbul*.

abhel, *n*. See *abhal*.

abominable (ab-hom'i-nä-bl), *a*. An old mode of spelling *abominable*, on the supposition that it was derived from *ab homino*, from or repugnant to man, ridiculed as pedantic by Shakspeare in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

This is abominable (which he would call abominable). *Shak*, *L. L.* I, v 1

[*Abominable* occurs in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (c. 1440), and in Gower, *abominacoun* is in Wycliffe's New Testament, *abominacoun* in Chaucer, and *abomy nacoun* in Mandeville. Fuller has *abominial*, a form made to suit the false etymology.]

abhor (ab-hör'), *v* *t*, *pret.* and *pp* *abhorred*, *ppr.* *abhorring*. [*L. abhorrere*, shrink from, *ab*, from, + *horrere*, bristle (with fear): see *horrid*.] 1. *trans.* 1. Laterally, to shrink back from with horror or dread; hence, to regard with repugnance, hate extremely or with loathing, loathe, detest, or abominate. *as*, to abhor evil, to abhor intrigue.

Thou didst not abhor the virgin's womb. *Te Deum*
Nature abhors the old, and old age seems the only dis- *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 239

2† To fill with horror and loathing; horrify. *Hc* [Alexander] caused the women that were captive to sing before him such songs as abhorred the ears of the Macedons not accustomed to such things. *J. Brande tr. of Quintus Curtius*, vi.

How abhorred my imagination is, my gorge rises at it. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, v 1.

=**Syn.** 1 *Hate*, *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. See *hate*.

II. intrans. 1† To shrink back with disgust, or with fear and shuddering.

To *abhorre* from those vices.

Idem, Erasmus, St. James, iv

2 To be antagonistic; be averse or of opposite character: with *from*.

Which is utterly *abhorring* from the end of all law

Milton, Divorce, II vii 70

abhorrence (ab-hor'ens), *n.* [*abhorrent* see -ance] 1. The act of abhorring, a feeling of extreme aversion or detestation, strong hatred.

One man thinks justice consists in paying debts, and has no measure in his *abhorrence* of another who is very remiss in this duty

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 236

2†. An expression of abhorrence. Specifically, an address presented in 1680 to Charles II of England, expressing abhorrence of the Addressers (which see).

3. That which excites repugnance or loathing as, servility is my *abhorrence*. = *Syn* 1 Horror, hatred, detestation, repugnance, disgust, loathing, shrink ing, antipathy, aversion

abhorrency (ab-hor'en-si), *n.* The quality of being abhorrent, or the state of regarding anything with horror or loathing

The first tendency to any injustice must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents

Locke, Education, ¶ 110

abhorrent (ab-hor'ent), *a.* [*L. abhorrent* (-t-), ppr of *abhorere* see *abhor*] 1. Hatred, detesting; struck with abhorrence

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts

I spurn abhorrent

Glover, *Loonidas*, x

2. Exciting horror or abhorrence; very repulsive, detestable as, *abhorrent* scenes, an *abhorrent* criminal or course of conduct.—3. Contrary; utterly repugnant, causing aversion formerly with *from*, now with *to*

And yet it is so *abhorrent* from the vulgar

Glennville, *Scop* 8cl

Christianity turns from these scenes of strife, as *abhor rent* to her highest injunctions

Summer, Aug. 27, 1846

abhorrently (ab-hor'ent-li), *adv.* With abhorrence, in an abhorrent manner

abhorrer (ab-hor'er), *n.* One who abhors specifically (with or without a capital letter), in the reign of Charles II of England, a member of the court party, afterward called Tories. They derived their name from their professed abhorrence of the principles of the Addressers, who endeavored to restrict the royal prerogative

See *addresser*

Scarce a day passed but some *abhorrer* was dragged before them [the House of Commons] and committed to the custody of the sergeant at arms, at the pleasure of the house

Roger North, *Examiner*, p. 561

abhorrible (ab-hor'i-bl), *a.* [*abhor* + -ible, *from* horrible] Worthy or deserving to be abhorred. [Rare]

abhorring (ab-hor'ing), *n.* 1. A feeling of abhorrence, loathing

I find no *abhorring* in my appetite

Donne, *Devotion*

2†. An object of abhorrence.

They shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh

Isa lxi 24

abul, *n.* See *abkal*.

Abis (ā'bi-ā), *n.* A genus of *Hymenoptera*. *Loach*.

Abib (ā'bib), *n.* [*Heb. ābīb*, an ear of corn, < *ābāb*, produce early fruit, < *āb*, swelling]

The time of newly ripe grain, the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning with the new moon of March

Abib seems to have been the designation of a season rather than the name of a month. After the Babylonian captivity it was also called *Nisan* (*Neh* ii 1)

abidance (a-bi'dans), *n.* [*abide* + -ance] The act of abiding or continuing, abode; stay

And then, moreover, there is His personal *abidance* in our churches, raising earthly service into a foretaste of heaven

J. H. Newman, *Gram of Assent*, p. 475

abide (a-bi'd), *v.* ; pret. and pp *abode*, ppr *abiding* [*ME. abiden* (pret. sing *abod*, pl *abiden*, pp. *abiden*), < *AS. ābīdan* (pret. sing *ābād*, pl. *ābīdom*, pp. *ābīden*) (= *Goth. usbeidan*, expect), < *ā* + *bīdan*, bide; see *bide*. The *ME.* and *AS.* forms are trans and intrans] **I. trans** 1. To wait for, especially, to stand one's ground against

Abide me if thou darst

Shak, *M. N. D.*, iii 2

2. To wait; be in store for

Howbeit we *abide* our day!

M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*

3. To endure or sustain, remain firm under

Who may *abide* the day of his coming?

Mal iii 2

Greatness does not need plenty, and can very well *abide* its loss.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 232

4. To put up with; tolerate. [In this colloquial sense approaching *abide*²]

I cannot *abide* the smell of hot meat.

Shak, *M. W. of W.*, i. 3

As for disappointing them, I shouldn't so much mind, but I can't *abide* to disappoint myself

Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, i. 1

5† To encounter, undergo in a jocular sense. [?]

I will give him the alder baste

Gifts, that ever he *abode* his lye

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, i. 247

II. intrans 1. To have one's abode, dwell, reside

In the noiseless air and light that flowed

Round your fair brows, eternal Point *abode*

Bryant, *To the Apennines*

2. To remain, continue to stay

Except these *abide* in the ship, ye cannot be saved

Acts xviii 11

Here no man can *abide* except he be ready with all his heart to humble himself for the love of God

Thomas à Kempis, *In of Christ* i. 17

3 To continue in a certain condition, remain steadfast or faithful

But she is happier if she so *abide* [in widowhood]

1 Cor vii 40

4† To wait, stop, delay

He hasteth well that wylly can *abide*

Chaucer, *Troilus*, i. 949

5 To inhere, belong as an attribute or quality; have its seat

Though far more cause, yet much less spirit to curse

Abides in me

Shak, *Rich* III, iv 4

To *abide* by (a) To remain at rest beside as, "*abide* by thy cry," *Job* xxxix 9. (b) To adhere to, maintain, defend, stand to as, to *abide* by a friend. Specifically, in *Scots law*, to adhere to as true and genuine. Said of the party who relies upon a deed or writing which the other party desires to have reduced or declared null and void, on the ground of forgery or falsehood. (c) To await or accept the consequences of, rest satisfied with as, to *abide* by the event or issue. = *Syn* 1 and 2

Abide, *Synonym*, *Continue*, *Dwell*, *Remain*, *Live*, *remain*, *stay*, *stop*, *lodge*, *settle*, *sojourn*, *tarry*, *linger*. *Live* is the most general word to pass one's life, without indicating place, time, or manner. *Abide*, *sojourn*, to stay for a time. Length of stay being associated in the mind with the former, and briefness or shortness of stay with the latter. *Continue*, to stay on, without interval of absence. *Dwell*, to be domiciled. *Remain*, to have one's home, dwell

And if these pleasures may thee move,

Thou *abide* with me and be my love

Marlowe, *Shepherd to his Love*

O Thou who changeest not, *abide* with me!

Light

A certain man of Beth lehem in Judah went to *sojourn* in the country of Moab, he, and his wife, and his two sons. And they came into the country of Moab, and *continued* there

Ruth i. 1, 2

And Moses was content to *dwell* with the man

Exod ii 21

There, at the mounted grange *resides* this dejected Mariana

Shak, *M. for M.*, iii 1

abide² (a-bi'd), *v. t.* [This word in the sense of "suffer for" does not occur much earlier than Shakespeare's time. It is a corruption of *ME. abygn*, pay for, due to confusion with *abide*¹, wait for (as if that sense were equivalent to "endure") see further under *aby*¹, and cf *abide*¹, *v. t.*, 4.] To pay the price or penalty of, suffer for

If it be found so, some will dear *abide* it

Shak, *J. C.*, iii 2

Ah me! thy little know

How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 86

abident. Old perfect participle of *abide*¹

abider (a-bi'dér), *n.* [*abide*¹ + -er] One who dwells or continues, one who lives or resides

abiding (a-bi'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr of *abide*¹] Continuing, permanent, steadfast as, an *abiding* faith

Here thou hast no *abiding* city

Thomas à Kempis, *In of Christ*, ii 1

I do not think that Pope's verse anywhere sings, but it should seem that the *abiding* presence of fancy in his best work forbids his exclusion from the rank of poet

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 432

abidingly (a-bi'ding-li), *adv.* In an abiding manner, enduringly, lastingly, permanently

abiding-place (a-bi'ding-plās), *n.* [*abiding*, verbal *n.* of *abide*¹, + *place*]. A place where one abides, a permanent dwelling-place; hence, a place of rest, a resting-place.

A very charming little *abiding place*

H. James, Jr., *Trans Sketches*, p. 41

Many of these plants found suitable *abiding places* at the South

Science, III 459

Abies (ab'i-ēs), *n.* [*L. abies* (*abiet-*), the silver fir; origin unknown] A genus of trees, the firs, of the suborder *Abietineae*, natural order *Coniferae*, some of which are valuable for their timber. It differs from *Pinus* in its solitary leaves and in the thin scales of its cones, which ripen the first year from the allied genera *Picea*, *Taxus*, etc., with which it has sometimes been united. It is distinguished by its closely sessile leaves, by the bracts of the female axils being much larger than the scales, and by having erect cones with deciduous scales. It includes 10 or 15 species,

confined to the northern hemisphere, and equally divided between the old and new worlds. To it belong the silver fir of central Europe (*A. pectinata*), the balsam fir of eastern North America (*A. balsamea*), the red and white firs of western America (*A. grandis*, *concolor*, and *nobilis*), the sacred fir of Mexico (*A. religiosa*), etc. See *fir*

abietene (ab'i-ē-tēn), *n.* [*L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + -ene] A hydrocarbon obtained by distillation from the resin of the nut-pine of California, *Pinus Sabiniana*. It consists almost wholly of normal heptane, C₇H₁₆, and is a nearly colorless mobile liquid, having a strong aromatic smell, highly inflammable, and burning with a white, smokeless flame

abietic (ab-i-ēt'ik), *a.* [*L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + -ic] Of or pertaining to trees of the genus *Abies*, derived from the fir—**Abietic acid**, C₂₀H₃₀O₂, an acid obtained from the resin of some species of pine, larch, and fir. These resins are anhydrides of abietic acid or mixtures containing it

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Abietineae (ab'i-ē-tin'ē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + -in-ae.] A suborder of the natural order *Coniferae*, distinguished by bearing strobiles (cones) with two inverted ovules at the base of each scale, which become winged samaroid seeds. The leaves are linear or needle shaped, and never two ranked. It includes many of the most valuable kinds of timber trees, viz., pine (*Pinus*) true cedar (*Cedrus*), spruce (*Picea*), hemlock spruce (*Tsuga*), Douglas spruce (*Pseudotsuga*), fir (*Abies*), and larch (*Larix*)

abietinic (ab'i-ē-tin'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from abietin as, *abietinic acid*

abietite (ab'i-ē-tīt), *n.* [*L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + -ite²] A sugar, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, obtained from the needles of the European silver fir, *Abies pectinata*

Abietites (ab'i-ē-tīt'ēz), *n. pl.* [*see plantae*], < *L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir] A genus of fossil plants, natural order *Conifera*, occurring in the Wealden and Lower Greensand strata

Abigail (ab'i-gāl), *n.* [*Abigail*, the "waiting gentlewoman" in Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "The Scornful Lady"—so named, perhaps, in allusion to the expression "thine handmaid," applied to herself by Abigail, the wife of Nabal, when carrying provisions to David see *1 Sam* xxv. 2-41] A general name for a waiting-woman or lady's-maid [Colloq.] Sometimes written as a common noun, without a capital

The *Abigail*, by humerous custom, being a deadend, and belonging to holy Church

Reply to Tudor and Bachelors Petition, 1694

(*Hart Misc.*, IV 440)

I myself have seen one of these male *Abigails* tripping about the room with a looking glass in his hand and combing his lady's hair a whole morning together

Spectator

abigeat (ab-i-j'ē-at), *n.* [*OF abigeat*, < *L. abigatus*, cattle-stealing, < *abigus*, a cattle-stealer, < *abiger*, drive away see *abactor*. For the second sense (b), cf *L. abiga*, a plant which has the power of producing abortion, < *abigere*, as above.] In law (a) The crime of stealing or driving off cattle in droves. (b) A miscarriage procured by art

abiliate (a-bil'i-āt), *v. t.* [For *abillate*, or irreg formed from *abile*, *L. habilis*, *ML. (h)abilis*] To enable *Bacon* [Rare.]

abilliment (a-bil'i-ment), *n.* [Var of *habiliment*, q. v.] Ability as, "*abilliment* to steer a kingdom," *Ford*, *Broken Heart*, v. 2

abilliments, *n. pl.* Same as *habiliments*

abilitate (a-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*ML. habilitatus*, pp of *habilitare* (> *OF habileten*, *habiliten*), render able, < *habilis*, able see *able*¹] To assist

Nicholas Ferrar

ability (a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*ME. abilité* (four syllables), < *OF habilité* (*ME* also *abileté*, < *OF abilité*), < *L. habilita* (-t-), *ML. abilita* (-t-), aptness, < *habilis*, apt, able see *able*¹] 1 The state or condition of being able, power or capacity to do or act in any relation, competence in any occupation or field of action, from the possession of capacity, skill, means, or other qualification

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure of the work

Alas! what poor

Ability's in me to do him good?

Shak, *M. for M.*, i. 5

confined to the northern hemisphere, and equally divided between the old and new worlds. To it belong the silver fir of central Europe (*A. pectinata*), the balsam fir of eastern North America (*A. balsamea*), the red and white firs of western America (*A. grandis*, *concolor*, and *nobilis*), the sacred fir of Mexico (*A. religiosa*), etc. See *fir*

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Abigail (ab'i-gāl), *n.* [*Abigail*, the "waiting gentlewoman" in Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "The Scornful Lady"—so named, perhaps, in allusion to the expression "thine handmaid," applied to herself by Abigail, the wife of Nabal, when carrying provisions to David see *1 Sam* xxv. 2-41] A general name for a waiting-woman or lady's-maid [Colloq.] Sometimes written as a common noun, without a capital

The *Abigail*, by humerous custom, being a deadend, and belonging to holy Church

Reply to Tudor and Bachelors Petition, 1694

(*Hart Misc.*, IV 440)

I myself have seen one of these male *Abigails* tripping about the room with a looking glass in his hand and combing his lady's hair a whole morning together

Spectator

abigeat (ab-i-j'ē-at), *n.* [*OF abigeat*, < *L. abigatus*, cattle-stealing, < *abigus*, a cattle-stealer, < *abiger*, drive away see *abactor*. For the second sense (b), cf *L. abiga*, a plant which has the power of producing abortion, < *abigere*, as above.] In law (a) The crime of stealing or driving off cattle in droves. (b) A miscarriage

To the close of the Republic, the law was the sole field for all ability except the special talent of a capacity for generalship
Maine, Village Communities, p. 380

We must regard the colloidal compounds of which organisms are built as having, by their physical nature, the ability to separate colloids from crystalloids
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. § 7

2. *pl* In a concrete sense, talents, mental gifts or endowments

Natural abilities are like natural plants that need pruning by study
Darwin, Studies, I say 50

He had good abilities, a genial temper and no vices
Johnson, Soc. and Sol.

3 The condition of being able to pay or to meet pecuniary obligations, possession of means called distinctively financial or pecuniary ability.

Out of my lean and low ability

I'll lend you something
Shak, I N, III 4

A draft upon my neighbor was to me the same as money, for I was sufficiently convinced of his ability
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv

4 That which is within one's power to do; best endeavor

Be thou assured, good Cassio, I will do

All my abilities in thy behalf
Shak, Oth, III 3

—Syn 1 *Ability*, *Capacity*, power, strength, skill, dexterity, faculty, capability, qualification, efficiency. *Ability* denotes active power or power to perform, and is used with regard to power of any kind. *Capacity* conveys the idea of receptivity, of the possession of resources, it is potential rather than actual, and may be no more than undeveloped ability. *Ability* is manifested in action, while *capacity* does not imply action, as when we speak of a capacity for virtue. *Capacity* is the gift of nature, *ability* is partly the result of education or opportunity.

What is a power, but the ability or faculty of doing a thing? What is the ability to do a thing, but the power of employing the means necessary to its execution?

A Hamilton, Federalist, No. 33

Capacity is requisite to devise, and *ability* to execute, a great enterprise
Taylor

2 *Abilities*, *Talents*, *Parts*, etc (see *genius*), gifts, faculty, aptitude, accomplishments

—ability. See *able*, *ability*, *ability*

abilliments (a-bil'i-a-ments), *n pl* [*OF habiliment*, armor, war equipments (mod *F*, clothing), the *E* spelling *-ll-* imitates the sound of *F ll*, as in *billiards*, *q v* See *habilliment*.] Same as *habilliments*, but applied more especially to armor and warlike stores

And now the temple of Janus being shut, warlike *abillia* ments grow rusty
Arch. Wilson, Hist James I

abimet, abismet, n [*OF abime*, earlier *abisme* see *abyss*] An abyss

Column and base upboring from *abime*
Ballad in Commemorative of Our Lady, l. 120

Feel such a care, as one whom some *abime*

In the deep ocean kept had all his time
Drummond of Hawthornden, Works, p. 50

ab initio (ab-i-nish'i-ō) [*L. ab*, from, *initio*, abl. of *initium*, beginning see *initial*] From the beginning

abintestate (ab-in-tes-tāt), *a* [*LL. abintestatus*, *< L. ab*, from, + *intestatus* see *intestate*] Inheriting or devolving from one who died intestate.

ab intra (ab in'trah) [*L. ab* and *intra*] From within opposed to *ab extra*

abiogenesis (ab'i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n* [*NL* (Huxley, 1870), *< Gr. a-* priv + *bios*, life, + *genesis*, generation] In *biol*, the production of living things otherwise than through the growth and development of detached portions of a parent organism, spontaneous generation. *Abiogenesis* was formerly supposed to prevail quite widely even among comparatively complex forms of life. It is now proved that it occurs, if at all only in the simplest microscopic organisms, and the weight of evidence is adverse to the claim that it has been directly demonstrated there. The tendency of recent biological discussion, however, is toward the assumption of a process of natural conversion of non-living into living matter at the dawn of life on this earth. Also called *abiogony*. See *biogenesis* and *heterogenesis*.

At the present moment there is not a shadow of trustworthy direct evidence that *abiogenesis* does take place, or has taken place within the period during which the existence of life on the globe is recorded
Huxley, Anat. Invert, p. 40

abiogenesisist (ab'i-ō-jen'e-sist), *n* [*< abiogenesis* + *-ist*] Same as *abiogenist*

abiogenetic (ab'i-ō-jen'et'ik), *a* [See *abiogenesis* and *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to abiogenesis

abiogenetically (ab'i-ō-jen'et'i-kal-i), *adv* In an abiogenetic manner, by spontaneous generation, as regards *abiogenesis*.

abiogenist (ab-i-ō-j'e-nist), *n*. [*< abiogeny* + *-ist*.] A believer in the doctrine of abiogenesis. Also called *abiogenesisist*

abiogenous (ab-i-ō-j'e-nus), *a*. Produced by spontaneous generation.

abiogeny (ab-i-ō-j'e-ni), *n*. [*< Gr. a-* priv + *bios*, life, + *-genesis*, -born: see *abiogenesis* and *-gen*.] Same as *abiogenesis*.

abiological (ab'i-ō-joi'kal), *a*. [*< Gr. a-* priv + *E. biological*] Not biological, not pertaining to biology.

The biological sciences are sharply marked off from the *abiological*, or those which treat of the phenomena manifested by not living matter
Huxley, Anat. Invert, p. 1

abiologically (ab'i-ō-joi'kal-i), *adv* Not biologically, in an *abiological* manner

abirritant (ab-ir'i-tant), *n* [*< L. ab*, from, + *E. irritant*.] In *med*, a soothing drug or application.

abirritate (ab-ir'i-tāt), *v t*; pret. and pp *abirritated*, ppr. *abirritating* [*< L. ab*, from, + *E. irritate*] In *med*, to deaden or lessen irritation in; soothe by removing or diminishing irritability

abirritation (ab-ir-i-tā'shon), *n* [*< L. ab*, away, from, + *E. irritatio*] In *pathol*, the removal or diminution of irritation or irritability in the various tissues

abirritative (ab-ir'i-tā-tiv), *a* Tending to abirritate, due to abirritation.

abimet, n See *abime*

abit Third person sing pres of *abide*

abit, n Obsolete form of *habit*

abitacle, n Obsolete form of *habitable*

abitate, r t [*ME abitan*, *< AS abitan*, bite, eat, devour, *< a-* + *bitan*, bite] To bite; eat; devour

abition (ab-ish'on), *n* [*< L. abito(n)*, *< abire*, go away, *< ab*, away, + *ire*, go] The act of departing, death.

abject (ab-jekt), *a* and *n* [*< ME abject*, *< L. abjectus*, downcast, low, mean, pp of *abjicere*, also spelled *abjicere*, *< ab*, away, + *jacere*, throw, = *Gr. iárrw*, throw; see *ambic*.] *I. a* 1† Cast aside, cast away, abjected

So thick bestrown,

Abject and lost, lay these, covering the flood,

Under amazement of their hideous change
Milton, P. L., l. 312

2 Low in condition or in estimation, utterly humiliating or disheartening, so low as to be hopeless as, *abject* poverty, disgrace, or servitude—3 Low in kind or character, mean, despicable, servile, groveling

Or in this *abject* posture have ye sworn

To adore the conqueror!
Milton, P. L., l. 322

—Syn 3 *Abject*, *Low*, *Mean*, *Groveling*, debased, despicable, degraded, degenerate, wretched, menial, worthless, beggarly (See list under *low*) *Abject*, *low*, and *mean* may have essentially the same meaning, but *low* is more often used with respect to nature, condition, or rank, *mean*, to character or conduct, *abject*, to spirit. *Groveling* has the vividness of figurative use. It represents natural disposition toward what is low and base. *Low* is generally stronger than *mean*, conformably to the original senses of the two words.

Never chase yourself by titichorous ways,

Nor by such *abject* methods seek for praise
Druiden, Art of Poetry, iv 970

An *abject* man he [Wolsey] was, in spite of his pride, for he lay overtake n riding out of that place towards Esher by one of the King's chamberlains, who brought him a kind message and a ring he alighted from his mule, took off his cap, and knuckled down in the dirt
Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., xxvii

What in me is dark

Illumin, what is low raise and support
Milton, P. L., l. 23

There is hardly a spirit upon earth so mean and contracted as to centre all regards on its own interests
Bp Berkeley

This vice of intemperance is the arch abomination of our nature, tending to drag down the soul to the slavery of groveling lusts
Everett, Orations, I 374

II. † n A person who is abjectly base, servile, or dependent, a catfiff or menial

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me, and I knew it not
Ps. xxxv, 15

We are the queen's *abjects* and must obey
Shak, Rich. III, l. 2

abject (ab-jekt'), *r t* [*< L. abjectus*, pp see the adj.] 1 To throw away; cast off or out

For that offence only Almighty God abjected Saul, that he should no more reign over Israel
Sir F. Flyot, The Governor, i

2 To make abject, humiliate, degrade.

It abjected his spirit to that degree that he fell dangerously sick
Styrie, Memorials, l. 15

What is it that can make this gallant so stoop and abject himself so basely?
Petherby, Atheomastix, p. 48

abjectedness (ab-jek'ted-nes), *n*. The state or condition of being abject, abjectness, humiliation.

Our Saviour sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness* to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme
Boyle

abjection (ab-jek'shon), *n* [*< ME. abjeccion*, *< OF. abjection*, *< L. abjectio(n)*, act of casting away, *< abjicere*, *abjicere*: see *abject*, *a*.] 1† The

act of casting away or down; the act of humbling or abasing; abasement.

The audacious and bold speech of Daniel signifyeth the abjection of the kynge and his realm
Joye, Exp. of Daniel, ch. v

2 The state of being cast down or away; hence, a low state, meanness of spirit, baseness, groveling humility; abjectness

That this should be termed baseness, abjection of mind, or servility, is it credible?
Hooker, Eccl. Pol., v § 47

Contempt for his abjection at the foul feet of the Church
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 80

3. Rejection, expulsion.

Calvin understands by Christ's descending into hell, that he suffered in his soul all the torments of hell, even to abjection from God's presence
Heylin, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 250

abjective (ab-jek'tiv), *a*. [*< abject* + *-ive*.] Tending to abase; demoralizing as, *abjective* influence. *Pall Mall Gazette*.

abjectly (ab-jekt-li), *adv*. In an abject, mean, or servile manner

See the statue which I create. It is *abjectly* servile to my will, and has no capacity whatever to gain say it
James, Subs. and Shad, p. 40

abjectness (ab-jekt-nes), *n*. The state or quality of being abject, mean-spirited, or degraded; abasement, servility.

When a wild animal is subdued to *abjectness*, all its interest is gone
Higginson, Oldport Days, p. 37

abjudge (ab-juj'), *v. t*; pret. and pp. *abjudged*, ppr. *abjudging* [*< ab-* + *judge*, after *abjudicate*, *q v*] To take away by judicial decision, rule out [Rare]

abjudicate (ab-jō'di-kāt), *v. t*. [*< L. abjudicare*, pp. of *abjudicare*, *< ab*, away, + *judicare*, judge see *judge*] 1. To take away by judicial sentence. *Ash*—2 To judge to be illegal or erroneous, reject as wrong as, to *abjudicate* a contract.

abjudication (ab-jō-di-kā'shon), *n*. [*< abjudicare*] Deprivation by judgment of a court; a divesting by judicial decree. Specifically, a legal decision by which the real estate of a debtor is adjudged to his creditor

abjugate (ab-jō-gāt), *v. t*. [*< L. abjugatus*, pp. of *abjugare*, unyoke, *< ab*, from, + *jungere* = *E. yoke*] To unyoke
Barley

abjunctive (ab-jungk'tiv), *a* [*< L. abjunctus*, pp. of *abjungere*, unyoke, separate, *< ab*, from, + *jungere*, join. Cf. *conjunctive* and *subjunctive*] Isolated, exceptional. [Rare.]

It is this power which leads on from the accidental and *abjunctive* to the universal
In Tautou, Sat. Eve, xxi

abjuration (ab-jō-rā'shon), *n* [*< L. abjuratio(n)*, *< abjurare* see *abjure*] The act of abjuring, a renunciation upon oath, or with great solemnity or strong asseveration as, to take an oath of *abjuration*, an *abjuration* of heresy. The oath of *abjuration* is the negative part of the oath of allegiance. In the United States, foreigners seeking naturalization must on oath renounce all allegiance to every foreign sovereignty, as well as swear allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States. Formerly, in England, public officers were required to take an oath of abjuration, in which they renounced allegiance to the house of Stuart and acknowledged the title of the house of Hanover

abjuratory (ab-jō-rā-tō-ri), *a*. Pertaining to or expressing abjuration—*Abjuratory anathema*. See *anathema*

abjure (ab-jōr'), *r t*, pret. and pp. *abjured*, ppr. *abjuring* [*< F. abjurer*, *< L. abjurare*, deny on oath, *< ab*, from, + *jurare*, swear, *< jus* (*jur*), law, right. Cf. *adjure*, *conjure*, *perjure*] *I. trans.* 1 To renounce upon oath; forswear, withdraw formally from as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.—2 To renounce or repudiate, abandon; retract, especially, to renounce or retract with solemnity as, to *abjure* one's errors or wrong practices

I put myself to thy direction, and

Unspoke mine own detraction, here *abjure*

The taints and blames I laid upon myself
Shak, Macbeth, iv 3

Not a few impecunious zealots *abjured* the use of money (unless earned by other people), professing to live on the internal revenues of the spirit
Loisel, Study Windows, p. 194

To *abjure* the realm, formerly, in England, to swear to leave the country and never return an oath by which felons taking refuge in a church might in some cases save their lives = *Syn. To Renounce, Recant, Abjure*, etc (see *renounce*), relinquish, abandon, disavow, take back, disclaim, repudiate, unsay

II. intrans. To take an oath of abjuration.

One Thomas Harding, who had *abjured* in the year 1606
Bp Burnet, Hist. of Ref., i 166

abjurement (ab-jōr'ment), *n*. The act of abjuring; renunciation. *J. Hall*.

abjurer (ab-jō-rér), *n*. [*< abjure* + *-er*.] One who abjures or forswears.

abjurer (ab-jū'ror), *n.* See *abjurer*.
abkar (ab'kār), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *abkar*, a distiller, < Hind. Pers. *ab*, Skt. *ap*, water, + *kār*, Skt. *kāra*, making, < Skt. *√ kar*, make; see *abkari*.] In India, one who makes or sells spirituous liquors; one who pays *abkari*.

abkari, **abkary** (ab-kā'ri), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *abkār*, the liquor-business, a distillery, < *abkar*, a distiller: see *abkar*.] Laterally, the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, hence, specifically, in British India, the government excise upon such liquors; the licensing of dealers in strong drink. The method of obtaining revenue from this source, called the *abkari system*, is by farming out the privilege to contractors, who supply the retail dealers. Also spelled *abkaree*, *abkary*, etc.

Abkhasian (ab-kā'shan), *a* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to a Caucasian tribe occupying the Russian territory of Abkhasia on the north-east coast of the Black Sea.

II. *n.* A member of this tribe. Also written *Abkasan*, *Abchusan*, *Abasan*.

abl. An abbreviation of *ablative*.
ablactate (ab-lak'tāt), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *ablactated*, ppr. *ablactating*. [L. *ablactatus*, pp. of *ablactare*, wean, < *ab*, from, + *lactare*, give suck, see *lactation*.] To wean from the breast. [Rare.]

ablactation (ab-lak-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *ablactatio* (n-), weaning, < *ablactare*, wean, see *ablactate*.] 1 The weaning of a child from the breast—2. In *hort*, same as *inarching*. See *inarch*.

ablaquet, **ablaquet** (ab'lak), *n.* A sort of stuff used in the middle ages, supposed to have been made from the silk of a mollusk, the pinna, and probably similar to that still made on the shores of the Mediterranean from the same material.

ablaqueate (ab-lak'wē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ablaqueatus*, pp. of *ablaquare*, turn up the earth around a tree, prop disentangle, loosen, < *ab*, from, + *laqueus*, a noose, see *lace*.] To lay bare in cultivation, as the roots of trees.

ablaqueation (ab-lak-wē-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *ablaqueatio* (n-), < *ablaquare*, see *ablaqueate*.] A laying bare of the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water. Evelyn.

ablastemic (a-blas-tem'ik), *a* [Gr. *a-* priv + *E blastemic*.] Not blastemic, non-germinal.

ablastous (a-blas'tus), *a* [Gr. *ἀβλαστός*, not budding, barren, < *a-* priv. + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] Without germ or bud.

ablate (ab-lāt'), *v. t.* [L. *ablatus*, taken away, see *ablativ*.] To take away, remove. Boorde.

ablation (ab-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *ablatus* (n-), a taking away, < *ablatus*, taken away, see *ablate* and *ablativ*, < *a*.] 1. A carrying or taking away, removal, suppression.

Prohibition extends to all injustice, whether done by force or fraud, whether it be by *ablation* or prevention or detaining of rights. Jer Taylor, Great Exemplar, § 37.

Complete *ablation* of the functions of the nervous system in death. Jour of Ment Sci, XXII 16.

2. In *med.*, the taking from the body by mechanical means of anything hurtful, as a diseased limb, a tumor, a foreign body, pus, or excrement.—3. In *chem.*, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.—4. In *geol.*, the wearing away or waste of a glacier by melting or evaporation.

ablatitious (ab-lā-tish'us), *a* [L. *ablatus*, taken away, + *-itius*, -acious, *E* -itious, as in *adulterious*, *adulterious*, etc.] Having the quality or character of *ablation*.—**Ablatitious force**, in *astron.*, that force which diminishes the gravitation of a satellite toward its planet, and especially of the moon toward the earth. E D.

ablatival (ab-lā-ti'val), *a*. [L. *ablativus* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, pertaining or similar to the *ablativ* case. See *ablativ*.

The *ablativ* uses of the genitive. Trans Amer Philol Ass, XV 5.

ablative (ab'la-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [L. *ablatus*, the name of a case, orig. denoting that from which something is taken away, < *ablatus*, pp. associated with *aufferre*, take away, < *ab*, = *E* *off*, + *ferre* = *E* *bear*, with which are associated the pp. *latus* and supine *latum*, OL *latatus*, *latum*, *√ tla* = Gr. *τλῖναι*, bear, akin to OL *tulere*, L. *tollere*, lift, and *E. thole*, < *q. v.*] I. *a*. 1. Taking or tending to take away; tending to remove, pertaining to *ablation*. [Rare.]

Where the heart is forestalled with mis-opinion, *ablative* directions are found needful to unteach error, ere we can learn truth. Ep Hall, Sermons, Deceit of Appearance.

2. In *gram.*, noting removal or separation applied to a case which forms part of the original declension of nouns and pronouns in the

languages of the Indo-European family, and has been retained by some of them, as Latin, Sanskrit, and Zend, while in some it is lost, or merged in another case, as in the genitive in Greek. It is primarily the *from*-case.—3. Pertaining to or of the nature of the *ablativ* case as, an *ablative* construction.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, short for *ablative case*. See *ablative*, & 2. Often abbreviated to *abl*.—**Ablative absolute**, in *Latin gram.* the name given to a noun with a participle or some other attributive or qualifying word, either expressed or understood in the *ablative* case, which is not dependent upon any other word in the sentence.

ablaut (ab'lout, G pron āp'lout), *n.* [L. < *ab*, off, noting substitution, + *laut*, *n.*, sound, < *laut*, *a.*, loud, see *loud*.] In *philol.*, a substitution of one vowel for another in the body of the root of a word, accompanying a modification of use or meaning, as, *band*, *band*, *bound*, *band*, (German *bund*, more especially, the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in strong verbs, instead of the addition of a syllable (-ed), as in weak verbs, as, *get*, *gat*, *got*, *sink*, *sank*, *sunk*.

ablaze (a-blāz'), *ppr* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [L. < *a*, prep., on, + *blaz*, *v.* q. v.] 1. On fire; in a blaze, burning briskly, as, the bonfire is *ablaze*.—2. Figuratively, in a state of excitement or eager desire.

The young Cambridge democrats were all *ablaze* to assist Torrijos. Carlyle.

This was Emerson's method to write the perfect line, to set the imagination *ablaze* with a single verse. The Century, XXVII 930.

3. Gleaming, brilliantly lighted up, as, *ablaze* with jewelry.

able (ā'bl), *a* [ME *able*, *abil*, etc., < OF *able*, *hablo* = Fr *Sp* *habil*, *Il* *abile*, < L *habilis*, acc *habilem*, apt, expert, < *habere*, have, hold, see *habit*.] 1. Having power or means sufficient; qualified, competent, as, a man *able* to perform military service, a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

Every man shall give as he is *able*. Deut xvi 17.

To be conscious of free will must mean to be conscious, before I have decided, that I am *able* to decide either way. J S Mill.

The memory may be disciplined to such a point as to be *able* to perform very extraordinary feats. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. Legally entitled or authorized, having the requisite legal qualification, as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.—3. In an absolute sense (a) Vigorous, active.

His highness comes post from Mars illa, of an *able* body as when he numbered thirty. Shak, All's Well, iv 5.

(b) Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications, as, an *able* minister.

Provide out of all the people *able* men. Ex xviii 21.

With the assassination of Count Rossi, the *ables* of the Roman patriots there vanished a last hope of any other than a violent solution of the Papal question. E Doey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 67.

Able for is now regarded as a Scotticism, though Shak speaks thus.

"Be *able* for thine enemy rather in power than use." All's Well, i 1.

His soldiers, worn out with fatigue, were hardly *able* for such a march. Principal Robertson.

Able seaman, a seaman who is competent to perform any work which may be required of him on board ship, such as fitting and placing rigging, making and mending sails, in addition to the ability to "hand, reef, and steer."—Syn. 1 and 3. Capable, competent, qualified, fitted, adequate, efficient, strong, sturdy, powerful, vigorous, talented, accomplished, clever.

ablet (ā'bl), *v. t.* [ME. *ahlen*, *ahlen*, enable, < ME *able*, *abl*, *able*.] 1. To enable.

And life by this death *abled* shall contrivall Death, whom thy death slew. Donne, Resurrection.

2. To warrant or answer for.

None does offend, none, I say none, I'll *able* 'em. Shak, Lear, iv 6.

For some time the verb *able* was not uncommon. Bishop Bale uses it often. Bishop Latimer, Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson, Chapman, etc., have it too. F Hall.

ablet (ā'bl), *n.* [F. see *ablet*.] Same as *ablet*.
-able, **-ible**. [(a) ME *-able*, < OF *-able*, mod F *-able* = Sp. *-able* = Pg. *-avel* = It *-abile*, < L. *-abilis*, acc *-abilem*, (b) ME *-able*, < OF *-ible*, *-ible*, mod F *-able* = Sp. *-able* = Pg. *-ivel* = It *-ibile*, < L. *-ibilis*, acc *-ibilem*, (c) rarely *-ible*, < L. *-ibilis*, acc *-ibilem*, etc., being *-ible*, L. *-ibilis*, suffixed in Latin to a verb-stem ending, or made to end, in a vowel, *a*, *e*, etc. see *-ble*. Examples are: (a) *amabile*, < ME *amabile*, < OF *amabile*, < L. *amabilem*, friendly, < *amare*, make friendly; (b) *horribile*, < ME *horribile*, < OF *horribile*, < L. *horribilis*,

< *horre-re*, shudder; (c) *del-ible* (negative, *in-delible*, conformed to preceding), < L. *delābilis*, < *delē-re*, destroy. From adjectives in *-ible* are formed nouns in *-ness* (*-ble-ness*), or, from or after the L., in *-ility*, which in some cases is a restored form of ME and OF. *-blet*, < L. *-bilis*, acc. *-bilis-tat-em*. See *-ble*, *-bility*, *-ity*, *-ty*.]

A common termination of English adjectives, especially of those based on verbs. To the base to which it is attached it generally adds the notion of capable of, worthy of, and sometimes full of, causing, as, *obtainable*, capable of being obtained, *tolerable*, capable of being borne, *laudable*, worthy of praise, *credible*, that may be believed, or worthy of belief, *formidable*, full of force, *horrible*, terrible, full of or causing horror, terror. Many of these adjectives, such as *tolerable*, *credible*, *legible*, have been borrowed directly from the Latin or the French, and are in a somewhat different position from those formed by adding the termination to an already existing English word, as in the case of *obtainable*. Adjectives of this kind, with a passive signification, are the most numerous, and the base may be Anglo-Saxon or Latin (*atable*, *bearable*, *readable*, *blueable*, etc., are of the former kind. Of those in *able* with an active signification we may mention *detectable*, *suitable*, *capable*. Of a neuter signification are *endurable*, *equable*, *conformable*. All these are from verbal bases but there are others derived from nouns, such as *actionable*, *objectionable*, *praisable*, *salable*, *unrecoverable*. As to when *able* and when *ible* is to be used, Mr. Fitzedward Hall remarks: "Generally, the termination is *ible*, if the base is the essentially uncorrupted stem of a Latin infinitive or supine of any conjugation but the first. To the rule given above, however, there are many exceptions. To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation and to all substantives, whensoever sprung we annex *able* only." See his work "On English Adjectives in *-ible*, with Special Reference to *Rehable*," pp. 45-47.

able-bodied (ā'bl-bod'id), *a* [L. *abilis* + *body* + *-ed*.] Having a sound, strong body, having strength sufficient for physical work, as, a dozen *able-bodied* men, an *able-bodied* sailor. In a ship's papers abbreviated to *A B*.

Feeding high, and living soft, Grew plump and *able-bodied*. Tennyson, The Goose.

ablegater (ab'lē-gāt), *r. t.* [L. *ablegatus*, pp. of *ablegare*, send away, < *ab*, off, away, + *legare*, send as ambassador, see *legate*.] To send abroad.

ablegate (ab'lē-gāt), *n.* [L. *ablegatus*, pp. see *ablegate*, & *r*.] A papal envoy who carries insignia or presents of honor to newly appointed cardinals or civil dignitaries. Apostolic legate is of higher rank than those designated *pontifical*.

ablegation (ab-lē-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *ablegatio* (n-), < *ablegare*, see *ablegate*, & *r*.] The act of *ablegating*, or sending abroad or away, the act of sending out.

An arbitrary *ablegation* of the spirits into this or that determinate part of the body. Dr. H. More, Antid. against Atheism, II 7.

ablen (ab'len), *n.* A dialectal form of *ablet*.
ableness (ā'bl-nēs), *n.* [ME *ableness*, < *abul*, *abl*, *able*, + *-ness*, -ness.] Ability, power.

I wist well thine *ableness* my service to further. Testament of Love.

Ablephari (a-blef'a-ri), *n. pl.* A group of reptiles taking name from the genus *Ablepharus*.

Ablepharus (a-blef'a-rus), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀβληφαρος*, without eyelids, < *a-* priv., without, + *βληφαρος*, eyelid, < *βλέπειν*, see (f) *ablepsia*.] A

genus of harmless lizards, family *Scincidae*, with five-toed feet and only rudimentary eyelids.

ablepsia (a-blep'si-ā), *n.* [LL, < Gr. *ἀβληψία*, blindness, < *a-* priv., not, + *βλεπτός*, < *βλέπειν*, see.] Want of sight, blindness. [Rare.]

ablepsy (a-blep'si), *n.* Same as *ablepsia*.

ableptically (a-blep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [L. *ablepsia* (*ablept*) + *-ic* + *-al* + *-ly*.] Blindly, unservingly, inadvertently.

ablet (ā'let), *n.* [F. *ablette*, dim. of *able*, < ML *abula*, for *albula*, a bleak, dim of L *albus*, white, see *alb*.] A local English (Westmoreland) name of the bleak. See *bleak*, *n.* Also called *ablen* and *able*.

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Ablepharus

ablewhackets (ā'bl-whak-ets), *n* [*< able* (uncertain, perhaps alluding to *able seaman*) + *whack*] A game of cards played by sailors, in which the loser receives a whack or blow with a knotted handkerchief for every game he loses. Also spelled *ablenhackets*.

obligate (ab'li-gat), *v t* [*< L ab, from, + ligatus, pp. of ligare, to see lien and obligate*] To tie up so as to hinder. *Barley*

obligation (ab-li-ga'shon), *n* The net of tying up so as to hinder. *Smart*

abliguration (ab-lig-u-rish'on), *n* [*< L abliguratio(n-), also written abliguratio(n-), n* consuming in feasting, *< abligurere, consume in feasting, lit. lick away, < ab, away, + ligurere, lick, be dainty, akin to lingere, lick, and E lick, q v*] Excess, prodigal expense for food [Rare]

ablinis, *adv* See *ablinis*

ablocate (ab'lo-kat), *v t*, pret and pp *ablocated*, ppr *ablocating* [*< L ablocatus, pp. of ablocare, let out on hire, < ab, from, + locare, let out, place see locate*] To let out, lease

ablocation (ab-lo-ka'shon), *n* A letting for hire, lease

abloom (a-blōm'), *prep* *phi* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³, prep, + bloom¹*] In a blooming state, in blossom

abludet (ab-lūd'), *v t*, pret and pp *abluded*, ppr *abluding* [*< L abludere, be different from, < ab, from, + ludere, play Cf. (ir āpādw, sing out of tune, dissent, < apō (= L ab), from, + gēv, sing*] To be unlike, differ, be out of harmony [Rare]

The wise advice of our Saviour not much *abluding* from the counsel of that blessed apostle.
Ep. Hall, Balm of Gilead, vii 1

abluent (ab'lō-ent), *a* and *n* [*< L abluere, wash off, cleanse, < ab, off, + luere = (ir āpādw, wash*] I. *a* Washing, cleansing, purifying

II. *n*. In *med* (a) That which purifies the blood, or carries off impurities from the system, especially from the stomach and intestines, a detergent (b) That which removes filth or viscid matter from ulcers or from the skin

abluion (ab-lō'shon), *n* [*< ME abluion, abluoion, < OF. abluion, < L ablutio(n-), < abluere, wash off see abluent, a*] 1 In a general sense, the act of washing, a cleansing or purification by water — 2 Any ceremonial washing. (a) Among the Oriental races a washing of the person or of parts of it, as the hands and face, and among the Hebrews also of garments and vessels as a religious duty on certain occasions or in preparation for some religious act, as a sign of moral purification, and sometimes in token of innocence or of absence of responsibility for some particular crime or charge (whence the expression "to wash one's hands of anything") The Mohammedan law requires abluion before each of the five daily prayers, and permits it to be performed with sand when water can not be procured, as in the desert

There is a natural analogy between the abluion of the body and the purification of the soul

For Taylor, Worthy Communicant
(b) In the *Rom Cath Ch* (1) The washing of the feet of the poor (John xiii 14) on Maundy or Holy Thursday, called *mandatum* (2) The washing of the celebrant's hands before and after communion (c) In the *Eastern Church*, the purification of the newly baptized on the eighth day after baptism

3. In the *Rom Cath Ch*, the wine and water which after communion are separately poured into the chalice over the thumb and index-finger of the officiating priest, who drinks this abluion before going on with the closing prayers — 4. In *chem*, the purification of bodies by the effusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts — 5 In *med*, the washing of the body externally, as by baths, or internally, by diluent fluids — 6 The water used in cleansing

Washed by the briny wave the pious train
Are cleansed and cast the abluions in the main
Pope III, l 413

ablutionary (ab-lō'shon-ā-rī), *a* Pertaining to abluion.

abluion (ab-lō'vi-on), *n* [*< ML ablutio(n-), a changed form of L abluion, a flood or deluge, < abluere, wash off see abluent, a*] 1 *A flood* — 2 That which is washed off or away
Dwight [Rare]

ably (ā'bli), *adv* [*< ME abliche, < abli, able, + -liche, -ly²*] In an able manner, with ability

-ably. [*< -able + -ly², ME abel-liche, so -bly, -ibly*] The termination of adverbs from adjectives in *-able*

abnegate (ab'nē-gāt), *v t*, pret and pp *abnegated*, ppr *abnegating* [*< L abnegatus, pp. of*

abnegare, refuse, deny, < ab, off, + negare, deny see negation] To deny (anything) to one's self, renounce; give up or surrender.

The government which could not, without *abnegating* its own very nature, take the lead in making rebellion an excuse for revolution

Lozelle, Study Windows, p 167
abnegation (ab-nē-gā'shon), *n* [*< L abnegatio(n-), denial, < abnegare, deny see abnegate*] The act of abnegating, a renunciation

With *abnegation* of God, of his honour, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the court

Knorr, Letter to Queen Reg of Scot
Judicious confirmation, judicious *abnegation*

Carlyle, The Diamond Necklace
abnegative (ab'nē-gā-tiv or ab-neg'a-tiv), *a* Denying, negative [Rare]

abnegator (ab'nē-gā-tor), *n* [*L, a denier*] One who abnegates, denies, renounces, or opposes
Sir L. Sandys

abnervial (ab-nēr'vial), *a* [*< L ab, from, + nervus, nerve*] From or away from the nerve Applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber from the point of application of a nerve fiber toward the extremities of the muscular fiber

abnet (ab'net), *n* [*< Heb abnēt, a belt*] 1 In *Jewish antiqu*, a girdle of fine linen worn by priests. Also called *abnet*

A long array of priests in their plain white garments overwrapped by *abnets* of many folds and gorgeous colors
L Wallace, Ben Hur, p 630

2 In *surg*, a bandage resembling a Jewish priest's girdle

abnodate (ab'no-dat), *v t* [*< L abnodatus, pp. of abnodare, cut off knots, < ab (= E off) + nodare, fill with knots, < nodus = E knot see node and knot*] To cut knots from, as trees
Blount

abnodation (ab-nō-da'shon), *n* The act of cutting away the knots of trees

abnormal (ab-nōr'mal), *a* [*< L abnormis, deviating from a fixed rule, irregular, < ab, from, + norma, a rule see norm and normal*] Earlier *unormal, q v*] Not conformed or conforming to rule, deviating from a type or standard, contrary to system or law; irregular, unnatural

An argument is, that the above specified breeds, though agreeing generally in constitution, habits, voice, colouring, and in most parts of their structure, with the wild rock pigeon yet are certainly highly *abnormal* in other parts of their structure
Darwin, Origin of Species, 1

Abnormal dispersion See *dispersion*

Abnormales (ab-nōr-mā'lez), *n pl* [NL, pl of *abnormalis* see *abnormal*] In *ornith*, in Garrod's and Forbes's arrangement of *Passerines*, a division of the *Osceus* or *Aeromyiidae* established for the Australian genera *Menura* and *Atrechia*, the lyre-bird and scrub-bird, on account of the abnormal construction of the syrinx. See *Atrechia* and *Menuridae*

abnormality (ab-nōr-mal'i-ti), *n* [*< (abnormal + -ity)*] 1 The state or quality of being abnormal, deviation from a standard, rule, or type, irregularity, abnormality

The recognition of the abnormality of his state was in this case, at any rate, assured
Mind, IX 119

2 That which is abnormal, that which is characterized by deviation from a standard, rule, or type, an abnormal feature

The word [vice] in its true and original meaning, signifies a fault, an abnormality
Pop Sci Mo, XXVI 234

A single [human] body presented the extraordinary number of twenty five distinct abnormalities
Darwin, Descent of Man, I 106

abnormally (ab-nōr'mal-i), *adv*. In an abnormal manner

Impressions made on the retina *abnormally* from within by the mind or imagination are also sometimes projected outward, and become the delusive signs of external objects having no existence
Le Conte, Sight, p 72

abnormity (ab-nōr'mi-ti), *n*. [*< abnormous + -ity, on type of enormity, < enormous*] Irregularity, deformity; abnormality

Blonde and whitish hair being properly speaking, an *abnormity*
Pop Sci Mo, XXII 67

The faradatic current which cures a deep seated *abnormity* of nutrition
J Fiske, Cos Phil, I 302

abnormous (ab-nōr'mus), *a* [*< L abnormis, with suffix -ous, like enormous, < L enormis see abnormal*] Abnormal, mishapen

The general structure of the comet through the 17th century may be called *abnormous*
Hallam 1st Hist, IV 251

aboard¹ (a-bōrd'), *prep, phr* as *adv*, and *prep*. [*< ME on borde, < AS on bordo (dat.), on bord (acc.) prep, on, on; bord, plank, side of a ship see board Cf. F. aller à bord, go aboard; D. aan boord gaan, go aboard. The F. à bord*

has merged in the E. phrase. Cf. *aboard²*.] I. *adv* 1. On the deck or in the hold of a ship or vessel, into or upon a vessel. [In the U. S. used also of railroad-cars and other vehicles.]

He loudly cald to such as were *aboard*
Spenser, F. Q., II vi 4

2 Alongside, by the side; on one side

He was desirous of keeping the coast of America *aboard*.
Cook, Voyages.

Aboard main tack! (*naut*), an order to haul one of the lower corners of the mainsail down to the cheestree — **All aboard!** the order to go on board or enter, upon the starting of a vessel or (U. S.) railroad-train — **To fall aboard of**, to come or strike against said of a ship which strikes against another broadside on or at an obtuse angle. Such a collision is distinctively called an *aboardage* — **To get aboard**, to get foul of, as a ship — **To go aboard**, to enter a ship, embark — **To haul aboard** (*naut*), to haul down the weather clew of the fore or main course by the tack to the buntin or deck — **To keep the land or coast aboard** (*naut*), to keep within sight of land while sailing along it

We sailed leisurely down the coast before a light fair wind, *keeping the land well aboard*

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p 124

To lay aboard (*naut*), to run alongside of, as an enemy's ship, for the purpose of fighting

II. *prep*. 1 On board, into.

We left this place, and were again conveyed *aboard* our ship
Felding, Voyage to Lisbon

2 Upon, across, athwart [Rare]

Nor iron bands *aboard*
The Pontic sea by their huge navy cast
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, I 46

aboard² (a-bōrd'), *n*. [*< F. abord, approach, < aborder, approach the shore, land, approach, accost (cf. à bord, on board), < à (< L. ad), to, + bord, edge, margin, shore, < D. boord, edge, brim, bank, board (of a ship) see aboard¹*] Approach. Also spelled *abord*

He would, at the first *aboard* of a stranger, frame a right apprehension of him
Sir K. Digby, Nat of Bodies, p 251

abocockt, abococked, t Corrupt forms of *hycockt*. Compare *abacot*

abodance (a-bō'dans), *n* [*< abode³ + -ance*] An omen

Verbum valde ominatum, an ill *abodance*
T. Jackson, Works, II 635

abode¹ (a-bōd'), *n* [*< ME abod, < abod, earlier abad, continuance, stay, delay, < ME. abiden (pret abad, earlier abad), abide see abide¹*] 1 Stay, continuance in a place, residence for a time.

I was once in Italy myself, but I thank God my *abode* there was only nine days
Anham, quoted by Lowell, Study Windows, p 406

2. A place of continuance, a dwelling; a habitation

But I know thy *abode*, and thy going out, and thy coming in
2 Ki xix 27

3. Delay as, "fled away without *abode*,"

Spenser — **To make abode**, to dwell or reside = *Syn*

2 Residence, dwelling, habitation, domicile, home, house, lodging, quarters, homestead

abode² (a-bōd'), *n*. Pret of *abide¹*

abode³ (a-bōd'), *n* [*< ME abode, < abeden (pp aboden), < AS abeodan see a-¹ and bode²*] An omen; a prognostication; a foreboding

Astrological and other like value predictions and *abodes*
Lydgate

High thund ring Juno's husband stirs my spleen with true *abodes*
Chapman, Iliad, xiii 146

abode⁴ (a-bōd'), *v* [*< abode³, n.*] I. *trans*. To foreshow, prognosticate, forebode.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach on t
Shak, Hen VIII, I 1

II. *intrans*. To be an omen; forebode as, "this *abodes* sadly," *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*

abodement (a-bōd'ment), *n*. [*< abode³ + -ment*] Foreboding, prognostication; omen

'Tush, man' *abodements* must not now fright us
Shak, 3 Hen VI, iv 7

abodingt (a-bō'ding), *n* [Verbal *n*. of *abode³*. Cf. *boding*] Presentiment, prognostication; foreboding as, "strange ominous *abodings* and fears," *Sp Bull, Works, II 489*

abogado (a-bō-gā'dō), *n*. [Sp., < L. *advocatus* see *advocate*.] An advocate, a counselor used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards

aboideau, aboiteau (a-bōi-dō', -tō'), *n*. [Of uncertain F. origin.] A dam to prevent the tide from overflowing a marsh. [New Brunswick.]

aboli (a-bōi'), *prep, phr* as *adv* or *a*. [*< a³, prep., + bol²*] In or into a boiling state.

abolish (ab-ô-lîsh), *v.* [*L. *abolitus*, pp. of *abolere*, decay, *< abolere*, destroy: see *abolish*.] Old; obsolete.

abolish (a-bol'ish), *v. t.* [*late ME. abolysshen*, *< OF. aboles*, extended stem of *abolir*, *< L. abolere*, destroy, *abolish*, *< ab*, from, + **olere*, in comp., grow.] To do away with; put an end to, destroy; efface or obliterate; annihilate as, to abolish customs or institutions; to abolish slavery, to abolish idols (Isa. 11. 18), to abolish death (2 Tim. 1. 10).

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake,
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?

Milton, P. I, l. 163
Congress can, by edict, abolish slavery, and pay
for such slaves as we ought to pay for

Emerson, Misc., p. 285

His quick, instinctive hand
Caught at the hilt, as to abolish him

Tennyson, Geraint

=*Syn.* To *abolish*, *Repeal*, *Rescind*, *Recall*, *Revoke*, *Abrogate*, *Annul*, *Cancel*, and destroy, do away with, set aside, nullify, annihilate, quash, vacate, make void, extirpate, eradicate, suppress, uproot, erase, expunge. *Abolish* is a strong word, and signifies a complete removal, generally but not always by a summary act. It is the word specially used in connection with things that have been long established or deeply rooted, as an institution or a custom, as, to abolish slavery or polygamy. *Repeal* is generally used of the formal rescinding of a legislative act. *Abrogate*, to abolish summarily, more often as the act of a ruler, but sometimes of a representative body. *Annul*, literally to bring to nothing, to deprive of all force or obligation, as a law or contract. *Rescind* (literally, to cut short) is coextensive in meaning with both *repeal* and *annul*. *Recall*, *revoke* (*see* *revoke*). *Cancel* is not used of laws, but of deeds, bonds, contracts, etc., and figuratively of what ever may be thought of as crossed out. [In legal parlance, *rescind* is never applied to a statute. It is the common expression for the act of a party in justly repudiating a contract. *Repeal* is never applied to a contract, it is the common expression for the termination of the existence of a statute by a later statute. *Annul* is the common expression for the judicial act of a court in terminating the existence of any obligation or conveyance. *Cancel* is used when the instrument is obliterated actually or in legal contemplation; the other words when the obligation is annihilated irrespective of whether the instrument is left intact or not.]

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District [of Columbia].
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 184

Leaving out amended acts and enumerating only acts entirely repealed, the result is that in the last three sessions there have been repealed 650 acts belonging to the present reign.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV, 6

The king also rescinded the order by which the Bishop of London had been suspended from the exercise of his functions.
Buckle

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they cannot alter or abrogate.
Burke

Your promises are sins of inconsideration at best, and you are bound to repent and annul them.
Swift

I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudges.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4

abolishable (a-bol'ish-a-bl), *a.* [*< abolish* + *-able*. Cf. *F. abolissable*.] Capable of being abolished or annulled, as a law, rite, custom, etc., that may be set aside or destroyed.

And yet hope is but deferred, not abolished, not abolishable.
Carlyle, French Rev., I, 11, 8

abolisher (a-bol'ish-er), *n.* [*< abolish* + *-er*.] One who or that which abolishes.

abolishment (a-bol'ish-ment), *n.* [*< abolish* + *-ment*. Cf. *F. abolissement*.] The act of abolishing or of putting an end to, abrogation, destruction, abolition. [Now rare.]

He should think the abolishment of Episcopacy among us would prove a mighty scandal.
Swift, Sent. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.

abolition (ab-ô-lîsh'on), *n.* [*< F. abolition*, *< L. abolitio(n)-*, *< abolere*, annul, abolish. *see* *abolish*.] 1 The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished, annulment; abrogation, utter destruction as, the abolition of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, etc., the abolition of slavery. The most frequent use of the word in recent times has been in connection with the effort to put an end to the system of slavery, which was finally accomplished in the United States in 1865 by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution.

For the amalgamation of races, and for the abolition of villenage, she [Britain] is chiefly indebted to the influence which the priesthood in the middle ages exercised over the laity.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., 1

24. In law. (a) Permission to desist from further prosecution. (b) Remission of punishment; condonation. [In the civil, French, and German law, *abolition* is used nearly synonymously with *pardon*, *remission*, *grace*. *Grace* is the generic term, *pardon*, by those laws, is the clemency extended by the prince to a participant in crime who is not a principal or accomplice, *remission* is granted in cases of involuntary homicide and self-defense. *Abolition* is used when the crime cannot be remitted. The prince by letters of *abolition* may remit the punishment, but the infamy remains unless letters of *abolition* have been obtained before sen-

tence has been rendered. *Bouvier*] = *Syn.* Overthrow, annulment, obliteration, extirpation, suppression.

abolutional (ab-ô-lîsh'on-âl), *a.* Pertaining or relating to abolition.

abolitionary (ab-ô-lîsh'on-âr-î), *a.* Destructive; abolitional.

abolitionism (ab-ô-lîsh'on-izm), *n.* [*< abolition* + *-ism*.] Belief in the principle of abolition, as of slavery; devotion to or advocacy of the opinions of abolitionists.

abolitionist (ab-ô-lîsh'on-ist), *n.* [*< abolition* + *-ist*, = *F. abolitionniste*.] A person who favors the abolition of some law, institution, or custom. Specifically, one of those who favored and sought to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States. Before 1840 these persons generally advocated gradual and voluntary emancipation. After that time many began to insist on immediate abolition without regard to the wishes of the slaveholders. A portion of the abolitionists formed the Liberty party, which afterward acted with the Free Soil and Republican parties and finally became merged in the latter. *See* *abolition*.

abolitionize (ab-ô-lîsh'on-îz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *abolitionized*, ppr *abolitionizing*. To imbue with the doctrines or principles of abolitionists.

abolla (a-bol'a), *n.*, pl *abollæ* (-ê) [*L.*, *< (ir) abollæ*, contracted form of *avabollæ*, a cloak, *< avabollæ*, throw back, *< av*, back, + *abollæ*, throw. The *ab* form *abollæ* was in turn borrowed from the Latin *in Rom. antip*, a loose woolen cloak. Its precise form is not known. It differed from the *toga* and was worn especially by soldiers, perhaps on this account, it was adopted by Roman philosophers, who affected great austerity of life. whence Juvenal's expression *factus majoris abollæ*, a crime of a deep philosopher.

aboma (a-bô'mâ), *n.* [*< Pg. aboma*.] The name in Guinea of some very large boa or anaconda of the family *Pythonidae* or *Boidae*, of the warmer parts of America. The specimen determined, and the name is probably of general applicability to the huge tree snakes of the American tropics. As a book name, *aboma* is identified with the *Euphrates cenchris* usually misspelled *Euphrates cenchris* after the *Century*, 1836. This is a species called by Schater the thick necked tree boa. A *Crocodylus* species is known as the brown aboma, *Euphrates cenchris*. Some such serpent is also called the ringed boa, *boa aboma*. In any case, the aboma is a near relative of the anaconda *Euphrates murinus* and of the common boa, *Boa constrictor*. Compare *boa* and *boon*.

The tamaquila bullia or aboma appears to be the serpent worshipped by the ancient Mexicans. It is of elegant size.
S. G. Goodrich, Johnson's Nat. Hist., II, 406

abomasum (ab-ô-mâ'sum), *n.*, pl *abomasa* (-sâ) [*NL.*, *< L. ab*, from, + *omasum*.] The fourth or true stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the omasum or third stomach, and opening through the pylorus into the duodenum. *See* cut under *ruminant*.

abomasus (ab-ô-mâ'sus), *n.*, pl *abomasi* (-sî) Same as *abomasum*.

abominable (a-bom'î-nâ-bl), *a.* [*< ME. abominable*, *abominable*, *< (F. abominable = Pr. abominable = Sp. abominable = Pg. abominavel = It. abominabile*, *< L. abominabilis*, deserving abhorrence, *< abominari*, abhor, deprecate as an ill omen, *see* *abominate*. For the old spelling *abominable*, *see* that form.] Deserving or liable to be abominated, detestable, loathsome, odious to the mind, offensive to the senses. In colloquial language especially, *abominable* often means little more than a negative extreme, very disagreeable as, his self-conceit is *abominable*.

This infernal pit
Abominable, accursed, the house of woe
Milton, P. L., x, 464

The captain was convicted of the murder of a cabin boy after a long course of abominable ill treatment.
H. A. Orinham, Short Studies, p. 54

=*Syn.* *Execrable*, *Horrible*, *U* (*see* *nefarious*), *detestable*, *loathsome*, *hateful*, *shocking*, *horrid*, *revolting*, *intolerable*. *See* list under *detestable*.

abominableness (a-bom'î-nâ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being abominable, detestable, or odious.

abominably (a-bom'î-nâ-bl-ly), *adv.* In an abominable manner or degree; execrably, detestably, sinfully. Sometimes equivalent in colloquial speech to *extremely* or *disagreeably* as, he is *abominably* vain.

abominate (a-bom'î-nât), *v. t.*, pret and pp. *abominated*, ppr *abominating* [*< L. abominatus*, pp. of *abominari*, abhor, deprecate as an ill omen, *< ab*, from, + *ominari*, regard as an omen, forebode, *< omen* (*omin*), an omen, *see* *omen*.] To hate extremely, abhor; detest.

You will abominate the use of all unfair arts.
C. Mather, Essays to Do Good

=*Syn.* *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. *See* *hate*.

abominate (a-bom'î-nât), *a.* [*< L. abominatus*, pp. *see* above.] Detested; held in abomination.

abomination (a-bom'î-nâ'shon), *n.* [*< ME. abominacion*, *abominacion*, *abominacion*, *<*

OF. abominacion, *< L. abominatio(n)-*, *< abominari*, abhor: *see* *abominate*, *v.*] 1. The act of abominating or the state of being abominated, the highest degree of aversion; detestation.

Who have nothing in so great abomination as those they hold for heretics.
Spenser

2 That which is abominated or abominable, an object greatly disliked or abhorred, hence, hateful or shameful vice.

Every shepherd is an abomination unto the Egyptians.
Gen. xlii, 34

Ashdoreth, the abomination of the Zidonians.
2 Ki. xxiii, 13

The adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations.
Shak., A. and C., III, 6

3 In the Bible, often, that which is ceremonially impure, ceremonial impurity, defilement, that which defiles. = *Syn.* 1 Detestation, loathing, disgust, abhorrence, repugnance, horror, aversion. 2 Filthiness, foulness, impurity, grossness.

abominator (a-bom'î-na-tor), *n.* One who abominates or detests.

abominate (a-bom'î-nâ), *v. t.* [*< F. abominer*, *< L. abominari*, *see* *abominate*, *v.*] To abominate as, "I abominate 'em," *Swift*.

aboon (u-bon'), *prep.* and *adv.* [*See*, also *abume*, *< ME. abuten*, *see* *above*.] Above [North English and Scotch.]

And thou shalt bathe thee in the stream
That rolls its whitening foam aboon.
R. Drake, Cypriot Fay, xxxii

aborad (ab-ô-rad), *adv.* [*< ab-* + *orad*. Cf. *aboral*.] In *anat.*, away from the mouth, the opposite of *orad*.

Thimble has employed *orad* both as adjective and adverb, but the correlative *aborad*, which might have been expected, has not been observed by us in his papers.
Wilder and Sage, Anat. Tech., p. 23

aboral (ab-ô-râl), *a.* [*< L. ab*, from, + *os* (*or-*), mouth, *see* *oral*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated at the opposite extremity from the mouth, opposed to *oral*.

If we imagine the Astrophyton with its mouth turned upward and its arms brought near together, and the *aboral* region furnished with a long, jointed and flexible stem, we shall have a form not very unlike the *Pentactina* (cup) in the West Indies.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII, 324

aborally (ab-ô-râl-ly), *adv.* In an aboral manner or place, at, near, or in the direction of the aboral end, *aborad* as, situated *aborally*.

aboard (a-bord'), *n.* [Same as *aboard*, *q. v.* *see* also *board*.] 1 Arrival, approach. — 2 Manner of addressing, address, salutation.

Your *aboard*, I must tell you, was too cold and uniform.
Chesterfield

aboard (a-bôrd'), *v. t.* [*< F. aborder*, approach, *see* *aboard*.] To approach, to coast.

aboard (a-bôrd'), *adv.* At a loss. [Rare.] Used in the following extract probably for *abroad*, in the sense of *adrift*.

That how to acquit themselves unto the Lord
They were in doubt, and fully set aboard.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I, 324

aboardage (a-bôrd'aj), *n.* [*< F. < aborder*, board, *see* *aboard*.] 1 The act of boarding a vessel, as in a sea-fight. — 2 A collision. *See* *fall aboard of*, under *aboard*.

aborigen, **aborigin** (ab-or'î-jen, -jin), *n.* [Sing., from *L.* pl *aborigines*.] Same as *aborigine*. [Rare.]

aboriginal (ab-ô-rîj'î-nâl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L.* pl *aborigines*, the first inhabitants, specifically, the primeval Romans, *see* *aborigines* (*< F. original*, and *L. aborigines*, *aborigines*).] 1. Existing from the origin or beginning, hence, first, original, primitive as, *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country known to history.

It was soon made manifest that a people inferior to none existing in the world had been formed by the mixture of three branches of the great Aryan family with each other, and with the *aboriginal* Indians.
Macaulay

2 Pertaining to aborigines, hence, primitive, simple, unsophisticated as, *aboriginal* customs, *aboriginal* apathy.

There are doubtless many *aboriginal* minds by which no other conclusion is conceivable.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

3 In *geol.* and *bot.*, native, indigenous, autochthonous. = *Syn.* *Indigenous*, etc. *See* *original*. *See* also *primary*.

II. *n.* 1 An original inhabitant, one of the people living in a country at the period of the earliest historical knowledge of it, an autochthon. — 2 A species of animals or plants which originated within a given area.

It may well be doubted whether this frog is an *aboriginal* of those islands.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, xvii.

aboriginality (ab-ō-rij-i-nal'-tī), *n.* The quality or state of being aboriginal. *N. E. D.*
aboriginally (ab-ō-rij-i-nal'-tī), *adv.* In an aboriginal manner, originally, from the very first.

There are hardly any domestic races which have not been ranked as the descendants of aboriginally distinct species.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 10.

aboriginary (ab-ō-rij-i-nā-rī), *n.* An aboriginal inhabitant. *N. E. D.*

ab origine (ab-ō-rij-i-ne), [*L. ab, from, origine, abl. of origo, origin*] From the origin, beginning, or start.

aborigine (ab-ō-rij-i-ne), *n.* [Sing. from *L. pl. aborigines*, as if the latter were an *E.* word.] One of the aborigines (which see), an aboriginal. Also called *aborigen*, *aborigin*.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij-i-nez), *n. pl.* [*L. pl.*, the first inhabitants, applied especially to the aboriginal inhabitants of Latium, the ancestors of the Roman people, < *ab, from*, + *origo* (*origo*), origin, beginning.] 1 The primitive inhabitants of a country, the people living in a country at the earliest period of which anything is known—2 The original fauna and flora of a given geographical area.

aborsement (a-bōr'se-mēnt), *n.* [*L. aborsus*, brought forth prematurely (collateral form of *abortus* see *abort*, *v.*), + *-ment*] Abortion. *Sp. Hall.*

aborsivet (a-bōr'siv), *a.* [*L. aborsus*, collateral form of *abortus* (see *abort*, *v.*), + *E. -iv*.] Abortive, premature. *Fuller.*

abort (a-bōrt'), *v.* [*L. abortare*, miscarry, < *ab, from*, pp. of *aboriri*, miscarry, fail, < *ab, from*, away, + *oriri*, arise, grow.] 1 To miscarry in giving birth.—2 To become aborted or abortive, appear or remain in a rudimentary or undeveloped state as, organs liable to abort.

In the pelagic Phyllidhæ the foot aborts, as well as the mantle, and the body has the form of an elongated sac.
Huxley, Anat. Invert, p. 438.

The temperature now falls, and the disease [smallpox] in some cases will abort at this stage [at the end of forty-eight hours].
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1442.

abort (a-bōrt'), *n.* [*L. abortus*, an abortion, miscarriage, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri* see *abort*, *v.*] An abortion. *Burton.*

aborted (a-bōrt'ed), *p. a.* 1 Brought forth before its time—2 Imperfectly developed, incapable of discharging its functions, not having acquired its functions.

Although the eyes of the *Chiripeds* are more or less aborted in their mature state they retain sufficient susceptibility of light to excite retraction of the *Chirip*.
Owen, Comp. Anat., xlii.

aborticide (a-bōr'ti-sid), *n.* [*L. abortus* (see *abort*, *v.*) + *-idium* as in *homicidium*, *homicide*], < *cauter*, kill.] In *obstet.*, the destruction of a fetus in the uterus, *feticide*.

abortient (a-bōr'shent), *a.* [*L. abortiens* (*-t*), pp. of *abortire*, miscarry, equiv. to *abortare* see *abort*, *v.*] In *bot.*, sterile, barren.

abortifacient (a-bōr-ti-fū'shent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. abortivus* (see *abort*, *v.*) + *faciens* (*-t*), pp. of *facere*, make.] 1 A producing abortion said of drugs and operative procedures.

II. *n.* In *med.*, whatever is or may be used to produce abortion.

The almost universal keeping of *abortifacients* by drug gists despite statutes to the contrary.
A. J. Independent, July 24, 1873.

abortion (a-bōr'shon), *n.* [*L. abortio* (*-n*), miscarriage, < *aborti*, miscarry see *abort*, *v.*] 1 Miscarriage, the expulsion of the fetus before it is viable—that is, in women, before about the 28th week of gestation. Expulsion of the fetus occurring later than this, but before the normal time, is called (when not procured by art as by a surgical operation) *premature labor*. A somewhat less distinction has been sometimes drawn between *abortion* and *miscarriage*, by which the former is made to refer to the first four months of pregnancy and the latter to the following three months. *Criminal abortion* is procured by intentional abortion procured at any period of pregnancy, by artificial means, and solely for the purpose of preventing the birth of a living child, *feticide*. At common law the *criminality* depended on the abortion being caused after quickening. Some modern statutes provide otherwise.

In the penitential discipline of the Church, *abortion* was placed in the same category as *infanticide*, and the stern sentences to which the guilty person was subject imprinted on the minds of Christians more deeply than any mere exhortations, a sense of the enormity of the crime.
Locky, Europ. Moral, II 24.

2 The product of an untimely birth, hence, a misshapen being, a monster—3 Any fruit or product that does not come to maturity, hence, frequently, in a figurative sense, any-

thing which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfected, as a design or project—4 In *bot.* and *zool.*, the arrested development of an organ at a more or less early stage.

In the complete abortion of the rostellum [of *Cephalanthera grandiflora*] we have evidence of degradation.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 80.

He [Mr. Bates] claims for that family [the *Heliomidae*] the highest position, chiefly because of the imperfect structure of the fore legs, which is there carried to an extreme degree of abortion.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select, p. 133.

abortional (a-bōr'shon-al), *a.* Of the nature of an abortion, characterized by failure.

The treaty proved abortional, and never came to fulfillment.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, VI xv 22.

abortionist (a-bōr'shon-ist), *n.* [*L. abortio* + *-ist*] One who produces or aims to produce a criminal abortion, especially, one who makes a practice of so doing.

He [Dr. Stobbs] urged the necessity of physicians using all their influence to discountenance the work of abortionists.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL 580.

abortive (a-bōr'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. abortivus*, born prematurely, causing abortion, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, miscarry see *abort*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1 Brought forth in an imperfect condition, imperfectly formed or inadequately developed, as an animal or vegetable production, rudimentary—2 Suppressed, kept imperfect, remaining rudimentary, or not advancing to perfection in form or function—a frequent use of the term in zoology. Compare *retinal*.

The *tooth* [of seals] are completely united by strong webs, and the straight nails are sometimes reduced in number, or even altogether abortive.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 350.

The power of voluntarily uncovering the canine [tooth] on one side of the face being thus often wholly lost, indicates that it is a rarely used and almost abortive action.
Darwin, Express of Ennot, p. 253.

Hence—3 Not brought to completion or to a successful issue, failing, miscarrying, coming to nought as, an abortive scheme.

Abortive as the first born bloom of spring, Nipped with the lagging rear of winter's frost.
Milton, S. A., I 1570.

He made a salutation, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill defined, abortive attempt at courtesy.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

4 In *bot.*, defective, barren. *A Gray*—5 Producing nothing, chaotic, ineffectual.

The void profound Of unessential Night receives him next, Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being Threatens him, plunged in that abortive gulf.
Milton, P. I., II 438.

6 In *med.*, producing or intended to produce abortion, abortifacient as, abortive drugs—7 Deformed, monstrous [Rare]

Thou *Chylid* mark'd, *abortive* rooting hog! Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity The slave of nature and the son of hell!
Shak., Rich. III., I 3.

Abortive vellum, vellum made from the skin of a still born calf.

II. *n.* [*L. abortivum*, an abortion, abortive medicine, neut. of *abortivus*, *a.* see the adj.] 1 That which is produced prematurely, an abortion, a monstrous birth.

Abortives presages, and tongues of heaven.
Shak., K. John, II 4.

2 A drug causing abortion, an abortifacient. **Abortive** (a-bōr'tiv), *v.* I. *trans.* To cause to fail or miscarry.

He wrought to abortive the bill before it came to the birth.
Sp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, I 148.

II. *intrans.* To fail, perish; come to nought. Thus one of your bold thunders may abortive, And cease that birth miscarry.
Tomkins (?), Albumazar, I 3.

When peace came so near to the birth, how it aborted, and by whose fault, come now to be remembered.
Sp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, II 117.

abortively (a-bōr'tiv-ly), *adv.* In an abortive or untimely manner, prematurely; imperfectly, ineffectually, as an abortion.

If abortively poor man must die Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread?
Lowell, Night Thoughts, vii.

The centripetal in Ireland as elsewhere terminated abortively.
Proude, Hist. Eng., IV 94.

abortiveness (a-bōr'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being, or of tending to become, abortive; a failure to reach perfection or maturity; want of success or accomplishment.

abortion (a-bōr'ti-ment), *n.* [*L. abort*, *v.* + *-ment*, = *F. avortement*, *Sp. aborto*, *Pg. abortamento*.] An untimely birth; an abortion.

The earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost abortions.
Bacon, Phys. and Med. Remains.

abortus (a-bōr'tus), *n.*; *pl. abortus*. [*L.*, an abortion: see *abort*, *v.*] In *med.*, the fruit of an abortion, a child born before the proper time; an abortion.

Bothrophora (a-both-rof'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. **bothrophora*, < *Gr. a-* priv. + *βότρυς*, a pit, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A group of old-world solenoglyph venomous serpents, corresponding to the family *Viperidae*. So called because of the absence of a pit between the eyes and nose, contrasting in this respect with the *Bothrophi*.
abought, pret. of *aby*. [See *aby*.] Endured; atoned for; paid dearly for.

The vengeance of thlike yre That Atheon abought trewly.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 1445.

aboulia, aboulomania, *n.* Same as *abulia*.
abound (a-bound'), *v.* 1 [*L. abunden*, *abunden*, sometimes spelled *habunden*, < *OF. abonder*, *habonder*, *F. abonder* = *Sp. Pg. abundar* = *L. abundare*, < *L. abundare*, overflow, < *ab, from*, away, + *undare*, rise in waves, overflow, < *unda*, a wave see *undulate*. Cf. *redound*, *surround*.] 1 To be in great plenty; be very prevalent.

Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound.
Rom. v 20.

In every political party, in the Cabinet itself, duplicity and perfidy abounded.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.
2 To be unstinted in possession or supply (of anything), be copiously provided or furnished (with anything). (a) To be rich or affluent (in), as that which is a special property or characteristic, or constitutes an individual distinction as, he abounds in wealth or in charity.

Nature abounds in wits of every kind, And for each author can a talent find.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, I 13.

(b) To teem or be replete (with), as that which is furnished or supplied, or is an intrinsic characteristic as, the country abounds with wealth, or with fine scenery.

The faithful man shall abound with blessings.

Prov. xxviii 20

To abound in or with one's own sense, to be at liberty to hold or follow one's own opinion or judgment.

I meddle not with Mr. Ross, but leave him to abound in his own sense.
Bramhall, II 632.

Moreover, as every one is said to abound with his own sense, and that among the race of man kind, Opinions and Fancies are found to be as various as the several Faces and Voices, so in each individual man there is a differing faculty of Observation, of Judgement, of Application.

Hobbes, Forreine Travels, I.

abundant (a-boun'dans), *n.* An old form of *abundance*. *Time's Storehouse, II*

abounding (a-boun'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *abound*.] The state of being abundant, abundance, increase. *South, Sermons, II 220.*

abounding (a-boun'ding), *p. a.* Overflowing, plentiful, abundant as, *abounding wealth*.

about (a-bout'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*ME. about*, *about*, earlier *aboute*, *abute*, *abuten*, < *AS. ābūtan* (= *OFries. ābūta*), *about*, around, < *ā-* for *on* (the *AS.* form *onbūtan* also occurs, with an equiv. *ymbūtan*, round about, < *ymbē*, *ymb*, around, *about*, = *G. um* = *Gr. ἀμφί* see *amphi-*) + *būtan*, outside, < *bi*, *by*, + *ūtan*, outside, from without, < *ūt*, prep. and *adv.*, out. see *on*, *by*, *be-2*, and *out*.] I. *adv.* 1 Around; in circuit, circularly, round and round; on every side; in every direction; all around.

Prithee, do not turn me about, my stomach is not constant.
Shak., Tempest, II 2.

Algiers measures barely one league about.

J. Morgan, Hist. Algiers.

2 Circuitously, in a roundabout course.

God led the people about through the way of the wilderness.
Ex. xlii 18.

To wheel three or four miles about. *Shak., Cor., I 6.*

3 Hither and thither, to and fro, up and down; here and there.

He that goeth about as a tale bearer. *Prov. xx 19.*
Wandering about from house to house. *1 Tim. v 13.*

We followed the guide about among the tombs for a while.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xii.

4 Near in time, number, quantity, quality, or degree, nearly; approximately, almost.

He went out about the third hour. *Mat. xx 3.*

Light travels about 186,000 miles a second.

J. N. Lockyer, Elem. Astron.

The first two are about the nicest girls in all London.

Hawley Smart, Social Sinners, I 182.

[In contracts made on the New York Stock Exchange, the term *about* means "not more than three days" when applied to time, and "not more than 10 per cent." when used with reference to a number of shares.]

5 In readiness; intending, going after the verb to be.

The house which I am about to build. *2 Chron. ii 9.*

As the shipmen were about to flee out of the ship.

Acts xxvii. 30.

6. At work; astir; begin in earnest. used with the force of an imperative

About, my brain!

Shak, Hamlet, II 2.

To be about, to be astir, be on the move, be attending to one's usual duties — To bring about, to cause or effect as, to bring about a reconciliation — To come about, to come to pass, happen — To go about, (a) literally, to take a circuitous route, hence, to devise roundabout or secret methods of accomplishing anything, contrive, prepare, seek the means

Why ye about to kill me?

John VII 10

If we look into the eyes of the youngest person, we sometimes discover that here is one who knows already what you would go about with much pains to teach him

Emerson, Old Age

(b) *Naut.*, to take a different direction, as a vessel in tacking — **Much about**, very nearly as, his health is much about the same as yesterday — **Put about**, annoyed, disturbed, provoked as, he was much put about by the news — **Ready about!** **About ship!** orders to a crew to prepare for tacking — **Right about!** **Left about!** (*naut.*), commands to face or turn round half a circle, by the right or left, as the case may be, so as to face in the opposite direction — **Turn about**, week about, etc., in rotation or succession, alternately, on each alternate occasion, week, etc.

A woman or two, and three or four undertakers men, hal charge of the remains, which they watched turn about

Thackeray

II. prep 1. On the outside or outer surface of, surrounding; around; all around

Blind them about thy neck

Prov III 3

About her cometh all the world to beggary

Sir T. More, To them that trust in Fortune

Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch

About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams

Bryant, Phantopais

2 Near to in place; close to, at as, about the door See the adv 4 — **3 Over or upon different parts, here and there, backward and forward, in various directions**

Where lies thy pain? All about the breast?

Shak, L. L. L., IV 3

4 Near or on one's person, with, at hand

You have not the "Book of Riddles" about you, have you?

Shak, M. W. of W., I 1

5 In relation to, respecting; in regard to, on account of.

He is very courageous mad about his throwing into the water

Shak, M. W. of W., IV 1

The question is not about what is there, but about what I see

W. A. Clifford, Lectures, I 266

It is not enough to be industrious, so are the ants

What are you industrious about? Thoreau, Letters, p 161

6 Concerned in, engaged in as, what is he about?

I must be about my Father's business

Luke II 40

To go on set about, to become occupied with engage in undertake, begin as, go about your business, be set about the performance of his task

about-sledge (a-bout'slej), *n* [*< about* (in reference to its being swung around) + *sledge*] The largest hammer used by blacksmiths. It is grasped at the end of the handle with both hands and swung at arm's length

above (a-buv'), *adv* and *prep.* [*< ME above, aboven, above, aboven, abufen* (> *E dial* and *Sc aboon, abune, q. v.*), *< AS. abūfan, above, < a-* for *on* + *buſan* (full form *beufan* = *OS. buobhan* = *D. buon*), *above, < be-, by, + ufan, from above, above, = OS. obhanna, from above, obhan, above, = OHG. opanda, obana, MHG. G. oben, = Icel. ofan, all from a base appearing in Goth. uf, prep, under, OHG. opa, aba, MHG. ober, ob, adv and prep, over, Icel. of, prep, over, for A different form of the same base appears in up, q. v. See also over] **I. adv 1 In or to a higher place, overhead, often, in a special sense (a) In or to the celestial regions, in heaven***

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove, And winds shall waft it to the powers above

Pope, Summer, I 80

(b) *Upstairs*

My maid's aunt has a gown above

Shak, M. W. of W., IV 1

2 On the upper side (opposed to beneath), toward the top (opposed to below) as, leaves green above, glaucous beneath, stems smooth above, hairy below — 3 Higher in rank or power as, the courts above — 4. Before in rank or order, especially in a book or writing as, from what has been said above — 5. Besides in the expression over and above

And stand indebted, over and above,

In love and service to you evermore

Shak, M. of W., IV 1

[*Shakespeare has more above in the same sense*

This, in obedience, hath my daughter showed me,

And more above, hath his solicitings

All given to mine ear Hamlet, II. 2.]

2

Above is often used elliptically as a noun, meaning (1) Heaven as, "Every good gift is from above," Jas I 17 (2) Preceding statement, remarks or the like as, from the above you will learn my object It has the force of an adjective in such phrases as the above particulars, in which cited or mentioned is understood

II. prep 1 In or to a higher place than.

And fowl that may fly above the earth

Gen I 20

2. Superior to in any respect often in the sense of too high for, as too high in dignity or fancied importance, too elevated in character as, this man is above his business, above mean actions

Doubtless in man there is a nature found

Beside the senses, and above them in

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, II

Seneca wrote largely on natural philosophy solely because it tended to raise the mind above low cares

Masculinity, Lord Byron

3. More in quantity or number than as, the weight is above a ton

He was seen of above five hundred brethren at once

I Cor XV 6

4 More in degree than, in a greater degree than; beyond, in excess of

Thou (the serpent) art cursed above all cattle

Gen III 14

God will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able

I Cor X 13

Above the bounds of reason

Shak, I G of V, II 7

I heard a knocking for above an hour

Swift, Gull Trav, I 1

Above all, above or before everything (as before every other consideration in preference to all other things) Above the rest, especially particularly as, one might above the rest — Above the world (a) Above (considering what people say) (b) Holding a secure position in life, having one's fortune made

With such an income as that he should be above the world, as the saying is

A Trollope

= Syn. Over, Above See over

aboveboard (a-buv'börd), *prep* *phr* as *adv*, or *a* [*< above + board* "A figurative expression, borrowed from gamblers, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards" Johnson] In open sight, without tricks or disguise as, an honest man deals aboveboard, his actions are open and aboveboard

Lovers in this age have too much honour to do anything underhand, they do all aboveboard

Landrough, Relapse, II 1

above-deck (a-buv'dek), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a*

1 Upon deck as, the above-deck cargo —

2 Figuratively, without artifice, aboveboard as, his dealings are all above-deck [Colloq.]

above-ground (a-buv'ground), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a*. **Alive, not buried**

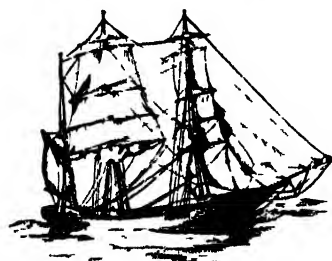
I'll have 'em, an they be above ground

Bean and Ft, The Chances

ab ovo (ab o'vō) [*L, from the egg ab, from, ovo, abl of ovum, egg, ovum see ovum.*] Literally, from the egg, hence, from the very beginning, generally with allusion to the Roman custom of beginning a meal with eggs. In this case it is the first part of the phrase *ab ovo usque ad mala* from the egg to the apples that is, from beginning to end, but sometimes the allusion is to the poet who began the history of the Trojan war with the story of the egg from which Helen was said to have been born

By way of tracing the whole theme (the Homeric con- troversy) ab ovo, suppose we begin by stating the chron- ological bearings of the principal objects connected with the Illad

De Quincey, Homer, I



Bark with Yards Aboz

aboz (a-boks'), *prep*, *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³, prep., + boz²*] *Naut.*, in or into the position of the yards of a vessel when the head-sails are laid aback applied to the head-yards only, the other sails being kept full

abp. A contraction of *archbishop*

abracadabra (ab'ra-ka-dab'ra), *n* [*L, occur- ring first in a poem (Præcepta de Medicina) by Q. Serenus Sammonicus, in the second cen- tury; mere jargon. Cf. abracalam.*] 1. A cabal-

istic word used in incantations When writ- ten in a manner similar to that shown in the accompanying diagram, so as to be read in dif-



ferent directions, and worn as an amulet, it was supposed to cure certain ailments

Mr. Banister saith that he healed 200 in one year of an ache by hanging *abracadabra* about their necks, and would stanch blood, or heal the toothache, although the parties were 10 myle off

MS in Brit Museum

Hence — **2 Any word-charm or empty jingle of words**

abracalam (a-brak'a-lam), *n* [*< abracadabra*] A cabalistic word used as a charm among the Jews

abrachia (a-brak'i-a), *n* [*NL, < Gr a- priv. + L brachium, arm*] In *zool.*, absence of anterior limbs

abrachius (a-brak'i-us), *n*, *pl* *abrachis* (-i). [*NL see abrachia*] In *teol.*, a monster in which the anterior limbs are absent, while the posterior are well developed

abradant (ab-ra'dant), *a* and *n* [*< OF abra- dant, serving to scrape, scraping, < L abra- dent(-t)-s, ppr of abradere, scrape off see abrade*] **I. a.** Abrading, having the property or quality of scraping

II. n A material used for grinding, such as emery, sand, powder glass, etc

abrade (ab-rad'), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* *abraded*, *ppr* *abrading* [*< L abradere, scrape or rub off, < ab, off, + radere, scrape see raze*] To rub or wear away, rub or scrape off, detach particles from the surface of by friction as, glaciers *abrade* the rocks over which they pass, to *abrade* the prominences of a surface.

Dusty red walls and abraded towers

Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p 132

A termination is the *abraded* r of an originally dis- tinct qualifying word

I take Cos Phil, I 68

= Syn. Scratch, Chafe, etc See scrape, v t

Abraham, *a* See *Ibram*

Abrahamic (ā-brā-ham'ik), *a* [*< L Abraham, < Gr Ἀβραάμ, rep. Heb 'Ibrahim, father of a multitude, orig 'Ibram lit father of height*] Of or pertaining to the patriarch Abraham

Abrahamides (ā-brā-ham'ī-de), *n pl* [*NL, < Abraham + -ides*] The descendants of Abra- ham; the Hebrews

This (Biblical) revelation of origins was a whole system of religion, pure and elevating, placing the *Abrahamides* who for ages seem alone to have held to it, on a plane of spiritual vantage immeasurably above that of other nations

Darwin, Orig of World, p 71

Abrahamite (ā-brā-ham-it or ā-brām-it), *n*

[*< ML Abrahamita, pl, as Ibrahim + -ite²*]

1 One of a Christian sect named from its founder, Abraham of Antioch (ninth century), and charged with Paulician (Gnostic) errors.

2 One of a sect of Dons in Bohemia, who came into prominence about 1782, and were banished to Hungary by the Emperor Joseph II for nonconformity They seem to have professed the religion of Abraham before his circumcision to have believed in God, the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments but to have rejected baptism and the doctrine of the Trinity, and to have ac- knowledged no scripture but the decalogue and the Lord's prayer

Abrahamitical (ā-brā-ham-it'ī-ka-l or ā-brām-it'ī-ka-l), *a* Relating to Abraham or to the Abrahamites

Abraham-man (ā-brā-ham- or ā-brām-man), *n*

1 Originally, a mendicant lunatic from Bethlehem Hospital, London The wards in the ancient Bethlam (Bethlehem) bore distinctive names as of some saint or patriarch That named after Abraham was devoted to a class of lunatics who on certain days were permitted to go out begging They bore a badge, and were known as *Abraham men* Many however as- sumed the badge without right and begged, feigning lunacy Hence the more received meaning came to be — **2** An impostor who wandered about the country seeking alms, under pretense of lunacy. Hence the phrase *to sham Abraham*, to feign sickness

Matthew sceptic and scoffer had failed to subscribe a prompt belief in that pain about the heart he had mut- tered some words in which the phrase "shamming Abra- ham, had been very distinctly audible

Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, xxxiii

Abraham's-balm (a-'bra-hamz- or a-'bramz-bām), *n* An old name of an Italian willow supposed to be a charm for the preservation of chastity. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

Abraham's-eye (a-'bra-hamz- or a-'bramz-ē), *n* A magical charm supposed to have power to deprive of eyesight a thief who refused to confess his guilt.

abraid (a-brād'), *v* [*< ME abraiden, abraiden*, start up, awake, move, reproach, *< AS abraidan*, conti. *abraidan* (a strong verb), move quickly. See *braud* and *upbraud*] *I. trans* To rouse, awake, upbraid.

How now, base hat! what art thy with thine own,
That thou dar'st thus abraid me in my land?

Green, Alphonsus, II

II intrans To awake, start

And if that he out of his sleep abraid,
He might don us bathe a villain.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 270

Abram, Abraham, *n* Corrupted forms of *aburn*.

Abramida (ab-ra-mī-dī-nā), *n pl* [NL, *< Abramus (Abramida) + -ma*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the twelfth subfamily of *Cyprinidae*, having the anal fin elongate and the abdomen, or part of it, compressed. It includes the genus *Abramis* and similar freshwater fishes related to the bream.

Abramis (ab-'ra-mis), *n* [NL, *< Gr a-bramē (a-bramēd-), the name of a fish found in the Nile and the Mediterranean, perhaps the bream, but not etym. related to Abram*] A genus of fishes of the family *Cyprinidae*, typified by the common freshwater bream of Europe, *A. brama*. The name has been adopted with various modifications by different ichthyologists, being restricted by some to old world forms closely allied to the bream and extended by others to include certain American fishes less nearly related to it, such as the common American shiner etc. *G. Cooper, 1847. See Abram*.

Abranchia (a-brang-'ki-ā), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl. of *abbranchius* see *abbranchious*] A name given to several different groups of animals which have no gills. (a) To a group of vertebrates comprising mammals, birds, and reptiles (or *Mammalia* and *Sauropsida*) whose young never possess gills. The group is thus contrasted with *Batrachia* and *Pisces* collectively. In this sense the term has no exact classificatory significance. (b) To a group of gastropodous mollusks, variously rated by naturalists as a suborder, an order, or a subclass. The *Apneusta* or *Denudata* of some relate it to the *Neobornalia*, having no branchia. The upper surface of the body dilated and no shell except when in the larval state. This group includes the families *Lamproboda*, *Phyllorhoda* and *Lysipoda*. (c) To an order of *Annelida* the *Oligochaeta*, which are without branchia and respire by the surface of the body. There are several families among them the *Lumbricidae*, to which the common earthworm belongs. They are mostly hermaphrodite and undergo no metamorphosis. They have no feet, but the body is provided with bristles (setae). The mouth is rudimentary not suction as in the related order *Hirudinea* (leeches). The species are mostly land or fresh water worms. (d) In Cuvier's system of classification to the third family of the order *Annelida*, containing the earthworms (*branchia setosa*) and the leeches thus approximately corresponding to the two modern orders *Oligochaeta* and *Hirudinea*. It included, however, some heteroecious elements as the *gordians*. Sometimes called *Abranchia* and also *branchia*. [If it is advisable to apply the term to any group of animals it is probably to be retained in the second of the senses above noted.]

abbranchian (a-brang-'ki-ān), *n* One of the *Abranchia*.

Abranchiata (a-brang-'ki-ā-tā), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl. of *abbranchiatus* see *abbranchiate*] A term sometimes used as synonymous with *Abranchia*.

abbranchiate (a-brang-'ki-āt), *a* [*< NL abbranchiatus* see *abbranchious* and *-ate*] Devoid of gills, or of pertaining to the *Abranchia*.

abbranchious (a-brang-'ki-ūs), *a* [*< NL abbranchius*, *< Gr a-bran + (bran) ya*, gills] Same as *abbranchiate*. [Rare]

The second family of the *Abranchia* Annelids, or the *Abranchia* without bristles.

G. Cooper, Rigne Anim (tr of 1849), p. 508

Abrasax (ab-'ra-saks), *n* Same as *Abrazax*, 1, 2.

abrase (ab-'raz'), *v t* [*< L abrasus*, pp of *abradere*, rub off. See *abrade*] Same as *abrade*.

abrase (ab-'rās'), *a* [*< L abrasus*, pp. see the verb] Made clean or clear of marks by rubbing.

A nymph as pure and simple as the soul or as an abrase table.

Johnson Cynthia Revels, v. 1

abrasion (ab-'razhōn), *n* [*< L abrasio(n)-, < abradere* see *abrade*] 1 The act of abrading; the act of wearing or rubbing off or away by friction or attrition. Common examples of abrasion are: (a) The wearing or rubbing away of rocks by ice bergs or glaciers by currents of water laden with sand and shingle, etc. by blown sand or by other means. (b) The natural wearing, or wear and tear, to which coins are subjected in course of circulation, as opposed to intentional or accidental defacement.

It is one of the most curious phenomena of language, that words are as subject as coin to defacement and abrasion. *G. P. Marsh, Lect on Eng Lang, Int, p. 10*

2 The result of rubbing or abrading, an abraded spot or place. applied chiefly to a fretting or excoriation of the skin by which the underlying tissues are exposed. 3 In *pathol*, a superficial excoriation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, accompanied by loss of substance in the form of small shreds. 4 The substance worn away by abrading or attrition. *Berkley*

abrasive (ab-'rāsiv), *a* and *n* [*< L as if *abrasivus, < abradere* pp of *abradere* see *abrade*] *I. a* Tending to produce abrasion, having the property of abrading, abradant.

The abrasive materials used in the treatment of metallic surfaces. *C. P. B. Shellen, Workshop Appliances, p. 108*

II. n Any material having abrading qualities, an abradant.

The amateur is most strenuously commended to polish the tool upon the oil stone, or other fine abrasive employed for setting the edge. *O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook p. 17*

abraum (ab-'ram, (f. pron. āp-'roum), *n* [G, lit., what has to be cleared away to get at something valuable beneath, the worthless upper portion of a vein or ore-deposit, the earth covering the rock in a quarry, *< abraum*, clear away, take from the room or place, *< ab- (= E off)*, from, + *raum*, place, = *E room*, *q. v.*] Red ochre, used by cabinet-makers to give a red color to new mahogany.

Abraum salts (G. *abraum-salze*) a mixture of salts of potash, soda, magnesia, etc., overlying the rock salt deposit at Stassfurt, Prussia and vicinity the value of which was not immediately recognized when these deposits were opened, but which is now the chief source of supply of potassic salts in the world.



Abrazax collection of the British Museum

gem, often bearing a mystical figure (which generally combines human and brute forms) and an unintelligible legend, but sometimes inscribed with the word *Abrazax*, either alone or accompanying a figure or a word connected with Hebrew or Egyptian religion, as *Iao*, *Sabaoth*, *Osiris*. 2 A mystical word used by the Gnostic followers of Basilides to denote the Supreme Being, or, perhaps, its 365 emanations collectively, or the 365 orders of spirits occupying the 365 heavens. Later it was commonly applied to any symbolical representation of Gnostic ideas. It is said to have been coined by Basilides in the second century, from the sum of the Greek numerical letters expressing the number 365, thus: $\alpha = 1, \beta = 2, \rho = 100, \alpha = 1, \xi = 60, \alpha = 1, \epsilon = 200$ total, 365.

Also written *Abrazax*.

3 A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Geometrida*, containing the large magpie-moth, *Abrazax grossulariata*. The larvae are very distinctive to gooseberry and currant bushes in Europe, consuming their leaves as soon as they appear.

abray (a-brā'), *v t* [A false prosy form, made from ME pret. *abrayde*, *abrayde*, taken for a weak verb, with pret. ending *-de* (= *E -d*), whereas the verb is strong, with pret. *abrayde*, *abrayde*, properly *abraid*, *abraid* (*< AS abraide*), similar in form to pres. *abrayde*, *abrayde*, *< AS abraide*, inf. *abreidan* see *abraid*] To awake.

But, who was I did out of sleep abray,
I found her not where I left her whylear.

Spenser, F. Q., IV vi 36

abrazite (ab-'raz-it), *n* [*< Gr a-bras + (bras) zite*, boil, ferment, + *-ite*] A mineral found at Capo di Bove, near Rome, probably the same as that named zeagonite and later gismondine (which see).

abrazitic (ab-'raz-it'ik), *a* Not effervescing, as in acids or when heated before the blowpipe said of certain minerals. [Rare]

abread, abreed (a-brēd'), *prep phr* as *adv* [*< ME abrede, on bred, in breadth a, on, prep, brede, < AS brædu*, breadth, *< brād*, broad see *a3* and *breadth*, and cf. *abroad*] *Abroad. Burns*. Also spelled *abraid*. [Scotch]

abreast (a-'brest'), *prep phr* as *adv* or *a*. [*< a3, prep, on, + breast*] 1 Side by side, with breasts in a line as, "the riders rode abreast," *Dryden*

It [the wall of (hester)] has everywhere, however a rugged outer parapet and a broad hollow flagging, wide enough for two strolls abreast.

James, Jr, Trans Sketches, p. 9

2 *Naut* (a) Lying or moving side by side, with stems equally advanced. (b) When used to indicate the situation of a vessel in regard to another object, opposite; over against, lying so that the object is on a line with the beam in this sense with *of*.

The Ballona kept too close to the starboard shoal, and grounded abreast of the outer ship of the enemy.

Southey, Nelson II 121

3 Figuratively, up to the same pitch or level—used with *of* or *with* as, to keep abreast of the times in science, etc. 4 At the same time, simultaneously.

Abreast the row with began a convocation. *Fuller*

Line abreast, a formation of a squadron in which the ships are abreast of one another.

abrede, *prep phr* as *adv* A Middle English form of *abraid*. *Rom of the Rose*

abregget, *v t* A Middle English form of *abridge*. *Chaucer*

abrenounce (ab-rō-nōn's), *v t* [*< L ab, from (here intensive), + E renounce*, after *L abrenuntiare*, *< L ab + renuntiare*, renounce—see *renounce*] To renounce absolutely.

Under pain of the pope's curse either to abrenounce their wives or their livings.

For, Book of Martyrs, Acts and Decds fol 159

abrenunciation (ab-rō-nūn-si-a'shōn), *n* [*< ML abrenuntiatio(n)-, < L abrenuntiare* see *abrenounce*] Renunciation, absolute denial.

An abrenunciation of that truth which he so long had professed.

Hart of Sedition II 16

abreption (ab-rep'shōn), *n* [*< L as if *abreptio(n)-, < abreptus*, pp *abreptus*, snatch away, *< ab, away, + rapere*, seize see *apt* and *rapish*] The state of being carried away or forcibly separated, separation.

abreuvoir (a-bre-'vvoor'), *n* [F, a drinking-place, horse-trough, *< abreuver*, give to drink, earlier *abreuer*, *< OF abreuer* = Sp *abreuer* = It *abbeverare*, *< ML abbeverare*, orig. **adbeverare*, *< ad, to, + *bibere*, *< L bibere*, drink see *bib* and *beverage*] 1 A watering-place for animals, a horse-trough. 2 In *masonry*, a joint or interface between stones, to be filled up with mortar or cement. *Gullit*

Also spelled *abrevoir*.

abrickcock, *abrickot*, *n* Same as *apricot*.

abrid (a-'brid), *n* [Uncertain, perhaps due to Sp. *abrido*, for irreg. *abierto*, pp of *abrir*, open, unlock, *< L aperire*, open] A bushing-plate around a hole in which a pintle moves.

H. Knight

abridge (a-'brīj'), *v t*, *v i*, *pret* and *pp* *abridged*, *ppr* *abridging* [*< ME abrecen, abrecgen, abriagen, etc., < OF abriger, abridger, abbreger, abbrever* = Pr *abreyar*, *< L abbreviare*, shorten, *< ad, to, + brevis*, short see *abbreviate* and *brev*] 1 To make shorter, curtail as, "abridged cloaks," *Scott, Ivanhoe, xiv*. 2 To shorten by condensation or omission, or both, rewrite or reconstruct on a smaller scale, put the main or essential parts of into less space used of writings as, Justin abridged the history of Troilus Pompeius.

The antiquities of Richeborough and Reulver, abridged from the Latin of Mr. Archdeacon Bately.

N and Q, 8th ser, A 143

3 To lessen, diminish as, to abridge labor.

Power controlled or abridged is almost always the rival and enemy of that power by which it is controlled or abridged.

A Hamilton Federalist, No 15

4 To deprive, cut off followed by *of*, and formerly also by *from* as, to abridge one of rights or enjoyments.

Nor do I now make mean to be abridged

From such a noble rate. *Shak, M of V, I 1*

5 In *alg*, to reduce, as a compound quantity or equation, to a more simple form. — *Syn 2* To cut down, prune. See *abbreviate*. 4. To dispossess, divest, strip despoil.

abridgedly (a-brīj-'ed-lī), *adv* In a concise or shortened form.

abridger (a-brīj-'er), *n*. One who or that which abridges, by curtailing, shortening, or condensing.

Criticks have been represented as the great abridgers of the native liberty of genius.

Blair, Lectures, III

Abridgers are a kind of literary men to whom the indolence of modern readers give[s] ample employment.

D'Israeli, Curios of Lit II 67

Neither justly excommunicated out of that particular church to which he was orderly joined, nor excommunicating himself by voluntary schism, declared *abscession*, separation, or apostasy

By Gauden, Tears of the Church, p 37

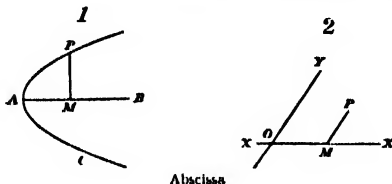
2. In *med*, an abscess
abscess-root (ab'ses-rōt), *n* A popular name of the plant *Polemonium reptans*

abscond (ab-sind'), *v t* [*< L abscondere*, cut off, tear off, *< ab*, off, + *condere*, cut, = Gr *σκέλλω*, cut, separate see *scission* and *schism*] To cut off [*Rare*]

Two syllables *absconded* from the rest
Johnson, Rambler, No 90

abscess (ab-sis'), *v t*, *pret* and *pp abscessed*, *pp abscessing* [*< L abscessus*, *pp* of *abscondere*, cut off, *< ab* for *ab*, off, away, + *condere*, cut (*< cecide*, *incide*, + and *precise*, a)] To cut off or away

abscissa (ab-sis'n), *n*, *pl abscissae* or *abscissas* (-ē, -āz) [*L* (tr of Gr *ἀποσπέναντις*), abbreviation of *recta ex diametro abscissa*, line cut off from the diameter, fem of *abscissus*, cut off, *pp* of *abscondere* see *abscond*] In *math* (*n*) In the conic sections, that part of a transverse axis which lies between its vertex and a perpendicular ordinate to it from a given point of the conic Thus (fig 1) In the parabola P A C, A M, the part of the axis A B cut off by the ordinate P M, is the *abscissa* of the point P (*b*) In the system



Abscissa

of Cartesian coordinates, a certain line used in determining the position of a point in a plane Thus (fig 2), let two fixed lines (the line *x* (axis) *OY* and *OZ*) be taken, and certain directions on them (as from *O* toward *X* and from *O* toward *Y*) be assumed as positive From any point, as *P*, let a line be drawn parallel to *OY* and cutting *OZ* in *M* Then will the two quantities *OM* and *MP*, with the proper algebraic sign, determine the position of the point *P* *OM*, or its value is called the *abscissa* of the point, and the fixed line *XZ* is called the *axis of abscissas* See *coordinate*, *n 2*

abscissio infiniti (ab-sis'h'i ō in-fī-nī'ti) [*L*, lit, a cutting off of an infinite (number) see *abscission* and *infinite*] In *logic*, a series of arguments which exclude, one after another, various assertions which might be made with regard to the subject under discussion, thus gradually diminishing the number of possible assumptions

abscission (ab-siz'h'on), *n* [*< L abscessio(n)*, *< abscondere*, cut off see *abscond*] 1 The act of cutting off, severance, removal

Not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member
Jr Taylor

2 The act of putting an end to, the act of annulling or abolishing *Sir T Browne*—3 Retrenchment [*Rare*]—4 The sudden termination of a disease by death *Hooper, Med Diet*—5 In *rhet*, a figure of speech consisting in a sudden reticence, as if the words already spoken made sufficiently clear what the speaker would say if he were to finish the sentence as, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity—but I need say no more"—6 In *astrology*, the cutting off or preventing of anything shown by one aspect by means of another—**Abscission of the cornea**, in *med*, a specific cutting operation performed upon the eye for the removal of a staphyloma of the cornea

absconce (ab-skons'), *n* [*< ML absconsa*, a dark lantern, fem of *L absconditus*, for *absconditus*, *pp* of *abscondere*, hide see *abscond* and *secrete*] *Eccles*, a dark lantern holding a wax-light, used in the choir in reading the absolution and benediction at matins, and the chapters and prayers at lauds

abscond (ab-skond'), *v t* [*< L abscondere*, hide, put away, *< ab*, away, + *condere*, put, lay up, *< con*, for *cum*, together, + *dere*, in comp, a weakened form of *dare*, put, = *E do*] **I**, *intrans* 1 To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found, depart in a sudden and secret manner, take one's self off, decamp, especially, to go out of the way in order to avoid a legal process

He must, for reasons which nobody could divine have *absconded*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 150

2. To hide, withdraw, or lie concealed: as, "the marmot *absconds* in winter," *Ray, Works of Creation*

A fish that flashes his freckled side in the sun and as suddenly *absconds* in the dark and dreamy waters again
Lovell, Study Windows, p 377

= *Syn* Escape, retreat, flee, run away, make off

II, t trans To conceal

Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists but such as rise from our own globe
Hentley, Sermons, viii

absconded (ab-skond'ed), *p a* Hidden, secret; recondite In her said of a bearing which is completely covered by a supposition charge Thus, if a shield has three mules in pale, the middle one of the three would be completely hidden or *absconded* by a shield of pretense or ineffectual cover

I am now obliged to go far in the pursuit of beauty which has very *absconded* and deep
Shaffesbury, Moralists, p 3

abscondedly (ab-skond'ed-ly), *adv* In concealment or hiding

An old Roman priest that then lived *abscondedly* in Oxon
Wood, Athens Oxon, I 631

abscondence (ab-skond'ens), *n* Concealment, seclusion

absconder (ab-skond'er), *n* One who *absconds*

absconsio (ab-skons'iō), *n*, *pl absconsiones* (ab-skons-iō-nēz) [*NL*, *< L abscondere*, hide see *abscond*] In *anat* and *surg*, a cavity or sinus

absence (ab'sens), *n* [*< ME absent*, *< OF absent*, *ausent*, *F absent* = *Sp Pg ausencia* = *It assenza*, *< L absentia*, absence, *< absen(t)-s*, *absent* see *absent*, *a*] 1 The state of being absent, the state of being away or not present as, speak no ill of one in his *absence*

Say, is not *absence* death to those who love it?

Pope, Autumn

We met on the lip of our companion the presence or *absence* of the great masters of thought and poetry to his mind
Emerson, Domestic Life

2 The period of being away or absent as, an *absence* of several weeks or years—3 The state of being wanting, non-existence at the place and time spoken of, want, lack as, the *absence* of evidence

In the *absence* of conventional law *Chancellor Kent*

4 Absent-mindedness, inattention to things present a shortened form of *absence of mind*

To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence*
Landor

For two or three days I continued subject to frequent involuntary fits of *absence* which made me insensible, for the time, to all that was passing around me
B Taylor, Lands of the Saronic, p 147

Absence of mind, habitual or temporary forgetfulness of, or inattention to, one's immediate surroundings
Decree in absence, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defendant who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause—**Leave of absence**, permission from a superior to be absent In the United States army an officer is entitled to 30 days leave in each year on full pay He may permit this time to accumulate for a period not exceeding four years *Whittem, Mil Dict*

absent (ab'sent), *a* and *n* [*< ME absent*, *< OF absent*, *ausent*, *F absent* = *Sp Pg ausente* = *It assente*, *< L absen(t)-s*, being away (*pp* of *absce*, be away), *< ab*, away, + *sen(t)-s*, *pp* (= *tr av* (*ovr*), = *Skt sant*, being, = *E sooth*, true see *sooth*), *< inf esse*, be see *essence*, *am*, *is*, and *cf present*] **I**, *a* 1 Not in a certain place at a given time, not in consciousness or thought at a certain time, away opposed to *present*

With this she fell distract,
And, her attendants *absent*, swallow'd the

Shak, J C, iv 3

The picture or visual image in your mind when the orange is present to the senses is almost exactly reproduced when it is *absent*
J Wake, Idea of God, p 140

2 Not existing, wanting, not forming a part or attribute of as, among them refinement is *absent*, revenge is entirely *absent* from his mind—3. Absent-minded (which see)

From this passage we may gather not only that Chaucer was small of stature and slender, but that he was accustomed to be twitted on account of the abstracted or *absent* look which so often tempts children of the world to offer its wearer a penny for his thoughts
A W Ward, Life of Chaucer, iii

Absent with leave (*mlt*), said of officers permitted to absent themselves from their posts, and of enlisted men on furlough—**Absent without leave** (*mlt*) said of officers and soldiers (sometimes of deserters) who have absented themselves from their posts without permission, they are so reported in order to bring their offense under the cognizance of a court martial In the United States army, an officer absent without leave for three months may be dropped from the rolls of the army by the President, and is not eligible to reappointment *Whittem, Mil Dict*—**Syn 3** *Absent*, *Inattentive*, *Abstracted*, *Preoccupied*, *Distracted*, *Distracted* An *absent* man is one whose mind wanders unconsciously from his immediate sur-

roundings, or from the topic which demands his attention, he may be thinking of little or nothing An *abstracted* man is kept from what is present by thoughts and feelings so weighty or interesting that they engross his attention He may have been so preoccupied by them as to be unable to begin to attend to other things, or his thoughts may be diverted to them upon some chance suggestion In all these cases he is or becomes *inattentive*, *Distracted* (literally, dragged apart) is sometimes used for *distracted*, but denotes more properly a state of perplexity or mental uneasiness sometimes approaching frenzy

II, t n One who is not present; an absentee

Let us enjoy the right of Christian *absentia*, to pray for one another
By Morton, To Abp Usher

absent (ab-sent'), *v t* [*< F absenter* = *Sp Pg ausentar* = *It assentare*, *< L assentare*, cause to be away, be away, *< absen(t)-s*, *absent* see *absent*, *a*] To make absent; take or keep away now used only reflexively, but formerly sometimes otherwise, as by Milton as, to *absent* one's self from home; he *absented* himself from the meeting

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,

Absent thee from fidelity awhile

Shak, Hamlet, v 2

What chance

Absent thee, or what chance detain?

Milton, P L, x 108

absentaneous (ab-sen-tā'nē-us), *a* [*< ML absentaneus*, *< L absent(t)-s*, *absent* + *see absent*, *a*] Relating to absence, absent *Barley*

absentation (ab-sen-tā'shon), *n* [*< ML absentatio(n)-s*, *< L absentare*, make absent see *absent*, *v*] The act of absenting one's self, or the state of being absent [*Rare*]

His *absentation* at that juncture becomes significant

Sir W Hamilton, Discussions, p 229

absentee (ab-sen-tē'), *n* 1 One who is absent, more narrowly, one who withdraws from his country, office, estate, post, duty, or the like Specifically applied, generally by way of reproach, to landlords and capitalists who derive their income from one country, but spend it in another in which they reside **2** In *law*, one who is without the jurisdiction of a particular court or judge

absenteeism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n* The practice or habit of being an absentee, the practice of absenting one's self from one's country, station, estate, etc *Absenteeism* in France, under the old régime, was one of the greatest evils, and a prominent cause of the first revolution, and in Ireland it has been a cause of much popular discontent

Partly from the prevailing *absenteeism* among the landlords, these peasants of the north (of Russia) are more energetic, more intelligent, more independent, and consequently less docile and pliable, than those of the fertile central provinces *D M Wallace, Russia, p 109*

absenteeship (ab-sen-tē'ship), *n* Same as *absenteeism*

absenter (ab-sen'tēr), *n* One who absents himself

He [Judge Foster] has fined all the *absenters* £20 apiece
Lord Thurlow, Sir M Foster

absente reo (ab-sen'tē rē'ō) [*L absente*, abl of *absen(t)-s*, *absent*, *reo*, abl of *reus*, a defendant, *< res*, an action see *res*] The defendant being absent a law phrase

absently (ab'sent-ly), *adv* In an absent or inattentive manner, with absence of mind

absentment (ab'sent'ment), *n* [*< absent*, *v*, + *-ment*] The act of absenting one's self, or the state of being absent *Barrow* [*Rare*]

absent-minded (ab'sent-min'ded), *a* Characterized by absence of mind (see *absence*); inattentive to or forgetful of one's immediate surroundings

absent-mindedness (ab'sent-min'ded-nēs), *n* The quality, state, or habit of being absent-minded

absentness (ab'sent-nēs), *n* The quality of being absent, inattentive, or absent-minded, absent-mindedness

absay-book (ab'sē-buk), *n* [That is, *a-b-c book* see *a-b-c*] A primer, which sometimes included a catechism

And then comes answer like an *Absay book*

Shak, K John, I 1

absidole (ab-sid'i-ōl), *n* Same as *apsidole*
absinth (ab'sinth), *n* [*< F absinth*, *< L absinthum* see *absinthum*] 1 Wormwood See *absinthum*—2. Absinthe (which see)

absinthate (ab-sin'thāt), *n* A salt formed by a combination of absinthic acid with a base
absinthe (ab'sinth, *F* pron ab-sant'), *n* [*F*, *< L absinthum* see *absinthum*] The common name of a highly aromatic liqueur of an opaline-green color and bitter taste, an abbreviation of *extract d'absinthe*, extract of absinthium It is prepared by steeping in alcohol or strong spirit bitter herbs, the chief of which are *Artemisia Absinthium*, *A mutellina*, *A epicata*, besides which some recipes mention plants that are not of this genus, and

can be intended only to modify the bitter of the wormwoods, the liquor so flavored is then redistilled. It is considered tonic and stomachic. Its excessive use produces a morbid condition differing somewhat from ordinary alcoholism. Vertigo and epileptiform convulsions are marked symptoms, and hallucinations occur without other symptoms of delirium tremens. The use of it prevailed at one time among the French soldiers in Algiers, but it is now forbidden throughout the French army. The most common way of preparing it for drinking is by pouring it into water drop by drop or allowing it to trickle through a funnel with a minute opening, so prepared, it is called *la huanarde*, and is common in the cafés of France, Italy, and Switzerland.

absinthial (ab-sin'thi-al), *a* Of or pertaining to wormwood, hence, bitter *N. E. D.*
absinthian (ab-sin'thi-an), *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of wormwood

Tempering absinthian bitterness with sweets
Randolph, Poems (1652), p. 60

absinthiate (ab-sin'thi-ät), *t*; *pret.* and *pp.* *absinthiated*, *ppr.* *absinthiating* [*L. absinthiatum*, *pp.* *adj.*, containing wormwood, *< absinthium* see *absinthium*] 1 To impregnate with wormwood — 2 To saturate with absinthe

Latinised English and abnathated barrack room morality
The Spectator, No. 4045, p. 1154

absinthic (ab-sin'thik), *a* Of or pertaining to absinthium or wormwood — **Absinthic acid**, an acid derived from wormwood, probably identical with succinic acid

absinthin (ab-sin'thun), *n* The crystalline bitter principle ($C_{20}H_{28}O_{14}$) of wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*

absinthine (ab-sin'thun), *a* Having the qualities of absinth or wormwood, *absinthic* *Carlyle*

absinthism (ab-sin'thizm), *n* The cachectic state produced by the use of absinthe (which see)

absinthium (ab-sin'thi-um), *n* [*L.* *< Gr. aynthion*, also *aynthos* and *aynthia*, wormwood, of Pers. origin] The common wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*, a European species, much cultivated for its bitter qualities. It contains a volatile oil which is the principal ingredient in the French liqueur absinthe

absinthol (ab-sin'thol), *n* The chief constituent of oil of wormwood, $C_{10}H_{16}O$

absis (ab'sis), *n.* Same as *apris*

absist (ab-sist'), *v* [*L.* *absistere*, withdraw, *< ab*, off, + *sistere*, stand, a reduplicated form of *stare*, to stand see *stare*, stand] To demur

absistencer (ab-sis'tens), *n.* A standing off, a refraining or holding back.

absit (ab'sit), *n* [*L.* third pers. pres. subj. of *abesse*, be away] In colleges, a leave of absence from commons

absit omen (ab'sit ö'men), [*L.* lit, may the omen be away *absit*, third pers. pres. subj. of *abesse*, be away, *omen*, an omen see *absent* and *omen*] May it not be ominous! May the omen fail!

absolute (ab'so-lüt), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. absolut*, *< OF. absolut*, *< L. absolutus*, complete, unrestricted, *absolute*, *pp.* of *absolvere*, loosen from see *absolve*.] 1 *a* 1 Free from every restriction, unconditional as, the only *absolute* necessity is logical necessity, *absolute* skepticism, *absolute* proof — 2 Perfect; complete; entire, possessed as a quality in the highest degree, or possessing the essential characteristics of the attribute named in the highest degree as, *absolute* purity, *absolute* liberty

What philosophical inquiry aims at is, to discover a proof, by subjective analysis, of a greater certainty in the law, of an inviolable uniformity in nature, of what may properly be called an *absolute* uniformity, if only the word *absolute* is used as opposed to incomplete or partial, and not as opposed to relative or phenomenal

S. Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. iv. § 1
 Hence — 3. Perfect; free from imperfection sometimes applied to persons.

May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as *absolute*
As Angelo

So *absolute* she seems,
 And in herself complete. *Milton, P. L., vii. 547*

4. Fixed; determined, not merely provisional, irrevocable.

O, pass not, Lord, an *absolute* decree,
 Nor bind thy sentence unconditional

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis

5. Viewed independently of other similar

things; not considered with reference to other similar things as standards, not comparative merely opposed to *relative* as, *absolute* position; *absolute* velocity (see below). (Careful writers, without an explanation, or unless the context makes the meaning clear do not use the word in this sense, so that, though it has always belonged to the word, it is considered as secondary.)

Such a word is that here called *Absolute*. Ethics as distinguished from Relative Ethics — a code, the injunctions of which are alone to be considered as absolutely right in contrast with those that are relatively right or least wrong, and which, as a system of ideal conduct is to serve as a standard for our guidance in solving, as well as we can, the problems of real conduct

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics § 104

6 Unlimited in certain essential respects, arbitrary, despotic applied especially to a system of government in which the will of the sovereign is comparatively unhampered by laws or usage as, an *absolute* monarchy

As Lord Chamberlain, I know, you are *absolute*, by your office, in all that belongs to the decency and good manners of the stage

All *absolute* governments, of whatever form concentrate power in one uncontrolled and irresponsible individual or body, whose will is regarded as the sense of the community

Catharin, Works, I. 37

7 Certain, infallible

The colour of my hair — he cannot tell
 Or answers "dark" at random, while, he sure,
 He's *absolute* on the figure, five or ten,
 Of my last subscription

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, III

8 Dominating, prepotent, exacting strict obedience

Tapped on her head
 With *absolute* forefinger *Mrs. Browning*

9 Ultimate, not derived from anything else as, an *absolute* principle — 10 Inmeasurable, not definable by measurement, not led up to by unmeasurable gradations as, the distinction between right and wrong is *absolute*

The opposition is no longer of the rigid or *absolute* nature which it was before

A. S. K.

11 In *gram*, standing out of the usual syntactical relation or construction applied to the case of a noun and an adjunct in no relation of dependence upon the rest of the sentence, and defining the time or circumstances of an action as, the *genitive absolute* in Greek, the *ablative absolute* in Latin, the *locative absolute* in Sanskrit, and the *nominative absolute* in English

Absolute alcohol See *alcohol* — **Absolute atmosphere**, an absolute unit of pressure, equal to one million grams per centimeter second square, that is, one million times the pressure produced on a square centimeter by a force of one gram accelerated every second by a velocity of one centimeter per second — **Absolute ego**, in *metaph*, the non individual, pure ego, neither subject nor object, which, according to the German metaphysician J. G. Fichte, posits the world — **Absolute electrometer** See *electrometer* — **Absolute equation**, in *astron.*, the sum of the optic and eccentric equations, he forms being the apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit due to its unequal distance from the earth at different times, an effect which would vanish even if the planet's real motion were uniform, and the latter being the inequality due to a real lack of uniformity in the planet's motion — **Absolute estate**, in *law*, an unqualified, unconditional estate entitling the owner to immediate and unlimited possession and dominion — **Absolute form** See *form* — **Absolute identity**, the metaphysical doctrine that mind and matter are phenomenal modifications of the same substance — **Absolute instrument**, an instrument designed to measure electrical or other physical quantities in terms of absolute units See *unit* — **Absolute invariant**, in *math*, an invariant entirely unchanged by a linear transformation of the quantities — **Absolute magnitude**, magnitude without regard to sign, as *plus* or *minus* opposed to *algebraical magnitude* — **Absolute measure**, that which is based simply on the fundamental units of time, space and mass, and does not involve a comparison with any other arbitrary quantity, especially not any gravitation unit, whose value varies with the latitude and elevation above the sea. Thus, the absolute measure of a force is that of the velocity it would impart to the unit mass in a unit of time. The units so derived are called *absolute units*, for example, the poundal or dyne See *unit*

Absolute position, position in absolute space — **Absolute pressure** (a) That measure of pressure which includes atmospheric pressure (b) Pressure expressed in absolute measure, commonly in absolute atmospheres (which see) — **Absolute problem**, a qualitative problem in which it is sought to discover whether an object possesses a given character, but not to compare different objects — **Absolute proposition**, in *logic*, a categorical proposition — **Absolute reality**, in *metaph*, reality not as it is conceived, but as it exists independently of all thought about it — **Absolute reciprocal** See *reciprocal* — **Absolute space**, space considered as the receptacle of things, and not as relative to the objects in it opposed to *spatial extension* — **Absolute temperature**, temperature measured from the absolute zero of temperature (see below) on the absolute or thermodynamic scale of temperature, which is defined by the condition that the area included between two fixed adiabatic lines and any two isothermal lines is proportional to the difference of temperatures for those lines on this scale. This absolute scale of temperature differs by very small quantities, usually negligible, from that of an air thermometer, and by the absolute temperature is often meant the temperature on the latter scale above the absolute zero —

Absolute term, (a) In *logic*, a general class name, as *man*, as opposed to a relative or connotative term (b) In *alg*, that term of an equation or quantity in which the unknown quantity does not appear, or, if it appears, has the exponent 0. Thus in the equation $x^2 + 12x - 24 = 0$, which may also be written $x^2 + 12x - 24x^0 = 0$, the term written -24 in the first form and $-24x^0$ in the second form is called the *absolute term* — **Absolute time**, time regarded as a quasi substance independent of the events it brings into relationship, that is, which occur in it

Absolute, true, and mathematical time, in itself and its own nature out of relation to anything out of itself flows equally, and is otherwise called duration relative, apparent, and vulgar time is any sensible and external measure of duration by motion (whether accurate or inapplicable) which the vulgar use in place of true time, as an hour, a day, a month, a year

Sir I. Newton, Principia (trans.) Def. 8. Scholium

Absolute velocity, the velocity of a body with reference not to other moving bodies, but to something immovable

We know nothing about *absolute velocities* in space, for we have no standard of comparison

A. Danab, Prin. of Physics p. 15

Absolute zero of temperature, the lowest possible temperature which the nature of heat admits the temperature at which the particles whose motion constitutes heat would be at rest that temperature at which if it were maintained in the refrigerator of a perfect thermodynamic engine the engine would convert all the heat it should receive from its source into work. This temperature has been proved to be 273.15 degrees below the zero of the centigrade scale. See *absolute temperature* = *syn.* 1 Unconditional, independent — 2 Finished, perfect, rounded consummate complete — 3 Arbitrary, automatic unrestricted inapplicable — 4 Positive, decided, certain since — 5 Preemptory, imperative, dictatorial — 6 Immediate, direct, self-existent

II. *n.* 1. In *metaph* (a) That which is free from any restriction, or is unconditional; hence, the ultimate ground of all things, God. as, it is absurd to place a limit to the power of the *Absolute*

Being itself and the types which follow, as well as those of logic in fact it may be looked upon as definitions of the *Absolute*, or metaphysical definitions of God at least the first and third typical form in every tried may

Heigl, Logic, II. by Wallace, § 87

The contention of those who declare the *Absolute* to be unknowable is that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an Existence, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us

G. H. Trues, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 490

(b) That which is perfect or complete as, its beauty approximates the *absolute* (c) That which is independent of some or all relations, the non-relative

The term *absolute* is of a twofold ambiguity corresponding to the double signification of the word in Latin. *Absolutum* means what is freed or loosed, in which sense the *absolute* will be what is aloof from relation, comparison, limitation, condition, dependence, etc. In this meaning the *absolute* is not opposed to the infinite. *Absolutum* means finished, perfected, completed, in which sense the *absolute* will be what is out of relation, etc., as finished, perfect, complete, total. In this acceptation — and it is that in which for myself I exclusively use it — the *absolute* is diametrically opposed to, is contradictory of, the infinite

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions (3d ed.), p. 14, foot note

What ever can be known or conceived out of all relation, that is to say, without any correlative being necessarily known or conceived along with it, is the known *Absolute*

Termin. Institutes of Metaph., prop. 22

2. In *math*, a locus whose projective relation to any two elements may be considered as constituting the metrical relation of these elements to one another. All measurement is made by successive superpositions of a unit upon parts of the quantity to be measured. Now, in all shiftings of the standard of measurement if this be supposed to be rigidly connected with an unlimited continuum superposed upon that in which lies the measured quantity, there will be a certain locus which will always continue unmoved, and to which, therefore, the scale of measurement can never be applied. This is the *absolute*. In order to establish a system of measurement along a line we first put a scale of numbers on the line. In such a number that to every point of the line corresponds one number, and to every number one point. If then we take any second scale of numbers related in this manner to the points of the line, to any number, x , of the first scale, will correspond just one number, y , of the second. If this correspondence extends to imaginary points, x and y will be connected by an equation linear in x and linear in y , which may be written thus $xy + ax + by + c = 0$. The scale will thus be shifted from $x = 0$ to $y = 0$ or $x = -c/a$. In this shifting, two points of the scale remain unmoved, namely those which satisfy the equation $x^2 + (a + b)x + c = 0$. This pair of points which may be really distinct, coincident, or imaginary, constitute the *absolute*. For a plane, the *absolute* is a curve of the second order and second class. For three dimensional space it is a quadric surface. For the ordinary system of measurement in space producing the Euclidean geometry, the *absolute* consists of two coincident planes joined along an imaginary circle which circle is itself usually termed the *absolute*. See *distance* and *quaternionic ratio* — **Philosophies of the absolute**, certain systems of metaphysics founded on Kant's critique of reason — most prominently those of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel — which, departing from the principles of Kant, maintain that the *absolute* is cognizable

absolutely (ab'so-lüt-li), *adv* Completely; wholly, independently; without restriction,



Artemisia Absinthium
 Leaf and flowering branch

absorption (ab-sôrp'shon), *n.* [*L. absorptio* (*n.*), a drinking, *< absorbere* see *absorb*] The act or process of absorbing, or the state of being absorbed, in all the senses of the verb as—
(a) The act or process of imbibing, swallowing, or engulfing mechanically. (b) The condition of having one's attention

abstineney (ab'-sti-nen-si), *n* The habit or practice of abstaining or refraining, especially from food [Rare]

abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *a* and *n*. [*<ME abstinent, <OF abstinent, abstinent, abstinent, <L abstinent(-is), ppr of abstinere, abstain see abstain.*] 1. *a* Refraining from undue indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink; characterized by moderation, abstemious.

II. n 1 One who abstains or is abstinent, an abstainer.

Very few public men, for instance, care to order a bottle of wine at a public table. It is not because they are total abstinent. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV, 633

2 [*cap*] One of a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century. The Abstinents opposed marriage, condemned the eating of flesh, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

abstinently (ab'sti-nent-ly), *adv* In an abstinent manner, with abstinence.

abstorted (ab-stor'ted), *p a* [*<L abs, away, + tortus, pp of torquere, twist see tort and torture*] Forced away. *Phillips*, 1662

abstract (ab-strakt'), *v* [*<L abstractus, pp of abstrahere, draw away, <abs, away, + tra, here, draw see track, tract*] 1. *trans.* 1 To draw away, take away; withdraw or remove, whether to hold on to get rid of the object withdrawn, as, to abstract one's attention, to abstract a watch from a person's pocket, or money from a bank. [In the latter use, a euphemism for *steal* or *purloin*.]

Thy furniture of radiant dye

Abstracts and ravishes the curious eye

King, Rufinus, l 257

Abstract what others feel, what others think,
All pleasures sink, and all glories sink.

Pope, Essay on Man, lv 45

In truth the object and the sensation are the same thing, and cannot therefore be abstracted from each other. *Berkeley, Prin of Human Knowl* (1710), l 11

2 To consider as a form apart from matter, attend to as a general object, to the neglect of special circumstances, derive as a general idea from the contemplation of particular instances, separate and hold in thought, as a part of a complex idea, while letting the rest go. This meaning of the Latin *abstrahere* with the corresponding meaning of *abstractus*, first appears toward the end of the great dispute between the nominalists and realists in the twelfth century. The invention of these terms may be said to embody the upshot of the controversy. They are unquestionably translations of the Greek *apagagein* and *apagagein*, though we cannot say how the Greek terms became known in the West so early. The earliest passage is the following: "We say those thoughts (*intellektus*) are by *abstractions* (*per abstractionem*), which either contemplate the nature of any form in itself with out regard to the subject matter, or think any nature in differently (*indifferenter*) apart, that is, from the difference of its individuals." On the other hand, we may speak of abstraction when any one endeavors to contemplate the nature of any subject as apart from all form. Little thought, however, the *abstracting* as well as the *abstracting*, seems to convey the thing otherwise than it exists. *Dr Intellectus*, in Cousin's Fragments Philosophiques (2d ed.), p 481. This old Latin having been long forgotten, an erroneous idea of the origin of the term arose. Abstraction means etymologically the active withdrawal of attention from one thing in order to fix it on another thing. *Sully*. [This plausible but false notion gave rise to the phrase to abstract (intrins) from. See below.]

3. To derive or obtain the idea of

And thus from diverse accidents and acts

Which do within her observation fall

The goddesses and powers divine abstracts,

As Nature, Fortune, and the Virtues all.

Sir J. Davies

4 To select or separate the substance of, as a book or writing, epitomize or reduce to a summary.

The great world in a little world of fancy

Is here abstracted

Ford, Rances (Haste and Noble), II 2

Let us abstract them into brief compends

Watts, Imp of Mind

5 To extract us, to abstract spirit. *Boyle* = *Syn. 2* To disengage, isolate, detach. **6.** See *abridge*.

II. intrans. To form abstractions, separate ideas, distinguish between the attribute and the subject in which it exists, as, "brutes abstract not," *Locke*.

Thus the common consciousness lives in abstraction, though it has never abstracted. *F. Caird Higl*, p 159

To abstract from, to withdraw the attention from as part of a complex idea, in order to concentrate it upon the rest.

I noted the improper use of the term abstraction by many philosophers in applying it to that on which the attention is converged. This we may indeed be said to preclude, but not to abstract. Thus let A, B, C, be three qualities of an object. We preclude A, in abstracting from B and C, but we cannot without impropriety say that we abstract A. *Hamilton, Lectures on Metaph*, xxv. [This is all founded on a false notion of the origin of the term. See above.]

abstract (ab'strakt'), *a* and *n* [*<L abstractus, pp of abstrahere see abstract, v*] As a philosophical term, it is a translation of Gr. *raze* *apaptoew*. 1. *a*. 1 Conceived apart from

matter and from special cases: as, an *abstract* number, a number as conceived in arithmetic, not a number of things of any kind. Originally applied to geometrical forms (the metaphor being that of a statue hewn from a stone), and down to the twelfth century restricted exclusively to mathematical forms and quantities. (Aldous, about A D 600, defines *abstract* number.) It is now applied to anything of a general nature which is considered apart from special circumstances; thus, *abstract* right is what ought to be done independently of instituted law. [The phrase in the *abstract* is preferable to the adjective in this sense.]

Abstract natures are as the alphabet or simple letters whereof the variety of things consisteth, or as the colours mingled in the painter's shell, wherewith he is able to make infinite variety of faces and shapes.

Baron, Valerius Maximus, xiii

Abstract calculations, in questions of finance, are not to be talked on. *A Hamilton, Works*, l 129

Consider the positive science of (crystallography, and presently it appears that the mineralogist is studying the *abstract* crystal, its geometrical laws and its physical properties.

G H Lewis, Probs of Ifit and Mind, I 1 § 61

2 In *gram* (since the thirteenth century), applied specially to that class of nouns which are formed from adjectives and denote character, as *goodness*, *audacity*, and more generally to all nouns that do not name concrete things. *Abstract* in this sense is a prominent term in the logic of Occam and of the English nominalists.

Of the name of the thing itself, by a little change or twisting, we make a name for that accident which we consider and for "living put into the account "life", for "moved" motion, for "hot," "heat", for "long," "length", and the like, and all such names are the names of the accidents and properties by which one matter and body is distinguished from another. These are called "names *abstract*", because severed, not from matter, but from the account of matter. *Hobbes, Leviathan*, l 4

A mark is needed to show when the connotation is dropped. A slight mark put upon the connotative term answers the purpose, and shows when it is not meant that anything should be connoted. In regard to the word *black*, for example, we merely annex to it the syllable *ness* and it is immediately indicated that all connotation is dropped, so in *whiteness*, *hardness*, *dryness*, *lightness* as the *ness* words, so formed, are the words which have been denominated *abstract* as the connotative terms from which they are formed have been denominated concrete and as the terms are in frequent use, it is necessary that the meaning of them should be well understood. It is now almost manifest what is the real nature of *abstract* terms, a subject which has in general presented such an appearance of mystery. They are simply the concrete terms with the connotation dropped.

James Mill, Analysis of the Human Mind, ix

Why not say at once that the *abstract* name is the name of the attribute? *J S Mill*

3 Having the mind drawn away from present objects, as in ecstasy and trance, abstracted as, "abstract as in a trance," *Milton*, P L, viii 462—4. Produced by the mental process of abstraction, as, an *abstract* idea. Under this head belong two meanings of *abstract* which can hardly be considered as English, though they are sometimes used by writers influenced by the German language. They are—(a) General, having relatively small logical comprehension, wide, lofty, indeterminate. This is the usual meaning of *abstract* in German, but its establishment in English would greatly confuse our historical terminology. (b) Resulting from analytical thought, severed from its connections, falsified by the neglect of important considerations. This is the Hegelian meaning of the word, carrying with it a tacit condemnation of the method of analytical mechanics and of all application of mathematics.

5 Demanding a high degree of mental abstraction, difficult, profound, abstruse as, highly *abstract* conceptions, very *abstract* speculations—**6** Applied to a science which deals with its object in the abstract, as, *abstract* logic, *abstract* mathematics, opposed to *applied* logic and mathematics—**7** Separated from material elements, ethereal, ideal.

Love's not so pure and abstract as they use

To say, which have no mistress but their muse

Donne, Poems, p 27

Abstract arithmetic See *arithmetic*, 2.

II. n 1 That which concentrates in itself the essential qualities of anything more extensive or more general, or of several things, the essence; specifically, a summary or epitome containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a writing, discourse, series of events, or the like.

You shall find there

A man who is the abstract of all faults

That all men follow. *Shak*, A and C, l 4

This is but a faint abstract of the things which have happened since. *D Webster, Bunker Hill Monument*

2 That portion of a bill of quantities, an estimate, or an account which contains the summary of the various detailed articles.—**3** In *phar.*, a dry powder prepared from a drug by digesting it with suitable solvents, and evaporating the solution so obtained to complete dryness at a low temperature (123° F.). It is twice as strong as the drug or the fluid extract, and about ten times as strong as the tincture.

4. A catalogue; an inventory. [Rare.]

He hath an *abstract* for the remembrance of such places, and goes to them by his note. *Shak*, M W of W, iv 2.

5. In *gram*, an abstract term or noun.

The concrete "like" has its *abstract* "likeness", the concrete "father" and "son" have, or might have, the *abstracts* "paternity" and "filiiety" or "filiation".

J S Mill

Abstract of title, in law, an epitome or a short statement of the successive title deeds or other evidences of ownership of an estate, and of the encumbrances thereon.—**In the abstract** [*L in abstracto*], conceived apart from matter or special circumstances, without reference to particular applications, in its general principles or meanings.

Were all things red, the conception of colour in the *abstract* could not exist. *H Spencer, Data of Ethics*, § 46.

Be the system of absolute religious equality good or bad, pious or profane, in the *abstract*, neither churchmen nor statesmen can afford to ignore the question, How will it work? *H N Ozenham, Short Studies*, p 401

= *Syn. 1* *Abstradment, Compendium, Epitome, Abstract, etc.* See *abridgment*.

abstracted (ab-strak'ted), *p a* 1 Refined; exalted as, "abstracted spiritual love," *Donne*.

—2 Difficult, abstruse, abstract. *Johnson*.

—3 Absent in mind, absorbed, inattentive to immediate surroundings.

And now no more the abstracted ear attends

The water's murmuring lapse

T Warton, Melancholy, v 179

Thy dark vague eyes, and soft abstracted air

M Arnold, Scholar Gipsy

Syn. 3 *Absent, Inattentive, Abstracted, etc.* See *abstractedly* (ab-strak'ted-ly), *adv.* 1 In an abstracted or absent manner.—2 In the abstract; in a separated state, or in contemplation only.

It may indeed be difficult for those who have but little faith in the invisible to give up their own power of judging what seems best, from the belief that that only is best which is *abstractedly* right.

H Spencer, Social Statics, p 57

abstractedness (ab-strak'ted-ness), *n* The state of being abstracted, abstractness, as, "the abstractedness of these speculations," *Hume, Human Understanding*, § 1.

Advance in representativeness of thought makes possible advance in *abstractedness*, particular properties and particular relations become thinkable apart from the things displaying them.

H Spencer, Prin of Psychol, § 403

abstracter (ab-strak'ter), *n* 1 One who abstracts or takes away.—2 One who makes an abstract or summary.

The London Chemical Society, a few years ago issued to the *abstracters* for its journal a series of instructions on chemical nomenclature and notation. *Science*, v 1 369

abstraction (ab-strak'shon), *n* [*<L abstrahere see abstract, v*] 1

The act of taking away or separating, the act of withdrawing, or the state of being withdrawn, withdrawal, as of a part from a whole, or of one thing from another. Rarely applied to the physical act of taking or removing except in a derogatory sense, as, the *abstraction* (dishonest removal, larceny) of goods from a warehouse.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction* [that is his withdrawal from society]. *Pope, Letters*

The sensation of cold is really due to an *abstraction* of heat from our own bodies.

W J Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p 41

Wordsworth's better utterances have the bare sincerity, the absolute abstraction from time and place, the immunity from decay, that is long to the grand simplicities of the Bible. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser, p 248

2 The act of abstracting or concentrating the attention on a part of a complex idea and neglecting the rest or supposing it away, especially, that variety of this procedure by which we pass from a more to a less determinate concept, from the particular to the general, the act or process of refining or sublimating.

The mind makes the particular ideas, received from particular objects, to become general, which is done by considering them as they are in the mind such appearances, separate from all other existences, and the circumstances of real existence, as time, place, or any other concomitant ideas. This is called *abstraction*, whereby ideas, taken from particular beings, become general representatives of all of the same kind.

Locke, Human Understanding, II xl § 9

To be plain, I own myself able to abstract in one sense, as when I consider some particular parts or qualities separated from others, with which, though they are united in some object, yet it is possible they may really exist without them. But I deny that I can abstract one from another, or conceive separately, those qualities which it is impossible should exist so separated, or that I can frame a general notion by abstracting from particulars in the manner aforesaid. Which two last are the proper acceptations of *abstraction*.

Berkeley, Prin of Human Knowl, Int, § 10

The active mental process by which concepts are formed is commonly said to fall into three stages, comparison, *abstraction*, and generalization. When things are widely unlike one another, as for example different fruits, as a strawberry, a peach, and so on, we must, in order to note the resemblance, turn the mind away from the differ-

manner or state; absolutely; in a state of man-

test: with χ^2 test, log-rank, cox-regression, ...

advantage (əv tə-ntij), *n.* Same as *advantagy*.

2 In *ship-building*, same as *buttl*. 3 - **Abutting owner**, an owner of land which abuts or joins. Thus, the owner of land bounded by a highway or river, or by a tract of land belonging to another person, is said in reference to the latter to be an **abutting owner**. The term usually implies that the relative without implying more, is sometimes loosely used to mean more than loss of limit. 4 - **Abutting power** (in an active sense), the ability of an abutment to resist the thrust or strain of the arch, gas, fluid, etc. pressing or reacting against it. - **Abutting joint**. See *abutment*. 2 (b) (2)

*Aburria irrorulata*

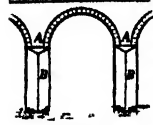
II. trans. To cause to terminate against or in contiguity with, project, or cause to impinge upon

Sometimes shortened to *but*.

Abutilon (a-bū'ti-lon), *n* [NL, < Ar. *aubūtilūn*, a name given by Avicenna to this or an allied genus.] A genus of polypetalous plants, natural order *Malvaceae*, including over 70 species distributed through the warmer regions of the globe. They are often very ornamental, and several species (*A. striatum*, *venosum*, *unguine*, etc.) are frequent in gardens and greenhouses. Some Indian species furnish fiber for ropes, and in Brazil the flowers of *A. esculentum* are used as a vegetable.

abutment (a-but'ment), *n* [*<abut + -ment*] 1

The state or condition of abutting—2 That which abuts or borders on something else, the part abutting or abutted upon or against



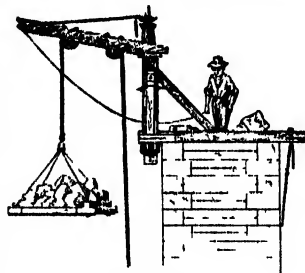
Abutment
A, arch abutment; B, current or ice abutment

Specifically—(a) Any body or surface designed to resist the thrust or reaction of any material structure, vapor, gas, or liquid that may press upon it. particularly, in *arch*, the portion of a pier or other structure that receives the thrust of an arch or vault. In *engine*, the terminal mass of a bridge, usually of masonry, which receives the thrust of an arch or the end weight of a truss in distinction from a *pier*, which carries intermediate points, a stationary wedge, block, or surface against which water, gas, or steam may react as in a rotary pump or engine, the lower part of a dock or bridge-pier designed to resist the effect of currents in a stream, etc. See *bridge* and *support*. (b) In *carp* (1) the shoulder of a jointer plane between which and the plane bit the wedge is driven. E. H. Knight. (2) Two pieces of wood placed together with the grain of each at a right angle with the other. Their meeting forms an *abutting joint*.

Sometimes shortened to *butment*.

abutment-crane (a-but'ment-krān), *n* [*<abutment + crane*, 2] A hoisting-crane or derrick used in building piers, towers, chimneys, etc.

It stands at the edge of a platform resting on the top of the work and may be gradually raised as the work proceeds.



Abutment crane

abuttal (a-but'tal), *n* That part of a piece of land which abuts on or is contiguous to another, a boundary, a line of contact used mostly in the plural.

abutter (a-but'ter), *n* One whose property abuts, as, the *abutters* on the street.

abutua (a-bū'tū-n), *n* The native Brazilian name of the root of a tall woody menispermaceous climber, *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, known in commerce under the Portuguese name of *pareira brava* (which see). Also called *butua*.

abuyt (a-bū't), *t* [A more consistent spelling of *abuyt*, which is composed of *a-1* and *buy*] To pay the penalty of.

When a holy man *abuyts* so dearly such a slight frailty, of a credulous mistaking, what shall become of our helms and presumptuous sins? Bp Hall, *Seduced Prophet* (Ord MS)

abuzz, **abuz** (a-buz'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*<ab, prep*, on, + *buzz*, *n*] Buzzing, filled with buzzing sounds

The court was all astir and abuzz

Dickens, *Tale of Two Cities*, ix

abvacuation (ab-vak-ū-ā'shon), *n* [*<L. ab, from, + vacuo(n)-* see *abvacuation*] Same as *abvacuation*

abvolation (ab-vō-lā'shon), *n*. [See *avolation*] The act of flying from or away [Rare]

aby¹ (a-bī'), *v* *t*; *pret.* and *pp* *abought* or *abud*, *ppr* *abying* [*<ME. abuyen, abien, abygen, abuggen, etc* (*pret* *abought*), <AS *ābyegan*, pay for, buy off, <ā + *byegan*, buy see *a-1* and *buy*.] To give or pay an equivalent for, pay the penalty of, atone for, suffer for. Also spelled *abye* and *abuy*

Ye shall it decree *abye* Chaucer, *Doctor's Tale*, l 100

My lord has most justly sent me to *abye* the consequences of a fault, of which he is as innocent as a sleeping man's dreams can be of a waking man's actions

Scott, *Kenilworth*, l xv

aby² (a-bī'), *v* *t*. [A corrupt form of *abude¹*, through influence of *aby¹*. Cf. *abude²*, suffer for, a corrupt form of *aby¹*, through influence of *abude¹*, continue.] To hold out; endure

But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*

Spenser, *F Q*, III vii 3

Abyla (ab'y-lā), *n* [NL, prob after *Abyla* (Gr *Αβύλα*), a promontory in Africa opposite the Rock of Gibraltar] A genus of calveophoran oceanic hydrozoans of the family *Diphyrida* Quoy and Gaimard. Also called *Abyks*. See *abunder diphyroid*

abymet, *n*. Same as *abysm*

abysm (a-biz'm'), *n* [*<OF. abisme* (later *abime*, *F. abime*) = *Pr. abisma* = *Sp. Pg. abismo*, < ML **abissimus*, a superl form of ML *abissus*, < L *abyssus*, an abyss see *abyss*. The spelling *abysm* (with *y* instead of *i*) is sophisticated, to bring it nearer the Greek.] A gulf, an abyss, as, "the *abysm* of hell," Shak. & C, in 11

abysmal (a-biz'mal), *a* [*<abysm + -al*, = *Sp. Pg. abysmal*] 1 Pertaining to an abyss, bottomless, profound, fathomless, immeasurable

Let me hear thy voice through this deep and black *Abysmal* night

Whittier, *My Soul and I*

The Jews were struck dumb with *abysmal* terror

Mervale, *Hist. Rom.*, v 410

Specifically—2 Pertaining to great depths in the ocean, thus, species of plants found only at great depths are called *abysmal* species, and also *abysmal* (which see)

abysmally (a-biz'mal-i), *adv* Unfathomably

George Eliot

abyss (a-bis'), *n* [*<L. abyssus*, ML *abissus* (> *Pg. It. abisso*), a bottomless gulf, < Gr *αβυσσος*, without bottom, < *a-* priv + *βυσος*, depth, akin to *βύβλος* and *βάθος*, depth, < *βαθς*, deep see *bathos*] 1 A bottomless gulf, any deep, immeasurable space, anything profound and unfathomable, whether literally or figuratively, specifically, hell, the bottomless pit

Some laboured to fathom the *abysses* of metaphysical theology

Murphy, *Hist. Eng.*, III

2 In *her*, the center of an escutcheon, the fesse-point

abyss (a-bis'), *v* *t* [*<abyss, n*] To engulf

The drooping sea weed heaves in night *abysed* Far and more far the waves receding shocks

Southey, *Sea weed*

abyssal (a-bis'al), *a* 1 Relating to or like an abyss, *abyssal*—2 Inhabiting or belonging to the depths of the ocean, as, an *abyssal* mollusk

Both classes of animals, the pelagic and the *abyssal* possess the feature of phosphorescence

The American N 285

Abyssal zone, in *phys. geog.* the lowest of eight biological zones into which Professor L. Forbes divided the bottom of the Teian sea when describing its plants and animals: the zone furthest from the shore, and more than 105 fathoms deep

Abyssinet, *a* and *n* [Also *ibissine*, *Abassine*, as a noun, usually in pl *ibissines*, etc., = *F. ibissins* = *Sp. ibissinos* = *Pg. Abissins*, < ML *ibissini*, *ibissini*, *ibissinians* (> *Abissina*, *Abassina*, *ibissini*), < *ibassini*, < *Abassina*, *ibissini*, *ibissini*, an Abyssinian, said to have referred to the mixed composition of the people, < *habash*, mixture. The natives call themselves *Itoopacan*, their country *Itoopia*, i e, Ethiopia.] Same as *ibissinian*

Abyssinian (ab-i-sin'i-an), *a* and *n* [*< Abyssine* (< *ibissina*) + *-ian*] 1 *a* Belonging to Abyssinia, a country of eastern Africa, lying to the south of Nubia, or to its inhabitants

II. *n* 1 A native or an inhabitant of Abyssinia. Specifically—2 A member of the Abyssinian Church. This church was organized about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius, a missionary from Alexandria. In doctrine it is Monophysite (which see). It observes the Jewish Sabbath together with the Christian Sunday, forbids eating the flesh of unclean beasts, retains as an object of worship the model of a sacred ark called the ark of Zion, practices a form of circumcision, and celebrates a yearly feast of lustration at which all the people are rebaptized. The Abyssinians honor saints and pictures, but not images, crosses, but not crucifixes. Pontius Pilate is accounted by them a saint because he washed his hands of innocent blood. The priests may be married men but may not marry after ordination. The abuna, or head of the Abyssinian Church is appointed by the patriarch of Alexandria

abzug (ab'zog, G pron. āp'tsoch), *n* [*G. < abzuchen*, draw off, < *ab-*, = *E. off*, + *ziehen*, related to *E. tug* and *tau*] In *metal*, the first sum appearing on the surface of lead in the anvil. Nearly equivalent to *abstrich* (which see)

act, *n* [Early ME *ac*, <AS *ac*, oak see *oak*] The early form of *oak*, preserved (through the shortening of the vowel before two consonants) in certain place-names (whence surnames) as, *Acton* (<AS *actūn*), literally, oak-town, or

dwelling among the oaks; *Akeley* or *Ackley*, also *Oakley* (<AS *Aeled*), literally, oak-lea

ac- A prefix, assimilated form of *ad-* before *c* and *q*, as in *accide*, *acquint*, etc., also an accommodated form of other prefixes, as in *accuse*, *actey*, *accumbent*, etc. See these words

-ac. [= *1* -aque, < L *-acus*, Gr *-akov* see *-ic*] An adjective-suffix of Greek or Latin origin, as in *cardiac*, *maniac*, *iliac*, etc. It is always preceded by *-i-* and, like *-ia*, may take the additional suffix *-al*

A. C. An abbreviation of (1) Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ, used in chronology in the same sense as B. C., (2) *army-corps*

acacia (a-ka'shia), *n* [= *Sp. Pg. It. D. acacia* = *Gr. ακακία*, < L *acacia*, < Gr *ακακία*, a thorny Egyptian tree, the acacia, appar. reduplicated from **ak*, seen in *aku*, a point, thorn, *aky*, a point, *L. acutus*, sharp, *acus*, needle, etc. see *acule*] 1 [*cap*] A genus of shrubby or arborescent plants, natural order *Leguminosae*, suborder *Mimosae*, natives of the warm regions of both hemispheres, especially of Australia and Africa. It numbers about 430 species and is the largest genus of the order, excepting *Astragalus*. It is distinguished by small regular flowers in globose heads or cylindrical spikes and very numerous free stamens. The leaves are bipinnate, or in very many of the Australian species are reduced to phyllodes with their edges always vertical. Several species are valuable for the gum which they



Acacia trachia

exude. The bark and pods are frequently used in tanning and the aqueous extract of the wood of some Indian species forms the catechu of commerce. Many species furnish excellent timber and many others are cultivated for ornament. 1 *Parosela* both for ornament and for the perfume of its flowers

2 A plant of the genus *Acacia*—3 The popular name of several plants of other genera. The green barked *acacia* of Arizona is *Parosela Torr.* *Palme* and *barked acacia* are names sometimes applied to the locust tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*. The rose or brodia *acacia* is *Robinia hispida*. The name *three thorned acacia* is sometimes given to the honey locust, *the glauca tricantha*

4 In *med*, the impassioned juice of several species of *Acacia*, popularly known as *gum arabic* (which see, under *gum*)—5 A name given by antiquaries to an object resembling a roll of cloth, seen in the hands of consuls and emperors of the Lower Empire as represented on medals. It is supposed to have been unfurled by them at festivals as a signal for the games to begin

Acacian (a-ka'shan), *n* [The proper name *Acacius*, Gr *Ακακιος*, is equiv to *Innocent*, < Gr *ακακος*, innocent, guileless see *acuity*] In *eccles. hist*, a member of a sect or school of moderate Arius of the fourth century, named *Acacians* from their leader, Acacius, bishop of Caesarea. Some of the *Acacians* maintained that the Son, though similar to the Father was not the same others that he was both distinct and dissimilar. As a body they finally accepted the Nicene doctrine

acacia-tree (a-ka'shiu-tree), *n* A name sometimes applied to the false acacia or locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*

acacin, **acacine** (ak'-a-sin), *n* [*<acacia + -in², -ine²*] Gumm arabic. Watts

acacio (a-ka'shiu), *n* [*<A form of acayon*, appar. a simulation of *acacia*, with which it has no connection.] Same as *acayon*

acacy (ak'-a-si), *n* [*L* as if **acacia*, < Gr *akakia*, guilelessness, < *akakos*, innocent, < *a-* priv. + *kakō*, bad] Freedom from malice *Bailey*
Academe (ak-a-dēm), *n* [*L* *academia* see *academy*] 1 The grove and gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught, the Academy, figuratively, any place of similar character
 The softer Adams of your *Academy*
Templeton, Princess, II

Hence—2 [*l* *c*] An academy, a place for philosophy and literary intercourse or instruction
 Not hath fair Europe her vast bounds throughout
 An academy of wits I found not out *Howell*

academician (ak-a-dē-mi-shi-an), *a* Pertaining to an academy, academical *Johnson* [Rare]
academician (ak-a-dē-mi-shi-an), *n* A member of an academy, a student in a university or college
 That new disbanded *academician*
Marston, Savage of Vill, II 6

academic (ak-a-dē-m'ik), *a* and *n* [= *F* *academique* = *Sp* *academico* = *It* *accademico*, < *L* *academicus*, < Gr *akadēmykos*, pertaining to the *akadēmya* see *academy*] 1. *a* 1. [*cap*] Pertaining to the Academy of Athens, or to Plato and his followers, from his having taught there as the *Academic* groves, the *Academic* school or philosophy—2 Pertaining to an advanced institution of learning, as a college, a university, or an academy, relating to or connected with higher education in this and the following senses often, and in the third generally, written *academic* us, *academic* studies, an *academic* degree
 These products of dreaming indolence no more
 constituted a literature than a succession of *academic*
 studies from the pupils of a royal institution can consti-
 tute a school of the arts *De Quincey, Style III*
 3 Pertaining to that department of a college or university which is concerned with classical, mathematical, and general literary studies, as distinguished from the professional and scientific departments, designed for general as opposed to special instruction [U S]—4 Of or pertaining to an academy or association of adepts, marked by or belonging to the character or methods of such an academy, hence, conforming to set rules and traditions, speculative, formal, conventional as, *academic* proceedings, an *academic* controversy, an *academic* figure (in art)

The tone of Lord Chesterfield has always been the tone
 of our old aristocracy—a tone of elegance and propriety,
 above all things free from the stiffness of pedantry or *aca-*
demic rigidity *De Quincey, Style, I*

For the question is no longer the *academic* one—“Is it
 wise to give every man the ballot?” but rather the *practical*
 one—Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it
 any longer? *Howell, Democracy*
Figure of academic proportions, in painting a figure
 of a little less than half the natural size, such as it is the
 custom for pupils to draw from the antique and from life,
 also, a figure in an attitude resembling those chosen by
 instructors in studies from life, for the purpose of display-
 ing muscular action, form, and color to the best advan-
 tage hence an *academic* posture, composition, etc., is one
 which appears conventional or unimportant, and smacks
 of practice work or adherence to formulas and traditions

II. n 1 [*cap*] One who professed to adhere
 to the philosophy of Plato—2 A student in a
 college or university as, “a young *academic*,”
Watts, Imp of Mind

academical (ak-a-dē-m'i-ka-l), *a* and *n* 1. *a*
 Same as *academic*, but very rare in sense 1
II. n 1 A member of an academy—2 *pl*
 In Great Britain, the cap and gown worn by
 the officers and students of a school or college
 At first he caught up his cap and gown as though he
 were going out—On second thoughts, however, he
 threw his *academicals* back on to the sofa
J. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, xix

academically (ak-a-dē-m'i-ka-l-i), *adv* In an
 academical manner, as an *academic*

academician (ak-a-dē-mi-shi-an), *n* [*F* *acad-*
micien, < *NL* **academicianus*, < *L* *academicus*
 see *academic*] A member of an academy or a
 society for promoting arts and sciences Particu-
 larly—(a) A member of the British Royal Academy of
 Arts commonly called *Royal Academician* and abbrevi-
 ated *R A* (b) A member of the French Academy (c) A
 full member of the National Academy of Design of New
 York (d) A member of the National Academy of Sciences
 [U S] See *associate*, 4, and *academy*

academicism (ak-a-dē-m'i-si-zm), *n* The mode
 of teaching or of procedure in an academy, an
 academical mannerism, as of painting

Academics (ak-a-dē-m'iks), *n* [*pl* of *academic*]
 The Platonic philosophy, Platonism

Academism (a-kad'e-mi-zm), *n* The doctrines
 of the Academic philosophers; Platonism

academicist (a-kad'e-mist), *n* [*F* *académiste*,
 = *F* *académiste*, *academicist*, = *It* *accademista* =
Fg *accademista*, a pupil in a riding-school] 1

[*cap.*] An Academic philosopher.—2 A mem-
 ber of or a student in an academy.

academy (a-kad'e-mi), *n*; *pl.* *academies* (-miz)
 [*F* *académie* = *Sp* *Pg* *academia* = *It* *acca-*
demia, < *L* *acadēmia*, sometimes *acadēmia*, < Gr
akadēmyia, less properly *akadēmyia*, a plot of
 ground in the suburbs of Athens, < *akadēmyia*,
L *akadēmyia*, a reputed hero (*Uebor*)] 1 [*cap*] Originally, a public pleasure-ground of Athens,
 consecrated to Athene and other deities, con-
 taining a grove and gymnasium, where Plato
 and his followers held their philosophical con-
 ferences, hence, Plato and his followers col-
 lectively, the members of the school of Plato
 The *Academy* which lasted from Plato to Cicero, consisted
 of several distinct schools Their number is variously
 given Cicero recognized only two, the *old* and the *new*
Academies, and this division has been generally adopted,
 others, however, distinguish as many as five *Academies*

Had the poor vulgar rout only been abused into such
 idolatrous superstitions, as to adore a marble or a golden
 deity, it might not so much be wondered at, but for the
Academy to own such a paradox,—this was without ex-
 cuse *South, Sermons, II 245*

2 A superior school or institution of learning
 Specifically—(a) A school for instruction in a particular
 art or science, as, a military or naval *academy* (b) In
 the United States, a school or seminary holding a rank
 between a university or college and an elementary school

3 An association of adepts for the promotion
 of literature, science, or art, established some-
 times by government, and sometimes by the
 voluntary union of private individuals The mem-
 bers (*academicians*) who are usually divided into ordinary,
 honorary and corresponding members, either select their
 own departments or follow those prescribed by the consti-
 tution of the society, and at regular meetings communicate
 the results of their labors in papers, of which the most im-
 portant are afterward printed Among the most noted in-
 stitutions of this name are the five *academies* composing
 the National Institute of France (the French *Academy*, the
 Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, the Academy
 of the Fine Arts, the Academy of Moral and Political Sci-
 ences, and the Academy of Sciences) the Royal Academy of
 Arts in London, the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, the Im-
 perial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, the National
 Academy of Sciences in Washington, etc The chief object
 of the French *Academy*, as also of the celebrated Italian
 Academy della Crusca and of the Spanish *Academy*, is to
 regulate and purify the vernacular tongue—**Academy**
board, a paper board, the surface of which is prepared
 for drawing or painting—**Academy figure**, **academy**
study, an *academic* study, a drawing or painting of
 the human figure especially of the nude, made for prac-
 tice only See *figure of academic proportions*, under *acu-*
demic

acadiolite (a-kā'di-al-ī-ti), *n* [*F* *acadiolite* (see *Ac-*
adian) + *-lite* for *-lith*, < Gr *lithos*, stone] In *min-*
eral, a variety of chabasite (which see), usually
 of a reddish color, found in Nova Scotia

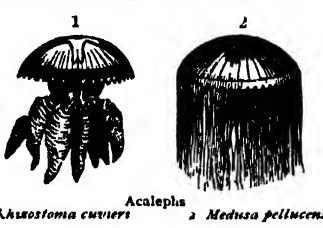
Acadian (a-kā'di-an), *a* and *n* [*F* *acadi-*
en, from *Acadia*, the *F* name of Nova
 Scotia] 1. *a* Pertaining or relating to Acadia
 or Nova Scotia—**Acadian fauna**, in zoology, the as-
 semblage of animals or the sum of the animal life of
 the coast waters of North America from Labrador to Cape Cod

II. n A native or an inhabitant of Acadia
 or Nova Scotia, specifically, one of the original
 French settlers of Acadia, or of the descendants
 of those who were expelled in a body by the
 English in 1755, many of whom formed com-
 munities in Louisiana, and a French colony,
 and have retained the name

acajou (ak'-a-jō), *n* [*F* *acajou*, *It* *acajou*,
Pg *acajou*, *Sp* *acajoba*, also *caoba*, *caobana*, *ma-*
hogony, prob S Amer] A kind of mahogany,
 the wood of *Cedrela fissilis* also applied to the
 true mahogany and other similar woods See
mahogany

acajou (ak'-a-jō), *n* [*Of* *F* *noix d'acajou*,
 the cashew-nut, *acajou* à *pommes*, the cashew-
 tree, confused with *acajou*, but a different
 word, *E* prop *cashew* see *cashew*] 1 The
 fruit of the tree *Anacardium occidentale* See
cashew-nut, *cashew-tree*—2 A gum or resin ex-
 tracted from the bark of *Anacardium occidentale*

acaleph (ak'-a-lef), *n* One of the *Acalepha* or
 sea-nettles Also spelled *acaleph*



Acalepha (ak-a-lē-fē), *n* *pl* [*NL*, neut *pl* of
 **acalephus*, adj, < Gr *akalēphē*, a nettle, a sea-
 nettle Cf. *Acalepha*] In Cuvier's system of
 classification, the third class of *Radiata*, a

heterogeneous group now broken up or retained
 in a much modified and restricted sense See
Acalepha The leading genera of Cuvierian *acalephas*
 were *Medusa*, *Cyanea*, *Rhizostoma*, *Actinia*, *Beroë*, and
Cestum composing the *Acalepha simplicia*, with *Physalia*,
Physophora, and *Diphyes*, constituting the *Acalepha hy-*
dratolica

Acalepha (ak-a-lē-fē), *n*, *pl* [*NL* (sing. *aca-*
lepha), < Gr *akalēphē*, a nettle, also a mollusk
 (*Urtica marina*) which stings like a nettle] A name given to a large number of marine
 animals included in the subkingdom *Cœlente-*
rata, and represented chiefly by the *Medusæ*
 and their allies, in popular language known as
 sea-nettles, sea-blubbers, jelly-fish, etc. Other
 forms once included under it are the *Diphyes* and *Lucer-*
narua (both in class *Hydrozoa*), and the *Ctenophora* (in
 class *Actinozoa*) The most typical of the *Acalepha*, the
Medusæ, are gelatinous, free swimming animals, consist-
 ing of an umbrella shaped disk containing canals which ra-
 diate from the center, whence hangs the digestive cavity
 All have thread cells or urticating organs (see *nematophore*)
 which discharge minute barbed structures, irritating the
 skin like the sting of a nettle, hence the name of the group
acalephan (ak-a-lē-fan), *a* and *n* 1. *a* Per-
 taining to the *Acalepha*

II. n An *acaleph*

acalephe (ak'-a-lēf), *n* See *acaleph*.

acalephoid (ak-a-lē-foid), *a* [*F* *akalēphē*, a
 sea-nettle, < *acaleph*, form] Like an *acaleph* or
 a medusa [Less common than *medusoid*]

acalycal (a-kal'-i-ka-l), *a* [*F* *acaleph* + *calyx*,
calyx, + *-al*] In bot, inserted on the recep-
 tacle without adhesion to the calyx said of
 stamens

acalycine (a-kal'-i-sin), *a* [*F* *acaleph* + *calyx*,
calyx, a cup, + *-ine*] see *calyx*] In bot,
 without a calyx

acalycinous (ak-a-lis'-i-nus), *a* Same as *acaly-*
cine

acalyculate (ak-a-lis'-i-lāt), *a* [*F* *acaleph* + *calyx*,
 + *-ate*] In bot, having no
 calyx or accessory calyx *N E D*

Acalyptatæ (ak'-a-lis'-i-lāt), *n* *pl* [*NL*,
 < Gr *acaleph* + *calyx*, a cup, + *-ate*] A sec-
 tion of dipterous insects or flies, of the family
Muscida, which, with the exception of the
Anthomyia, are characterized by the absence
 or rudimentary condition of the tegulae or
 membranous scales above the halteres or pois-
 ing-wings, whence the name contrasted with
Calyptrata

acampsia (a-kamp'-si-a), *n* [*NL*, < Gr *akam-*
psia, inflexibility, < *akamptos*, unbent, rigid, < *g-* priv
 + *kamptos*, bent] Inflexibility of a joint See
ankylosis

acampsy (a-kamp'-si), *n* Same as *acampsia*

acanaceous (ak-a-nā'-shi-us), *a* [*L* *acan-*
-os, < Gr *akan-*, a prickly shrub (< *akē*, a point;
 cf *akis*, a point, prickle), + *-aceous*] In bot,
 armed with prickles said of some rigid prickly
 plants, as the pineapple

a candelliere (a kan-del-ē-ā'-re) [It *a* to,
 with, *candelliere* = *F* *chandelière*] In the style
 of a candlestick said of arabesques of sym-
 metrical form, having an upright central stem
 or shaft

Acanonia (ak-a-nō'-ni-a), *n* [*NL*, a fuller form
Acanonoma oceanis, formation uncertain] The
 typical genus of the subfamily *Acanonina*

Acanonida (ak'-a-nō'-ni'-ā), *n* *pl* [*NL*,
 < *Acanonia* + *-ida*] In entom, one of the thir-
 teen subfamilies into which the family *Eulgoni-*
dæ (which see) has been divided [The regular
 form of the word as a subfamily-name would
 be *Acanonina*]

acantha (a-kan'-thā), *n*, *pl* *acanthæ* (-thē)
 [*NL*, < Gr *akanthā*, a prickle, thorn, spine, a
 prickly plant, a thorny tree, the spine (of fish,
 serpents, men), one of the spinous processes
 of the vertebrae, < *akē*, a point. Cf *Acanthus*]
 1. In bot, a prickle—2. In zool, a spine or
 prickly fin—3. In anat (a) One of the spinous
 processes of the vertebrae (b) The vertebral
 column as a whole—4 [*cap.*] In entom, a
 genus of coleopterous insects

acanthabole, **acanthabolus** (a-kan'-thā-bōl,
 ak-an-thā-bō'-lus), *n*; *pl* *acanthaboli*, *acantha-*
boli (-bōl-i) Same as *acanthabolus*

Acanthaceæ (ak-an-thā'-sē-ē), *n* *pl* [*NL*,
 < *Acanthus* + *-aceæ*] A large natural order
 of gamopetalous plants, allied to the *Scrophu-*
laraceæ They are herbaceous or shrubby with oppo-
 site leaves, irregular flowers, and two or four stamens,
 and are of little economic value Several genera (*Justicia*,
Aphelandra, *Thunbergia*, etc.) are very ornamental and
 are frequent in cultivation

acanthaceous (ak-an-thā'-shi-us), *a* [*NL* *ac-*
anthaceus see *acantha* and *-aceous*] 1 Armed
 with prickles, as a plant—2. Belonging to the
 order *Acanthaceæ*; of the type of the *acanthus*.

acanthos, *n.* Plural of *acanthos*.

Acantharia (ak-an-thä'r-i-ä), *n.* pl. [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, spine] An order of radiolarians. See *Radiolaria*.

acantharian (ak-an-thä'r-i-an), *a* and *n.* I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Acantharia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Acantharia*.

Acanthis (a-kan'thi-ä), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, thorn] A genus of heteropterous homopterous insects. *Fabricius*. The name is used by some as synonymous with *Salix*, by others with *Cinex*.

Acanthias (a-kan'thi-as), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθας*, a kind of shark, prob. *Squalus acanthias*, < *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, prickle] A genus of sharks, containing such as the dogfish, *A. vulgaris*, type of the family *Acanthidae*.

acanthichthys (ak-an-thik-thi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *ἰχθυς*, a fish, + *-osis*] In *pathol.*, spinous fish-skin disease. See *ichthyosis*.

Acanthiidae¹ (ak-an-thi-i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthia* + *-idae*] In *entom.*, a family of heteropterous insects, taking name from the genus *Acanthia*. Also written *Acanthida*.

Acanthiidae² (ak-an-thi-i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthias* + *-idae*] In *ichth.*, a family of selachians, taking name from the genus *Acanthias*. Also written *Acanthidae*, *Acanthiadae*.

acanthine (a-kan'thin), *a* and *n.* [L. *acanthinus*, < Gr. *ἀκανθίνος*, thorny, made of acanthus-wood, < *ἀκανθος*, brankursine, < *ἀκανθα*, a thorn see *acantha*, *Acanthus*] I. *a* 1 Portaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Acanthus* — 2. In *arch.*, ornamented with acanthus-leaves.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, a fillet or other molding ornamented with the acanthus-leaf. *Buchanan*, *Dict. Sci.* See cut under *Acanthus*.

Acanthis (a-kan'this), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or the linnet, < *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, a thistle] 1 A genus of fringilline birds, containing the linnets or siskins, the goldfinches, and also the redpolls. *Bechstein*, 1803 [Now little used] — 2 A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Serres*, 1816.

Acanthisittidae (ak-an-thi-sit'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthisitta*, the typical genus (< Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or the linnet, + *ἰστίς*, the nut-hatch, *Sitta europaea*), + *-idae*] Same as *Acanthisittidae*.

acanthite (a-kan'thit), *n.* [L. *acanthites*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *-itis*] A mineral, a sulphid of silver having the same composition as argentite, but differing in crystalline form. Found at Freiberg, Saxony.

acantho-. The combining form of Greek *ἀκανθα*, thorn, meaning "thorn" or "thorny".

acanthobolus (ak-an-thob'o-lus), *n.*, pl. *acanthoboli* (-li) [NL, less correctly *acanthobolus*, contr. *acantholus* also in E and F form *acanthobol*, less correctly *acanthabolt*, < Gr. *ἀκανθόβολος*, a surgical instrument for extracting bones, also lit., as and, shooting thorns, pricking, < *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *βάλλειν*, throw] An instrument used for extracting splinters from a wound. Formerly called *volkella*.

Acanthobranchiata (a-kan'thō-brang-ki-ä'tä), *n.* pl. [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *βράγχια*, L. *branchia*, gills, + *-ata*] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods with spicules in the bases of the branchial tentacles. It includes the families *Dorididae* and *Polyceridae* (which see) *M. Sars*.

acanthocarpous (a-kan-thō-kär'-pus), *a* [L. *acanthocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *καρπός*, fruit] In *bot.*, having the fruit covered with spines.

Acanthocephala (a-kan-thō-sef'-ä-lä), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthocephalus*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *κεφαλή*, head] A diagrammatic representation of the structure of a proboscis of its stem, anterior enlargement of the body, neck or constriction between the foregoing and the rest of the body, posterior funnel, *f* lemniscus, *A* superior oblique tubular bands, *B* inferior muscles of proboscis, *C* genitalia, *D* penis or vulva, *E* lower extremity of stem of the proboscis, *a* ganglion, *b* vascular space, *c*, inner wall, *d* outer coat, *e*, tubular band, with the nerve, *f*, muscular bands, *g*, suspensorium of genitalia.

have neither mouth nor alimentary canal, but have recurved hooks on a retractile proboscis at the anterior end of the body, by which they attach themselves to the tissues of animals. These entozoans belong to the class *Nematelmintes*. The embryos are gregarina like, and become encysted as in *Cystoda*, in which state they are swallowed by various and mals, in the bodies of which they are developed. A species occurs in the liver of the cat, and another in the alimentary canal of the hog. There are about 100 species, all referable to the family *Echinorhynchidae*.

The *Acanthocephala* undoubtedly present certain resemblances to the Nematodes, and more particularly to the Gordiids, but the fundamental differences in the structure of the muscular and nervous systems and in that of the reproductive organs, are so great that it is impossible to regard them as Nematodes which have undergone a retrogressive metamorphosis.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.* p. 558.

acanthocephalan (a-kan-thō-sef'-ä-lan), *n.* One of the *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephali (a-kan-thō-sef'-ä-lī), *n.* pl. Same as *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephalina (a-kan-thō-sef'-ä-lī-nä), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthocephalus* + *-ina*] A division of hemipterous insects, of the superfamily *Coroidea*.

acanthocephalous (a-kan-thō-sef'-ä-lus), *a* [L. *acanthocephalus*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *κεφαλή*, the head] 1 Having spines on the head — 2 Pertaining to the *Acanthocephala*.

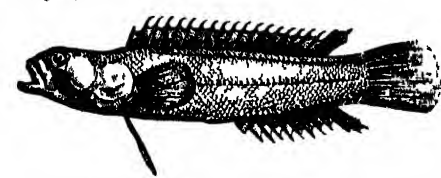
Acanthocephalus (a-kan-thō-sef'-ä-lus), *n.* [NL, see *acanthocephalous*] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the *Acanthocephala* (which see). *A. decussatus* is a large bug of the extreme southern United States, *A. arcuatus* is another example of this genus.

acanthocladeous (ak-an-thok'-lū-dus), *a* [L. *acanthocladus*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *κλάδος*, a shoot, branch] In *bot.*, having spiny branches.

acanthoclinid (ak-an-thok'-lī-nid), *n.* [L. *acanthoclinus*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *κλίμα*, a slope] One of the *Acanthoclinidae*.

Acanthoclinidae (a-kan-thō-kli-nī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthoclinus* + *-idae*] In *ichth.*, a family of blennioid fishes, having numerous anal spines. Only one genus, *Acanthoclinus*, is known, it is peculiar to the Pacific Ocean, the typical species, *A. litoreus*, being found in New Zealand.

Acanthoclinus (a-kan-thō-kli-nus), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *κλίμα*, a slope, a blennioid fish: see *Clinus*] A genus of fishes representing the family *Acanthoclinidae* (which see) *Jenyns*, 1842.



Acanthoclinus litoreus. 1 cm. 20 kg. y of the B. g. l.

acanthodean (ak-an-thō-dē-an), *a* Having the character of or pertaining to *Acanthodes*, as, the *acanthodean* family of fishes, *acanthodean* scales. *Egerton*, 1861.

Acanthodes (ak-an-thō-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, see *Acanthodes*] The name originally given by Agassiz to the family *Acanthodidae* (which see).

Acanthodes (ak-an-thō-dē), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθός*, thorny, spinous, < *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *εἶδος*, form] 1 The representative genus of the family *Acanthodidae*. *Agassiz*, 1833 — 2 A genus of crustaceans — 3 A genus of coleopterous insects — 4 A genus of zoantharian polyps. *Dybowski*, 1873.

Acanthodidae (ak-an-thō-dī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthodes* + *-idae*] A family of extinct fishes of the order *Acanthodiformes*, typified by the genus *Acanthodes*. They had a compressed claviform body, posterior dorsal fins nearly opposite to the anus, prolonged upper tail lobe, and well developed spines in front of the fins. The only species known are from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Also used by Huxley as a subordinal name for the *Acanthodidae*.

Acanthodini (a-kan-thō-dī-nī), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthodes* + *-ini*] An order of fossil ganoids of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, connecting the ganoids and selachians, having a cartilaginous skeleton, heterocercal tail, small rhomboidal scales, and a fulcrum before each fin. It includes such genera as *Acanthodes*, *Chracanthus*, *Diplacanthus*, etc.

Acanthoidea (a-kan-thō-dōi-dē-ä), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthodes* + *-oidea*] An order of extinct fishes of the ganoid series, with a cartilaginous skeleton, heterocercal caudal fin, shagreen-like scales, no opercular bones, and the external

rays of the pectoral and ventral fins developed as spines. The chief family is *Acanthodidae*. **Acanthoganoidei** (a-kan'thō-gā-noi-dē-i), *n.* pl. [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *γανός*, luster, + *εἶδος*, form see *ganoid*] A superorder of extinct paleozoic fishes, consisting only of the order *Acanthodidae*.

Acanthoglossus (a-kan-thō-glos'-us), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue] A genus of aculeated monotrematous ant-eaters of the family *Tachyglossidae*. It differs from *Tachyglossus* in the vertebral formula (which is cervical 7, dorsal 17, lumbar 4, sacral 3, caudal 12), in having unequal phalanges and claws only on the three middle digits of each foot, in the much lengthened and deformed snout and in the spatulate tongue with three rows of recurved spines. The type and only species is *A. brevipes*, lately discovered in New Guinea. The generic name is antedated by *Zaaglossus* of Gill (*Verh. Koninkl. Akad. Wetensch.*, 1877).

acanthoid (a-kan'thoid), *a* [L. *acanthus*, spine, + *-oid* (< *Acanthodes*)] Spiny, spinous.

Acanthoidea (ak-an-thoi-dē-ä), *n.* pl. [NL, see *acanthoid* and *Acanthodes*] In *conch.*, regular *Chitonda*, with insertion-plates sharp and grooved externally, edges furrowed beneath, and mucro posteriorly extended. *Dall*.

acanthological (a-kan-tho-loj'-i-kal), *a* [L. *acanthologia*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *λογία*, see *-ology*] Of or pertaining to the study of spines.

acantholysis (ak-an-thol'-i-sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *λύσις*, dissolution, < *λύω*, loose] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the stratum spinosum (prickle-cells) of the epidermis.

acanthoma (a-kan-tho-mā), *n.*, pl. *acanthomata* (-mā-tā) [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *-oma* (< *acanthosis*)] In *pathol.*, a neoplasm or tumor of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, which invades the corium, a skin-cancer.

Acanthometra (a-kan-tho-met'-rā), *n.* [NL, fem. of *acanthometrus* see *acanthometrus*] 1 The typical genus of the *Acanthometridae*. *Müller*, 1855 — 2 A genus of dipterous insects.

Acanthometra (a-kan-thō-met'-rā), *n.* pl. [NL, pl. of *Acanthometra*] A suborder of acantharian radiolarians, whose skeleton is composed merely of radial spicules, and does not form a fenestrated shell. *Huxley*.

Acanthometrida (a-kan-thō-met'-rā-dā), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthometra* + *-ida*] In *Mivart's* system of classification, a division of radiolarians having a well-developed radial skeleton, the rays meeting in the center of the capsule, and no test or shell-covering.

Acanthometridae (a-kan-thō-met'-rā-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthometra* + *-idae*] A family of acantharians having the skeleton composed of 20 radial spicules, regularly arranged according to J. Müller's law in 5 zones, each containing 4 spicules. It consists of a group of genera of deep-sea forms. *Huxley*.

acanthometrus (a-kan-tho-met'-rus), *a* [NL, *acanthometrus*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *μετρον*, measure] Pertaining to the *Acanthometra*.

Acanthomys (a-kan'thō-mis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *μῦς* = *E. mus*] A genus of African murine rodents, having the fur mixed with spines. *R. P. Lesson*.

Acanthophis (a-kan'thō-fis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *οφίς*, a serpent see *ophidian*] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidae*. They are of small size, live on dry land, and feed upon frogs, lizards, and other small animals. The



Death adder of Australia (*Acanthophis antarcticus*)

tail is furnished with a horny spine at the end whence the generic name. *A. antarcticus*, the death adder of Australia, has long immovable fangs, and is considered the most venomous reptile of that country.

acanthophorous (ak-an-thō-fō-rus), *a* [L. *acanthophorus*, bearing spines or prickles, < *ἀκανθα*, a spine or prickle, + *φέρω*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*] Having or producing spines or prickles. Also spelled *acanthoporous*.

Acanthophractes (a-kan-thō-frak'tēs), *n.* pl. [NL, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *φρακτος*, included verbal adj. of *φρασσειν*, fence in, inclose] A suborder of acanthurid fish, including a skeleton of 20 radial spicules regularly grouped according to J. Müller's law, and a fenestrated or solid shell around the central capsule formed by connected transverse processes.

acanthopod (a-kan'tho-pod), *a* and *n.* [*acanthopoda*] *I. a* Having spiny feet.

II. n An animal with spiny feet, one of the *Acanthopoda*.

Acanthopoda (ak-in-thop'ō-dā), *n.* pl. [NL, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a spine + *πῶς* (-*pod*) = *F. foot*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chitinous beetles, the first tribe of the second section of *Clavicornes* with broad flattened feet beset outside with spines, short 4-jointed tarsi, depressed body, dilated prosternum, and curved 11-jointed antenne longer than the head. The group corresponds to the genus *Heterocera* of Bonelli. These insects burrow in the ground near water.

acanthoptere (ak-an-thop'ter), *n.* [See *Acanthopteri*] One of the *Acanthopteri*.

Acanthopteri (ak-an-thop'te-ri), *n.* pl. [NL, pl. of *acanthopterus* see *acanthopterous*] Same as *Acanthopterigii* (b).

acanthopterous (ak-an-thop'te-rus), *a* [*acanthopterous*, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *πτερον*, a wing, = *E. feather*] *1* Spiny-winged, as the cassowary. *2* Having spiny fins, of the nature of the *Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterigii*, acanthopterous fin. *3* Having spines as, an acanthopterous fin.

acanthopterigian (a-kan'thop-te-ri-jān), *a* and *n.* *I. a* Of or pertaining to the *Acanthopterigii*, having the characters of the *Acanthopterigii*.

II. n One of the *Acanthopterigii*, a fish with spiny fins.

Acanthopterigii (a-kan'thop-te-ri-jā-i), *n.* pl. [NL, pl. of *acanthopterigius* see *acanthopterigius*] A large group of fishes to which various limits and values have been assigned. The name was introduced into systematic ichthyology by W. L. Cuvier and Ray, adopted by Arted, and largely used by subsequent naturalists. (a) In Cuvier's system of classification the first order of fishes, characterized by hard spiny rays in the dorsal fin, as the common perch, bass, and mackerel. The spiny finned fishes. (b) In Günther's system of classification an order of teleosts with part of the rays of the dorsal and ventral fins spiny, and the lower pharyngeals separate. The first character eliminates the labrids and several other families retained by Cuvier, but by Günther referred to a special order *Pharyngostomi*. (c) In Gill's system of classification, a suborder of *Teleostei* with ventral thoracic or jugular (sometimes suppressed) spines generally in the anterior portion of the dorsal and anal fins and to the outer edges of the ventrals, normal symmetrical head, and pharyngeal bones either separate or united. The pectinates, hemibranchiate and ophidiiform fishes are excluded as different orders and the *Perciformes*, *Labridae*, *Discophidae*, *Pomacentridae* and *Acanthopteri* as special suborders. Even this limited classification more species than any other suborder or order of fishes. The perch, bass, porgy, mackerel, and swordfish are examples.

acanthopterigian (a-kan'thop-te-ri-jān), *a* [*acanthopterigian*, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *πτερον*, a wing, = *E. feather*] *I. a* Of or pertaining to the *Acanthopterigii* or spiny-finned fishes, belonging to the *Acanthopterigii*, acanthopterigian.

Acanthorhini (a-kan-thō-rī-ni), *n.* pl. [*acanthorhinus*, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *ῥίς*, a nose] An ordinal name suggested by Bonaparte, 1811, as a substitute for *Holocéphala* (which see).

Acanthorhynchus (a-kan-thō-rīng'kus), *n.* [NL, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *ῥινχος*, snout] *1* A genus of Australian birds, of the family *Mythimidae* and subfamily *Mythiminae* so called from their slender snout bill. The species are *A. tenuirostris* and *A. superciliosus*. J. Gould, 1837. *2* A genus of helminths. *Desong*, 1850.

acanthosis (ak-an-thō'sis), *n.* [NL, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *-osis*] A name applied to any disease affecting primarily the stratum spinosum (prickle-cells) of the epidermis.

Acanthothus (a-kan-thō-thū's), *n.* [NL, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *θῦς*, a squid] A genus of fossil cephalopods, of the family *Ischmiatidae*, characterized by the almost rudimentary condition of the rostrum and the large pen-like form of the prodorsum. It occurs in the Triassic rocks, and is not the oldest known cephalopod of the dibranchiate or acetaliferous order.

Acanthotheca (a-kan-thō-thē'kē), *n.* pl. [NL, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *θεκα*, a case] Same as *Pentastomella*. Also written *Acanthotheca*.

acanthous (a-kan'thus), *a* [*acanthus*, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a spine. see *acantha* and *-ous*] Spiny.

acanthurid (ak-an-thū'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Acanthuridae*.

Acanthuridae (ak-an-thū'ri-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acanthus* + *-idae*] A family of acanthopterigian fishes typified by the genus *Acanthurus*, to which various limits have been ascribed. See *Trachidae*.

Acanthus (ak-an-thū'rus), *n.* [NL, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *-ος*, tail] *1* The representative genus of the family *Acanthuridae*, characterized by spines on the sides of the tail, whence the name. The species are numerous in the tropical seas, and are popularly known as doctors, surgeons, surge on fishes, barbers, etc. Synonyms with *Trachurus*.

2 A genus of reptiles. *Daudin*. *3* A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kny*, 1827.

Acanthus (a-kan'thus), *n.* [NL, <Sp. *It. acanto* = *Pg. acantho* = *F. acanthus*, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a thorn] *1* In bot., a genus of tall herbaceous plants of southern Europe and Africa, natural order *Canthaceae*. They have large pinnately toothed leaves and are sometimes cultivated for the sake of their beautiful foliage.

2 [c] The common name of plants of this genus. *3* In zool., a genus of crustaceans. *4* [c] In arch., a characteristic ornament derived from or resembling the conventionalized foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and in Roman, Byzantine, medieval, and Renaissance architecture generally, as upon friezes, cornices, modillions, etc.

Acanthyllis (ak-an-thī'lis), *n.* [*acanthyllis*, <Gr *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *ῥίς*, a nose] A genus of American, Indian, and Australian birds of the swift family, *Cypselidae*, the spine-tailed swifts, now usually referred to the genus *Cathura*. Usually written *Acanthylis*. *Bou*, 1826.

acanticone, acanticon (a-kan'ti-kon, -kon), *n.* [*acanti*, a point, + *anti*, against, + *conus*, a cone] A variety of epidote, arundinite (which see).

a cappella, alla cappella (a or al'la kap-pel'la) [*it. a* (i.e. ad), to, according to, *alla* (= *a la*), to the, *cappella*, church, chapel, church musicians see *capel*] In the style of church or chapel music. Applied to compositions sung without instrumental accompaniment or with an accompaniment in unison with the vocal part, as, a mass *a cappella*.

acapsular (a-kap'sū-lu), *a* [*acapsular*, <Gr *ἀκαψα*, a point, + *αψα*, a capsule] Without a capsule.

acardiac (a-ka'di-ak), *a* [*acardiac*, <Gr *ἀκαρδια*, without a heart] Without a heart.

acardiacus (ak-ar-di-a-kus), *n.* pl. *acardiace* (-si) [NL see *acardiac*] In teratol., that parasitic part of a double monster in which the heart is absent or rudimentary. *Acardiaceae* is a shapeless mass covered with skin. *Acardiaceae* has a head, while the thorax and abdomen are rudimentary. In *acardiaceae* the head is lacking, the thorax rudimentary, and the pelvis and posterior limbs well developed. *Acardiaceae* has a well developed trunk and rudimentary head, limbs, and heart.

acardius (a-kār'di-us), *n.* pl. *acardi* (-i) [NL, <Gr *ἀκαρδια*, without a heart, + *-ος*, a privative] Same as *acardiaceae*.

acarian (a-ka'ri-an), *a* [*acarus*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the order *Acarida*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Acarus*.

In some cases of the acarian parasite, called by Owen the *Demodex folliculorum*, is present in the affected follicle. *B. W. Richardson*, *Prevent. Med.*, p. 261.

acapsular (a-kap'sū-lu), *a* [*acapsular*, <Gr *ἀκαψα*, a point, + *αψα*, a capsule] Without a capsule.

acardiac (a-ka'di-ak), *a* [*acardiac*, <Gr *ἀκαρδια*, without a heart] Without a heart.

acardiace (ak-ar-di-a-kus), *n.* pl. *acardiace* (-si) [NL see *acardiac*] In teratol., that parasitic part of a double monster in which the heart is absent or rudimentary. *Acardiaceae* is a shapeless mass covered with skin. *Acardiaceae* has a head, while the thorax and abdomen are rudimentary. In *acardiaceae* the head is lacking, the thorax rudimentary, and the pelvis and posterior limbs well developed. *Acardiaceae* has a well developed trunk and rudimentary head, limbs, and heart.

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acast (a-kast'), *v.* t [*ME acasten, akasten*, pp. *acast, akast*, throw away, cast down, + *cast*, cast see *cast*] To cast down, cast off; cast away.

acatalectic (a-kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. acatalectus*, also *acatalectus*, <Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*, not stopping, + *α*-privative + *κατάληκτος*, *καταλήκω*, leaving off, stopping see *catalectic*] *I. a.* In pros., not halting short, complete, having

acariasis (ak-a-ri-a-sis), *n.* [NL, < *Acarus* + *-iasis*] A skin-disease caused by an acarian parasite.

acaricide (a-ka-ri-sid), *n.* [*acarus* + *-ida*, a killer, < *κατα*, kill. Cf. *homicide*, *parricide*, *matricide*] A substance that destroys mites.

acarid (ak'a-ri-d), *n.* [*Acarida*] One of the *Acarida*, a mite.

Acarida (a-ka-ri-dā), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acarus* + *-ida*] An order of the class *Arachnida*, including those insects, as the mites, ticks, itch-insects, etc., which are without a definite line of demarcation between the unsegmented abdomen and the cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen appearing united in one. They are with or without eyes, the mouth is either buccal or masticatory, the respiration is either tracheal or dermal, and the legs are 8 in number in the adult and 6 in the young, being in some cases terminated by suckers, in others by setae. There are several families of *Acarida*, with numerous genera and species, mostly oviparous and generally parasitic, but many are found in excrementitious or decaying animal matter, or on plants while some are marine and others live in fresh water. Those which live on plants are often very injurious to vegetation, and frequently form a kind of gall, sometimes resembling a fungus or a bird's nest, as the 'witch knot' of the birch, caused by members of the genus *Phytoptus*. The garden mites (*Trombididae*) including the harvest tick (*Leptus autumnalis*), the spider mites (*Tetranychidae*), and the wood mites (*Oribatidae*) live mostly upon vegetation. The true ticks (*Ixodidae*) attach themselves to the bodies of various animals, the water mites (*Hydrachnidae*) are, at least in part, parasitic upon animals such as aquatic insects, mollusks, and even mammals. The chelicerae, *Acarus domesticus*, is typical of the family *Acarida* and of the whole order. The mite, *Demodex folliculorum*, type of the family *Demodidae*, is found in the sebaceous follicles of man, as well as in the dog. The itch mite, which burrows into the skin, is the *Sarcoptes scabiei*, type of the family *Sarcoptidae*. The mites and ticks are also called collectively *Acari*, *acaridans*, *Acari*, and *Monomeresonata*. See cuts under *flower mite*, *tick mite*, and *harvest tick*.

Acarid (a-ka-ri-d), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acarus* + *-ida*] A family of the order *Acarida* (which see), including the true mites, as the cheese-mite, *Acarus domesticus*. See *Acarus* and *cheese-mite*.

acaridan (a-ka-ri-dan), *a* and *n.* *I. a* Of or belonging to the *Acarida* or *Acarida*.

II. n One of the *Acarida*.

Acaridea (ak-a-ri-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acarus* + *-idae*] Same as *Acarida*.

Acarina (ak-a-ri-nā), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Acarus* + *-ina*] Same as *Acarida*.

acarinosis (a-ka-ri-nō'sis), *n.* [NL, < *Acarina* + *-osis*] A disease, as scabies, produced by the presence of a parasite belonging to the *Acarida*, or mites.

acaroid (ak'a-roid), *a* and *n.* [*acarus*, q. v., + *-oid*] *I. a* Of or pertaining to the *Acarida*, resembling the mites, mite-like. *Acarioid gum*, a red resin that exudes from the trunks of the Australian gum tree, *Canthorhiza hastata*, and other species. Also called *Botany Bay resin* - *Acarioid resin*. Same as *acarioid gum*.

II. n One of the *Acarida*, a mite.

acarpelous (a-ka-ri-pe-lus), *a* [*acarpel*, <Gr *ἀκαρπος*, without fruit, + *καρπός*, fruit see *carpel*] *In bot.*, having no carpels. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

acarpous (a-ka-ri-pus), *a* [*acarpous*, <Gr *ἀκαρπος*, without fruit, + *καρπός*, fruit see *carpel*] *In bot.*, not producing fruit, sterile, barren.

Acarus (ak'a-rus), *n.* [NL, <Gr *ἀκαρι*, a kind of mite bred in wax, + *ακαρις*, short, small, tiny, prop. of hair, too short to be cut, + *α*-privative + *καρις*, cut, orig. *ακαρις* = *E. sheen*, q. v.] *1* The typical genus of the family *Acaridae*, or true mites. *2* [c] A tick or mite, without regard to its genus. [In this sense it may have a plural form, *acar* (ak'a-ri).]

The *acarus* (*Myobia coarctata*) of the mouse. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 331.

acast (a-kast'), *v.* t [*ME acasten, akasten*, pp. *acast, akast*, throw away, cast down, + *cast*, cast see *cast*] To cast down, cast off; cast away.

acatalectic (a-kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. acatalectus*, also *acatalectus*, <Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*, not stopping, + *α*-privative + *κατάληκτος*, *καταλήκω*, leaving off, stopping see *catalectic*] *I. a.* In pros., not halting short, complete, having

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acatalectic (a-kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. acatalectus*, also *acatalectus*, <Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*, not stopping, + *α*-privative + *κατάληκτος*, *καταλήκω*, leaving off, stopping see *catalectic*] *I. a.* In pros., not halting short, complete, having



Leaf of *Acanthus spinosus*



Acanthus inflorescence



Acanthus in Roman Architecture



A Tick (*Ixodes ricinus* female) illustrating structure of *Acarida*. a mandibular hooklets, b hooklets of sternal surface of proboscis, c fourth third and second joints of the palpi, d base of the anal plates, e segments, f genital aperture, g anal valves.

the complete number of syllables in the last foot. *as*, an *acatalectic* verse

II. *n* A verse which has the complete number of syllables in the last foot

acatalepsy (a-kat'-a-lep-si), *n* [*Gr* ἀκατάληπτος, incomprehensibility, < ἀκατάληπτος, incomprehensible, < ἀ-priv. + κατάληπτος, comprehensible, comprehended, seized. *see* *catalepsy*] **1** Incomprehensibility. A word much used (in its Greek form) by the later Academics and Sceptics (Carneades, Arietianus, etc.), who held that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability, and who advocated a suspension of judgment upon all questions, even upon the doctrine of acatalepsy itself

2 In *med*, uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases

acataleptic (a-kat'-a-lep'tik), *a* and *n*. [*Gr* ἀκατάληπτος, incomprehensible *see* *acatalepsy*]

I. *a* Incomprehensible, not to be known with certainty

II. *n* One who believes that we can know nothing with certainty *See* *catalepsy*

All Sceptics and Pyrrhonians were called *Acataleptics*

acataphasia (a-kat'-a-fā'-zi-a), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀ-priv. + καταφάσις, say yes, < κατα, here intensive, + φα-vas = *L* fa-ris, say, speak] In *pathol*, faultiness of syntax resulting from disease, as contrasted with the faulty use of individual words *See* *aphasia*

acataposis (a-ka-tap'-ō-sis), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀ-priv. + καταποσις, a gulping down, deglutition, < καταπιεῖν, gulp down, < κατα, down, + πιεῖν, drink, πῶσις, a drink] In *pathol*, difficulty of swallowing, dysphagia

acate (a-kat'), *n* [*ME* *acate*, *acat*, *achate*, *achal*, < *OF* *acat*, assimilated *achal*, purchase, mod *F* *achat* (*ML* *acaptum*, "accaptum"), < *OF* *acater*, *achater*, mod *F* *achete*, buy, purchase, < *ML* *accipere*, buy, acquire, < *L* *ad*, to, + *capere*, take, seize (*F* *accept*, of the same origin) Later shortened to *cate*, *cates*] **1** *a* buying, purchasing, or purchase *Chaucer* — **2**. [Usually in pl.] Things purchased, especially, purchased viands or provisions, as opposed to those of home production, hence, especially, dainties, delicacies. Later, *cates*

That estat est vande our pers all states in womens robes *Cataphors* (under *V*)

Setting before him variety of *acates* and those excellently dressed *Shelton*, tr of Don Quixote, I iv 2

acater (a-kū'ter), *n* [*ME* *acatur*, *achatur*, mod *F* *achete*, buy, < *ML* *acaptare*, buy, < *accipere*, buy *see* *acate*] *a* purveyor, *a* caterer *as*, "Robin Hood's bulfinch or *acater*," *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd (dram pers) Also written *acator*, *acator*, *achatur*, *achatur*, etc

A maniple there was of the temple
Of which *achatur* might take example *Chaucer*

[The keeper] dressed for him [a prisoner in the Tower of London], from time to time, such pigeons as his *acator* the cat provided *H. Dixon*, Her Majesty's Tower

acateri, **acatri** (i kū'ter-i, -tri), *n* [*ME* *acatur*, *achatur*, < *acatur* + *-y*, later, *cateri*] **1** *a*utes in general, provisions purchased — **2** The room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provision as the purveyors purchased for the king

acatharsia (ak-a-thā'-si-a), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀκαθάρσια, uncleanness, < ἀκαθάρσις, uncleanness, unpurged, < ἀ-priv. + καθάρσις, cleansed (*F* *καθαρισμός*, fit for cleansing *see* *cathartic*)] In *med* (a) The filth or sordes proceeding from a wound, impurity of blood (b) Failure to use a purgative; lack of purging

acatharsy (ak'-a-thar-si), *n* Same as *acatharsia*

acathistus (ak-a-this'tus), *n* [*ML*, < *Gr* ἀ-priv. + καθίστημι, sit down, < κατά, down, + ἵστημι = *E* *st*] In the *Gr* Ch, an office in honor of the Virgin, consisting in a long canon or hymn sung by all standing (whence the name) on the Saturday of the fifth week in Lent, in commemoration of the repulse of the Avars and other barbarians who attacked Constantinople under Heraclius, *A* D 625

acator, *n* *See* *acater*

acaudal (a-ka'-dal), *a* [*Gr* ἀ-priv. + αἰδῶ, tailless; anurous *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

acaudate (a-ka'-dāt), *a* [*Gr* ἀ-priv. + αἰδῶ, tailless, acnodal, ecaudate]

acaulis (a-ka'-ler), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀ-priv. + αἰδῶ, a stem *see* *caulis*] Plants which have either a very indistinct stalk or none at all, as lichens, fungi, algae, etc

acaulescence (ak-ā-les'-ens), *n* [*acaulescent*] In bot., an arrested growth of the main axis, the internodes being so slightly developed that

the leaves are crowded into a radial tuft or rosette, as in the dandelion Also called *acaulescence*

acaulescent (ak-ā-les'-ent), *a* [*Gr* ἀ-priv. + αἰδῶ, tailless] In bot., stemless Applied to a plant in which the stem is apparently absent Other forms are *acaule*, *acaulous*, and *acaulon*

acauline (a-ka'-lin), *a* [*NL* *acaulis* (*see* *acaulis*) + *-ine*] Same as *acaulescent*

acaulosia (ak-a-lō'-zi-a), *n* [*NL*, < *acaulos* *see* *acaulous*] Same as *acaulescence*

acaulous, **acaulose** (a-ka'-lus, -los), *a* [*NL*, *acaulis* (*Gr* ἀκαυτός, without stalk, < ἀ-priv. + αἰδῶ = *L* *caulis* *see* *caulis* and *caule*) + *-ous*, *-ose*] Same as *acaulescent*

acc. An abbreviation (a) of *according* and *according to*, (b) of *accusative*

acca (ak'-a), *n* [Perhaps from *Alka* (Λέκ) in Syria, as the seaport whence it was obtained] A rich figured silk stuff, decorated with gold, used in the fourteenth century

accable (a-ka'-bl), *i* [*F* *accabler*, overwhelm, crush, earlier, in pass sense, be crushed, < *OF* *ac-*, *ac-* (*L* *ad*), to, + *caabile*, *cadable*, < *ML* *cadabula*, a catapult, < *Gr* καταβόη, a throwing down, < καταβάειν, throw down, < κατα, down, + βάειν, to throw *see* *cabish* and *catapult*] To overwhelm, oppress, overburden

Honours have no burden but thankfulness which doth rather raise men up than accable them or press them down *Bacon* vi 272 (*Latham*)

Accad (ak'-ad), *n* **1** A member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia The Accads are believed to have been of non-Semitic origin and to have been the dominant race at the earliest time of which there are contemporaneous records

The Accads, or *Accads*, were the Highlanders who had descended from the mountainous region of Llan on the east, and it was to them that the Assyrians ascribed the origin of Chaldean civilization and writing *H. Same*

2 The language of this race, *Accadian*

Also spelled *Atad*

Accadian (a-ka'-di-an), *a* and *n* **I** *a* Belonging to the Accads, the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia

II. *n* **1** An Accad — **2** The language of the Accads, a non-Semitic and perhaps Ural-Altaic language spoken in ancient Babylonia previously to the later and better-known Semitic dialect of the cuneiform inscriptions A kindred dialect, the Sumerian, seems to have been in use at the same time in Babylonia

Also spelled *Atadian*

accapitum (a-ka-pi'-tum), *n* [*ML*, < *L* *ad*, to, + *caput*, head] In *feudal law*, money paid by a vassal upon his admission to a feud, the relief due to the chief lord

accatori, *n* *See* *accator*

accedas ad curiam (ak-se'-dus ad kū'i-nam) [*L*, go thou to the court *see* *accede*, *ad-*, *curia*] In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff for the purpose of removing a cause from a lower to a higher court

accede (ak-se'-dē), *v*, *i*, pret and pp *acceded*, ppr *acceding* [= *F* *accedo* = *Sp* *ig* *accedo* = *It* *accedo*, < *L* *accedo*, earlier *adeceat*, move toward, < *ad*, to, + *cedere*, go, move *see* *cede*] **1** To come, as into union or possession, become adjoined or united, attain by approach or succession now used chiefly of attainment to a possession, office, or dignity *as*, he *acceded* to the estate on his majority, the house of Hanover *acceded* to the English throne in 1714

And vain were counsels learning, all
Ill power *acceded* *Shelton*, *Richd. Abbey*

2 To come by assent or agreement, give admission, yield, give in *as*, to *accede* to one's terms or request

This obvious objection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover, in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded* *Chesterfield*, *Letters*, 162

There are many who would *accede* without the faintest reluctance to a barbarous custom, but would be quite incapable of an equally barbarous act which custom had not consecrated *Locky*, *Europe* (Moral) I 30

Syn 1 To succeed come (to), attain — **2** To agree, assent, yield, consent comply

accedence (ak-se'-dēns), *n* [*F* *accedence*, *acceder* *see* *accede* and *-ence*] The act or action of *acceding*, the act of assenting or agreeing [*Rare*]

accedences, *n* An error for *accedences* *Milton*

acceder (ak-se'-dē), *n* One who *accedes*, one who attains to a possession, an office, or a dignity, one who yields or assents

accelerando (at-ē-hā-le-ran'-dō), *adv* [*It*, ppr of *accelerare*, < *L* *accelerare*, hasten *see* *accelerate*] With gradual increase of speed *a* di-

rection in music, indicating that a passage is to be played with increasing rapidity

accelerate (ak-sel'-e-rat), *v*, *i*, pret and pp *accelerated*, ppr *accelerating* [*L* *acceleratus*, pp. of *accelerare*, hasten, make haste, < *ad*, to, + *celerare*, hasten, < *celer*, quick] **I.** *trans* **1** To make quicker, cause to move or advance faster; hasten; add to the velocity of, give a higher rate of progress to *as*, to *accelerate* motion or the rate of motion, to *accelerate* the transmission of intelligence, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge

I leave to the diamond its ages to grow, nor expect to *accelerate* the birth of the crystal *Emerson* *Essays* 1st ser. p 101

2 To bring nearer in time, bring about, or help to bring about, more speedily than would otherwise have been the case *as*, to *accelerate* the ruin of a government, to *accelerate* death

Accelerated motion, in *mech* that motion which continually receives the accelerations of velocity *See* *acceleration*

Accelerating force, the force which produces an accelerated motion *as* gravity **Accelerating gun**, a cannon having supplementary powder chambers designed to be fired in time immediately after the main explosion, to accelerate the speed of the shot *an accelerator*

Syn *See* list under *quicken*

II *intrans* To become faster, increase in speed

acceleratedly (ak-sel'-e-rat-ed-ly), *adv* In an accelerated or accelerating manner, with acceleration or gradual increase of speed

acceleration (ak-sel'-e-rā'-shon), *n* [*L* *acceleratio* (*-is*), a hastening, < *accelerare*, hasten *see* *accelerate*] The act of *accelerating*, or the state of being *accelerated* *as* — (a) A gradual increase of velocity

At the present time, and for several thousand years in the future the variation in the moon's motion has been and will be an *acceleration*

Thomson and Tait *Nat. Phil.* I § 80

(b) In *mech*, the rate of change of the velocity (in any direction) of a body, that is, the increment of velocity (in any direction) in the unit of time which would result were the rate of change to continue uniform for that length of time The acceleration is said to be *uniform* if the body has the same velocity in any constant direction in equal successive portions of time, no matter how small these portions may be taken A constant force produces uniform acceleration in all cases, but it is sometimes convenient to substitute for some of the forces fictitious constraints Thus gravity (which near the earth's surface is sensibly a constant force) gives a falling body *uniformly* accelerated motion when the effect of the atmospheric resistance is eliminated In this case the increment of velocity in each second which is a little more than 32 feet is called the *acceleration of gravity* and in mechanical formulas is denoted by the letter *g* When the velocity of a moving body continually diminishes the acceleration is termed *minus* or *negative* and the motion is said to be *retarded* this is illustrated by the case of a ball thrown upward, the upward component of the velocity of which diminishes at the rate of 32 feet per second Similarly, the force of friction which retards the motion of a sliding body is said to give it *minus* or *negative* acceleration

Acceleration like position and velocity is a relative term, and cannot be interpreted absolutely

Clark *Marshall*, Matter and Motion art. xxxv

(c) The shortening of the time between the present and the happening of any future event especially, in *law*, the shortening of the time before the vesting of a person with the possession of an expected interest (d) In *physics* and *pathol*, increase of the velocity of the functions of the body, particularly of the circulation of the fluids **Acceleration of the moon**, the increase of the moon's mean angular velocity about the earth, the moon now moving rather faster than in ancient times This phenomenon has not been fully explained, but it is known to be partly owing to the slow diminution of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, from which there results a slight diminution of the sun's influence on the moon's motions **Acceleration and retardation of the tides**, certain deviations between the time of the actual occurrence of high water at any place and what its time would be if it occurred after the lapse of a uniform mean interval In spring and neap tides the sun's action does not alter the time of high water as in the former case the solar and lunar tides are synchronous while in the latter the time of actual or lunar low water and that of solar high water are the same But in the first and third quarters of the moon there is *acceleration* of the timing of high water as the solar wave is to the west of the lunar and in the second and fourth quarters there is *retardation* of timing for an analogous reason **Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars**, the excess of the apparent diurnal motion of the stars over that of the sun arising from the fact that the sun's apparent yearly motion takes place in a direction contrary to that of its apparent daily motion The stars thus seem each day to anticipate the sun by nearly 3 minutes and 3 seconds of mean time

accelerative (ak-sel'-e-rā-tiv), *a* [*accelerativus* + *-ive*] Tending to *accelerate*, adding to velocity, quickening progression

accelerator (ak-sel'-e-rā-tōn), *n* [*NL*, etc., < *accelerativus*] One who or that which *accelerates*, a hastener Hence (a) In England a post office man (b) In *anal*, a machine the accelerator valve, which expedites the discharge of steam (c) In *photogr* (1) Any substance or device which shortens the time of exposure of a sensitized plate or paper to the light in either the camera or the printing frame (2) Any chemical which may be added to the developing solution to shorten the time necessary for development, or, by increasing

com, to acknowledge, by signature, as coming
for payment, and thus to promise to pay: as,



ad, to, + *canere*, sing] 1 In *music*, one who sings the leading part — 2 [F *accenteur*] In *ornith* (a) [*cap*] A genus of passerine birds, family *Sylviidae*, subfamily *Accentorinae*. A *mod ularis* is the European hedge sparrow, hedge warbler, shuttle wing, or duncock. *Isabellina*, 1802 See *hedge sparrow*. (b) A name sometimes applied to the golden-crowned thrush or oven-bird, *Sturnus americanus*, a well-known passerine bird of the United States, of the family *Sylviolidae*. *Coxes*.

to accept a bill of exchange, that is, to acknowledge the obligation to pay it when due. See *acceptance* — 7 In a deliberative body, to receive as a sufficient performance of the duty with which an officer or a committee has been charged, receive for further action as, the report of the committee was *accepted* = *syn.* 1 *Takr.* etc. See *receive*

accepti (ak-sep't'), *p. a.* [*ME. accept*, *L. acceptus*, pp. of *accipere*, accept see *accept*, *v.*] *Accepted*

In tyme accept, or wel plesynge, I have herd thee
Wyckif, 2 Cor. vi. 2

We will suddenly
Pass our accept and peremptory answer
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2

[In the latter passage the word has been taken to mean acceptance.]

acceptability (ak-sep-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*accept-able* see *-bility*] The quality of being acceptable or agreeable, acceptableness

acceptable (ak-sep'ta-bl), formerly *ak-sep-tā-bl*, *a.* [*ME. acceptable*, *L. acceptabilis*, worthy of acceptance, *< acceptare*, receive see *accept*] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure, hence, pleasing to the receiver, gratifying, agreeable, welcome as, an *acceptable* present

What acceptable audit canst thou leave?
Shak., Sonnets, iv

This woman, whom thou madst to be my help,
No fit, no acceptable, no divine
Milton, P. L., x. 130

acceptableness (ak-sep'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *acceptability*

acceptably (ak-sep'ta-bl), *adv.* In an acceptable manner, in a manner to please or give satisfaction

Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God accept-
ably
Heb. xii. 23

acceptance (ak-sep'tans), *n.* [*OF. acceptance* see *acceptant*] 1 The act of accepting, or the fact of being accepted (a) The act of taking or receiving anything offered (a) Receiving with approbation or satisfaction, favorable reception

They shall come up with acceptance on mine altar
Isa. lx. 7

Such with him finds no acceptance
Milton, P. L., v. 530

(b) The act of receiving and assenting to something stated or propounded as a theory, etc. (c) The act of agreeing to terms or proposals and thereby becoming bound. Specifically — (1) In law an agreeing to the offer of contract of another by some act which binds the person in law. Thus, if a person receiving an estate in remainder takes rent on a lease made by his predecessor, this is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party receiving to abide by the terms of the lease. (2) In coin, an engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay the bill usually made by the person writing the word "Accepted" across the bill and signing his name, or simply writing his name across or at the end of the bill. Acceptances are of three principal kinds: *general* or *unqualified* when no limiting or qualifying words are added; *special* when expressed as payable at some particular bank and *qualified* when expressed to be for a less sum than that for which the bill was originally drawn, or when some variation in the time or mode of payment is introduced. Acceptances *supra protest*, or *for honor* is acceptance by some third person, after protest for non acceptance by the drawee, with the view of saving the honor of the drawer or of some particular indorser.

2 A bill of exchange that has been accepted, or the sum contained in it — 3† The sense in which a word or expression is understood, signification, meaning, *acceptation*

An assertion under the common acceptance of it not only false but odious
South

Acceptance with God, in *theol.*, forgiveness of sins and reception into God's favor — *Syn.* *Acceptance*, *Acceptancy*, *Acceptation*. See *acceptation*

acceptancy (ak-sep'tan-si), *n.* The act of accepting, acceptance, willingness to receive or accept

Here is a proof of gift,
But here is no proof of acceptance
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii. 1057

— *Syn.* *Acceptancy*, *Acceptance*, *Acceptation*. See *acceptation*

acceptant (ak-sep'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*F. acceptant*, *L. acceptant(-is)*, pp. of *acceptare* see *accept*] 1. *a.* Receptive *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* 1 One who accepts, an acceptor. Specifically — 2 [cap.] One of the French bishops and clergy who accepted the bull *Unigenitus*, issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI against the Jansenists.

acceptation (ak-sep-tā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. acceptacion* = *Pg. acceptação* = *It. accettazione*, *L.* as if *acceptatio(n-)*, *< acceptare*, receive see *accept*] 1† The act of accepting or receiving, reception; acceptance. as, the *acceptation* of a trust

All are rewarded with like coldness of acceptation.
Sir P. Sidney

2. The state of being accepted or acceptable; favorable regard; hence, credence; belief

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners
1 Tim. i. 16

Some things are notwithstanding of so great dignity and acceptation with God
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., ii. [Richard Cromwell] spoke also with general acceptation and applause when he made his speech before the Parliament, even far beyond the Lord Fynes

Quoted by Lowell, Among my Books list set. p. 261

3 The meaning or sense in which a word or statement is taken or understood as, this term is to be understood in its usual *acceptation*

Genius is a word which, in common *acceptation* extends much further than to the objects of taste. H. Blair, Lect. = *Syn.* *Acceptance*, *Acceptancy*, *Acceptation*. These words have been used interchangeably, but there is a marked tendency to use *acceptation* for the act of accepting, and *acceptation* for the state of being accepted, *acceptancy* having become rare, or being restricted to poetic use.

It is in vain to stand out against the full acceptance of a word which is supported by so much and so respectable authority. Whittier, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 11

To reanimate this drooping but Divine truth of human regeneration, by lifting it out of its almost wholly lapsed and lifeless because merely ritual — private *acceptation*, and giving it a grander public application
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 154

accepted (ak-sep'ted), *p. a.* 1 Acceptable, chosen, appointed

Behold, now is the accepted time. Behold, now is the day of salvation
2 Cor. vi. 2

2 In *com.*, received or acknowledged as binding often abbreviated to *a.* or *f.* See *acceptance*, 1 (c) (2)

accepter (ak-sep'ter), *n.* 1 A person who accepts. Specifically in *com.* the person who accepts a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay the sum specified in it. [In this specific sense most frequently written *acceptor* (which see)]

2† One who favors unduly, a respecter

God is no acceptor of persons, neither rich nor poverty are a means to procure his favor
Chillingworth, Sermons, iii. § 33

acceptilate (ak-sep'ti-lit), *v. t.*, *pret.* and *pp.* *acceptulated*, *ppr. acceptulating* [*< acceptilatio(n-)*] To discharge (a debt) by *acceptilation*

acceptilation (ak-sep'ti-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. acceptilatio(n-)*, also written separately *acceptilatio(n-)*, a formal discharging from a debt, lit. a bearing of a receipt *accepti*, gen. of *acceptum*, a receipt, pp. neut. of *accepti*, receive (see *accept*, *v.*), *latio(n-)*, a bearing, *< latu*, pp., associated with *ferre* = *E. bear* see *ablative*, and of *legislation*] 1 In *civil* and *Sentis* law, the verbal extinction of a verbal contract, with a declaration that the debt has been paid when it has not, or the acceptance of something merely imaginary in satisfaction of a verbal contract. *Watson*. Hence — 2† In *theol.*, the free forgiveness of sins by God, for Christ's sake. The word (*acceptilatio*) was used by Thomas Scotus in whose writings it first appears as a theological term to signify the doctrine that God accepts the sufferings of Christ as a satisfaction to justice though in strictness they are not so as opposed to the notion that Christ's sufferings were infinite, and therefore a full and actual satisfaction for the sins of mankind.

Our justification which comes by Christ is by imputation and *acceptilation* by grace and favor
H. Taylor, Ans. to Bp. of Rochester

accepti (ak-sep'ti), *n.* [*ME. acceptioun*, *< OF. acceptioun* = *Sp. acceptioun* = *Pg. acceptioun*, *< L. acceptio(n-)*, *< accipere*, receive see *accept*] 1 Acceptation

The diverse *acceptations* of words which the schoolmen call suppositions effect no homonymy
Burgess, *Trans.* by a Gentleman, i. xxvi. 1

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acceptation* of this word I shall testify
Hammond, Fundamentals

2 The act of favoring unequally, preference

For *acceptations* of persons, that is, to put one before another without desert, is not ancient
Wyckif, Rom. ii. 11

acceptive (ak-sep'tiv), *a.* Ready to accept

The people generally are very *acceptive* and apt to applaud any marvellous work
H. Johnson, Case in Altered, ii. 7

acceptor (ak-sep'tor or -tēr), *n.* [After *L. acceptor*, one who receives, *< accipere*, receive see *accept*, *v.*] Same as *accepter*, but more frequent in commercial and legal use — *Acceptor supra protest*, a person, not a party to a bill of exchange which has been protested who accepts it for the honor of the drawer or of an indorser, thereby agreeing to pay it if the drawee does not

acceptress (ak-sep'tres), *n.* A female acceptor [Rare]

accesset (ak-sēs't), *v. t.* [*L. accessere*, commonly *accessere* (prefix *ar-*, *< ad-*, to), summon, cause to come, *< accedere*, come see *accede*]

To call out or forth, summon, as an army *Hall* [Rare.]

access (ak'sēs, formerly *ak-sēs'*), *n.* [*ME. access*, *akus*, *axes* (nearly always in sense 5), *< OF. access* (also spelled *aces*, *aces*, *aces*, *aces*), approach, attack, *F. access* = *Sp. acceso* = *Pg. It. accesso*, *< L. accessus*, approach, passage, increase, *< accedere*, go to see *accede*] 1 A coming to, near approach, admittance, admission as, to gain access to a prince

We are deified access unto his person
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1

2 Means of approach or admission, way of entrance or passage to anything as, the access is through a massive door or a long corridor, or by a neck of land

All access was through d. Milton, P. L., i. 701

Then closed her access to the wealthier farms
Pennyson, Aylmer's Field

3 Admission to sexual intercourse

During coitus a case of the husband shall be presumed unless the contrary be shown
Blackstone

4 Addition, increase, accession

I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
For as in every virtue
Milton, P. L., ix. 110

5 The attack or return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, as of a fever, accession

Every night, in which for access
A fever anon
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1578

The first access looked like an apoplexy
Bp. Burnet, Hist. of Own Times

The most efficient and certain means for stimulating the cerebral cortex in order to provoke an epileptic access, is electrical
Allen and Neurol., VI. 8

6 The approach of the priest to the altar for the purpose of celebrating the eucharist — 7 In *canon law*, a right to a certain benefice at some future time, now in abeyance through lack of required age or some other conditions, if in abeyance through actual possession of another, it is equivalent to the right of *succession*. See *coadjutor*. *Inaccess* is a right, in virtue of some previous stipulation, to a benefice resigned before entered upon, *access* to a benefice actually nominated. The Council of Trent and succeeding popes abolished such titles as tending to make benefices hereditary, since then they have existed in Roman Catholic countries only in particular instances and by a special pontifical privilege — *Prayer of humble access*, a prayer said by the celebrant in his own behalf and in that of the people before communicating. In the Roman Catholic and Greek liturgies it is used shortly before the communion of the priest. In the present Book of Common Prayer it precedes the consecration.

accessarily, accessariness, etc. See *accessorily, accessoriness, etc.*

accessary (ak-sēs'-n or ak'sēs'-n), *n.* [*L.* as if *accessarius*, *< accessus*, access see *access*] Now mixed with *accessory*, *a.* and *n.* Strictly the noun (*n.* person) should be *accessary*, the adj. (and noun, a thing) *accessory*, but the distinction is too fine to be maintained. See *-ary, -ory*. Same as *accessory*

accessibility (ak-sēs-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. accessibilité* = *It. accessibilità*, *< L. accessibilis*, *< accessibilis*, accessible see *accessible*] The condition or quality of being accessible, or of admitting approach

accessible (ak-sēs-i-bl), *a.* [= *F. accessible* = *Sp. accesible* = *Pg. acessível* = *It. accessibile*, *< L. accessibilis*, accessible, *< L. accessus*, pp. of *accedere*, go to, approach see *accede*] Capable of being approached or reached, easy of access, approachable, attainable as, an accessible town or mountain, the place is accessible by a concurred path

Most frankly accessible, most affable
Barron, Works, i. 260

Proofs accessible to all the world
Buckle, Hist. Civilization, i. i

accessibly (ak-sēs-i-bl), *adv.* In an accessible manner, so as to be accessible

accession (ak-sēs'hon), *n.* [= *F. accession*, *< OF. accessioun* = *Sp. accession* = *Pg. accessioun* = *It. accessione*, *< L. accessio(n-)*, a going to, an approach, attack, increase, *< accedere*, pp. of *accedere*, go to see *accede*] 1 A coming, as into the possession of a right or station, attainment, entrance, induction as the *accession* of the people to political power, or to the ballot, *accession* to an estate, or to the throne

The king, at his *accession* takes an oath to maintain all the rights, liberties, franchises and customs, written or unwritten
J. Adams, Works, IV. 376

2 The act of acceding, as by assent or agreement, consent, junction, adhesion as, *accession* to a demand or proposal, their *accession* to the party or confederacy was a great gain

Declaring their acquiescence in and accession to the determination made by Congress
S. Williams, Hist. Vermont, p. 283 (N. E. D.)

3. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation, addition as, an accession of wealth, territory, or numbers

The only accession which the Roman Empire received was the province of Britain (Gibbon)

The yule log did an unusually large accession of guests around the Christmas hearth

Barham, Tugoldshy Legends, 1 17

The ship brought but twenty passengers, and quonched all hope of immediate accessions

Lowell Hist. 1 S 1 285

4. In law, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance which receives an addition by growth or by the application of labor has a right to the thing added or to the improvement, as an addition to a house made by a tenant under an ordinary lease — 5. In med., the attack, approach, or commencement of a disease, access — 6. In the election of a pope, the transference of votes from one candidate to another, when the scrutiny has not resulted in a choice. The opportunity of doing this is called an *accessit* (which see) Deed of accession, in Scots law, a deed executed by the creditors of a bankrupt by which they approve of a trust given by the debtor for the general behoof and bind themselves to concur in the plans proposed for extricating his affairs. Syn 2 Consent, compliance, assent, acquiescence 3 Increase, addition, increment, extension, augmentation

accessional (ak-sesh'ou-nal), *a* [=Pg *accessional*, < L as if **accessionalis* see *accession*] (consisting in or due to accession, giving increase or enlargement, additional

The specific and accessional perfections which the human understanding derives from it (Locke)

I regard that, rather, as a superinduced, collateral, accessional fame, a necessity of existence (R. Chate, Addresses, p. 622)

accessit (ak-sesh'it), *n* [L, he has come near, adpers sing perf ind of *accedere*, to come to or near see *accede*] 1 In English and other colleges, a certificate or prize awarded to a student of second (or lower) merit as, second accessit, third, fourth, etc., accessit — 2 In the election of a pope, an opportunity given the members of the conclave, after each ballot, to revise their votes

Every morning a ballot is cast, followed in the evening by an "accessit," that is, if the morning ballot has led to no result, any of the electors is allowed to transfer his vote to that one of the candidates whom he can expect thereby to get elected. (Schaff Herzog, Encyc, 1 621)

accessive (ak-sesh'iv), *a* [=ML *accessivus* (rare, and special sense uncertain, but lit 'additional'), < L *accessus*, addition see *access*] Additional, contributory

God "opened the eyes of one that was born blind and had increased this city by his own accessive and excessive wickedness (Rev 7 Adams, Works, II 79)

accessorial (ak-so-so'ri-al), *a* Pertaining to an accessory as, accessorial agency

More accessorial guilt was not enough to convict him (R. Chate, Addresses, p. 206)

accessorily (ak-sesh'o-ri-ly or ak-so-so-ri-ly), *adv* In the manner of an accessory, not as principal, but as a subordinate agent Also written *accessarily*

accessoriness (ak-sesh'o-ri-ness or ak-so-so-ri-ness), *n* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting as an accessory Also written *accessariness*

accessorius (ak-se-so'ri-us), *a* and *n*, pl *accessorius* (-i) [ML see *accessory*] 1 In anat., accessory, or an accessory Applied (a) To several muscles, as *musculus accessorius* and *sacro-lumbalis*, the accessory muscle of the sacro-lumbalis, passing, in man, by successive slips from the six lower to the six upper ribs accessory obliquus superior accessory obliquus inferior certain superior and inferior additional or accessory muscular fibers of the orbicularis oris muscle of man (b) *musculus accessorius*, the accessory flexor of the sole of the foot of man arising, by two heads from the os calcis or heel bone and inserted into the tendon of the long flexor of the toes (*flexor longus digitorum*) (c) To the eleventh pair of cranial nerves also called the spinal accessory nerves They divide into two, the vagus, and innervate the sternomastoid and trapezius muscles

accessory (ak-sesh'o-ri or ak-se-so-ri), *a* and *n* [=F *accessoire* = Sp *accessorio* = Pg *It accessorio*, < ML *accessorius*, < L *accessus*, pp of *accedere* see *accede*, and cf *accessary*] 1 *a* 1 (Of persons) Accessing, contributing, aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent usually in a bad sense as, accessory to a felony Technically, in law, it implies aiding without being present at the act — 2. (Of things) (a) Contributing to a general effect, aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner, belonging to something else as principal, accompanying as, accessory sounds in music, accessory muscles (b) Additional, or of the nature of an appendage, as,

*accessory buds are developed by the side of or above the normal axillary bud. — Accessory action, in Scots law, an action in some degree subservient or ancillary to another action — Accessory contract, one made for the purpose of assuring the performance of a prior contract, either by the same parties or by others, such as a suretyship, a mortgage, or a pledge — Accessory disk, the thin, slightly dim, and anisotropic disk seen near the intermediate disk in certain forms and conditions of striated muscle fibers — Accessory fruits, those fruits a considerable portion of whose substance is distinct from the seed vessel and formed of the increment and succulent calyx, or torus or receptacle bracts etc. — Accessory muscles See *accessorius* — Accessory obligation, an obligation incidental or subsidiary to another obligation Thus, an obligation for the regular payment of interest is accessory to the obligation to pay the principal a mortgage to secure payment of a bond is accessory to the bond Accessory valves, in*



Pholis chelone showing a ciliary valve (a)

zoöl, small additional valves as those placed near the umbones of the genus *Pholis* among mollusks Spinal accessory nerves, in anat., the eleventh pair of cranial nerves See *accessorius*

II. n, pl *accessories* (-iz) 1 In law, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as a principal, nor by being present at its commission, but by being in some other way concerned therein, as by advising or meeting another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender or in any way helping him to escape punishment An accessory before the fact is one who counsels or incites another to commit a felony, and who is not present when the act is done after the fact, one who receives and conceals, or in any way assists, the offender, knowing him to have committed a felony In high treason and misdemeanor, by English law there are no accessories, all implicated being treated as principals See *abettor*

An accessory is one who participates in a felony too remotely to be deemed a principal (Bishop)

In that state [Massachusetts], too the aider and abettor, who at common law would have been but a mere accessory, may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony without any regard to the indictment or conviction of the principal (Am Cyc, 1 58)

The prevailing rule of the criminal law, that there may be principals and accessories to a crime, has no application whatever to treason (Am Cyc, XV 851)

2 That which accedes or belongs to something else as its principal, a subordinate part or object, an accompaniment

The wealth of both Indies seems in great part but an accessory to the command of the sea (Bacon, Essays, xxix) The aspect and accessories of a den of banditti (Carlyle)

3 In the fine arts, an object represented which is not a main motive or center of interest, but is introduced to balance the composition or in some way enhance its artistic effectiveness In a portrait for example everything but the figure is an accessory

In painting the picture of an Oriental, the pipe and the coffee cup are indispensable accessories

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 178

[In all uses interchangeable with *accessary*, but *accessory* is more common] = Syn. 1 Abettor, accomplice See the definitions of the two words

acciaccatura (at-ehhik-ka-to-ra), *n* [It, lit, the effect of crushing, < *acciaccare*, bruise, crush, < *accare*, mince, crush, < *acca*, an ax, < L *ascia*, an ax see *ax*] In music (a) A grace-note one half step below a principal note, struck at the same time with the principal note and immediately left, while the latter is held Before a single note it is indicated in the same manner as the short appoggiatura Before a note of a chord it is indicated by



a stroke drawn through the chord under the note to which it belongs It is now used only in organ music (b) More frequently, a short appoggiatura See *appoggiatura*

accidence (ak'si-dens), *n* [A misspelling of *accidents*, pl, or an acronym of L *accidentia*, neut pl, as *accidence* of L *accidentia*, fem. sing see *accident*, 6] 1 That part of grammar which treats of the accidents or inflection of words, a small book containing the rudiments of grammar

I never yet did learn mine *accidence* (John Taylor (the Water-Poet).

We carried an *accidence*, or a grammar, for form (Lamb, Christ's Hospital)

Hence — 2 The rudiments of any subject The poets who were just then learning the *accidence* of their art (Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p. 162)

accidence (ak'si-dens), *n* [=ME *accidence*, < OF *accidence*, < L *accidentia*, a chance, a casual event, < *accident* (t-), pp of *accidere*, happen see *accident*] A fortuitous circumstance, an accident

accident (ak'si-dent), *n*. [=ME *accident*, < OF *accident*, F *accident* = Sp. Pg *It accidente*, < L *acciden* (t-), an accident, chance, misfortune, prop pp of *accidere*, fall upon, befall, happen, chance, < *ad*, to, upon, + *cadere*, fall see *cadence*, *case*, and *chance*] 1 In general, anything that happens or begins to be without design, or as an unforeseen effect; that which falls out by chance, a fortuitous event or circumstance

The story of my life, And the particular accidents gone by, Since I came to this life (Shak, Tempest, v 1) Whichever words tumble out under the blind accidents of the moment, those are the words retained (De Quincey, Style, 1)

2 Specifically, an undesirable or unfortunate happening, an undesigned harm or injury, a casualty or mishap In legal use, an accident is (a) An event happening without the concurrence of the will of the person by whose agency it was caused It differs from *mistake*, in that the latter always supposes the intention of the will of the agent in producing the event, although that will is caused by erroneous impressions on the mind *Edw Livingston* See *mistake* (b) Sometimes, in a loose sense, any event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation (c) Specifically, in equity practice, an event which is not the result of personal negligence or misconduct

3 The operation of chance, an undesigned contingency, a happening without intentional causation; chance, fortune as, it was the result of accident, I was there by accident

Prizes of accident as off as mortar (Shak, T and C, III 3)

All of them, in his opinion, owe their being to fate, accident, or the blind action of stupid matter (Duguid)

4 That which exists or occurs abnormally, something unusual or phenomenal, an uncommon occurrence or appearance

Noon accident for noon solvatrice Was seen in her (Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 1 607)

The accident was loud, and here before the With the full cry (Milton, S A, 1 1552)

5 Irregularity, unevenness, abruptness (a) Any chance, unexpected, or unusual quality or circumstance

The happy accidents of old English houses (H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 202)

(b) An irregularity of surface, an undulation as, the undym was favored by the accidents of the ground

6 A non-essential In logic (translation of Gr *συμβεβηκε*) (a) Any predicate, mark, character, or whatever is in a subject or inheres in a substance In this sense opposed to *substance* (b) A character which may be present in or absent from a member of a natural class in this sense it is one of the five predicables, viz, genus, difference, species, property, accident Accidents are divided into *separable* and *inseparable* The distinction between an *inseparable accident* and a *property* is not clear

If two or three hundred men are to be found who cannot live out of Madeira, that inability would still be an accident and a peculiarity of each of them (H. Newman, Gram of Assent, p. 83)

7 In gram, a variation or inflection of a word, not essential to its primary signification, but marking a modification of its relation, as gender, number, and case See *accidence*

[In Malay] the noun has no accidents (R. N. Cust, Mod Langs E Ind, p. 134)

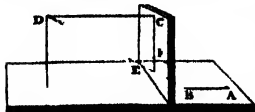
Chapter of accidents See *chapter* — **Conversion by accident** See *conversion* — **Efficient cause by accident** See *cause* — **Fallacy of accident** See *fallacy* — **Syn. 1** Chance, mischance, hap, mishap, fortune, misfortune, luck bad luck, casualty, calamity, disaster 6 Property Attribute, etc. See *quality*

accidental (ak'si-den'tal), *a* and *n*. [=F *accidentel* = Pr Sp Pg *accidental* = It *accidentale*, < ML *accidentalis*, < L *acciden* (t-), an accident, chance: see *accident*] 1 *a* 1 Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly, taking place not according to the usual course of things, casual; fortuitous, unintentional as, an accidental meeting — 2 Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to the subject, adventitious as, songs are accidental to a play

Of your philosophy you make no use, If you give place to accidental evils (Shak, J C, IV 3)

Accidental being See *being* — **Accidental colors** In optics, prismatic complementary colors seen when the eye is turned suddenly to a white or light colored surface, after it has been fixed for a time on a bright colored object. If the object is blue, the accidental color is yellow, if red, green, etc. Thus, if we look fixedly at a red water-pipe of white paper, and then turn the eye to another part of the paper, a green spot is seen. — **Accidental deduc-**

tion, a description.—**Accidental distinction**, in *logic*, one which does not concern the definitions of the objects distinguished.—**Accidental error**, in *physics*. See *error*.—**Accidental form**. See *form*.—**Accidental light**, in *painting*, a secondary light which is not accounted for by the prevalent effect, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of a thicket, or the effects of moonlight, candle light, or burning bodies, in a scene which does not owe its chief light to such a source.—**Accidental point**, in *persp.*, that point in which a right line drawn from the eye parallel to another given right line cuts the picture or plane. Thus, suppose AB to be the line given in perspective, CFF the perspective plane, D the eye, DE the line parallel to AB, then DE is the accidental point = **Syn** 1 *Accidental, Chance, casual, fortuitous, incidental, contingent*. The first four are the words most commonly used to express occurrence without expectation or design. *Accidental* is the most common, and expresses that which happens outside of the regular course of events. *Chance* has about the same force as *accidental*, but it is not used predicatively. There is a tendency to deignify *accidental* and *casual*, so as to make the former apply to events that are of more consequence than an *accidental* fall, a *casual* remark. As to actual connection with the main course of events, *casual* is the word most opposed to *incidental*, the connection of what is *incidental* is real and necessary, but secondary, as an *incidental* benefit or evil. An *incidental* remark is a real part of a discussion, a *casual* remark is not. *Fortuitous* is rather a learned word, not applicable in many cases where *accidental* or even *casual* could be used. Perhaps through its resemblance to *fortunate*, it is rarely if ever used when speaking of that which is unfavorable or undesired. Thus, it would not be proper to speak of a *fortuitous* shipwreck. It is chiefly used with the more abstract words, as, *fortuitous* events, a *fortuitous* resemblance. That which is *contingent* is dependent upon something else for its happening, as, his recovery is *contingent* upon the continuance of mild weather. See *occasional*.



Accidental point

Incidental, Contingent. The first four are the words most commonly used to express occurrence without expectation or design. *Accidental* is the most common, and expresses that which happens outside of the regular course of events. *Chance* has about the same force as *accidental*, but it is not used predicatively. There is a tendency to deignify *accidental* and *casual*, so as to make the former apply to events that are of more consequence than an *accidental* fall, a *casual* remark. As to actual connection with the main course of events, *casual* is the word most opposed to *incidental*, the connection of what is *incidental* is real and necessary, but secondary, as an *incidental* benefit or evil. An *incidental* remark is a real part of a discussion, a *casual* remark is not. *Fortuitous* is rather a learned word, not applicable in many cases where *accidental* or even *casual* could be used. Perhaps through its resemblance to *fortunate*, it is rarely if ever used when speaking of that which is unfavorable or undesired. Thus, it would not be proper to speak of a *fortuitous* shipwreck. It is chiefly used with the more abstract words, as, *fortuitous* events, a *fortuitous* resemblance. That which is *contingent* is dependent upon something else for its happening, as, his recovery is *contingent* upon the continuance of mild weather. See *occasional*.

Thy sin is not accidental, but a trade
Shak. M. For M., III 1

But let it not be such as that
You set before chance your
Tennyson. Will Waterproof

No casual mistress, but a wife
Tennyson. In Memoriam

Fortuitous coincidences of sound, in words of wholly independent derivation
Whitney, Lang and Study of Lang., p. 387

By some persons religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business
Logan

With an infinite being nothing can be *contingent*
Paley

II. n 1 Anything happening, occurring, or appearing accidentally, or as if accidentally, a casualty. Specifically—(a) In music, a sign occurring in the course of a piece of music and altering the pitch of the note before which it is placed from the pitch indicated by the signature, or restoring it to the latter after it has undergone such alteration. There are five such signs: the sharp (♯), double sharp (×), flat (♭), double flat (♭♭), and natural (♮). The sharp raises the pitch a half step, the double sharp a whole step, the flat lowers the pitch a half step, the double flat a whole step, the natural annuls the effect of a previous sharp or flat occurring (either in the signature or as an accidental). The effect of an accidental is usually limited to the bar in which it occurs. (b) In med. those resulting from morbid action, chiefly employed in this sense by French writers, but adopted by some English authors. (c) In painting, a fortuitous or chance effect resulting from the incidence of luminous rays or accidental lights upon certain objects, whereby the latter are brought into greater emphasis of light and shadow.

2 An unessential property, a mere adjunct or circumstance.

He conceived it just that accidentals should sink with the substance of the accusation
Fuller

Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its accidentals
Watts, Logic

accidentalism (ak-si-den'tal-izm), n. 1 The condition or quality of being accidental, accidental character. 2 That which is accidental, accidental effect, specifically, in painting, the effect produced by accidental rays of light.
Ruskin. See *accidental*, n., 1 (c), and *accidental light*, under *accidental*, a. 3 In med., the hypothesis by which disease is regarded as an accidental modification of health.
Syd Soc. Lex.

accidentalist (ak-si-den'tal-ist), n. In med., one who favors accidentalism.
Syd Soc. Lex.

accidentality (ak-si-den-tal'i-ti), n. The state or quality of being accidental, accidental character.

I wish in short to connect by a moral copula natural history with political history or, in other words, to make history scientific, and science historical—to take from history its *accidentality*, and from science its fatalism.
Coleridge, Table Talk

accidentally (ak-si-den'tal-i), adv. In an accidental manner, by chance, casually; fortuitously; not essentially or intrinsically.

I conclude cholera *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself.
Harvey, Consumption.

Despite the comparatively lukewarm piety of the age, the Meccan pilgrimage is religiously essentially, *accidentally* an affair of commerce.
R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 402.

accidentalness (ak-si-den'tal-nes), n. The quality of being accidental or fortuitous.

All that *accidentalness* and mixture of extravagance and penury which is the natural atmosphere of such reckless souls.
Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 5

accidentary (ak-si-den'ta-ri), a. [= Sp. Pg. *accidentario*, < L. as if **accidentarius*, < *accident* (t-s) see *accident*] *Accidentary* *Holland* *accidentated* (ak-si-den-ted), a. Ch. *accidentated* by accidents or irregularities of surface, unadulating.

I can only compare our progress to a horse which chases over a violently *accidentated* ploughed field.
O'Donoghue, Merv, 1

The Brazilian plateau consists in great part of table lands, which from the deep excavation of the numerous river valleys, have become very much *accidentated* so as to present a mountainous aspect.
Scribner, N. Y.

accidentality (ak-si-den'tal-i-ti), a. [*L. accidentia* (see *accidence*) + -al] *Accidentality*.

The substantial use of them might remain when their *accidental* abuse was removed.
Fuller, Injured Innocence, i. 60

accidentary (ak-si-den'ta-ri), a. [*L. accidentia*, the *accidence* (see *accidence*), + -ary] Pertaining to or learning the *accidence*. [*Rare*]

You know the word *accidentary* to signify pious and not the lay people, while in every *accidentary* boy in school knoweth as well as you.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput, p. 181

accidie, n. [ML. = OF *accide* = Sp. Pg. *accidia* = It. *accidia*, < ML. *accidia*, slothfulness, indolence, also, and better, spelled *accidia*, q. v.] Sloth, negligence, indolence. (*Chaucer*)

Accipenser, etc. See *Acipenser*, etc.

accipiter (ak-sip'i-ter), n., pl. *accipitres* (-trez) [L., a general name for birds of prey, especially the common hawk (*Falco palmarum*) and the sparrow-hawk (*F. nisus*), an appar. (irreg.) deriv. of *accipere*, take (hence the rare form *accipio*, lit. the taker, seizer), but prob. for **accipiter*, < **acc-*, **acu-* (= Gk. *akro-*, swift, + **petrum* (= Gk. *πετρον* = E. *petr-*), wing. Cf. Gk. *ακροπτερος*, swift-winged, applied to a hawk (Homer, II, xii 62)] 1 In ornith. (a) A bird of the order *Accipitres* or *Raptores*, an accipitrine or raptorial bird. (b) [cap.] A genus of birds of the family *Falconidae*, embracing short-winged, long-tailed hawks, such as the sparrow-hawk of Europe, *Accipiter nisus*, and the sharp-shinned hawk of North America, *A. fuscus*, with many other congeneric species. *Brisson*, 1760. See *Raptores*. 2 In surg., a bandage applied over the nose, so called from its resemblance to the claw of a hawk.

accipitral (ak-sip'i-tral), a. Of or pertaining to the *Accipitres* or birds of prey, having the character of a bird of prey, hawk-like.

of temper most *accipitral*, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish.
Clerke, Misc. IV 246

That they [Hawthorne's eyes] were sometimes *accipitral* we can readily believe.
Harper's Mag. LXII 271

accipitrarum (ak-sip'i-tru-m), n. [*ML. accipitrarius*, a falconer, < L. *accipiter* see *accipiter*] A falconer. *Nathan Drake*.

Accipitres (ak-sip'i-trez), n. pl. [L., pl. of *accipiter*] Birds of prey, the accipitrine or raptorial birds regarded as an order, now more frequently named *Raptores* (which see). *Linnaeus*, 1735.

Accipitrines (ak-sip'i-ti-ne), n. pl. [NL, < *accipiter* + -ina see *accipiter*] In ornith. (a) A subfamily of *Falconidae*, including hawks of such genera as *Accipiter* and *Astur*. (b) In Nietzsche's classification of birds, same as *Accipitres* or *Raptores* of authors in general. Other forms are *Accipitrina*, *Accipitrum*.

accipitrine (ak-sip'i-tin), a. [CNL *Accipitrina*, < L. *accipiter* see *accipiter*] Of or pertaining to (a) the *Accipitres* or raptorial birds, or (b) the hawks proper, of the subfamily *Accipitrina*, hawk-like, raptacious, as, the *accipitrine* order of birds.

accismus (ak-si-'miz), n. [NL, < Gk. *ακκισμός*, affectation of indifference, covetousness, < *ακακία*, affect indifference, < *ακακ-*, a bugbear] In rhet., a feigned refusal, an ironical dissimulation. *Smart*.

accite (ak-sit'), v. t. [*L. accitus*, pp. of *accere*, summon, < *ad*, to, + *care*, orig. go (= Gk. *καί*, go), but mixed with its causative *care*, cause to go, summon see *cite* and *excite*] 1 To call, cite, summon.

He by the senate is *accited* home.
Shak. Tit. And., i. 1

2 To excite, prompt, move.
What *accites* your most worshipful thought to think so?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV. II 2

But in my deske what was there to *accite*
So ravenous and vast an appetite?
B. Jonson, On Vulcan

acclaim (a-klām'), v. t. [In imitation of *clam*, < L. *acclamare*, cry out at, shout at, either in a hostile or a friendly manner, < *ad*, to, + **clama-*, shout see *clam*, i.] I. *trans*. 1 To applaud, treat with words or sounds of joy or approval. [*Rare*].

How gladly did they spend their breath in *acclaiming* thee?
Bp. Hall, Contemplation, iv. 75

2 To declare or salute by acclamation.

While the shouting crowd
Acclaims thee king of tuncors. *Smollett*, Roderick, v. 8

II intrans. To make acclamation, shout applause.

acclaim (a-klām'), n. [*acclaim*, v.] A shout of joy, acclamation.

The heralds— the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims* and vast applause is rent.
Dante, Pal. and Arc., I 1801

And the roads were strewn with banners
And the steeples rung *acclaim*. *Whittier*, Sycamores

acclamator (ak-kla-mā'tor), n. [*L. acclamator*, pp. of *acclamare* see *acclaim*, v.] To applaud. [*Rare*].

acclamation (a-klā-mā'shon), n. [*L. acclamatio* (n-), a shouting, either in approval or in disapproval, < *acclamare* see *acclaim*] 1 A shout or other demonstration of applause, indicating joy, hearty assent, approbation, or good will. Acclamations are expressed by hurrahs, by clapping of hands, and often by repeating such cries as *Long live the queen*! *Vin* *Temperance*! *Li* *Liberty*! etc.

The hands
Of a great multitude are upward flung
In *acclamation*. *Longfellow*, Hymn of the Sea

2 In deliberative assemblies, the spontaneous approval or adoption of a resolution or measure by a unanimous *en* *voce* vote, in distinction from a formal division or ballot.

When they [the Anglo-Saxons] consented to anything it was rather in the way of *acclamation* than by the exercise of a deliberate voice. *Baker*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. II. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* a method of papal election, said to be by inspiration (*per inspirationem*) because "all the cardinals, with a sudden and harmonious consent, as though breathed on by the Divine Spirit proclaim some person worthy with one voice, without any previous canvassing or negotiation whence fear of insidious suggestion could be suspected." *Vatican Council*.

3 Something expressing praise or joy. Applied specifically— (a) To forms of praise, thanksgiving or fellowship at the close of ecclesiastical gatherings. (b) To certain short inscriptions in the form of a wish or in juncture, found mostly on tombs. (c) To the responses of the congregation in an optional singing. (d) In *Rom. antiq.*, to representations in works of art, as medals, of popular assent or approval, as of several figures (standing for the whole people, or a class of a military division, etc.) greeting an official or benefactor.



Acclamator.
Bronze Coin of Hadrian, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

acclamator (ak-kla-mā'tor), n. [*L. acclamator*, < *acclamare* see *acclaim*] One who expresses joy or applause by acclamation. [*Rare*].

Acclamators who had filled the air with "Vive le Roy!"
Festus, Diary Sept 7 1891

acclamatory (a-klam'a-to-ri), a. [*L. acclamatorius*, < *acclamare* see *acclaim*] Expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

acclearment (a-klee'mēt), n. [Irreg. < *ac-* + *clear* + -ment see *clear*] A clearing, a showing, a plea in exculpation. [*Rare*].

The *acclearment* is fair and the proof nothing.
Ep. Hooker, Life of Abp. Williams, i. 118

acclimatation (a-klī-mā-tā'shon), n. [*L. acclimatation*, < *acclimare*, acclimate see *acclimate*] Acclimatization, chiefly used in transcription from the French, as, the *acclimatation* Society of Nantes.

acclimate (a-klī'māt), v. t., p. p. t. and pp. *acclimated*, p. p. *acclimating* [*L. acclimare*, < *ac-* (L. *ad*, to) + *climat*, climate, cf. *clima*, climate, < *car-* + *clima*, climate see *climate*] 1 To habituate to a foreign climate, to acclimatize more especially (of persons), to adapt to new climates, as, to *acclimate* one's self.

The native indolent airs and *acclimate* of Europeans
Cranford, Co-mixture of Races

acclimatement (a-klī'māt-mēt), n. [*L. acclimatment*, acclimation, < *acclimare* see *acclimate*] Acclimation. [*Rare*].

acclimation (ak-li-mā'shon), *n* [*< acclimate + -ion* Cf Pg *acclimação*, *< acclinar*, acclimate] The process of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated, acclimatization

acclimatization, acclimatise, etc See *acclimatization*, etc

acclimatizable (ak-kli'mā-ti-zā-bl), *a* [Capable of being acclimatized, suitable for acclimatizing us, acclimatizable animals Also spelled *acclimatizable*

acclimatization (ak-kli'mā-ti-zā'shon), *n* The act or process of acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized, the modification of physical constitution which enables a race or an individual to live in health in a foreign climate Some writers use this word with regard to brute animals and plants only using *acclimation* when speaking of man Also spelled *acclimatization*

Acclimation is the process of adaptation by which animals and plants are gradually rendered capable of surviving and flourishing in countries remote from their original habitats or under meteorological conditions different from those which they have usually to endure, and which are at first inimical to them

R Wallace Encyc Brit, I 84

acclimatize (ak-kli'mā-tīz), *v* [*< ac- (< L ad, to) + climata + -ize*, after *acclimate* from *F*] To accustom or habituate to a foreign climate, adapt for existence in a foreign climate especially used of adapting a race or stock for permanent existence and propagation as, to acclimatize plants or animals Also spelled *acclimatise*

Young soldiers, not yet acclimatized die rapidly here. *London Times*

A domesticated animal or a cultivated plant need not necessarily be acclimated; that is, it need not be capable of enduring the severity of the seasons without protection. The canary bird is domesticated but not acclimated, and many of our most extensively cultivated plants are in the same category.

R Wallace Encyc Brit, I 84

acclimatizer (ak-kli'mā-tī-zēr), *n* One who introduces and acclimatizes foreign species Also spelled *acclimatise*

Some of these [birds] cannot fail to become permanent settlers equally with those for the transportation of which they would be acclimatizers might find themselves exposed. *Encyc Brit*, III 736

acclimature (ak-kli'mā-tūr), *n* The act of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated [Rare]

acclinal (ak-kli'nāl), *a* [*< L acclinus*, leaning on or against, cf *acclinate*, lean on or against, *< ad, to, upon, + *clinare = L lean* see *incline*] In *geom*, leaning against, as one stratum of rock against another, both being turned up at an angle nearly equivalent to *acclivity* [Rare]

acclinate (ak-kli'nāt), *a* [*< L acclinatus*, pp of *acclinare* (see *acclinal*), on the model of *declinate* see *decline*] In *geom*, bending or sloping upward, the opposite of *declinate*

acclivet (ak-kli'v), *a* [= Pg *it acclive*, *< L acclivus*, also less frequently *acclivus*, steep, *< ad, to, + clivus*, a hill, prop sloping, from same root as **clivare = L lean* see *acclinal*] Rising, steep [Rare]

The way easily ascending, hardly *acclivet* as a desk. *Tabern Letters*, II 231

acclivitous (ak-kli'vī-tūs), *a* Rising with a slope, acclivitous *J Taylor*

acclivity (ak-kli'vī-tī), *n*, pl *acclivities* (-tīz) [*< L acclivitas* (-tīz), in *acclivity*, *< acclivus*, sloping see *acclive*] 1 An upward slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill opposed to *declivity*, or a slope considered as descending

Far up the given *acclivity* I met a man and two young women making their way slowly down. *The Century*, XXII 420

2 Specifically, in *fort*, the talus of a rampart **acclivous** (ak-kli'vūs), *a* [*< L acclivus*, less frequent form of *acclivus*, sloping see *acclive*] Rising, as the slope of a hill the opposite of *declivous*

accolyt (ak-kloi'), *v* [*< ME acclouen*, *acclouen*, var of *enclouen*, *< OF enclouer*, earlier *enclou* (*F enclouer*), *< ML inclavare*, drive in a nail, *< L in, in, + clavis*, nail, *< clavis*, a nail see *clot* and *clow*] 1 To prick with a nail in shoeing used by farriers *Skat*—2 To injure, harm, impair

And whose doth, ful foule hymself *accolyt* *Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, I 517

3 To eloy, encumber, embarrass with superfluous, obstruct

[Fifth] with uncomely weedes the gentle wave *accolyes* *Spenser*, I Q, II vii 16

accost (ak-kōst'), *v* [*A diff spelling of accost in its orig. sense 'come alongside of', OF acoster, touch, graze see accost and coast.*] To fly near the earth [Rare]

Is there hauke which mantli th her on perch, Whether heis towring or accosting low. *Spenser*, I Q, VI ii 32

accoll (ak-kōl'), *v* [*< OF accollu*, gather, assemble (*F accueillir*, receive), *< ML accolligere*, *< L ad, to, + colligere*, gather see *coll*, *coll*, and *collect*] To gather together, crowd

About the caudron many cooks *accoll* *Spenser*, I Q, II ix 30

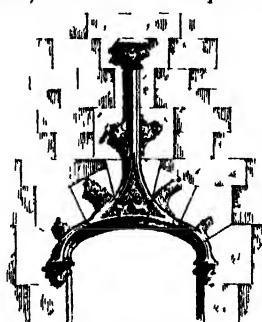
accoll (ak-kōl'), *n* [*< OF accoll*, *F accoll*, from the verb] Welcome, reception *Southey* (*N B*)

accoll (ak-kōl') *v* [*< ME acolen*, *< OF acoler* (*F accoler*), embrace, = Sp *acolar*, arrange two coats of arms under the same crown, shield, etc, = It *accollare*, embrace, mod join, yoke, *< ML *accollare*, embrace, *< L ad, to, + collum* (*> OF col*, *F cou* = *OSp collar*, Sp *colla* = It *colla*), neck see *collar*] To embrace round the neck *Surry*

accolade (ak-kō-lad' or -lad'), *n* [*< F accolade*, an embrace, a kiss (after It *accolata*, prop tem pp of *accollare*, embrace), *< acoler*, OF *acoli* see *coll*] 1 A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in an embrace, afterward in giving the candidate a blow upon the shoulder with the flat of a sword, the latter being the present method, hence, the blow itself

We felt our shoulders tingle with the *accolade* and heard the clink of golden spurs at our heels. *Lowell*, *Invokid Travels*, p 58

2 In *music*, a brace or couplet connecting



Accolade early 16th century (1 ruler)

several staves—3 In *arch*, an ornament composed of two ogee curves meeting in the middle, each concave toward its outer extremity and convex toward the point at which it meets the other. Such accolades are either plain or adorned with rich moldings and are a frequent motive of decoration on the lintels of doors and windows of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, especially in secular architecture *Coltch Dm*

4 In Roman and early monastic MSS, the curved stroke made by the copyist around a final word written below the line to which it belonged, in order to avoid carrying it on to the next

accollated (ak-kō-lad'), *p* [*< ML accollatus*, pp of *accollare*, embrace see *coll*] In

numis, containing two or more profile heads so arranged that one partially overlaps the next as, an *accollated* shilling

accollé (ak-kō-lé'), *p* [*< AF accoller*, *F accoll*, pp of *accler* = It *accollare*, *> accollata*, *> F* and *F accollade* see *accolade* and *accol*] In *her* (a) (gorge), collared applied to animals with collars, etc, about their necks (b) Touching by their corners, as lozenges or fusils on a shield (c) Placed side by side, as two shields (d) Surrounded by the collar of an order, as the shield of a knight of that order Also spelled *accolle*

Têtes accolées, or *accolé heads*, in *decorative art* profile heads shown in relief one behind and partly concealed by another as often in cameos and on medallions or coins where a sovereign and his wife are shown together See cut under *accollated*

accommodation (ak-kōm-bi-nā'shon), *n* The act of combining together *Quarterly Rev*

accommodable (ak-kōm'ō-dā-bl), *a* [*< F accommodable* = Sp *acomodable* = Pg *accommodavel* = It *acomodabile*, *< L* as if **accommo-*

dabilis, *< accommodare*, accommodate: see *accommodate*, *v*] Capable of being accommodated, or made suitable, adaptable [Rare]

Rules *accommodable* to all this variety

Watts, *Logic*, v § 64

accommodableness (ak-kōm'ō-dā-bl-nes), *n* The state or condition of being accommodable

Todd [Rare]

accommodate (ak-kōm'ō-dāt), *v*, pret and pp *accommodated*, ppl *accommodating* [*< L accommodatus*, pp of *accommodare*, *< ad, to, + commodare*, fit, *< commodus*, fit see *commodious* and *mod*] 1 *trans* 1 To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent, fit, adapt as, to accommodate ourselves to circumstances, to accommodate the choice of subjects to the occasion, to accommodate a Latin word, in form or use, to English analogies

I was his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis that could not be accommodated to the nature of things and human affairs. *Locke*

I doubtlessly the highest function of statesmanship is by degrees to accommodate the conduct of communities to ethical laws and to subordinate the conflicting interests of the day to higher and more permanent concerns. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p 165

2 To show fitness or agreement in, reconcile, as things which are at variance or which seem inconsistent, bring into harmony or concord as, to accommodate prophecy to events

Part know how to accommodate St James and St Paul better than some late reconcilers. *Norris*

3 To adjust, settle as, to accommodate differences

Sir Lucius shall explain himself—and I dare say matters may be accommodated. *Sheddan*, *The Rivals*, IV 3

4 To supply or furnish, provide with certain conveniences, give accommodation to as, my house can accommodate a large number of guests followed by *with* when what is supplied is expressly mentioned as, to accommodate a man with apartments, to accommodate a friend with money

Better accommodated!—it is good, yea, indeed, is it good phrases are surely, and ever were very commendable. Accommodated! it comes of accommodate very good a good phrase. *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, III 2

5 To suit, serve, convenience, oblige, do a kindness or favor to as, he is always delighted to accommodate a friend

The Indians were much given to long talks, and the Dutch to long silence—in this particular, therefore, they accommodated each other completely. *Tracy*, *Knickerbocker*, p 101

—Syn 1 To suit adapt fit, conform, adjust, reconcile—4 To furnish, supply, provide for 5 To serve, oblige assist aid

II intrans To be conformable, specifically, in *physiol*, to be in or come to adjustment See *accommodation*, 4 (b)

Each motor seems regulated by their retinal functions, so that, according to Ludwig, if the retine are extirpated the eyes often cease to rotate, then to accommodate then to wink together. *Mind*, IX 94

accommodate (ak-kōm'ō-dāt), *a* [*< L accommodatus*, pp, adapted see *accommodate*, *v*] Suitable, fit, adapted, accommodated

Means *accommodate* to the end. *Sir R L Fetrange*

Accommodate distribution, in *logic*, the acceptance of a term to include everything it naturally denotes except the subject of the sentence as, *Samson* was stronger than any man (that is than any other man)

accommodated (ak-kōm'ō-dāt-ed), *p* *a* Made fit, made suitable, adapted; modified

We sometimes use the term (religion) in an accommodated sense i e to express the spiritual results with which religion is fraught rather than the mere carnal embodiment it first of all offers to such results. *H James*, *Subs and Shad*, p 5

accommodately (ak-kōm'ō-dāt-lī), *adv* Suitably, fitly

Of all these [causes] Moses held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people. *Dr H More*, *Def of Lit* (abbas), p 1

accommodateness (ak-kōm'ō-dāt-nes), *n* Fit-ness

Aptness and accommodateness to the great purpose of men's salvation. *Hallywell*, *Saving of Souls*, p 80

accommodating (ak-kōm'ō-dāt-ing), *p* *a* Obliging, yielding to the desires of others, disposed to comply and to oblige another as, an *accommodating* man, an *accommodating* disposition

accommodatingly (ak-kōm'ō-dāt-ing-lī), *adv*

In an accommodating manner, obligingly

accommodation (ak-kōm'ō-dā'shon), *n* [*< L accommodatio* (-n-), *< accommodare*, adapt see *accommodate*, *v*] 1 The act of accommodating as—(a) Adjustment, adaptation, especially, the adaptation or application of one thing to another by analogy, as the words of a prophecy to a subsequent event.

The law of adaptation which we thus discern and trace alike in every instance of organic development and func-

tion, we discern and trace also in the accommodation of the individual to his social surroundings and in the consequent modification of his character.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 96

Many of these quotations were probably intended as nothing more than accommodations.

Paley

(b) Adjustment of differences, reconciliation, as of parties in dispute.

The conformity and analogy of which I speak has a strong tendency to facilitate accommodation, and to produce a generous oblivion of the rancour of their quarrels.

Burke, On a Regicide Peace, I.

To come to terms of accommodation.

Macaulay

(c) Convenience, the supplying of a want, aid.

St. James's Church had recently been opened for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this new quarter.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III.

2. The state of being accommodated; fitness, state of adaptation followed by to, sometimes by with.

The organization of the body with an accommodation to its functions.

Sir M. Hall, Orig. of Mankind, p. 51

So his main design was to bring all the mysteries of Christianity to a full accommodation with the general notions of man's reason.

South, Works, V. III.

3. Anything which supplies a want, as in respect of ease, refreshment, and the like, anything furnished for use, a convenience chiefly applied to lodgings as, accommodation for man and beast often used in the plural.

They probably thought of the coach with some contempt, as an accommodation for people who had not their own gigs.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, I.

Outside of the larger cities on the Continent you can get as wretched accommodations as you could desire for an enemy.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pash, p. 65

Specifically—4. (a) In com, pecuniary aid in an emergency, a loan of money, either directly or by becoming security for the repayment of a sum advanced by another, as by a banker. (b) In physiol, the automatic adjustment of the eye, or its power of adjusting itself to distinct vision at different distances, or of the ear to higher or lower tones. In the eye accommodation is effected by an alteration of the convexity of the crystalline lens (which see) and in the ear by an increased tension of the tympanic membrane for higher tones. Accommodation bill or note, paper, or indorsement, a bill of exchange or note, etc., drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one or more parties to enable another or others to obtain credit by or raise money on it and not give a like business paper in payment of a debt, but merely intended to accommodate the drawer colloquially called in Scotland a *used bill*, and in England a *lute*. Accommodation cramp. See *cramp*. Accommodation ladder, a stairway fixed on



Accommodation Ladder

the outside of a ship at the gangway, to facilitate ascending from or descending to boats. Accommodation lands or land. (a) Lands bought by a builder or speculator, who erects houses upon them and then leases portions of them upon an improved ground rent. [Eng.] (b) Land acquired for the purpose of being added to other land for its improvement. *Rapahoe and Lawrence*. Accommodation road, a road constructed to give access to a particular place of land. *Rapahoe and Lawrence* [Eng.] Accommodation train, a railway train which stops at all or nearly all the stations on the road. Called in Great Britain a *parliamentary train*, opposed to *express train*. Accommodation works, works which an English railway company is required by 8 and 9 Vict. xx to make and maintain for the accommodation of the owners and occupiers of land adjoining the railway, as gates, bridges, culverts, fences, etc.

accommodative (a-kom'ō-dā-tiv), a. [*accommodate* + -ive, = *It accomodativo*] Disposed or tending to accommodate, or to be accommodating; adaptive.

The strength of the infective qualities of these organisms may be greatly increased by an accommodative culture.

Pop Sci Mo., XX. 425

accommodativeness (a-kom'ō-dā-tiv-ness), n. The quality of being accommodative.

accommodator (a-kom'ō-dā-tor), n. [= *Sp. acomodador*, < *L.* as if **accommodator* see *accommodate*, r.] One who or that which accommodates or adjusts.

accommodator (ak-ō-mōd'), r. t. [*F accommoder* = *It accomdatore*, < *L. accomdatore* see *accommodate*] To accommodate. [Rare]

accompanable (a-kum'pa-na-bl), a. [Also *accompanable*, < *F accompagnable*, 'sociable ease to be conversed with' (< *otgrave*), < *accompaner* + -able see *accompany*] Sociable. *Sir P. Sidney*.

accompanier (a-kum'pa-mi-er), n. One who or that which accompanies. [Rare]

Dear, cracked spirit of dearest Louis! Without mention of mine, he dwelt, then this accompanier of her then not warble!

Lamb, Illa

accompaniment (a-kum'p-i-ment), n. [*accompany*, q. v., + -ment, after *F accompagnement*, < *OF accompagnement* = *Sp acompañamiento* = *It accompagnamento*] Something that attends another as a circumstance, something incidental or added to the principal thing as a concomitant, by way of ornament, for the sake of symmetry, or the like.

Laboration of some one organ may be a necessary accompaniment of degeneration in all the others.

F. H. Lankaster, Degeneration, p. 32

Specifically—(a) In music, the subordinate part or parts added to a solo or concerted composition to enhance its effect, and also if it be a vocal composition, to sustain the voice and keep them true to the pitch. The accompaniment may be given to one or more instruments or to a chorus of voices. Instead of writing accompaniments in full as is now done, the older composers were accustomed merely to indicate the harmonies to be employed by means of a figured bass, which could be performed in a great variety of ways, more or less elaborate, according to the musical knowledge, taste, and skill of the executant. (b) In painting, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration generally termed an accessory (which see). (c) In her, anything added to a shield by way of ornament as the belt, mantling, supporters, etc. — Accompaniment of the scale, in music, the harmony assigned to the series of notes forming the diatonic scale, ascending and descending. — Additional accompaniments, parts of a musical composition not written by the original composer, but added by another as Mozart's additional accompaniments to Handel's "Messiah." Such additions are justified in most cases on the ground that some instruments have become obsolete, others have been invented and the constitution of the orchestra has been much changed since the time of the original composer.

accompanist (a-kum'pa-nist), n. In music, one who plays an accompaniment.

accompany (a-kum'pa-ni), r, i, pret and pp accompanied, ppr accompanying [*OF accompagnier*, *acompanier* (< *F accompagnier* = *Sp acompañar* = *It accompagnare* = *accompaner* with, < *a-* (< *L. ad*), to, with, + *companioner*, *companioner*, *companioner*, associate, < *companioner*, *companioner*, *companioner* see *company*] I. trans 1. To be or exist in company with, be joined in association or combination, constitute an adjunct or concomitant to as, thunder accompanies lightning, an insult accompanied by or with a blow, the President's message and accompanying documents.

The still night with black air
Accompanied, with damps and dreadful gloom.
Milton, P. L., x. 848

There is reason to believe that different diseases can so accompany each other as to be united in the same individual.

Huckle, Hist. Civilization, II. 569

2. To keep company with, be associated in intimacy or companionship, act as companion to. [Now rare or obsolete]

Harry I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied.

Shak., I Hen IV., II. 4

Although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied.
Milton, P. L., viii. 428

3. To go along or in company with, attend or join in movement or action as, to accompany a friend on a walk or journey, men-of-war formerly accompanied fleets of merchant ships, he was everywhere accompanied by (not with) his dog.

They accompanied him unto the ship. *Acts xv. 18*

4. To put in company (with), cause to be or go along (with), combine, associate as, to accompany a remark with (not by) a bow, he accompanied his speech with rapid gestures — 5. In music, to play or sing an accompaniment to or for as, he accompanied her on the piano — 6. To cohabit with.

The phasma accompanied her, at least as she imagines.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 474

Syn. To attend, escort, wait on, go with, convoy, be associated with, coexist.

II. intrans 1. To be a companion or associate as, to accompany with others — 2. To cohabit. [Rare]

The king loved her, and accompanied with her only, till he married Elfrida.

Milton, Hist. Eng. v.

3. In music, to perform the accompaniment in a composition, especially, to perform the instrumental part of a mixed vocal and instrumental piece.

accompanyst (a-kum'pa-mi-ist), n. An accompanist. [Rare]

From which post he soon advanced to that of accompanist at the same theatre.

Grove, Dict. Music, I. 28

accompass (a-kum'pas), r. t. To achieve, effect, bring about.

The removal of two such impediments is not commonly accomplished by one head piece.

By Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, I. 42

accomplitive (a-kom'plō-tiv), a. Disposed or tending to accomplish or fulfill. [Rare]

accomplice (a-kom'plis), n. [An extension (due perhaps to a supposed connection with *accomplish* or *accomplice*), by prefixing *ac-*, of the older form *complice*, in same sense, < *F. complice*, an associate, particularly in crime, < *L. complice*, act of *complice*, adj., confederate, participant, < *complicare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold see *complex* and *complicate*] 1. A partner or cooperator not in a bad sense.

Success into our valiant general,
And happiness to his accomplices!

Shak., I Hen VI., v. 2

One fellow standing at the beginning of a century and stretching out his hand as an accomplice towards another fellow standing at the end of it, without either having known of the other's existence.

The Queney Secret Society, I.

More commonly—2. An associate in a crime, a partner or partaker in guilt. Technically in law, any participant in an offense, whether as principal or as accessory, sometimes used of accessories only, in contrast distinction to principals. It is followed by *of* or *with* before a person, and *in* or *of* before the crime as A was an accomplice with B in the murder of C.

Thou, the counsel accomplice of his treason.

Johnson, Hen. v. 1

He is an accomplice if he is intimately bound up in the project and responsibility of the scheme as a prime mover.

C. Smith, Synonyms, p. 7

Sometimes used with *to* before a thing.

We free statesmen are accomplices to the guilt [of slavery, and] ever in the power of the grand offender.

Emerson, Misc., p. 215

Syn. Abettor, accessory (see the definitions of these words), condutor, assistant ally, confederate, associate.

accompliceship (a-kom'plis-ship), n. Accomplishship. *See H. Taylor*. [Rare]

accomplicity (ak-on-plis'i-ti), n. [*accomplish* + -ity, after *complicity*] The state of being an accomplice, criminal assistance. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare]

accomplish (a-kom'plish), r. t. [*ME. accomplishen*, < *OF. accomplir*, stem of certain parts of *accomplir*, *F. accomplir*, complete, < *a-* (< *L. ad*), to, + *complere*, < *L. complere*, complete see *complete*, r.] 1. To complete, finish, reach the end of, bring to pass, actually do as, he works hard, but accomplishes nothing.

And while she [Nature] does accomplish all the spring,
Bids to her secret operations sing.

See H. Davenant

To accomplish anything excellent the will must work for catholic and universal ends.

Emerson, Civilization

2. To bring about by performance or realization, execute, carry out, fulfill as, to accomplish a vow, promise, purpose, or prophecy.

Thus will I accomplish my fury upon them.

1 Sam. vi. 12

Thus that is written must yet be accomplished in me.

Luke xlii. 57

Hence—3. To gain, obtain as the result of exertion.

To accomplish twenty golden crowns.

Shak., Hen VI. III. 2

4. To make complete by furnishing what is wanting as—(a) To equip or provide with material things.

The armours accomplishing the knights.

Shak., Hen V. iv. (cho.)

It [the moon] is fully accomplished for all those ends to which Providence hath appointed it.

By H. Adams, Math. Works, I.

(b) To equip or furnish mentally, fit by education or training.

His lady is open, chatty, fond of her children and anxious to accomplish them.

Mrs. D. Arblay, Diary, vi. 202

I can still less pause even to enumerate the success of their education which had accomplished them for their great work there and here.

R. Chait, Address, p. 82.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Execute, Achieve, etc. (see *perform*) complete, finish, consummate, succeed in, work out, fulfill, realize, bring to pass, end.

accomplishable (a-kom'plish-ə-bl), *a* Capable of being accomplished

accomplished (a-kom'plisht), *p a* 1 Completed, effected, as, an accomplished fact — 2 Perfected, finished, consummate used in either a good or a bad sense, as, an accomplished scholar, an accomplished villain

Know you not the Egyptian Zedus the mirror of accomplished knighthood the gall of the state the Archduke of the East? *W. B. Yeats, Zedus, p. 69*

3 Possessing accomplishments, having the attainments and graces of cultivated or fashionable society

An accomplished and beautiful young lady *Thackeray, Newcomes*

accomplisher (a-kom'plish-er), *n* One who accomplishes or fulfills

The future after all are the accomplishers of our hopes *Thackeray, Letters, p. 26*

accomplishing (a-kom'plish-ing), *n* That which is accomplished or completed [Rare]

I shall simply connect, as ends, all that a university should accomplish although these accomplishments may strictly considered often partake more of the character of means *See W. Hamilton*

accomplishment (a-kom'plish-mnt), *n* [*ac-* + *com-* + *plish*, after *F* *accomplissement*] 1 The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect, fulfillment, achievement, as, the accomplishment of a prophecy, the accomplishment of our desires or ends

I once had faith and force enough to form generous hopes of the world's destiny and to do what in my lay for their accomplishment *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, II*

2 An attainment, an attainment, especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society generally in the plural

I was then young enough and silly enough, to think gaming was one of their accomplishments *Chatterbox, Letters*

Yet wanting, the accomplishment of verse *Wordsworth*

—*Syn* 1 Completion, fulfillment, perfection, performance, execution, achievement 2 *Accomplishments*, *aptitudes*, *attainments*, etc. (see *acquirement*), qualifications, skill, graces

account, accountable, accountant See *account*, etc.

account, etc. [The spellings *account*, *accountable*, etc. are artificial forms used, not prevailing, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They are now obsolete or nearly so though *account* and *accountant* may still be used in the formal or legal style. The pronunciation has always conformed to the regular spelling, *account*, *accountable*, etc.]

accoraget, *r* 1 See *accorage* *Spenser*

accord (a-kord'), *v* [*ME* *acorden* (less frequently *acorden*), agree, be in harmony, trans bring into agreement, < *OF* *acorde*, agree (< *F* *acorde* = *Sp* *Pr* *Pg* *acorde* = *It* *acorde*), < *ML* *acordant*, agree, < *L* *ad*, to, + *cor* (*cord*) = *E* *heart* (< *concord* and *discord*)] *I*, *intrans* 1 To agree, be in correspondence or harmony

My heart accordeth with my tongue *Shak, Henry VI, II, 1*

That mind and soul accorded well, *Mary, Prince of Wales, p. 106*

Then minds accorded into one strain, and made delight *Hawthorne, Snow Image, p. 68*

2 To make an agreement, come to an understanding

We accorded by a dinner *Scott, Waverley, II, xiv*

II, *trans* 1 To make to agree or correspond, adapt, as one thing to another [Rare]

Her hands accorded the lute music to the voice *See P. Sidney, Arcadia, II*

2. To bring to an agreement or a settlement, settle, adjust, or compose, reconcile, as, to accord controversies

Hauling much a doc to accord differing Writers and to pick truth out of putality *See J. Sidney, Apol for Lucric*

Is there no way left open to accord this difference, But you must make one with your words? *Laurel, Spanish Student, II, 6*

3 To grant, give, concede, as, to accord due praise to any one

His hands were thrust into his pockets. He was whistling, thoughtfully, and walking toward the small space having been accorded him by the crowd in deference to his temporary importance *Twain, Sketch Book, p. 23*

accord (a-kord'), *n* [*ME* *acord* (less frequently *acorde*), < *OF* *acorde*, usually *acord*, agreement (< *F* *acorde* = *Sp* *acorde* = *Pg* *acorde*, *acorde*), verbal *n* of *acorde*, agree, see *acorde*, *i*] 1 Agreement, harmony of minds, consent or concurrence of opinions or wills, assent

These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication *Acts I, 14*

You must buy that peace With full accord to all our just demands *Shak, Hon V, v 2*

2 A union of different sounds which is agreeable to the ear, concord, harmony.

Those sweet accords are even the angels lays *See J. Danes, Immortal of Soul, II, 1*

3 Agreement, just correspondence of things, harmony of relation, as, the accord of light and shade in painting

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the numbers animated by a beautiful constellation *Dresden, Tr. of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting, Pref*

4 Will, voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act, unaided action or operation preceded by own

Being more forward of his own accord he went into you *See Milton, S. A. I, 1643*

Now of my own accord such other trial I mean to show you of my strength *Milton, S. A. I, 1643*

5 Adjustment of a difference, reconciliation, as, the mediator of an accord

If both are satisfied with this accord, Sworn by the laws of knighthood on my sword *Dresden, Tables*

Specifically in law, an agreement which is made between parties for the settlement of a liability or controversy, and which when executed, that is carried into effect, is termed an *accord and satisfaction* and has of terminates a suit — a private extra judicial agreement or arrangement

6 In music, same as *chord* — 7 *Milit*, the conditions under which a fortress or command of troops is surrendered To be at accord, to be in agreement (*Chaucer*) To fall of accord, to come into agreement (*Chaucer*)

accordable (a-kor'da-bl), *a* [*ME* *acordable*, < *OF* **acordable*, *F* *acordable*, < *OF* *acorde*, see *acorde* (< *F* *Sp* *acordablement*, *adv*)] Capable of being harmonized or reconciled, consonant, agreeable

accordance (a-kor'dans), *n* [*ME* *acordance*, *acordance*, < *OF* *acordance*, later *accordance* (= *F* *acordance*), < *acordant*, etc. see *acordant*] 1 The state of being in accord, agreement with a person, conformity to a thing, harmony

His voice is in admirable accordance with the tranquil solitude of a summer afternoon *Hawthorne, Old Mame*

There is a remarkable accordance in the power of digestion between the gastric juice of animals with its pepsin and hydrochloric acid, and the secretion of *Drosophila* with its ferment and acid belonging to the gastric series *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, VI*

2 The act of according, granting, or giving

Syn 1 Harmony, union, coincidence

accordancy (a-kor'dan-si), *n* Same as *accordance*, but less used

accordant (a-kor'dant), *a* [*ME* *acordant*, *acordant*, < *OF* *acordant*, *F* *acordant*, agreeing with, < *ML* *acordant* (*t*), *ppr* of *acordare*, agree, see *acorde*, *r*] Corresponding, conformable, consonant, agreeable, of the same mind, harmonious sometimes followed by *to*, but more commonly by *with*, as, this was not accordant to his tastes, or with his principles

If he found her accordant *Shak, Much Ado, I, 2*

Musical meaning floated together, accordant as swan and shadow *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p. 126*

In the neighboring hall a strain of music, proceeding from the accordant strings of Michael's melodious fiddle *Longfellow, Evangeline, II, 9*

accordantly (a-kor'dant-li), *adv* In an accordant manner, in accordance or agreement

accorder (a-kor'der), *n* One who accords or agrees, one who grants or bestows [Rare]

agreeing (a-kor'ding), *p a* 1 Agreeing, harmonious

His accorder music of a well mixed state *Pope, Essay on Man, III, 204*

2 Suitable, agreeable, in accordance, in proportion followed by *to*

Our zeal should be according to knowledge *Sp Sprat*

according (a-kor'ding), *adv* In accordance (with), agreeably (*to*) used with *to*, as, he acted according to his judgment often applied to persons, but referring elliptically to their statements or opinions. Often abbreviated to *acc*

According to him every person was to be bought *Macaulay, Hist. Eng, I, 1*

For no delicious morsel pass'd her throat, According to her cloth she cut her coat *Dryden, Cuck and Fox, I, 20*

According as, agreeably, conformably, or proportionately

A man may with prudence and a good conscience approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, according as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state *Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, I*

accordingly (a-kor'ding-li), *adv* 1. Agreeably, suitably, in a manner conformable, as, those who live in faith and good works will be rewarded accordingly

Whoever you are to do a thing, though it can never be known but to yourself ask yourself how you would act were all the world looking at you, and act accordingly *Jefferson, Correspondence, I, 286*

2 In assent or compliance, acquiescently

Upon this the Sultan was directed to place himself by a huge tub of water which he did accordingly *Addison, Spectator, No. 94*

—*Syn* 2 Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly, etc. See *therefore*

accordion (a-kor'di-on), *n* [Also spelled *acordeon*, < *F* *acordeon*, < *acordeur*, be in harmony, accord] A small keyed wind-instrument, opening and shutting like a bellows, and having its tones generated by the play of wind thus produced upon metallic reeds. It is constructed on the same principle as the concertina and the harmonium, but is much inferior to them

accordionist (a-kor'di-on-ist), *n*. A player on the accordion

accorporate (a-kor'pō-rāt), *v. t* [*L* *accorporatus*, *pp* of *accorporare*, < *ad*, to, + *corporare*, form into a body, see *corporate*] To incorporate, unite

Custom being but a mere fact, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she accorporate herself with crier *Milton, Pref. to Doct. of Divorce*

accorporation (a-kor'pō-rā'shon), *n* Incorporation

accost (a-kōst'), *v* [*F* *accoster*, < *OF* *acoster*, come alongside of, approach, touch, = *Sp* *Pg* *acostar* = *It* *acostare*, < *ML* *acostari*, set one's self alongside of, < *L* *ad*, to, + *costa*, a rib, a side, see *coast*, *accost*, and *costal*] *I*, *trans* 1† To come side by side or face to face with, draw near, approach, make up to

Accost [her] Sir Andrew, accost — What's that? — Account is, front her, board her, woo her, assail her *Shak, T. N., I, 3*

2 To speak to, address

With taunts the distant giant I accost *Pope, Odyssey, x*

Being shown into the common room, I was accosted by a very well dressed gentleman *Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii*

3† To border on, adjoin

Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as accosts the sea) by the English *Fuller, Worthies, Derbyshire*

II, *intrans* To adjoin, be adjacent

The shores which to the sea accost *Spenser, F. Q., V, xi, 42*

accost (a-kōst'), *n* The act of accosting, address, salutation

He revealed himself in his accost *Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 101*

accostable (a-kōst'-ə-bl), *a* [*F* *accostable*, < *accoster*, approach, see *accost*, *v*] Capable of being accosted, easy of access, affable

The French are a free, debonnaire, accostable people *Lowell, Letters, II, 12*

accosted (a-kōst'-ed), *p a* In her (a) Placed on either or on each side of a principal charge: as, a bend accosted by two bendlets (b) Placed side by side, as two beasts, whether facing in the same direction or not

accouche (a-kōsh'), *v. t* [*F* *accoucher*, to deliver, *intr* be delivered, give birth, < *OF* *accoucher*, lay one's self down in bed, < *a-* (*L* *ad*), to, + *couch*, earlier *colcher*, *coler*, *F* *coucher*, lay one's self down, he down, see *couch*, *i*] To act as an accoucheur or a midwife *N. L. D.*

accouchement (a-kōsh'-u-mnt), *n* [*F*, < *accoucher*, see *accouche*] Delivery in childbirth, parturition

accoucheur (a-kōsh'-er), *n* [*F*, a man-midwife, < *accoucher*, see *accouche*] A man-midwife, a medical practitioner who attends women in childbirth — **Accoucheur-toad**. See *mus mus frag*

accoucheuse (a-kōsh'-ez'), *n* [*F*, fem of *accoucher*] A midwife

account (a-kount'), *v*. [*ME* *acounten*, *acounten*, < *OF* *acunter*, *acunter* = *Fr* *Osp* *Og* *acounten* = *It* *accontare* (later *OF* *acconten*, *mod* *F* *accontare*, late *ME* *acounten*, *mod* *E* *acount*, *q v.*, after *L*), < *ML* **acomputare*, < *L* *ad*, to, + *computare*, count, compute, see *count* and *compute*] *I*, *trans* 1 To count or reckon as; deem, consider, think, hold to be.

The opinion of more worlds than one has in ancient times been accounted a heresy *Sp. Watkins, Math. Works, I*

account (a-kount'), *v*. [*ME* *acounten*, *acounten*, < *OF* *acunter*, *acunter* = *Fr* *Osp* *Og* *acounten* = *It* *accontare* (later *OF* *acconten*, *mod* *F* *accontare*, late *ME* *acounten*, *mod* *E* *acount*, *q v.*, after *L*), < *ML* **acomputare*, < *L* *ad*, to, + *computare*, count, compute, see *count* and *compute*] *I*, *trans* 1 To count or reckon as; deem, consider, think, hold to be.

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The opinion of more worlds than one has in ancient times been accounted a heresy *Sp. Watkins, Math. Works, I*

I have been accounted a good stick in a country-dance.
Sheridan, The Rivals, III 4

He fails obtain what he accounts his right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I 139

2† To reckon or compute; count

The motion of the sun whereby years are accounted
Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err.

3 To assign or impute, give the credit of, reckon as belonging or attributable. [Rare]

Even as Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness
Gal II 6

You have all sorts of graces accounted to you
Jerrold, Works, IV 408

4† To give an account, reason, or explanation of, explain

A way of accounting the solidity of ice
Glanville

5† To take into consideration *Chaucer* — 6† To recount, relate *Chaucer*

II. *intrans* 1 To render an account or relation of particulars, answer in a responsible character followed by *with* or *to* before a person, and by *for* before a thing as, an officer must account *with* or *to* the treasurer for money received

They must account to me for these things, which I miss so greatly
Lamb, Old Beuchers

2 To furnish or assign a reason or reasons, give an explanation with *for* as, idleness accounts for poverty

You'll not let me speak I say the lady can account for this much better than I can
Sheridan, The Rivals, IV 2

3† To reckon, count

Calendar months by which months we still account
Holder, On Time

To account of, to make account of, esteem

It [silver] was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon
I Ki x 21

I account of her beauty *Shak, I G of V, II 1*

account (a-koun't), *n* [*< ME* *account*, *acunt*, *acout*, *< OF* *acunt*, *acout* (*< a- + cont*, *< L* *computum*, a calculation), *acunte*, *aconte* (later *OF* and *ME* *acompt*, *acomple* see *acompt*), *< OF* *acunter*, *acouter* see *account*, *v*] 1 A reckoning, an enumeration, or a computation, method of computing as, the Julian account of time

That I might in virtues, beauteas, livings, friends
Exceed account *Shak, M of V, III 2*

2 A reckoning of money or business, a statement or record of financial or pecuniary transactions, with their debits and credits, or of money received and paid and the balance on hand or due as, to keep accounts, to make out an account — 3 A course of business dealings or relations requiring the keeping of records as, to have an account with the bank — 4 On the stock exchange, that part of the transactions between buyer and seller to be settled on the fortnightly or monthly settling-day as, I have sold A B 500 shares for the account — 5 Narrative, relation, statement of facts, a recital, verbal or written, of particular transactions and events as, an account of the revolution in France

The account which Thucydides has given of the retreat from Syracuse is among narratives what Vandyke's Lord Strafford is among paintings
Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

6 A statement of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event as, no satisfactory account has yet been given of these phenomena — 7 An explanatory statement or vindication of one's conduct, such as is given to a superior

Give an account of thy stewardship
Iuke xvi 2

8 Reason or consideration, ground used with *on* as, on all accounts, on every account, on account of.

He [Bacon] valued geometry chiefly, if not solely, on account of those uses, which to Plato appeared so basic
Macaulay, Lord Bacon

9 Estimation, esteem, distinction, dignity, consequence or importance

There never was a time when men wrote so much and so well, and that without being of any great account to themselves
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p 203

10 Profit, advantage as, to find one's account in a pursuit, to turn anything to account.

Why deprive us of a malady by which such numbers find their account?
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 5

11 Regard, behalf, sake as, all this trouble I have incurred on your account

Sometimes spelled *acompt*
Account current, open account, a course of business dealings still continuing between two parties, or an account notated — Account rendered, a statement presented by a creditor to his debtor, showing the charges of the former against the latter — Account sales (an abbreviation of *account of the sales*), a separate account rendered to his principal by a factor or broker, showing the goods sold, the

prices obtained, and the net result after deduction of expenses, etc. — Account stated, an account or statement showing the result of a course of transactions, for adjustment between the parties. Sometimes called a *state* — Action of account, or writ of account, in law, an action or writ which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant shall render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary — For account of, on behalf of, as, sold for account of A B, that is, disposed of by sale, and to be accounted for to A B — For the account, for settlement on the regular settling day, and not for cash or ready money used on the stock exchange. See above, 4 In account with, having business dealings with (some one) requiring the keeping of an account Money of account, a denomination of money used for reckoning, but not current as coins thus in China, the tael or ounce weight of silver is a money of account On or to account, as an instalment or interim payment On one's own account, for one's self, for one's own interest and at one's own risk as he has gone into business on his own account — To go on the account, to join a piratical expedition, turn pirate probably from the parties sharing as in a commercial venture

I hope it is no new thing for gentlemen of fortune who are going on the account to change a captain now and then
Scott

To make account, to form an expectation, judge, reckon

This other part makes account to find no slender arguments for this assertion out of those very Scriptures which are commonly urged against it
Milton

They make no account but that the navy should be absolutely master of the sea

Bacon Consider of War with Spain

To make account of, to hold in estimation or esteem, value generally with an adjective of quantity, as much, little, no, etc. as, he makes no account of difficulties

What is the son of man, that thou makest account of him?
Psa cxlv 3

We never make much account of objections [to war] which merely respect the actual state of the world at this moment, but which admit the general expediency and permanent excellence of the project
Imeson, Misc., p 180

To open an account with, to begin a course of dealings with, requiring the keeping of an account — To take into account, to take into consideration make a part of the reckoning or estimate = *Syn 5* Account Relation, Narrative, Narrative, Recital Description Story, statement, rehearsal, chronicle, history, tale, report These words agree in denoting the rehearsal of an event or of a series of events Account directs attention to the facts related rather than to the relation, it is the most general term Relation is also general in its meaning, but implies more directly a relation it is less used in this sense than the corresponding verb relates It holds a middle place between account and narrative Narrative is the act of narrating, the meaning "the thing narrated" has by deysionization been given up to narrative A narrative sets forth a series of incidents dependent upon each other for meaning and value, and generally drawn from the personal knowledge of the narrator A recital is a narrative usually of events that peculiarly affect the interests or the feelings of the reciter hence it is generally more detailed as, the recital of one's wrongs, griefs, troubles A description is an account addressed to the imagination a picture in words A story is by derivation a short history and by development a narrative designed to interest and please This may be an account of a battle or a burglary a relation of an adventure a man of extraordinary power of narration, so that his narrative is exact and vivid a recital of one's personal sufferings a description of a scene or an incident a story of a life

account† (a-koun't), *pp* [Reduced from *accounted*] Accounted, reckoned

Was with long use account no sin
Shak, Pericles, I, Gower

[In older editions this is printed *account d*]

accountability (a-koun'ta-bil'i-ti), *n* The state of being accountable or answerable, responsibility for the fulfillment of obligations, liability to account for conduct, merit or suffer consequences, etc. as, to hold a trustee to his accountability, the accountability of parents toward their children, or of men toward God

The awful idea of accountability
R. Hall

accountable (a-koun'ta-bl), *a* [*< account + -able* (*< F* *comptable*, accountable, responsible)] 1 Liable to be called to account, responsible, as for a trust or obligation, answerable, as for conduct as, every man is accountable to God for his conduct, a sheriff is accountable as bailiff and receiver of goods

Subjects therefore are accountable to superiors
Bruden, Post to List of League

2 Of which an account can be given, that can be accounted for in this use opposed to *unaccountable* [Rare]

We can never frame any accountable relation to it [our country] nor consequently assign any natural or proper affection toward it
Shaffesbury, Misc., 3

Accountable receipt, a written acknowledgment of the receipt of money or goods to be accounted for by the receiver It differs from an ordinary receipt or acquittance in that the latter imports merely that money has been paid = *Syn 1* Amenable answerable, responsible

accountableness (a-koun'ta-bl-ness), *n* The state of being accountable, accountability

Tied to no creed and confessing no intellectual accountableness to any power less than the Eternal Reason
Belows, Introd. to Martineau's Materialism, p 7

accountably (a-koun'ta-bli), *adv* In an accountable manner

accountancy (a-koun'tan-si), *n* The art or practice of an accountant *N E D*

accountant (a-koun'tant), *n* and *a* [Also written *accountant*, *< F* *accountant* (*OF* *acuntant*), *ppr of acount* see *account* and *-ant*] 1. *n* One who is skilled in or who keeps accounts, one who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession, an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts Also spelled *acomptant*

II + *a* Giving account, accountable, responsible

His office is so, as it appears,
Accountant to the law upon that point
Shak, M for M, II 4

accountant-general (a-koun'tant-jen'el), *n* The principal or responsible accountant in a public office or in a mercantile or banking house or company, in England, formerly also an officer in chancery who received all moneys lodged in court and deposited the same in the Bank of England

accountantship (a-koun'tant-ship), *n* The office or employment of an accountant

account-book (a-koun'tbuk), *n* A book containing accounts, especially one containing a record of sales, purchases, and payments, a ruled book for entering details of receipts and expenditures

account-day (a-koun't'dä), *n* A day set apart once in each half month for the adjustment of differences between brokers on the English stock exchange A similar practice prevails in the Continental bourses

acouple† (a-kup'l), *v t* [*< F* *acouple*, join, *< OF* *acouple*, also *acouple* = *Syn* *acouple* = *It* *acouple*, *< ML* *acouple*, *< L* *ad*, to, + *copulare*, couple see *couple*, *v*] To join or link together, unite, couple

The Englishmen acoupled the maces with the French men
Hall's Chronicles Hen VIII, an 9

acouplement (a-kup'l-ment), *n* [*< F* *acouplement* = *It* *acouplement* see *acouple*] 1 The act of acoupling or connecting in pairs, union in couples, marriage [Rare]

The son born of such an acouplement shall be most unloved
Pratt of Men's Wits, p 308

2 In carp (a) A tie or brace (b) The entire piece of work formed by a brace and the timbers which it joins

accourager† (a-kur'ä), *v t* [*< OF* *accourager*, earlier *acouper*, *acouper*, inspire with courage, *< a-* (*L* *ad*), to, + *courage*, courage *Cf* *encourage*] To encourage

But he endevored with speeches mild
Her to comfort, and encourage bold
Spenser, F. Q., III viii 34

account† (a-kört'), *v t* [*< ac- + court* (*Cf* *OF* *acort*, civil, polite, accountment, courteous, politeness, courtesy, as if from a verb **acortier*)] To entertain with courtesy

Accounting each her friend with lavish feast
Spenser, F. Q., II II 16

accoutre, accouter (a-ko'tr), *v t* and *pp* *accoutred* or *accoutered*, *ppr* *accoutering* or *accouterung* [*< F* *accouter*, earlier *accoustrer*, *accoustrer*, *accouter*, clothe, dress, equip, arrange = *It* *acotrar*, *acotrar*, of uncertain origin, perhaps *< OF* *a-* (*L* *ad*) + *coustre*, *coustrer*, *coustrer*, the sexton of a church, one of whose duties was to take care of the sacred vestments, both of the priest and of the image of the Virgin, prob *< L* **custodem* for *custodem*, nom *custos*, a guardian, keeper see *custodian*] To dress, equip, or furnish, specifically, array in a military dress, put on or furnish with accoutrements

Upon the word
Accoutred as I was, I plunged in
Shak, J. C., I 2

He ungirds his horse claps the whole equipage on his own back, and, thus accoutred, marches on the next day
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 2

Our globe accoutred with so noble a furniture of air, light, and gravity
De Raem, Physico Theol., I 6

accouterment, accouterment (a-ko'tr-ment), *n* 1 Personal vestment or clothing, equipment or furnishing in general, array, apparel [Rare in the singular]

And not alone in habit and device
Exterior form, outward accouterment
Shak, K. John, I 1

I profess requital to him a breadth not only, Mistress Lord, in the simple office of love, but in all the accouterment, complement, and ceremony of it
Shak, M. W. of W., IV 2

dons of an embryo when their edges lie against or are opposed to the radicle

II. One who reclines, as at meals, one at table, whether reclining or sitting

A penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting out the passage through all these dishes.

Bp Hall, Ocean Med, No 81

accumbent (a-kum'bér), *v t* [*< ME acumbren, acumbren, for earlier encumbren, encombren see encumber, and a-18 and en-1.*] To encumber, clog

And lette his sheep *acombred* in the mire

Chaucer, Prol Parson's Tale

Accumbred with carriage of woman and children
Campan, Hist Ireland p 28

accumulate (a-kū'mū-lāi), *v*, *pret* and *pp accumulated, ppr accumulating* [*< L accumulus, pp of accumulare, heap up, < ad, to, + cumulare, heap, < cumulus, a heap see cumulate and cumulus*] I. *trans* 1. To heap up, collect or bring together, make a pile, mass, or aggregation of, as, to *accumulate* earth or stones, to *accumulate* money or sorrows

Never pray more abandon all remorse,
On horrors head horrors *accumulate*

Shak Othello, III i

2 To form by heaping up or collecting the parts or elements of, obtain by gathering in, amass as, to *accumulate* wealth [Rare in the physical sense, as in the first extract]

Soon the young captive prince shall toll in fire,
And all his race *accumulate* the pyre

Barlow, Columbiad, III 302 (N E D)

In the nineteenth century a statesman who was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, *accumulate* in no long time an estate amply sufficient to support a dukedom

Macaulay, Hist Eng, III

A weak mind does not *accumulate* force enough to hurt itself

O W Holmes, Autocrat, II

II *intrans* 1 To grow in size, number, or quantity, go on increasing by successive additions as, public evils *accumulate*

Ill fares the land, to hastling ills a prey,
Where wealth *accumulates*, and men decay

Goldsmith, Des Vil, I 52

We are the heirs to an inheritance of truth, grandly *accumulated* from generation to generation

Sumner, Orations, I 51

2 To take degrees by accumulation, as in some English universities See *accumulation*

accumulate (a-kū'mū-lāi), *p a* [*< L accumulus, pp see accumulate, v*] Collected into a mass or quantity, increased, intensified

A more *accumulate* degree of felicity

South, Sermons, VII 147

Haply made sweet by the *accumulated* thrill

Lowell, Cathedral

accumulation (a-kū'mū-lā'shon), *n* [*< L accumulatio(n), < accumulare see accumulate, v*] 1. The act of accumulating, or state of being accumulated, an amassing, a collecting together

It is essential to the idea of wealth to be susceptible of accumulation things which cannot after being produced, be kept for some time before being used are not, I think, regarded as wealth

J S Mill

2 Growth by continuous additions, as the addition of interest to principal Specifically in law

(a) The adding of the interest or income of a fund to the principal, pursuant to the provisions of a will or deed preventing its being expended. The law imposes restrictions on the power of a testator or creator of a trust to prohibit thus the present beneficial enjoyment of a fund in order to increase it for a future generation. (b) The concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof more correctly, *accumulation*

3 That which is accumulated, a heap, mass, or aggregation as, a great *accumulation* of sand at the mouth of a river

Our days become considerable, like petty sums by minute accumulations

Sir T Browne, Vuln humil, v

Accumulation of degrees, in some of the English universities, the taking of a higher and a lower degree together, or at shorter intervals than is usual or is generally allowed by the rules - **Accumulation of power**, that amount of force or capacity for motion which some machines possess at the end of intervals of time, during which the velocity of the moving body has been constantly accelerated

accumulative (a-kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a* [*< accumulat + -ive, = Sp acumulativo (in adv acumulativamente) = Pg acumulativo*] Tending to or arising from accumulation; cumulative - **Accumulative judgment**, in law, a second judgment against a person, the effect of which is to begin after the first has expired

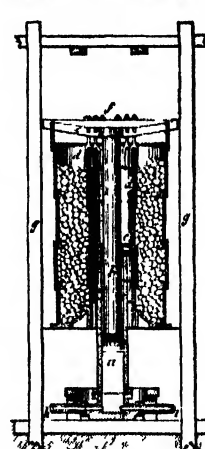
accumulatively (a-kū'mū-lā-tiv li), *adv* In an accumulative manner, by heaping. In heaps

accumulativeness (a-kū'mū-lā-tiv-nes), *n* The quality of being accumulative, tendency to accumulate.

accumulator (a-kū'mū-lā-tor), *n* [*< L accumulator, < accumulare, accumulate*] 1 One who or that which gathers, accumulates, or amasses

— 2 One who takes university degrees by ac-

cumulation (which see).— 3 Anything used for collecting and storing energy, etc. Specifically, in mech (a) An india rubber spring serving for the storage of energy to be utilized for lifting and other purposes (b) A elastic section of a dredge line, so placed as to prevent a sudden breaking strain (c) An apparatus used principally in connection with hydraulic machines as an equalizer of pressure, or for the accumulation of energy to be expended intermittently, as in hydraulic cranes, elevators, etc



Hydraulic Accumulator
a cylinder, b plunger, c gland, d weight, e cross-head, f bolt, g framework, h pipes.

water within the cylinder compresses air, which reacts upon it, thus serving as a substitute for the weights

By availing ourselves of the hydrostatic pressure of water stored at high elevations, or by storing it under pressure artificially produced by the use of an accumulator, we can utilize sources of power which without storage would be quite insufficient for a given purpose

C P B Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p 313

(d) In elect (1) A condenser (which see) (2) A storage battery (which see under battery) - **Hydro-pneumatic accumulator**, an apparatus intended to be used with hydrostatic lifts and presses and employing compressed air as the source of power See above, (c)

accuracy (ak'ū-rā-si), *n* [*< accurat(e) + -cy, as if < L accuratus*] The sense is that of the rare *L accuratio*] The condition or quality of being accurate, extreme precision or exactness, exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model, correctness as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*, copies of legal instruments should be taken with *accuracy*

The schoolmen tried to reason mathematically about things which had not been, and perhaps could not be, defined with mathematical accuracy

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government

= *Syn* Accuracy, exactness, exactitude, precision, carefulness, care, niceness, nicety

accurate (ak'ū-rāi), *a* [= *Pg accurado* = *It accurato*, < *L accuratus*, prepared with care, exact, pp of *accurare*, prepare with care, < *ad*, to, + *curare*, take care, < *cura*, care, pains see *cure*] 1 Characterized by extreme care, hence, in exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model, free from error or defect, exact as, an *accurate* account, *accurate* measure, an *accurate* expression, an *accurate* calculator or observer

Our American character is marked by a more than average delight in accurate perception, which is shown by the currency of the byword, No mistake

Thomson, Essays, 1st ser, p 207

2† Determinate, precisely fixed

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon these things below

Bacon

= *Syn* 1 *Accurate, Correct, Exact, Precise, Acc.*, careful, particular, true, faithful, strict, painstaking, unerring. Of these words *correct* is the feeblest. It is barely more than not faulty as tested by some standard or rule. *Accurate* implies careful and successful endeavor to be correct, as, in accurate accountant, and, by extension of the meaning, *accurate* accounts, an *accurate* likeness. *Exact* is stronger, carrying the accuracy down to minute details as an *exact* likeness. It is more commonly used of things while *precise* is used of persons as, the *exact* truth is in very precise in his ways. *Precise* may represent an excess of nicety, but *exact* and *accurate* rarely do so, as, she is prim and *precise*. As applied more specifically to the processes and results of thought and investigation, *exact* means absolutely true, *accurate*, up to a limited standard of truth, *precise* as closely true as the utmost care will secure. Thus, the *exact* ratio of the circumference to the diameter cannot be stated, but the value 3.14159265 is *accurate* to eight places of decimals, which is sufficiently *precise* for the most refined measurements. *Acc* emphasizes the attention paid to minute and delicate points often in a disparaging sense as, he is more *acc* than wise.

What is told in the fullest and most accurate annals bears an infinitely small proportion to that which is suppressed

Macaulay, Hist Eng

But we all know that speech, *correct* speech, is not thus easily and readily acquired

R G White, Every day English, p 130

It [the map] presents no scene to the imagination, but it gives us exact information as to the bearings of the various points.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const Hist

A winning wave, deserving note
In the tempestuous petticoat
A careless shoe-string, in whose tie
I see a wild civility,—
Do more lowliness me, than when art
Is more precise in every part

Herrick

He is fastidiously nice in his choice of language, and a fondness for dainty and delicate epithets too often gives to his style an appearance of prettiness

Whipple, Ess and Rev, I 82

accurately (ak'ū-rāt-lī), *adv* In an accurate manner, with precision, without error or defect, exactly as, a writing *accurately* copied

Nature lays the ground plan of each creature *accurately* — sternly fit for all his functions, then veils it scrupulously

Emerson, Success

For no two seconds together does any possible ellipse *accurately* present the orbit [of a planet]

W K Clifford, Lectures, I 78

accurateness (ak'ū-rāt-nes), *n* The state or quality of being accurate, accuracy, exactness, nicety, precision

accuse (a-kers'), *v t*, *pret* and *pp accused, ppr accusing* [*A wrong spelling, in imitation of L words with prefix ac, of accuse, < ME accusen, accusen, < L (AS ac-) + cursum, cursum, < AS cursum, cursum see curse, t*] To impute misery or evil upon, call down curses on, curse [Now hardly used except in the past participle as an adjective see below]

Hildebrand *accused* and cast down from his throne Henry IV

Raleigh, Essays

accursed, accurst (a-kerst' or a-ker'sed, a-kerst'), *p a* [*< ME acursed, akursed, accursed, pp see accuse*] 1 Subject to a curse, doomed to harm or misfortune, blasted, ruined

The city shall be *accursed*

Josh vi 17

Thou shalt thy life will be *accursed*

Johnson, The Letters, v

2 Worthy of curses or execrations, detestable, execrable, cursed as, "doctors *accursed*,"

Collins, Ode to Fear

Thus *accursed* steel, and more *accursed* gold

Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief hold

Shak, Othello, III 3

accursedly (a-ker'sed-lī), *adv* In an accursed manner

accursedness (a-ker'sed-nes), *n* The state or quality of being accursed

accusable (a-ku'zā-bl), *a* [= *It accusabile* = *Sp acusabile* = *Pg accusavel* = *It accusabile* (in E sense), < *L accusabilis* (found once in Cicero), blameworthy, < *accusari*, accuse, blame see *accuse*] 1 Able to be accused or censured, chargeable, blamable as, *accusable* of a crime

Nature's improvidence were justly *accusable*, if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler

So 1 Browne, Vuln, I 11, III 2

accusal (a-ku'zā-l), *n* Accusation *A E D*

accusant (a-ku'zānt), *n* [= *Pg* *It accusante*, an accuser, < *L accusant(-e)*, ppr of *accusare*, accuse see *accuse*] One who accuses, an accuser

The *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge

Bp Hall, Remains, Life p 51

accusation (ak'ū-zā'shon), *n* [*< ME accusacio, -cion, < OE accusatio, f accusacio = Sp accusacio = Pg accusaço = It accusazione, < L accusatio(n), an accusation, < accusari, accuse see accuse*] 1 A charge of wrong-doing, a declaration of the commission of crime or error, imputation of guilt or blame

Wrote they unto him an *accusation* against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem

Ezra iv 6

Of *accusation* kills an innocent man

Shelley, The Cloud, IV 4

2 That which is imputed as a crime or wrong, the specific guilt or error charged, as in a statement or indictment as, what is the *accusation* against me? the *accusation* is murder

And set up over his head his *accusation*

Mt xxvii 17

3 The act of accusing or charging, censure

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent

The fruitful hours

Milton, I iv 1187

= *Syn* Charge, imputation, arraignment, indictment, crimination, imputation

accusatorial (a-ku'zā-ti'vāl), *a* Pertaining to the accusative case *Journal of Phology*

accusative (a-ku'zā-tiv), *a* and *n* [= *It accusativus* = *Sp acusativo* = *Pg* *It accusativo*, all in the sense of accusative case, *Pg* also in sense of censuring, < *L accusativus*, prop belonging to an accusation, but used only in the grammatical sense (with or without *casus*, case),

being a translation of Gr *aitiakhē* (see *aitia*, *casus*), regarded as 'the case of accusing,' fem of *aitiakhōs*, usually translated 'of or for accusation,' but rather '(the case) of the effect,' or terminal cause of the action of the verb *aitiakhōs*, effect, result of *aitiakhōs*, effected *aitiakhōs*, allege as the cause, charge, accuse, *aitia*, a cause, occasion, charge] **I**, a 1† Producing accusations, accusatory

This hath been a very *accusatory* age

See *I* *Thomas* Speeches p 117

2 In *gram*, nothing especially the direct object of a verb and to a considerable extent (and probably primarily) destination or goal of motion applied to a case forming part of the original Indo-European declension (as of the case-systems of other languages), and retained as a distinct form by the older languages of the family, and by some of the modern. In English grammar it is usually called the *objective* case. Its abbreviation is *acc*

II *n* Short for *accusative case*. See **I**, **2**

accusatively (a-kū'zā-tiv-ly), *adv* **1**† In an accusative manner, by way of accusation — **2** In *gram*, in the position or relation of the accusative case

accusatorial (a-kū'zā-tō'ri-āl), *a* [*L accusatorius* < *accusator*, *accusator* see *accusatory*] Of or pertaining to an accuser or a prosecutor as *accusatorial* functions [Rare]

accusatorially (a-kū'zā-tō'ri-āl-ly), *adv* In an accusatorial manner

accusatory (a-kū'zā-tō'ri), *a* [*L accusatorius*, < *accusator*, *accusator*, < *accusare* see *accuse*] Accusing, continuing an accusation as, an *accusatory* libel

I would say a word now on two portions of his public life one of which has been the subject of *accusation*, the other of disapproving criticism

See *Chute* Addresses, p 284

accuse (a-kū'z'), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *accused*, *pp* *accusing* [*ME accusen*, *accusen*, < *OF acuser*, *acuser* = *Fr acuser*, *accuser* = *Sp acusar*, *acusar* = *Pg accusar* = *It accusare*, < *L accusare*, call one to account, < *ad*, to, + *causa*, a cause, reason, account, suit at law see *cause*] **1** To make an imputation against, as of a crime, fault or error, charge with guilt or blame, affect with specific censure used either absolutely or with *for* before the thing charged, and sometimes with *for* before the subject of censure as, to *accuse* one of high crimes, or as an accomplice in crime, to *accuse* nature for our misfortunes

To use not nature she hath done her part

Milton P I viii 561

The *accusing* spirit which flew up to heaven's chamber with the north blinded as he gave it in

Shelton Tribulation Shandy vii 1

The professors are *accused* of the ill practices

Addison

The Romanists *accuse* the Protestants for their indifference

Southey Quarterly Rev, I 191

2 To indicate, evince, show, manifest, show signs of [A Gallicism, now rare]

Amplified answered with such exulting himself that more and more *accused* his love to Philomena

See P Sidney Arcadia, II

Syn **1** *Accuse* *charge* *indict* *arraign* *impeach*, *in* *criminal*, *criminal*, *impeach*, *tax* with *tax* with *impute* to Of these words *charge* is the most general and may be the weakest, being used of any sort of imputation large or small against persons or things formally or informally, publicly or privately *accuse* is commonly though not invariably expresses something more formal and give than *charge* *indict* is a purely legal term restricted to the action of a grand jury when it makes a formal complaint against a supposed offender in order that he may be brought to trial *arraign* has primarily the same meaning with *indict* but is free in figurative use as to *arraign* a political party at the bar of public sentiment *impeach* is to bring to answer before some legislative body for wrong doing in a public office and has been so long associated with the peculiar dignity solemnity, and impressiveness of such trials that it has been lifted into corresponding importance in its figurative uses *In* *criminal* is obsolete except in the special meaning of involving another with one's self as in his confession he *incriminated* several persons hitherto unsuspected *To* *charge* with a fault *to* *accuse* of dishonesty *to* *indict* for felony and *arraign* before the court *to* *impeach* a magistrate of one's motives or veracity *to* *incriminate* others with one's self in a confession of guilt

And from rebellion shall derive his name

Thought of rebellion others he *accuses*

Milton P I xli 37

Chambers the Scripture with obscurity and imperfection

Stillington

It is held that the power of impeachment extends only to such offenders as may afterwards be indicted and punished according to law that is that the house can only impeach the acute remove, for individual offences

See *Pub* See II 481

Day by day the men who guide public affairs are *arraigned* before the judgment seat of the time

Bancroft Hist Const, I 5

accuse (a-kū'z'), *n*. [= *It. accusa*, charge, from the verb] Accusation.

York

By false *accuse* doth level at my life

Shak, 2 Hen VI iii 1

accusement (a-kū'z'ment), *n* [*ME accusament*, < *OF accusament*, *accusament*, < *accuser*, *accuser*] Accusation

By forged *accusements*

were condemned

Holmes

accuser (a-kū'z'er), *n* [*ME accuser*, *accuser*, < *AF accusor*, *accusor*, *OF acuser*, *accuser*, *accusator*, < *L accusator*, *accusator*, < *accusare* see *accuse*, *v*] One who accuses or blames, specifically, a person who formally accuses an other of an offense before a magistrate or a tribunal of any kind

accusingly (a-kū'z-ing-ly), *adv* In an accusing manner

accustom (a-kū's'tom), *v* [*late ME acustum*, *acustum*, < *OF acoustumer*, *acoustumer* (*F acoustumer*) = *Sp acostumbrar* = *Pg acostumar* = *It acostumare*, < *a* (*L ad*, to, + *costume* (*F contume*), *custom* see *custom*] **1** *trans* To familiarize by custom or use, habituate or inure as, to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet, time may *accustom* one to almost anything, to be *accustomed* to hard work

So *accustomed* to his frocks and follies that she viewed the mail as matter of course

Authors Twice Jobl Tales I 176

We are not *accustomed* to express our thoughts or emotions by symbolical actions

Emerson Misc p 24

Syn To habituate familiarize inure harden train

II *trans* **1** To be wont or habituated to do anything

About once freighted, sunk and all drowned saying one woman, in her first popping up again, which most living things *accustom*, got hold of the boat

Carew

2 To consort or cohabit

Much better do we billions fulfil the work of nature than you Romans we with the best men *accustom* openly you, with the basest, commit private adultery

Milton Hist Eng III

accustom (a-kū's'tom), *n* [*accustom*, *accustom*] Custom as, "individual *accustom* of life," Milton, *Trichordon* (ed 1851), p 171

accustomable (a-kū's'tom-ā-ble), *a* [*accustom* + *-able*] Of long custom, habitual, customary as, "accustomable residence," *See* *Al Hale*, *Orig* of Mankind, xv

accustomably (a-kū's'tom-ā-ble), *adv* According to custom or habit, habitually

Kings thus *accustomably* paid

Bacon Aliens

accustomance (a-kū's'tom-āns), *n* [*ME acoustumance*, *accustomance*, < *OF acoustumance* (*F acoustumance*) = *Pr acoustumance*, < *acoustumer*, *acoustumer*, *accustom* see *accustom*, *v* (*F custom*)] Custom, habitual use or practice

Through *accustomance* and negligence

Boulton

accustomarily (a-kū's'tom-ā-ri-ly), *adv* According to custom or common practice, customarily

accustomary (a-kū's'tom-ā-ri), *a* [*accustom* + *-ary* (*F customary*)] Usual, customary

Usual and *accustomary* swearing

Dr Pratch Dipper's Dpt p 160

accustomat (a-kū's'tom-at), *a* [= *OF acustum* = *It acostumato* = *Pg acostumado* = *Sp acostumbrado* (in *adv* *acostumbradamente*), *accustom* + *-at*] (*F accustomed*) Customary

and *Bambudge*

accustomed (a-kū's'tomd), *a* [*ME acustumd*, *pp* of *accustom*] **1** Often practised or used, customary, habitual, made familiar through use, usual, wonted as, in then *accustomed* manner

It is an *accustomed* action with her

Shak, Macb, v 1

My old *accustomed* corner here is

The table still is in the nook

Alb' vanished in my busy year is

Thus well known chair since last I took

Thackeray Ballad of Bonhillhouse

2† Having custom or patronage, frequented

A well *accustomed* house, a handsome barkeep with clean obliging waiters soon set the master an estate

See *Century* Bold Stroke, I 1

accustomedness (a-kū's'tomd-nēs), *n* Familiarity, wontedness, the quality of being accustomed (to) [Rare]

Accustomedness to sin hardens the heart

See *Prayer* Sermons p 230

Freedom from that bad *accustomedness* to evil and wrong

The American VII 164

ace (as), *n* [*ML as*, *as*, < *OF as*, an ace, *F as* = *Sp as* = *Pg as* = *It asso* = *G asse* = *D as* = *Ice as* = *Sw as* = *Dan as*, < *L as* (see *asse*), a unit, a pound, a foot, usually but probably erroneously derived from *as*, said to be the Ta-

rentine form of Gr *εἰς* (see *iva*), one, a unit; akin to *L sem-el* and *E same* see *same*] **1**. A unit, specifically, a single pip on a card or die, or a card or die marked with a single pip — **2** A very small quantity; a particle, an atom, a trifle as, the creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand

I'll not wag in *ace* farther

Dryden, Spanish Friar

-ace [*F -ace*, < *It -azzo*, *-accio*, in, -*azza*, *-accia*, *i*, an aug or depreciative suffix] A noun-suffix occurring in *populace*, *junnae*, etc (which see) It is not used as an English formative In *menace*, *grinace*, and other words, the suffix is of different origin

-acea. [*L*, neut pl of *accus* see *accous*] A suffix used in New Latin to form names of classes or orders of animals, as (*elaca*, *Crustacea*, etc), these names being properly adjectives, agreeing with Latin *animalia* (animals) understood

-aceae. [*L*, fem pl of *accus* see *accous*] A suffix used in New Latin to form names of orders or families of plants, as *Liliaceae*, *Rosaceae*, etc, these names being properly adjectives, agreeing with Latin *planta* (plants) understood

-acean. [*L -acus* + *-an*] A suffix of adjectives, equivalent to *-accous* (which see), also of nouns to supply a singular to collective plurals in *-acea*, as (*elacae*, *Crustacean*, etc)

acedia (a-sē'di-ā), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr ἀκηδία*, collateral form of *ἀκηδία*, indifference, heedlessness, in ecc use 'sloth,' < *ἀκίνητος*, indifferent, heedless, < *a-* priv + *κίνησις*, centre, distress, *κίνησις*, he troubled or distressed, in *ML* corrupted to *acedia*, > *ME acedie*, *q* *v*] An abnormal mental condition, characterized by carelessness, listlessness, fatigue, and want of interest in affairs

A melancholy leading to desperation, and known to theologians under the name of *acedia* was not uncommon in monasteries and most of the recorded instances of medieval suicides in Catholicism were by monks

See *Europ* Morals, II 55

acedy (as'ē-di), *n* Same as *acedia*

Acedama (a-sel'dā-mā), *n* [*ME* (Wych) *Achildmah*, *Achildmah*, < *L Acedama*, < *Gr Ἀκεδάμα*, representing *Syr okel damo*, the field of blood] **1** A field said to have been situated south of Jerusalem, the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the "field of blood" It was appropriated to the interment of strangers Hence — **2** Figuratively, any place stained by slaughter

The system of warfare which had already converted immense tracts into one universal *Acedama*

In *Quincy*

Acemetā, Acemeti, *n* *pl* See *tameta*, *Acemeti*

Acemetie (as'ē-met'ik), *a* [*Acemeti* see *Acemeti*] Belonging to or resembling the *Acemeti* or *Acemeti*, hence, sleepless

That proposition [that one of the Trinity was made flesh] was impugned by the *Acemeti* monks alone

Mallinck tr of Ignor, p 173

acensuada (sp pron a-then-so-a'dā), *n* [*Sp*, *pp* of *acensuar*, to lease out for a certain rent, < *a-* (*L ad*, to) + *censo*, rent see *censo*] In *Mexican* law, property subject to the lien of a *censo* (which see)

acentric (a-sen'trik), *a* [*Gr ἀκεντρος*, not central, < *a-* priv + *κεντρος*, centre see *center*] Not centric, having no center

-aceous. [*Acem* of *L -acus*, *-a*, *-um*, a compound adj termination, as in *herb-aceus*, *ros-aceus*, *gallin-aceus*, *cycl-aceus*, *test-aceus*, etc see the corresponding *F* forms] An adjective-suffix, as in *herbaceous*, *cycloceous*, etc, used especially in botany and zoology, forming English adjectives to accord with New Latin nouns in *-acea*, *-acea* (which see), as *rosaceous*, *lithaceous*, *clacous*, *crustaceous*, etc

acephal (as'ē-fal), *n* One of the *Acephala*

Acephala (a-sel'fā-lā), *n* *pl* [*NL*, < *Gr ἀκεφαλα*, neut pl of *ἀκεφαλος*, headless see *acephalus*]

1 A term introduced by Cuvier into systematic zoology, and applied by him as a class name to a combination of the numerous lamellibranchiate mollusks and the tunicates Later writers apply it to the lamellibranchiate mollusks alone, which constitute a natural class, distinguished by Lamarck as the *Conchifera* All the ordinary bivalves belong to this class The *acephala* or *acephala* of Cuvier were at first (1789) the third order of *Mollusca* and included *Crepidula*, *tunicata*, and *brachiopoda* with ordinary bivalve mollusks, being thus equivalent to *Crepidula*, *Tunicata*, and *Conchifera* of Lamarck In 1804 Cuvier excluded the *Crepidula* and *brachiopoda*, and made *Acephala* a class of *Mollusca*. In the *Regne Animal* (1817-1820) *Acephala* are Cuvier's fourth class of *Mollusca*, with two orders *Acephala testacea*, or shelled *acephala*, the ordinary bivalve mollusks, and *Acephala nuda* or shell less *acephala*, the tunicates.

2 Same as *Acerina*.—3 In Latreille's system of classification (1796), one of seven orders of the Linnean *Aptera*, containing the spiders, etc., corresponding to the *Arachnides palpis* of Lamarck, and synonymous with *Arachnida*.—4 In Haeckel's classification, a group of *Mollusca* composed of the *Spirobranchia*, or *Brachypoda*, and the *Lamelibranchia*.

Acephala (a-sef'-a-lô-ä), *n* pl [NL., a modification of *Acephala*, after Gr *κεφαλαίος* (neut pl *κεφαλαία*), belonging to the head, < *κεφαλή*, head see *Acephala*.] A modification by Lamarck of the name *Acephala*, given at first to that group as an ordinal name, and later to the bivalve shells as a class name. In Lamarck's system of classification of 1801 the *Acephala* were the second order of *Mollusca*, the *Acephala* of Cuvier, 1796, including cirripeds, tunicates, and brachiopods with ordinary bivalve mollusks. In 1809 Lamarck excluded the cirripeds and in 1816 he excluded the tunicates, making *Acephala* a class of *Foriferata*, with two orders *Monomyaria* and *Dumyaria*. See *Conchifera*.

acephalan (a-sef'-a-lan), *a* and *n* [*Acephala* + *an*] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Acephala* or to an acephal.

II. *n* One of the *Acephala*, an acephal.
Acephali (a-sef'-a-li), *n* pl [LL, pl of *acephalus* see *acephalus*] 1 Literally, those who have no head or chief. In *eccles hist* (a) Those members of the Council of Ephesus who refused to follow either St Cyril or John of Antioch. (b) An Egyptian Monophysite sect of the fifth and sixth centuries, composed of those who refused to follow the patriarch of Alexandria in subscribing the edict of union issued by the Emperor Zeno. (c) Those who took part in the sedition of the General Council of Haste that were not predicted over by the papal legates. (d) A name given to the Flagellants, because of their asceticism from the authority of the Roman Church. (e) Before the Council of Trent, a class of priests belonging to no diocese.

2 A class of levelers, mentioned in the laws of Henry I of England, who would acknowledge no head or superior.—3 A fabulous nation in Africa, reported by ancient writers to have no heads identified by some with the Blominyes, a historical race.

acephalia (a-sef'-ä-lä-hä), *n* [NL, < Gr *ακεφαλος*, headless see *acephalus*] In *teratol*, the absence of the head.

acephalist (a-sef'-ä-list), *n* [As *Acephali* + *-ist*] One who acknowledges no head or superior, specifically, in *eccles hist*, one of the *Acephali*.

These *acephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders.
By Gauden *Times of the Church* (1650), p 404.

Acephalite (a-sef'-ä-lit), *n* [As *Acephali* + *-ite*] 1 One of the *Acephali*, in any of the senses of that word.

acephalobranchia (a-sef'-ä-lô-brän'-ki-ä), *n* [NL see *acephalobranchius*] In *teratol*, absence of both head and arms.

acephalobranchius (a-sef'-ä-lô-brän'-ki-us), *n*, pl *acephalobranchii* (-i) [NL, < Gr *ακεφαλος*, without a head, + *βραχίον*, *L* *brachium*, arm] In *teratol*, a monster without head or arms.

acephalocardia (a-sef'-ä-lô-kär'-di-ä), *n* [NL see *acephalocardius*] In *teratol*, absence of both head and heart.

acephalocardius (a-sef'-ä-lô-kär'-di-us), *n*, pl *acephalocardii* (-i) [NL, < Gr *ακεφαλος*, without a head, + *καρδια* = *E* *heart*] In *teratol*, a monster without head and heart.

acephalochiria (a-sef'-ä-lô-ki'-ri-ä), *n* [NL see *acephalochirus*] In *teratol*, absence of both head and hands. Also spelled *acephalocheira*.

acephalochirus (a-sef'-ä-lô-ki'-ri-us), *n*, pl *acephalochiri* (-i) [NL, < Gr *ακεφαλος*, without a head, + *χείρ*, hand] In *teratol*, a monster without head and hands. Also spelled *acephalocheirus*.

acephalocyst (a-sef'-ä-lô-sist), *n* [*Acephalocystis*, < Gr *ακεφαλος*, headless (see *acephalous*), + *κυστις*, a bag see *cyst*] 1 A hydatis, a member of a supposed genus *Acephalocystis*, instituted by Hunter for the hydatis or encysted stage of *Tænia ichnocoeca*. See *Tænia*.

acephalocystic (a-sef'-ä-lô-sis'-tik), *a* Pertaining to *acephalocysts*, having the character of an *acephalocyst*.

acephalogaster (a-sef'-ä-lô-gas-tér), *n* [NL, < Gr *ακεφαλος*, without a head, + *γαστήρ*, belly] In *teratol*, a monster destitute of head, chest, and superior parts of the belly.

acephalogasteria (a-sef'-ä-lô-gas-tér'-ä), *n* [NL, < *acephalogaster*] In *teratol*, absence of the head and superior parts of the trunk.

Acephalophora (a-sef'-ä-lô-fô-rä), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *α-priv* + *κεφαλή*, head, + *φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρω* = *E* *bear*] 1 A name proposed by De Blainville, 1814, for the acephalous mollusks of

Cuvier, including the lamelibranchiates and tunicates together with the brachiopods. In the Blainville's system of classification, the *Acephalophora* were the third class of *Malacoza* divided into the orders *Palliobranchiata*, *Rudista*, *Lamelibranchiata* and *Heterobranchia*, thus corresponding exactly to Cuvier's *Acephala* and exactly to Lamarck's *Acephala* of 1809 or Lamarck's later *Conchifera* and *Pinnata* together.

acephalophoran (a-sef'-ä-lô-fô-ran), *n* One of the *Acephalophora*.

acephalopodia (a-sef'-ä-lô-pô-di-ä), *n* [NL see *acephalopodius*] In *teratol*, absence of head and feet.

acephalopodius (a-sef'-ä-lô-pô-di-us), *n*, pl *acephalopodii* (-i) [NL, < Gr *ακεφαλος*, without a head, + *ποδ* (τὸν) = *E* *foot*] In *teratol*, a monster without head or feet.

acephalorachia (a-sef'-ä-lô-rä'-ki-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr *ακεφαλος*, without a head, + *ραχίς*, spine] In *teratol*, absence of head and vertebral column.

acephalostomia (a-sef'-ä-lô-stô-mi-ä), *n* [NL see *acephalostomus*] In *teratol*, the absence of the head with the presence of a mouth-like opening.

acephalostomus (a-sef'-ä-lô-stô-mus), *n*, pl *acephalostomi* (-ni) [NL, < Gr *ακεφαλος*, without a head, + *στόμα*, mouth] In *teratol*, a monster without a head, but having in its superior parts an aperture resembling a mouth.

acephalothoracia (a-sef'-ä-lô-tho-rä'-si-ä), *n* [NL see *acephalothorax*] In *teratol*, absence of head and chest.

acephalothorax (a-sef'-ä-lô-thô-rus), *n*, pl *acephalothoraci* (-i) [NL, short for *acephalothoracius* (see above), < Gr *ακεφαλος*, without a head, + *θώραξ*, a breast-plate, the chest see *thorax*] In *teratol*, a monster without head or chest.

acephalous (a-sef'-ä-lus), *a* [*LL* *acephalus*, < Gr *ακεφαλος*, without a head, < *α-priv* + *κεφαλή*, a head see *a-18* and *cephalic*] 1 Without a head, headless applied (a) In *zoöl* particularly to the members of the class *Acephala* (which see) opposed to *encephalous* and *cephalous*. (b) In bot to an ovary the style of which springs from its base instead of its apex. (c) In *teratol*, to a fetus having no head. (d) In *pross*, to a verse whose scale differs from the regular scale of the same meter by lacking the first syllable of the latter.

2 Without a leader or chief.

The tendency to division was strengthened by the *acephalous* condition of the Courts. *Stables*, *Const Hist*, II 267.

3 Wanting a distinct beginning, indefinite in subject.

A false or *acephalous* structure of sentence.
De Quincy, *Rhetoric*.

acephalus (a-sef'-ä-lus), *n*, pl *acephali* (-li) [*LL* (see *Acephali* and *acephalous*) and *NL*] 1 An obsolete name of the *tænia* or tapeworm.

2. In *teratol*, a monster without a head.—3 In *pross*, a verse defective at the beginning.

ace-point (äs'-point), *n* The single spot on a card or die, also, the side of a die that has but one spot.

acequia (Sp pron a-sü'-kë-w), *n* [Sp] A canal for irrigation.

Irrigating canals or *acequias* conduct the water of the Gila over all this cultivated district.
Moorey, *Arizona and Sonora*, p 188.

Acer (ä'-ser), *n* [*L*, a maple-tree, prob so called from its pointed leaves, < *√ ac*, be sharp or pointed, appearing in *acerb*, *acetic*, *acid*, *acute*,



Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharinum*. a flowering branch, b sterile flower, c stamen of fruit with one carpel cut open to show the seed. (from Gray's *Genera of the Plants of the U S*.)

etc.] A genus of discifloral polypetalous trees and shrubs, commonly known as maples, of the natural order *Sapindaceae*, suborder *Acerinea*,

having opposite simple leaves and the fruit a double-winged samara. It includes about 50 species, of northern temperate regions, many of them valuable timber trees or widely cultivated for shade and ornament. Sugar is obtained in America from the sap of *A. saccharinum*, the sugar maple. See *maple*.

Acera (as'-e-ri), *n* [NL, fem sing or neut pl of *Acerus*, < Gr *ακερος*, without horns see *Acerus* and *acerous*] 1 A genus of mollusks, of the family *Bullidae* or *Tornatellidae*, belonging to the testibranchiate division of opisthobranchiate gastropods. These bubble shells have a thin horny shell flattened and almost inclosed, with a slit at the suture as in the olive shells, the head is long and without eyes. The genus was instituted in this form by Lamarck, 1818. *A. bullata* is an example. Originally spelled *Acera*. O F Muller, 1776.



2 Used as a pl. A group of apterous insects without antennae. In this sense, the word is now a mere synonym of *trichuda* (which see).—3 [Used as a plural.] A group of gastropodous mollusks without tentacles. [Disused.]

Aceraceae (as'-e-rä-së-ä), *n* pl Same as *Acerina*.

Aceræ (as'-e-rä), *n* pl [NL, fem pl. see *Acera*] Same as *Acera*, 2 and 3.

aceran (as'-e-ran), *n* One of the *Acera*, in any of the meanings of that word.

acerate (as'-e-rät), *a* [*LL* *acer*, maple, + *-ate*] 1 A salt of acetic acid.

aceratophorus (as'-e-rä-tôf'-o-rus), *a* [*LL* *acer*, + *priv* + *ακερος* (ακερα), horn + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E* *bear*] 1 Not bearing horns, hornless as, an *aceratophorous* ruminant. [Little used.]

acerb (a-seb'), *a* [= *F* *acerbis* = Sp *Pg* *It* *acervo*, < *L* *acerbus*, bitter, sour, < *acer*, sharp, bitter see *acid*] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste, sour, with astringency or roughness, hence, figuratively, sharp, harsh, etc.

We have a foible for Ritson with his oddities of spelling, his *acerb* humor, and his obstinate disbeliefs in Doctor Percy's folio manuscript.

South, *Study Windows*, p 350.
The dark, *acerb*, and caustic little professor.
Charlotte Brontë, *Villette*, xix.

acerbate (a-seb'-ät or as'-er-bät), *v* *t*, pret and pp *acerbated*, ppl *acerbating* [*LL* *acerbatus*, pp of *acerbare*, make bitter or sour, < *acerbus*, bitter, sour see *acerb*, and *acer* *acerbate*] To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste, hence, to embitter or exasperate. [Rare.]

acerbate (a-seb'-ät or as'-er-bät), *a* [*LL* *acerbatus*, pp see the verb] Embittered, exasperated, severe. *A B D*.

acerbic (a-seb'-ik), *a* Of a harsh character. *A B D*.

acerbitude (a-seb'-i-tüd), *n* [*L* *acerbitudo* (rare), equiv in sense to *acerbitas* see *acerbitis*] Sourness, acerbity. *Bailey* [Rare.]

acerbity (a-seb'-i-ti), *n*, pl *acerbitates* (-tiz) [Earlier *acerbita*, < *F* *acerbitus* = Sp *acerbidad* = *It* *acerbita*, < *L* *acerbita* (-is), sharpness, sourness, harshness, < *acerbus*, sharp see *acerb*.] 1 Sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste.—2 Poignancy or severity.

It is ever a rule that any over great penalty, besides the acerbity of it, denudes the execution of the law.
Bacon, *Works* II 542.

We may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord.
Barrow, *Sermons*, xxvi.

3 Harshness or severity, as of temper or expression.

The lectures of Hazlitt display more than his usual strength, acuteness and eloquence, with less than his usual acerbity of his tongue.
Whipple, *Essays and Reviews*, II 10.

acerdese (as'-e-rdë), *n* [*F*] Gray oxid of manganese named given by Berthollet to the mineral manganite.

acere (as'-e-ri), *n* A mollusk of the genus *Acer*.

aceric (a-seb'-ik), *a* [*LL* *acer* (see *acer*) + *-ic*] Pertaining to the maple, obtained from the maple.

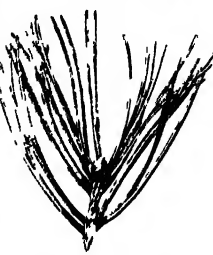
Aceric acid, an acid found in the juice of *Acer campense*, the common European maple.

Acerina (as'-e-rä-nä), *n* [NL, as *Acera*, q v, + *-ina*] 1 A genus of crustaceans. *Staph-nisque*, 1814.—2 A genus of percid fishes, the popes. *Cuvier*, 1817.

Acerineae (as'-e-rä-në-ä), *n* pl [*LL* *acer* + *-ina* + *-ae*] A suborder of the *Sapinduceae*, distinguished from the rest of the order by its opposite leaves and exalbuminous seeds. It includes the maple (*Acer*), the box elder (*A. negundo*), and a third genus *Dobsonia*, of a single species native of the Himalayas.

Acerininae (as'-e-rä-nä-nä), *n* pl [*LL* *Acerina*, 2, + *-ina*] A name proposed as a subfamily designation for the genus *Acerina*, including the ruffe and related percid fishes having a cavernous head and a single dorsal fin.

acerose (as'e-rōs), *a* [*< L acerous*, chaffy, *< acus* (*acer-*) = (*Gr* *αἰσρον*, chaff, akin to *E* *awn*, *q* *v*, and also to *L acer*, sharp, and *acus*, a needle, from a root **ac*, be sharp. The second sense seems to rest upon *L acus* (*acus*), a needle, but the form can be derived only from *acus* (*acer-*), chaff. In *bot* (a) Chaffy, resembling chaff. [Very rare.] (b) Straight, slender, rigid, and sharp-pointed, as the leaves of the pine, needle-shaped.]



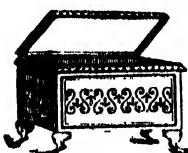
ACERUS (PINE) NEEDLE.

acerotet, *a* Probably a misprint for *acerose*. "Acrotet, brown bread, not rangled, chaff-bread, hungar bread" *Minchen* (1625).

acerous (as'e-rōs), *a* Same as *acerose*.

acerous (as'e-rōs), *a* [*< Gr* *αἰσρον*, collateral form of *αἰσρον*, *αἰσρον*, without horns, *< ac* + *πρῶν*, a horn] 1 Of or pertaining to the *Acer*. 2 Having minute or undeveloped antlers, as an insect. 3 Having no horns, acanthophorous.

acerra (as'e-rā), *n* [*L*] In *Rom antiq* (a) A box or casket used to hold the incense which was thrown upon the altar during sacrifices. (b) A small portable altar on which incense was burned, especially at funeral ceremonies.



Ancient Acerra.

acertain, *v* [*t*] An occasional and more correct form of *ascertain* (which see).

Acerus (as'e-rōs), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *αἰσρον*, without horns, see *acerous*] 1 In *ornith*, a genus of hornbills, family *Bucerotidae*, having no casque. *A. capensis* is the type and only species. *B. R. Hodgson*, 1832. Also spelled *Acrois*. 2 In *entom*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1833.

acervat (as'e-rvāt), *a* [*< L acervatus*, *< acervus*, a heap, akin to *acer*, sharp, pointed, and perhaps to *acer*, a maple-tree] Pertaining to a heap. [Rare.]

acervate (as'e-rvāt), *a* [*t*, pret and pp *acervated*, ppr *acervating*] [*< L acervatus*, pp of *acervat*, heap up, *< acervus*, a heap, see *acervat*] To heap up. [Rare.]

acervate (as'e-rvāt), *a* [*< L acervatus*, pp, see the verb] In *bot*, heaped, growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters.

acervately (as'e-rvāt-lī), *adv* In an acervate manner, in heaps. [Rare.]

acervation (as'e-rvā-shon), *n* [*< L acervatio* (*n*), *< acervat*, heap up, see *acervate*, *v*] The act of heaping together. *Bullock*, 1676.

acervative (as'e-rvā-tiv), *a* Heaped up, forming a heap. [Rare.]

Piled together irregularly or in an acervative manner. *W. B. Carpenter*.

acervoset (as'e-rvōs), *a* [*< L* as if **acervosus*, *< acervus*, a heap] Full of heaps. *Bailey*.

Acervulina (as'e-rvū-lī-nā), *n* [*NL*, *< acervulus*, *q* *v*, + *-ina*] A genus of foraminifers, of the family *Namulionidae*.

Acervulinae (as'e-rvū-lī-nō), *n* pl. [*NL*, *< acervulus*, *q* *v*, + *-ina*] A group of foraminiferous rhizopodous protozoans, in which the spiral form of the shell is so obscured or effaced by the irregular addition of new chambers that the whole appears as if heaped together.

acervuline (as'e-rvū-lī-nē), *a* [*< NL acervulus*, *q* *v*, + *-ine*] 1 Having the form or appearance of little heaps, heaped up. [Rare.]

The little acervulines are often piled up in an irregular acervuline manner. *W. B. Carpenter*. *Micros* 4493.

2 Of or pertaining to the *Acervulina*.

acervulus (as'e-rvū-lus), *n* pl. *acervuli* (-lī) [*NL*, a little heap, dim. of *L acervus*, a heap, see *acervat*] In *anat*, a mass of calcareous gritty particles, consisting principally of earthy salts, found within and sometimes on the outside of the conarium or pineal body of the brain, brain sand. Commonly called *acervulus cerebri* (acervulus of the brain).

acescence (as'es-ens), *n* [*< F* *acescent* = *It* *acescenza*, *< L* as if **acescentia*, *< acescere* (*nt*)-s, ppr of *acescere*, become sour, see *acescent*]

The act or process of becoming acescent or moderately sour.

acescency (as'es-en-sī), *n* [See *acescence*] The state or quality of being moderately sour, mild acidity.

Nurses should never give suck after fasting, the milk having an acescent very prejudicial to the recipient. *W. Jones*, *Life of Bp Home*, p. 550.

acescent (as'es-ent), *a* [*< F* *acescent* = *Fr* *acescente*, *< L* *acrescere* (*nt*)-s, ppr of *acrescere*, become sour, *< acer*, be sour, see *acer*] Turning sour, becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition, as vegetable or animal juices or infusions, hence, slightly sour, acidulous, subacid.

The vinegar which is most esteemed for culinary purposes is that prepared from wine from the *acescent* varieties of which it is extensively manufactured in France. *W. A. Miller*, *Flam. of Chem*, § 1277.

Aceste (as'es-tē), *n* [*NL*, *< (?) Gr* *αἰστος*, fem of *αἰστος*, curable, easily revived, *< αἰσθητός*, cure, heal] A notable genus of spatangoid sea-urchins. *A. bellifera* is a species having most of the upper surface occupied by the deeply sinuous, odd anterior ambulacrum with narrow fasciole and large flattened spines involved over the hollow in which are a number of great discoidal suckers.

Aceste may be regarded as a permanent form of the young of *Schizaster*. *Stead*, *Nat Hist* 1:176.

acetablet (as'e-tā-blēt), *n* [*< OF* *acetabule*, *< L* *acetabulum*, see *acetabulum*] 1 An acetabulum, a measure of about one eighth of a pint. *Holland*. 2 In *anat*, same as *acetabulum*, 2 (a).

acetabula, *n* Plural of *acetabulum*.

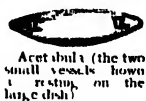
acetabular (as'e-tā-bū-lar), *a* Belonging to the acetabulum, of the nature of an acetabulum, cotyloid, cup-like.

Acetabulifera (as'e-tā-bū-lī-fēr-a), *n* pl. [*NL*, neut pl of *acetabulifer*, see *acetabuliferous*] A name introduced by D. Origny, 1834, as an ordinal term for the cephalopods with suckers on the inner faces of the arms, that is the cuttlefish, squids, and all other living cephalopods except the *Nautilidae*. Same as *Cephalopoda* (*chata* and *Dibranchiata* (which see).

acetabuliferous (as'e-tā-bū-lī-fēr-ōs), *a* [*< NL* *acetabulifer*, *< L* *acetabulum*, a sucker, + *ferre* = *E* *bear*] 1 Having or bearing acetabula. 2 Pertaining to the *Acetabulifera*, having rows of cup-like suckers, as the cuttlefish.

acetabuliform (as'e-tā-bū-lī-fōrm), *a* [*< L* *acetabulum*, a cup-shaped vessel, + *-formis*, *< forma*, shape] 1 In *bot*, having the form of a shallow cup or bowl. 2 Having the form of an acetabulum, sucker-shaped, cup-like, cotyloid.

acetabulum (as'e-tā-bū-lum), *n*, pl. *acetabula* (-lā) [*L*, *< acetum*, vinegar, see *acetum*] 1 In *Rom antiq* (a) A vinegar-cup, a small wide-mouthed vessel of earthenware or metal sometimes placed on the larger food dishes, in which vinegar or other condiment was served. (b) A dry or liquid measure, 0.677 of a liter. *Davies*, *q. d. Saglio*. (c) A similar cup or vessel used by jugglers in their feats. 2 In *anat* (a) The cavity of the os innominatum, or hip-bone, which receives the head of the femur, the cotyle, or cotyloid cavity, formed at the junction of the ilium, ischium, and pubis. See cuts under *sacrum*, *quater*, *innominate*. (b) A cotyloid or lobe of the placenta of ruminating animals. (c) In insects, the socket of the trunk in which the leg is inserted. (d) A cup-like sucker, such as those with which the arms of the cuttlefish and other dibranchiate cephalopodous mollusks are provided. See cut under *Sepia*. (e) A sessile or pedunculate sucker-like organ on the ventral surface of certain entozoa. 3 In *bot* (a) The cup- or saucer-like fructification of many lichens. (b) The receptacle of certain fungi. 4 In *music*, an ancient instrument, made either of earthenware or of metal, used like a kettledrum or struck against another acetabulum after the manner of cymbals.



Acetabula (the two small vessels shown resting on the large dish).

acetal (as'e-tāl), *n* [*< acet-* + *al* (*alcohol*)] A colorless mobile liquid, $C_2H_5O_2$, with an ether-like odor, produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol, under the influence of platinum black.

acetamid, **acetamide** (as'e-tā-mīd or -mīd, or as'e-tā-mīd or -mīd), *n* [*< acet-* + *amid*] A white crystalline solid, $CH_3CO NH_2$, produced by distilling ammonium acetate, or by heating ethyl acetate with strong aqueous ammonia. It combines with both acids and metals to form unstable compounds.

acetanilide (a-set-an'ī-līd), *n*. [*< acet-* + *anilide*] A substance, $C_6H_5NH C_2H_3O$, formed by heating aniline and glacial acetic acid for several hours, or by the action of acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride on aniline. *Forbes*.

acetari (as'e-tārī), *n* [*< L acetaria*, see *acetaria*] A dish of raw herbs with vinegar, a salad.

acetarions (as'e-tārī-ōn), *a* [*< L* **acetarius*, adj, found only in neut pl *acetaria*, as noun *acetariary*] 1 Containing acetary, as certain fruits. 2 Used in salads, as lettuce, mustard, cress, endive, etc.

acetary (as'e-tārī), *n* [*< L acetaria* (see *holera*, herbs), herbs prepared with vinegar and oil, salad, neut pl of **acetarius*, *< acetum*, vinegar, see *acetum*. Cf *It acetario*, a salad.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the plum, enclosed in a congeries of small calcareous bodies toward the base of the fruit. *Chauv.*

acetate (as'e-tāt), *n* [= *F* *acétate* = Sp *Pg* *acetato*, *< NL* *acetatum*, *< L* *acetum*, vinegar, see *acetum* and *-at*] In *chem*, a salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base.

acetated (as'e-tāt-ed), *p* *a* [As if pp of **acetat*, *v*] Combined with acetic acid.

acetic acid (as'e-tīk), *n* [As if *< *acetic*, *v*] Same as *acetylation*.

acetic (as'e-tīk or as'e-tīk), *a* [= *F* *acétique* = Sp *Pg* *acético*, *< NL* *aceticus*, *< L* *acetum*, vinegar, see *acetum*] Having the properties of vinegar, sour. **Acetic acid**, $CH_3CO OH$, a colorless liquid with a strongly acid and pungent smell and taste. In the arts it is chiefly prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (acetic fermentation) and by the dry distillation of wood. It is present in vinegar in a dilute and impure form. In its pure state, at temperatures below 62 F., it is a crystalline solid, and is known as *glacial* or *crystalline acetic acid*. **Acetic anhydride**, $(CH_3CO)_2O$, a colorless mobile liquid with an odor like that of acetic acid but more irritating. On standing in contact with water it is gradually converted into acetic acid. Also called *acetic acid*. **Acetic ethers**, compounds consisting of acetates of alcohol radicals. Common acetic ether is a limpid mobile liquid having a penetrating, refreshing smell, and a pleasant burning taste. It is used in medicine and as a flavoring ingredient in the poorer classes of wine. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol oil of vitriol, and sodium acetate. **Acetic ferment**, a microscopic fungus (*Mycoderma aceti* of Pasteur) belonging to the group of microbacteria which is the agent in the production of vinegar in wine, cider, etc. by the oxidation of alcohol.

aceticidin (as'e-tī-dīn), *n* [*< acet-* + *-id* + *-in*] Same as *aceticum*.

aceticification (as'e-tī-fī-kā-shon), *n* [*< acetic* + *-fication*] The act or process of aceticizing or becoming aceticous, conversion into vinegar. **Chemical aceticification**, the conversion of wine, beer, cider and other alcoholic fluids into vinegar. It has been shown to depend upon the presence of a minute fungus (*Mycoderma aceti* of Pasteur), which derives its food from the albuminous and mineral matter present in the liquor, it is very rapidly developed, and, absorbing the oxygen of the air, transmits it to the alcohol, which by oxidation is transformed into vinegar. See *Fermentation*.

aceticifer (as'e-tī-fēr), *n* An apparatus for hastening the acetication of fermented liquors by the exposure of large surfaces to the air. The liquor enters the top of a cask or vat containing layers of shavings or brushwood by which it is divided and distributed, and as it trickles downward, comes into intimate contact with air which is admitted through perforations in the sides of the vat.

aceticify (as'e-tī-fy), *v*, pret and pp *aceticified*, ppr *aceticifying* [*< L* *acetum*, vinegar, + *E* *-fy*, make] *I. trans* To convert into vinegar, make aceticous.

II. intrans To become aceticous, be converted into vinegar.

acetimeter, **acetometer** (as'e-tīm'e-tēr, -tōm'-e-tēr), *n* [= *F* *acétimètre* = *Pg* *acetómetro*, *< L* *acetum*, vinegar, + (*Gr* *μέτρον*, a measure)] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetimetrical (as'e-tīm'e-tērī-kāl), *a* [*< *acetimetrie* (*< acetimeter*) + *-al*] Of or pertaining to acetimetry.

The acetimetrical method employed by the Excise.

acetimetry (as'e-tīm'e-tērī), *n* The act or process of ascertaining the specific gravity of vinegar or acetic acid.

aceticin (as'e-tīn), *n* [*< acet-* + *-in*] A compound obtained by the union of one molecule of glycerin with one, two, or three molecules of acetic acid. The aceticin may also be regarded as glycerin in which one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acetyl. They include monoaceticin ($C_3H_5O_4$) diaceticin or aceticin ($C_3H_7O_6$) and triaceticin ($C_3H_9O_9$). *Watts*.

aceto- A prefix to names of chemical compounds, signifying the presence of acetic acid or acetyl radical.

aceto-gelatin (as'e-tō-jel'a-tīn), *a* Containing acetic acid and gelatin. **Aceto-gelatin emulsion**, an emulsion formed of pyroxilin, acetic acid, alcohol, and gelatin, used for coating certain photographic plates.

acetometer, n. See *aceticimeter*

acetone (as'e-tōn), *n.* [*<acet- + -one.*] 1 A limpid mobile liquid, (CH₃)₂CO, with an agreeable odor and burning taste, produced by the destructive distillation of acetates. It is procured on a large scale from the aqueous liquid obtained in the dry distillation of wood.

2 The general name of a class of compounds which may be regarded as consisting of two alcoholic radicals united by the group CO, or as aldehydes in which hydrogen of the group COH has been replaced by an alcoholic radical.

acetoneemia (as'e-tō-nē-mi-ā), *n.* [NL, *<E. acetone + (Gr. *aima*, blood)*] In *pathol.*, a diseased condition characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood. It results from various causes and may be a symptom of various diseases. Also spelled *acetonaemia*.

acetonic (as'e-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from acetone.

acetose (as'e-tōs), *a.* Same as *acetous*, 1.

aceticity (as'e-tis-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. acéticité* = Sp. *aceticidad* = It. *aceticità*, <NL as if **aceticita*(-t)-s, <*aceticus* see *aceticus* and -ity] The state or quality of being acetic or sour, acidity, sourness, tartness.

The juice or pulpe of Tamarinds hath a great aceticity. Woodall, Surgeon's Mat., p. 175.

aceticus (as'e-tus or as'e-tus), *a.* [= *F. acétique* = Sp. *acético*, It. *aceticus*, <NL *aceticus*, <L *aceticus*, vinegary see *aceticum*] 1 Having a sour taste, vinegary. Boyle. Also written *acetic*.

2 Of or pertaining to vinegar, causing or connected with acidification. **Acetic acid**, a term formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, under the notion that it was composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportions as in acetic acid but with less oxygen. It is now known that no such acid exists so that this term has fallen into disuse. — **Acetic fermentation**, the process by which alcoholic liquors as beer or wine, yield acetic acid by oxidation. See *fermentation*.

aceticum (a-sē'ti-kum), *n.* [L, vinegar, in form pp neut. *aceticum*, see *vinum*, sour wine] of *acetic*, be sour, akin to *acer*, sharp, sour. See *acid* and *acrid*. Hence (from *aceticum*, not from neut. adj. *aceticum*) Goth. *akut* = AS. *æced*, *æced* = OS. *acid* = OD. *acid*, *acid*, D. *acid*, *acid* = LG. *acid* = OHG. *ezih*, MHG. *ezich*, G. *essig* = Dan. *eddike* (> Icel. *edil*) = Sw. *ättika*, vinegar. Vinegar (which see).

acetyl (as'e-til), *n.* [*<acet- + -yl*, <Gr. *αίη*, matter, substance] A univalent radical supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Aldehyde may be regarded as the hydride, and acetic acid as the hydrate, of acetyl.

acetylene (a-sē'ti-lēn or as'e-ti-lēn), *n.* [*<acetyl + -ene*] A colorless endothermic gas, C₂H₂, having a characteristic disagreeable odor and burning with a luminous smoky flame. Illuminating gas contains a small amount of it and it is probably formed from other gaseous compounds during the combination of illuminating gas. It is also formed from its elements, carbon and hydrogen, when the electric arc is passed between carbon points in an atmosphere of hydrogen and also by the imperfect combination of illuminating gas and other hydrocarbons. It is prepared on a commercial scale by the decomposition of water with certain metallic carbides, calcium carbide being chiefly used for the purpose. At pressures of less than two atmospheres it is not explosive except by the action of fulminating liquid. Under greater pressure it explodes at low red heat with a violence nearly equal to that of gunpowder. With certain metals and metallic salts it forms explosive compounds. The acetylene series of hydrocarbons has the general formula C₂H_{2n-2}, it includes acetylene (C₂H₂) propyne (C₃H₄), butyne (C₄H₆) and pentene (C₅H₈).

acetylic (as'e-ti'lik), *a.* Of or pertaining to acetyl.

acetylation (as'e-ti-l-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*<acetyl + -ize + -ation*] In *chem.*, the process of combining or causing to combine with the radical acetyl or with acetic acid.

ach¹, *n.* Same as *ache²*.

ach² (ach), *n.* [*<F. Hind. ak*, gigantic swallow-wort, a sprout of sugar-cane] An East Indian name of several species of plants of the rubiacious genus *Morinda*.

Achaean, a and n. See *Achæan*.

Achæmenian (ak-ē-mē-ni-an), *a.* [*<L. Achæmenius, n., Achæmenes, n., <Gr. Ἀχαιμένης, a Persian king, ancestor of the Achæmenides, (Gr. Ἀχαιμενίδαι)*] Pertaining or relating to the Achæmenides, an ancient royal family of Persia, historically beginning with Cyrus, about 558 B. C., and ending with the conquest of the Persian empire by Alexander the Great, 330 B. C.

achenium, n. See *acheneum*.

achenocarp (a-kē-nō-kārp), *n.* [Irreg. <Gr. *a-priv.* + *χάρις*, grace, + *ἀκρόν*, fruit] In *bot.*, any dry indehiscent fruit.

Achænodon (a-kē-nō-don), *n.* [NL, <Gr. *a-priv.* + *χάρις*, grace, + *ὀδόν* (*ōdōn*) = *E. tooth*] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals o

North America, having a squaline type of dentition, considered by Cope as referable to the family *Tritylodontidae*. There are several species, *A. tritylodon*, the type-species, was as large as a large bear. F. D. Cope, 1873.

Achæta (a-kē'tā), *n.* pl. [NL, neut. pl. of *achatus* see *achatus*] An ordinal name for geophyrenas without setæ, with a terminal mouth, dorsal anus, and the anterior region of the body retractile. It includes the families *Sipunculidae* and *Priapulidae*.

achætosus (a-kē'tus), *a.* [*<NL. achatus, <(Gr. α-priv. + χᾱτῆ, hair)*] Having no setæ, not chaetiferous, specifically, pertaining to the *Icheta* (v. *Icheta* see).

achage (ā-kā), *n.* [*<ache¹ + -age*] The state or condition of having aches. [Rare]

The Pope could dispense with his Cardinalate, and his achage, and his breakage, if that were all. Tennyson, Queen Mary, l. 1.

Achaian (a-kā'yan) *a and n.* See *Ichæan*.

achane (a-kā'nē), *n.* [*<Gr. ἀχάνη*] An ancient Persian measure for grain.

Acharinina (ak-a-rī-ni'na), *n.* pl. [NL for *acharina* (?), < *icharines*, a genus of fishes, <Gr. ἀχάρινος *αχάρινος*, *αχάρινος* = sea-fish] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third subfamily group of his family *Nandidae*, having hidden pseudobranchiae or false gills, five ventral rays, and teeth on the palate. It is constituted for fresh water fishes from tropical America which properly belong to the genus *Cichla* of the family *Cichlidae*.

acharnement (a-sharn'ment), *n.* [*<F. <acharner*, give a taste of flesh (to dogs, etc.), refl. *acharner*, thirst for blood, <L. as if **achanari*, <ad, to, + *caro* (carn-), flesh see *carnal*] Blood-thirstiness, as of wild beasts or of infuriated men. Ferocity, eagerness for slaughter. [Rare]

achate¹ (ak'āt), *n.* [*<L. achates* see *agate*] An agate.

The christall, jacynth achate ruby red. John Taylor.

achate², *n.* [Assimilated form of *agate*, q. v.] See *agate*.

Achatina (ak-a-ti'na), *n.* [NL, <L. *achates*, agate see *agate*] A genus of land-snails, of the family *Helicidae*. It is typified by the large, acute shells of Africa, and is distinguished by an inflated and abruptly truncate columella. The species of this genus which comprises some of the largest terrestrial mollusks live chiefly on water about trees; they are mostly African. The small species formerly referred to *Achatina* are little related to the genus. Latreille, 1799. Also *Ichatium* (Luk, 1897) and *Agathina* (De Saurys).

Achatinella (a-kat-i-nē'lā), *n.* [NL, dim. of *ichatina*] A name used with various limits for a genus of *Helicidae* with shells of moderately small size, resembling those of *Achatina*. It has numerous representatives peculiar to the Sand and Islands. H. Sauterson, 1928. The genus has also been named *Helicites*.

Achatinina (a-kat-i-nē'nē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *ichatina* + -ina] A subfamily of land-snails, of the family *Helicidae*, distinguished from *Helicina* proper by the character of the lingual dentition, the usually sharp lip, truncate columella, swollen body-whorl, and elongate spire. The group includes the largest known pulmonates, some being 10 inches long. Most of the species are African, those of the genus *Achatina* are known as *agate shells*. See cut under *Achatina*.

achaturt, *n.* [Assimilated form of *acaturt*, *acaturt* see *acaturt*, *n.*] Same as *acaturt*.

ache¹, ache² (āk), *n.* [In this pronunciation prop. spelled *ake*, <ML. *ake*, but formerly two pronunciations existed, *āk* and *āch* (ak and ach), the latter, prop. indicated by the spelling *ache*, representing ME. *ache*, also spelled *che*, <AS. *āc*, *n.*, *ache* (<*acan*, *v.*), the former representing ML. *ake*, directly < *aken*, <AS. *acan*, *ache*, a strong verb see *ache*, *v.* Cf. *stark* and *starch*, both <AS. *steare*. The anomalous modern spelling *ache*, with *ch* pron. *l*, has been supposed to rest upon the notion that the word is derived from the Gr. *ἀχος*, pain, distress, but there is no connection between the two words, nor is there any with the interj. *ah* = L. *ah* = G. *ach* = Dan. *ah*, *ak*] Pain of some duration, in opposition to sudden twinges or spasmodic pain, a continued dull or heavy pain, as in toothache or earache.

Myself was lost, Gone from me like an ache. Lowell, Under the Willows.

[The old pronunciation of the noun (*āch*, formerly *ach*) led to a similar pronunciation of the verb. In the following couplet *ache*, *v.*, is made to rhyme with *patch*. Or Gellia wore a velvet mastic patch Upon her temples when no tooth did ache.

Thus pronounced, the plural of the noun and the third person singular of the verb were dissyllabic.

A coming shower your shooting corns pressage, Old aches throbb, your hollow tooth will rage. Swift, City Shower.

This pronunciation has been used, on the stage at least, even in the present century, being required by the meter in such passages as the following.

Fill all thy bones with old cramp. I'll rack thee with old cramp. Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee your shak. Tempest, l. 21.

Syn. See *pain*, *n.* and *agony*.

ache¹, ache² (āk), *v. t.*, *pret.* and *pp.* *ached*, *aked*, *pp.* *aching*, *aking*. [In this pronunciation prop. spelled *ake*, the spelling *ache* prop. representing a different pronunciation (*ach*, formerly *h*) in imitation of the noun see *ache*, *n.* <ML. *achen*, *achen* (never **achen*), <AS. *acan* (strong verb, *pret.* *ac*, *pp.* *acan*, like *acan*, *E. shake*, and *take*, *l.* *take*), *n.* *ache*, prob. cognate, notwithstanding the wide divergence of meaning, with Lcl. *ala* (strong verb, *pret.* *ok*, *pp.* *clum*), drive, move, = L. *agere* = Gr. *ἀγω*, drive see *act*, *agent*.] To suffer pain, have or be in pain, or in continued pain, be distressed physically as, his whole body ached.

The source aches at the. Shak. Othello, iv. 2.

These moist and smart phlegmatic wounds which are ever aching while unhealed. Bulwer, Last World War, p. 1.

ache² (āch), *n.* [*<ME. ache*, <OF. *ache*, "the herb smallage, *ache des jardins*, parsley" (Cotgrave), *F. ache* = Sp. *ajo*, parsley, <L. *aprum*, parsley (usually referred to *apis*, a bee, bees being said to be fond of it see *apis*), <Gr. *αίον*, a species of *Euphorbia*, perhaps the sun-spurge (or parsley?) Cf. *smallage*, *v. e.*, *small ache*] A name of garden-parsley, *Petroselinum sativum*.

Achean, Achæan (a-kē'an), *a and n.* [*<L. Achæus, <Gr. Ἀχαιός*, belonging to *Agam.*, Achæan, *L. Achæa*] 1 *a.* Pertaining to Achæan (Achæan) in the Peloponnesus, to the Achæans (Achæans, Achæi, or Achæoi), or to the confederacy called the Achæan League. The Achæan League, originally a confederation of cities, lost its name after the cities of Achæa on the abolition of monarchic government and the establishment of democracy. The league was gradually broken up by the Macedonians, but was renewed by the Achæans on a purely political basis about 240 B. C. when they threw off the Macedonian yoke, constituted an independent and purely federal republic, and for over a century stood as an efficient bulwark to the declining liberties of Greece.

2 *n.* An inhabitant of Achæa (Achæa), or one of the ancient Greek people (Achæoi) from whom that country took its name. The name Achæoi is in Homer used as a generic term for all the Greeks, but was later applied to the most important tribes of Greek in Peloponnesus and was finally restricted, after the Boeotian conquest, to the inhabitants of the region on the gulf of Corinth in the northwestern part of the Peloponnesus.

Also spelled *Ichæan*, in closer imitation of the Greek.

achech, n. In *Egypt* *antig.*, a fabulous animal, half lion half bird, like the Gre. cyn griffin.

acheck¹, v. t. [ME. *achen* (only in *pp.* *ached*, in passage quoted below), < *a- (or a-)* + *cheken* see *check*, *v.*] To check, stop, hinder.

When they met in that place They were ached both two. Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 200.

Acheenese (ā-eh-nē's or -nē'), *a and n.* See *Ichneumon*.

achellary, etc. See *achilary, etc.*

acheiria, etc. See *achiria, etc.*

acheke¹, v. t. See *acheke*.

acheless (nk'les), *a.* [*<ache¹ + -less*] Without ache or throb.

achelori. A corrupt spelling of *ashler*.

achene (a-kē'nē), *n.* English form of *acheneum*. Also spelled *akene*.

achenia, n. Plural of *acheneum*.

achenial (a-kē-ni-al), *a.* Pertaining to an acheneum.

acheneum (a-kē-ni-um), *n.*, pl. *achenia* (-iā) [NL, also written *achamum*, irreg. (<Gr. *ἀχαιον*, not gaping) < *a-priv.* + *χάρις*, grace, akin to *E. grace*, *q. v.*] 1 In *bot.*, a small, dry and hard, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, strictly, a single and free carpel of this character, as in the buttercup, avens, etc., but extended to all similar fruits resulting from a compound ovary, even when invested with an adnate calyx, as in the order *Compositæ*. Also written *achene*,

even when invested with an adnate calyx, as in the order *Compositæ*. Also written *achene*,

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Agate shell (Achatina variegata)



Achenium Lettuce and Ranunculus

achenium, *akene*, and *akenum* — 2 [cap] In *entom*, a genus of beetles. *B. E. Leach*
achenodium (ak-ō-nō'di-um), *n*, pl *achenodia* (-a) [NL, < *achenium* + *-odius*, < Gr *αχνη*, *achnē*, see *achnē*] In bot, a double achenium, such as is found in the order *Umbellifera*

Acheron (ak-ē-rōn), *n* [L *Acheron* (ont-), also *Icheron* (-unt-), < Gr *Αχέρων* (-ort-), in earliest use, one of the rivers of Hades (popularly connected with *achnē*, pain, distress, = *E. acher*, *q. v.*), later the name of several rivers of Greece and Italy which from their dismal or savage surroundings, or from the fact that a portion of their course is beneath the ground, were believed to be entrances to the infernal regions] 1 In Gr and Rom myth, the name of a river in Hades over which the souls of the dead were ferried by Charon, hence, a general name for the lower world

Get you gone,
And at the pit of Acheron
Meet me at the morning. *Shak. Macb.* III 6

2 [NL] A genus of noctuid moths (see *Acherontia*)
Acherontia (ak-ē-rōn'ti-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *Αχέρων* pertaining to Acheron see *Acheron*] A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, of the family *Sphingidae*. *A. atropos* is the death's-head moth, or death's-head hawk-moth. See *death's-head*

Acherontic (ak-ē-rōn'tik), *a* [*L. Acheronticus*, < *Acheron* see *Acheron*] Of or pertaining to Acheron or the infernal regions, dark, gloomy, as, *Acherontic mists*

acheret, *n* An error for *acheret*. See *cheret*

achesount, *n* Same as *acheson*

Acheta (ak-ē-tā), *n* [NL, < L *acheta*, the male crickets, < Doric Gr *αχίτα*, *achitā*, Gr *αχίτη*, the cricket, prop. ad], chirping, < Gr *αχίτη*, sound, chirp, < *αχί*, a sound, akin to *αχί*, a sound, an echo see *echo*] The typical genus of the family *Achetidae* equivalent to *Gryllus* (which see)

Achetidae (ak-ē-tā'idē), *n* pl [NL, < *Acheta* + *-ida*] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects, embracing the crickets, etc., named from the leading genus, *Acheta*. The name is now little used, the family being generally called *Gryllidae* (which see)

Achetina (ak-ē-tī-nā), *n* pl [NL, < *Acheta* + *-ina*] A group of orthopterous insects, including the crickets, as distinguished from the grasshoppers, etc.

achevet, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *achieve*

acheweed (āk'wēd), *n* [*achē* + *weed*] An old name of the goutweed, *Egopodium podagraria*

achia, **achiar** (ach'īl, ach'īn), *n* [*Pg. achia*, the confect Indian cane, *achar*, any sort of pickled roots, herbs, or fruits, < Hind *achār*, pickles] An East Indian name for the pickled shoots of the young bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea*, used as a condiment

achievable (a-cho'vā-bil), *a* [*achieve* + *-able*] Capable of being achieved or performed

To raise a dead man to life doth not involve contradiction, and is therefore, at least *achievable* by Omnipotence. *Barrow. Sermons* xix

achievancet (a-cho'vāns), *n* [*OF. achieveance*, < *achever* see *achieve* and *ance*] Performance, achievement, as, "his noble acts and achievements." *Sir F. Elphinstone. The Governor*, in 22

achieve (a-cho'v), *v. t.* and *pp. achieved*, *ppr. achieving* [Formerly also *achueve*, < ME *acheven*, < OF *achever*, *acheuer*, *achevir*, *achever* (F *achever*), finish, < the phrase *venir à chef* (F *venir à chef*), come to an end, OF *chef* (F *chef*), an end, a head see *chef*. Cf. *chevre*] **I. trans** 1 To perform or execute, accomplish, as some great enterprise, finish, carry on to a prosperous close

And now great deeds
Had been achieved. *Milton, P. L.* II 723

Enabled him at length to achieve his great enterprise, in the face of every obstacle which man and nature had opposed to it. *Foscolo. Tond and Is.* I 16

2 To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion, bring about, as by effort

Show all the spoils by valiant kings achieved. *Prior*
He will achieve his greatness. *Longfellow. Hiawatha*
It is not self-indulgence allowed, but victory achieved that can make a fit happiness for man. *Bushnell. Sermons for New York* p. 214

= **Syn.** 1 *Effect, Accomplish* etc. (*see perform*), bring about, work out — 2 To acquire, win, obtain, get

II. intrans 1† To come to an end (*chance*) — 2 To accomplish some enterprise, bring about a result intended

Fights dragon like, and does achieve as soon
As draw his sword. *Shak. Cor.* IV 7

Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait. *Longfellow. Psalm of Life*

achievement (a-cho'v'mēt), *n* [*OF. achieve-ment*, completion, < *achever* see *achieve* and *ment*] 1 The act of achieving or performing, an obtaining by exertion, accomplishment, as, the achievement of one's object

Capable of high achievement as a writer of romance. *Athenaeum*, No. 965 p. 1

2 That which is achieved, a great or heroic deed, something accomplished by valor, boldness, or superior ability

How my achievements mock me! *Shak. T.* I and C, iv 2

Illustrous judges have declared that Galileo's conception of the laws of Motion is his greatest achievement. *G. H. Lewis. Probs. of Life and Mind*, I 1815

3 In bot, an escutcheon or armorial shield. The proper expression is achievement of arms, and signifies a complete heraldic composition, whether the shield alone or the shield with crest, motto and supporters if any. The term achievement is applied especially to the escutcheon of a deceased person displayed at his obsequies over his tomb, etc. distinctively called a funeral achievement, or more commonly a *batiment* (which see). **Syn.** 2 *Deed, Feat, Exploit* etc. See *feat*

achiever (a-cho'ver), *n* One who achieves or accomplishes

We are well accustomed to the sight of a fresh young girl a close student at the *achiever*, sinking into an *aching* aching mooping creature. *J. S. Phelps. quoted in Sex and Education*, p. 131

achilary (a-ki'lā-ry), *a* [*As achilous* + *-ary*] Without a lip, specifically, in bot, noting the absence of the labellum or lip in monstrous flowers of the order *Thymelaeaceae*. Also spelled *achilary*

Achillida (a-ki'lī-dā), *n* pl [NL, < *Achilus* + *-ida*] A division of the great family of homopterous insects called *Fulgoroidea*, one of 13 so called subfamilies, taking name from the genus *Achilus*

Achillea (ak-ī-lē-ā), *n* [L, a plant supposed to be the same as that called in Latin *achillio*, milfoil or yarrow, < Gr *Αχιλλεύς*, of Achilles, from a belief that Achilles used this plant in curing Telephus] A large genus of perennial herbaceous plants, natural order *Compositae*, of the northern hemisphere and mostly of the old world. Two species are common, the milfoil or yarrow, *A. millefolium* indigenous in both hemispheres and of repute as a bitter tonic, and the *ancaster*, *A. Pharmacia*

Achilleian (ak-ī-lē-ān), *a* [*L. Achilleus*, < Gr *Αχιλλεύς*, < *Αχιλλεύς*, L *Achilles*] Of, resembling, or belonging to Achilles, the hero in the war against Troy, noted for his valor, swiftness of foot, etc., but especially for unrelenting wrath, hence, valiant, swift, unrelenting, etc.

I dined with Mr. Lander. I had inferred from his books, or magnified from some anecdote, an impression of Achilleian wrath in that unalike petulance. *Emerson. Prose Works*, II 161

achilleic (ak-ī-lē-ik), *a* Pertaining to or derived from *Achillea Millefolium* — **Achilleic acid**, an acid found in the leaves and flowers of milfoil or yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium* probably identical with *acetic acid*

achillein (ak-ī-lē-in), *n* [*OF. Achillea* + *-in*] An amorphous, brownish red, and very bitter substance, $C_{20}H_{18}N_2O_{15}$, derived from the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*. When used in medicine it is found to produce marked irregularity of the pulse.

Achillis tendo (a-ki'līs ten'dō) [L *Achillis*, gen. of *Achilles tendo*, tendon] See *tendon* of *Achilles*, under *tendon*

achilous (a-ki'lūs), *a* [Less prop *achilous*, < NL *achilus*, < Gr *αχίλος*, *hp*] Without lips

Achilus (a-ki'lūs), *n* [NL, see *achilous*] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cixiidae*, or giving name to a group *Achilida* (which see). *Kirby*, 1818

Achimenes (a-ki-mē-nēs), *n* [Perhaps from L *achamenus*, < Gr *αχαιεύς*, an amber-colored plant in India used in magical arts. Cf. *Achamenian*] A genus of ornamental herbs, natural order *Gesneriaceae*, belonging to tropical America. They are frequent in greenhouses and the number of varieties has been largely increased by cultivation

Achinese (ach-i-nēs' or -nēs'), *a* and *n* **I** a Pertaining to Achin (also written *Acheen*, *Achin*, and *Acheen*), a territory in the northwestern part of the island of Sumatra

II. n *sing* and *pl* 1 A native or an inhabitant of Achin, or the people of Achin — 2 The language used by the Achinese, which belongs to the Malayan family, and is written with Arabic characters

Also written *Achoenese* and *Achinese*.

aching (ā'king), *p. a* [*Ppr of ache*] Enduring or causing pain, painful

What peaceful hours I once enjoy'd!
How sweet th'ir memory still!
But they have left an *aching* void
The world can never fill. *Conover, Olney Hymns*

achingly (ā'king-lī), *adv* With aching, painfully

achiot (Sp pron a-choē-ō'tā), *n* [Sp, also *achote*, *Pg. achiot*, < *achiot*, the native American name of the plant] The vernacular name in Central America of the arnotto-tree, *Bixa orellana*. See *arnotto*

achira (a-cho'ra), *n* [Appar a native name] The name on the western coast of South America of the *Canna edulis*, whose large tuberous roots are used for food, and yield *tous-les-mois*, a superior large-grained kind of arrow-root

achiria (a-ki'ri-ā), *n* [NL, less prop *achieria*, < Gr *αχίρια*, < *αχίρος* or *αχίρ*, without hands see *achirous*] In *teratol*, absence of hands

achirite (ak-ī-rīt), *n* [*Ichu* Mahmed, name of a Bokharian merchant who furnished the specimens that were taken in 1785 to St. Petersburg, + *-ite*] Emerald copper or diopside

achirous (a-ki'rūs), *a* [Less prop *achierous*, < NL *achirus*, < Gr *αχίρος* or *αχίρ*, handless, < *α-priv* + *χίρ*, hand] In *teratol*, handless, without hands

achirus (a-ki'rūs), *n* [NL, < Gr *αχίρος*, without hands see *achirous*] 1 In *teratol*, a monster characterized by the absence of hands. Also spelled *achirus* — 2 [cap] In *zool*, a genus of heterosomatous fishes, of the family *Soleidae*, having no pectoral fins, whence the name. *A. lunatus* is an American sole commonly called *hog choker*. *Lacépède*, 1802. See *cut* under *Soleidae*

achlamydate (a-klam'ī-dāt), *a* [*Gr. α-priv* + *χλამ*, *chlamyda*, q. v.] Not chlamydate, having no pallium or mantle said of mollusks

In the *achlamydate* forms [of branchiostegopods] true gills are usually absent. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.* p. 437

Achlamydeus (ak-la-mīd'ē-ūs), *n* pl [NL, fem pl of *achlamydeus* see *achlamydeus*] In bot, a term proposed by Lindley for a group of dioyledonous orders in which both calyx and corolla are wanting, at least in the pistillate flowers, as in willows and birches

achlamydeous (ak-la-mīd'ē-ūs), *a* [*Gr. α-priv* + *χλამ*, < *χλამ*, a mantle see *a-18* and *chlamydeus*] In bot, without a floral envelop, an epithet applied to plants which have neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are consequently naked, or destitute of a covering. It has also been applied to an ovule which consists of the nucleus only, without proper seed coats, as in the milk tree

achlorophyllous (a-klō-rō-fī'lūs or ak-lō-rō-fī'lūs), *a* [*Gr. α-priv* + *χλωρος*, green, + *φύλλον*, leaf see *a-18*, *chlorophyll*, and *-ous*] In bot, destitute of chlorophyll

achlys (ak'līs), *n* [NL, < Gr *αχλς*, a mist] Same as *caligo*

achmite (ak'mīt), *n* Incorrect spelling of *acmite*

achoket, *r. t.* [*ME. achoken*, *acheken*, < AS *ācōcan*, *choku*, < ā- + **eocean* see *choke*] To choke, suffocate. Also written *acheke*

When that I thus see death
The best *achoked* *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 2008
Gif thou wilt *achoken* the fulfilling of nature with an perillous. *Chaucer, Boethius* II prose 5

acholia (a-ko'lī-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *αχολία*, < *αχολος*, without bile see *acholous*] In *pathol*, deficiency or want of bile

acholithite (a-ko'lī-thīt), *n* [Corrupt spelling of *acolithite*, q. v.] Same as *acolyte*

To see a lazy dumb *acholithite*
Armed against a devout fly's despatch. *Br. Hall, Satires*, IV 7

acholous (ak-ō-lūs), *a* [*Gr. αχολος*, without bile, < *α-priv* + *χολος*, bile, gall see *choler*] Wanting or deficient in bile

achor (ak'ōr or ā'kor), *n* [L, < Gr *αχωρ*, scurf, dandruff] 1 A name formerly given to certain scaly or crusty cutaneous affections of the head and face in infants, particularly to certain forms of *eczema* — 2 An individual acuminated pustule

Achordata (ak-ōr-da'tā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *α-priv* + *χορδή*, chord see *a-18* and *Chordata*] A collective name of those animals which have no notochord opposed to *Chordata*

achorion (a-ko'ri-on), *n*; pl *achoria* (-ā) [NL, < *achor*] The name given to one of the three principal dermatophytes, or epiphytes of the skin.

It is the constituent of the crusts of *favus* (achor), and belongs to the group of fungoid plants denominated *Oidium*. It consists of spores, sporidia or tubes filled with spores, and empty branched tubes or mycelium *Eramus Wilson*.

Achras (ak'ras), *n* [L, <Gr *αχράς*, a kind of wild pear-tree] A genus of plants consisting of a single species, *A. Sapota*, of the natural order *Sapotaceae*. It is an evergreen tree, with thick shining leaves and milky juice, a native of tropical America and is often cultivated for its edible fruit the sapodilla or sapodilla plum. Its bark (Jamaica bark) is astringent and is used as a febrifuge. The seeds are astringent and diuretic. 2 A genus of coleopterous insects *Waterhouse*, 1879.

achrocythemia, achrocythemia (a-kro'i-thē-mi-a), *n* [NL, prop *achrocythemia*, <Gr *αχρος*, same as *αχρος*, colorless (see *achroous*), + *αίμα*, a cavity (<*κίεω*, contain), + *αίμα*, blood] In *pathol*, diminution of the normal amount of hemoglobin in the red blood corpuscles. Also called *oligochromia*.

achroite (ak'rō-it), *n* [Gr *αχρος*, colorless, + *ίτις*] A colorless variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba.

achroma (a-krō'ma), *n* [NL, <Gr *α-priv* + *χρῶμα*, color see *achromatic*] In *pathol*, lack of pigment in the skin, achromasia.

achromasia (ak-ro-mā'zi-a), *n* [NL, <Gr *αχρωμασία*, without color see *achromatic*] In *pathol*, lack of pigment in the skin.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik), *a* [Gr *αχρωματός*, without color (<*α-priv*, without, + *χρῶμα*(*τ*), color), + *α-σ* see *chromatic*] Destitute of color, free from coloration, transmitting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors as, an *achromatic lens* or *telescope*.

The human eye is not *achromatic*. It suffers from chromatic aberration as well as from spherical aberration. *Tyndall, Light and Heat*, p. 72.

Achromatic condenser, an achromatic lens placed between the mirror and the stage of a microscope to concentrate the light upon the object when the light from the concave mirror is not sufficiently intense. — **Achromatic lens**, a lens sensibly free from chromatic aberration. It is usually composed of two lenses made of glass having different refractive and dispersive powers (for example, a double convex lens of crown glass [a] and a concave convex lens of flint glass [b]), the forms of which are so adjusted that one lens very nearly corrects the dispersion of the other without however, destroying its refraction. — **Achromatic telescope or microscope**, a telescope or microscope in which the chromatic aberration is prevented usually by means of an achromatic object glass.

achromatically (ak-rō-mat'ik-al-i), *adv* In an achromatic manner.

achromaticity (a-krō-ma-tis'i-ti), *n* [Gr *αχρωματία*, + *ίτης*] The state or quality of being achromatic, achromatism. See *equation*.

achromatin (a-krō-ma-tin), *n* [Gr *αχρωματός*, not colored, + *ίνη*] In *bot*, that portion of the basic substance of the nucleus of a vegetable cell which, under the action of staining agents, becomes less highly colored than the rest.

achromatisation, achromatise, etc See *achromatisation, achromatize, etc*.

achromatism (a-krō-ma-tizm), *n* [Gr *αχρωματισμός*, Cf *F achromatisme*] The state or quality of being achromatic, absence of coloration as, to secure perfect *achromatism* in a telescope.

achromatization (a-krō-ma-ti-zā'shon), *n* The act of achromatizing or depriving of color. Also spelled *achromatisation*.

achromatize (a-krō-ma-tiz), *v t*, pret and pp *achromatized*, ppr *achromatizing* [Gr *αχρωματίζω*, as if <Gr *α-priv* + *χρωματίζω*, to color, < *χρῶμα*(*τ*), color] To render achromatic, deprive of color, or of the power of transmitting colored light. Also spelled *achromatise*.

For two kinds of light a flint glass prism may be achromatized by a second prism of crown glass. *A. Danull, Prin of Physics*, p. 480.

achromatopsia (a-krō-ma-top'si-a), *n* [Gr *α-priv* + *χρῶμα*(*τ*), color, + *ὄψις*, sight, < *ὄψω*, the eye, face see *opte*] Color-blindness, or inability to see or distinguish colors. Also called *acrotachromacy*.

achromatopsy (a-krō-ma-top-si), *n* Same as *achromatopsia*.

achromatosis (a-krō-ma-tō'sis), *n* [NL, <Gr *αχρωματός*, without color, + *οσις*] A name applied to diseases characterized by a lack of pigment in integumental structures, as albinism, vitiligo, or canities.

achromatous (a-krō-ma-tus), *a* [Gr *αχρωματός*, without color see *achromatic*] Without color, of a lighter color than normal as, *achromatous spots*.

achromophilous (a-krō-mof'i-lus), *a* [Gr *α-priv* (a-18) + *chromophilous*] In *embryol*, not chromophilous (which see) See *extract*.

The substance of the ovum [of *Asaria*] is also remarkably differentiated, — that of the polar disk alone exhibiting a vertical striation and differentiating into two layers, superficial and subcutaneous (termed *achromophilous* and *chromophilous* respectively) *Lucas, Brit N*, 117.

achromous (a-krō-mus), *a* [Gr *α-priv* + *χρῶμα*, color] Colorless, without coloring matter.

achronic, achronical (a-kron'ik, -i-k l), *a* An erroneous spelling of *achronic* *achronical*.

achroödextrine (ak'rō-dēk's-trin), *n* [Gr *αχρος*, colorless (see *achroous*), + *δextrine*] Dextrine which is not colored by iodine contrasted with *erythrodextrine*.

ach-root (ach'root), *n* [Gr *αχ2* + *root*] The root of *Morinda tinctoria*, used in India as a dye. See *ach2*.

achroous (ak'rō-us), *a* [Gr *αχρος*, also *αχρωος*, colorless, < *α-priv* + *χρῶμα*, color, color (< *αχromatic*)] Colorless, achromatic.

achylous (a-k'i-lus), *a* [Gr *αχλός*, < *α-priv* + *χλός*, chyle] Without chyle. *Syd Soc Lex*.

Achyrodon (a-k'i-to-don), *n* [NL, <Gr *αχρῶν*, pl *αχρῶνα*, chaff, bran, husks, + *ὄδον* (ὄδοντ-) = *E tooth*] A genus of fossil mammals from the Purbeck beds of England, having teeth of the insectivorous type, and more than eight molars and premolars. *Owen*, 1877.

acicle (as'ikl), *n* Same as *acicula*, 2. *Dana*, *Crustacea*, 1, 444.

acicula (a-sik'ū-lā), *n*, pl *acicular* (-lā) [L, a needle, a small pin, dim of *acus*, a needle, from same root as *acer*, sharp, *acus*, an edge, *acutus*, sharp, etc see *acid*, *acute*, *acerb*] 1 A needle, pin, or bodkin, of wood or bone, used by Roman women as a hair-pin. It was not smaller than an *acus* (which see), but of inferior material. — 2 A spine or prickle of an animal or plant. Also called *acule*. — 3 [cap] A name applied to several genera of gastropods, and retained for the representative genus of the family *Aciculidae*, inhabiting Europe. 1 *fusca* is the best-known form. — 4 [cap] A genus of worms.

acicula, *n* Plural of *aciculum*. **Aciculacea** (a-sik'ū-lā-sē-nā), *n* pl [NL, < *Acicula* + *-acea*] A synonym of *Aciculida* (which see).

acicular (a-sik'ū-lār), *a* [NL, *acicularis*, < *L acicula*, a needle see *acicula*] Having the shape of a slender needle or stout bristle, hav-



Acicular Crystals. Stilbite

ing a sharp point like a needle as, an *acicular prism*, like those of stibnite, in *acicular bill*, as that of a humming-bird. Other forms are *aciculat*, *aciculatid*, *aciculiform*, and *aciculine*.

The silver salt crystallizes from its aqueous solution in small acicular prisms. *F. Frankland, Exper in Chem*, p. 90.

Acicular bismuth See *akimite*.

acicularly (a-sik'ū-lār-i), *adv* In an acicular manner, in the manner of needles or prickles.

aciculate, aciculatid (a-sik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *p a* [NL, *aciculatus*, < *L acicula* see *acicula*] Needle-shaped, acicular, aciculiform.

aciculi, *n* Plural of *aciculus*.

aciculid (a-sik'ū-lid), *n* A gastropod of the family *Aciculida*.

Aciculidae (as-i-kū'lī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Acicula*, q v, + *-ida*] A family of operculate pulmoniferous mollusks, represented by the European genus *Acicula* (which see) and the West Indian *Geometaria*. They have very small turriculate shells with few whorls and a thin operculum, the outer lip thin or produced into a tongue, and the eyes on the back of the head.

aciculiform (a-sik'ū-lī-fōrm), *a* [L, *acicula*, needle, + *-formis*, < *forma*, form] Same as *acicular*.

aciculine (a-sik'ū-līn), *a* [NL, *aciculinus*, < *L acicula* see *acicula*] Same as *acicular*.

aciculum (a-sik'ū-lūm), *n*, pl *acicula* (-lā) [NL, a neut form to *acicula*, q v] In *coll*, one of the slender sharp stylets which are em-

bedded in the parapodia of some annelids, as the *Polycheta*. The notopodial and the neuropodial divisions of the parapodia each carry one of these acicula. **aciculus** (a-sik'ū-lus), *n*, pl *aciculi* (-lī) [NL, a mass form of *acicula*, q v] In *bot*, a strong bristle.

acid (as'id), *a* and *n* [= *F acide* = *Sp Pq* It *acido*, < *L acidus*, sour, < *acere*, be som (> *acetum*, q v), akin to *acer*, sharp, *acus*, edge, Gr *ακμῆ*, *E acme*, edge, etc, all from *√*ak*, be sharp, pierce] 1 A sour, sharp, or biting to the taste, tasting like vinegar as, *acid fruits* or liquors. **Acid rock** See *acid*.

2 *n* [NL, *acidum*, neut of *L acidus*, a] Originally, a substance possessing a sour taste like that of vinegar, in modern chemical use, a name given to a large number of compounds which do not necessarily possess this property. It does not appear that very great importance was at any time attached to sourness as a characteristic of acids from a chemical point of view. The following properties are common to most acids: 1st solubility in water. 2d a taste (in some acids on account of their corrosive mass this property can be perceived only after dilution with a large quantity of water). 3d the power of turning vegetable blues to red. 4th the power of decomposing most carbonates and displacing the carbonic acid with effervescence. 5th the power of destroying more or less completely the characteristic properties of alkalis at the same time losing their own distinguishing characters, forming salts. In modern chemistry an acid may be defined a salt of hydrogen or it may be defined as a compound containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which become displaced by a metal or by a radical possessing a certain extent metallic functions. An acid containing one such atom of hydrogen is said to be *monobasic* and containing two such atoms *bibasic*, etc. Acids of a greater basicity than unity are frequently termed *polybasic* acids. When an acid contains oxygen its name is generally formed by adding the terminal *ic* either to the name of the element with which the oxygen is united or to an abbreviation of that name. Thus sulphur forms with oxygen sulphuric acid, nitrogen nitric acid and phosphorus phosphoric acid. But it frequently happens that the same element forms two acids with oxygen, and in this case the acid that contains the larger amount of oxygen receives the terminal syllable *ic* while that containing less oxygen is made to end in *ous*. Thus, we have sulphurous, nitrous and phosphorous acid, each containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than that necessary to form respectively sulphuric, nitric and phosphoric acid. In some instances however the same element forms more than two acids with oxygen in which case the two Greek words *oxy* (*oxy*) and *hypo* (*hypo*) are prefixed to the name of the acid. Thus, an acid of sulphur containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid is termed hypsulphurous acid and another acid of the same element containing, in proportion to sulphur, more oxygen than sulphuric acid and less than sulphuric might be named either hypsulphuric or hypsulphuric acid, but the latter term has been adopted. The prefix *per* is frequently substituted for *hypo*. **Acetic acid, fatty acid, nitric acid, etc** See these adjectives. — **Nordhausen acid**, brown fuming sulphuric acid, a solution of sulphur trioxide in sulphuric acid, used as a solvent of indigo, and at present in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. It is named from the place where it was first manufactured.

acid-green (as'id-grēn'), *n* A coloring matter, a sulphonic acid of various sorts of benzaldehyde-greens. It is one of the coal tar colors. It dyes a brighter color than the so called solid green. It is also called *Hebster green*, and *light green S*. *Benedikt and Knecht Chem of Coal tar Colors*, p. 84.

acidic (a-sid'ik), *a* 1 Acid in *chem*, applied to the acid element, as silicic, in certain salts opposed to *basic*. — 2 Containing a large amount of the acid element as, the *acidic feldspars*, which contain 60 per cent or more of silica. — **Acidic (or acid) rock**, a crystalline rock which contains a relatively large amount of silica, though the presence of an acidic feldspar and sometimes also of free quartz, as a prominent constituent. For example trachyte is an acid or acidic rock, basalt, a basic rock.

acidiferous (as-i-dif'ē-rus), *a* [NL, *acidum*, acid, + *L ferre* = *L ferri*, + *-ous*] Bearing, producing, or containing acids, or an acid. **Acidiferous mineral**, a mineral which consists of an earth combined with an acid, as calcium carbonate, aluminate, etc.

acidifiable (a-sid'i-fī-a-bl), *a* [Gr *acidify* + *-able*, = *F acidifiable*] Capable of being acidified, or of being converted into an acid.

acidific (as-i-dif'ik), *a* Producing acidity or an acid, acidifying. Said of the element (oxygen, sulphur, etc.) which in a binary compound is considered as uniting the basic and acidic elements. Thus in calcium silicate calcium is called the basic, silicon the acidic, and oxygen the acidic element. *Dana*.

acidification (a-sid'i-fī-kā'shon), *n* [Gr *acidify*, = *F acidification* = *Sp acidificación* = *Pg acidificação*] The act or process of acidifying, or of changing into an acid.

Acidification is intended to break up, corrode, or carbonize the albuminiferous matters.

W. I. Carpenter, Soap etc., p. 204.

acidifier (a-sid'i-fī-er), *n* One who or that which acidifies specifically, in *chem* that which has the property of imparting an acid quality. **acidify** (a-sid'i-fī), *v*, pret and pp *acidified*, ppr *acidifying* [Gr *acid* + *-fy* = *F acidifier* = *Pg acidificar*] 1 *trans* To make acid, con-

vert into an acid; render sour; sour, literally or figuratively

Such are the plaudits of Louvet, his thin existence all acidified with rage and preternatural insight of suspicion (Carbide, French Rev., III, 311-312)

II *intrans* To become acid or sour
acidimeter (as-i-dim'e-t'r), *n* [=Pg *acidimetro*, <NL *acidimetro*, <Gr *akros*, a measure] An instrument for determining the purity or strength of acids. See *acidimetry*
acidimetric (as-i-dim'e-trik), *a* Of or pertaining to acidimetry

The *acidimetric* process is in every way similar to that pursued in alkalinimetry (Fre, Dict., I, 19)

acidimetry (as-i-dim'e-t'ri), *n* [=Pg *acidimetria*, <NL *acidimetria*, <Gr *akros*, a measure] The act or process of measuring the strength of acids. Specifically, the process of estimating the amount of acid in a liquid by finding exactly how much of a standard alkaline solution is required to neutralize a measured quantity of the given solution

acidity (a-sid'i-ti), *n* [=Fr *acidité* = It *acidità*, <L *aciditas* (t), sourness, <Gr *akros*, sour, see *acid*] The quality of being acid or sour, sourness, tartness, sharpness to the taste

acid-magenta (as'id-ma-jen'ti), *n* A coal-tar color, a green metallic-looking powder giving a red color when dissolved in water. It is a mixture of the mono- and disulphonic acids of rosadine. Also called *magenta S* and *rosadine S*. Used for dyeing and for coloring waxes. *Benedikt and Knecht*, Chem. of Coal tar (Colours, p. 36)

acidness (as'id-nos), *n* Sourness, acidity
acidometer (as-i-dom'e-tor), *n* [Cf *acidimetry*] A form of hydrometer used to measure the strength of an acid

acid-pump (as'id-pump), *n* A glass pump used for drawing corrosive liquids from carbons and other vessels. It has valves and joints and is convertible into a siphon. A vacuum is created in it by means of an elastic rubber bulb, which controls its action without coming into contact with the acid

acidulae (a-sid'u-læ), *n* pl [L, fem pl (see *acidula*), waters of acidulous see *acidulous*] A name formerly given to springs of cold mineral waters, from their sharp and pungent taste. *N. J. D.*

acidulate (a-sid'u-lut), *v* *t*, *piet* and *pp* *acidulated*, *ppi* *acidulating* [Cf L as if **acidulatus*, pp of **acidulare*, <Gr *akros*, sour, what sour see *acidulous*] 1 To tincture with an acid, render somewhat acid or sourish

This latter flask is filled partly with mercury and partly with water acidulated with a tenth part of sulphuric acid. *Science*, III, 260

2 Figuratively, to sour, as the mind, embitter, make cross or capricious

Persons were especially liable to doubt both possession when the truth is with sweet impairment of the usual sound then temper acidulated by suffering. *Locky*, Rationalism I, 10

acidulicis (as-i-dul'is), *a* [Conti of NL **acidulatus*, <L *acidulus*, sour, acid, + *dulcis*, sweet (see *dulce*)] Both sour and sweet

acidulent (a-sid'u-lent), *a* [Cf **acidulans*, pp of **acidulare*, <Gr *akros*, sour, slightly, <Gr *akros*, slightly, <L *acidulus* see *acidulous*] Somewhat acid or sour, tart, hence, peevish, as, "anxious acidulent face," *Carlyle*, French Rev., I, 14

acidulous (a-sid'u-lus), *a* [Cf **acidulus*, slightly, <L *acidulus*, sour, somewhat] 1 Slightly sour, subacid, as cream of tartar, oranges, gooseberries, etc. 2 Figuratively, sour in feeling or expression, sharp, caustic, harsh

Acidulous enough to produce differences with alkalies (O. B. Holmes, Antiquit., ix)

It is beautiful therefore to find a woman George Elliot, depicting utterly out of that mood of hate or even of acidulous spite in which Thackeray so often worked. *Janet*, The Eng. Novel, p. 207

acid-yellow (as'id-vel'o), *n* A coal-tar color, consisting of the sodium salts of the sulphonic acids of amino-azobenzene or aniline yellow. It is a yellow powder, easily soluble in water and is used for dyeing olive, moss green and brown. Also sometimes called *fast yellow*. *Benedikt and Knecht*, Chem. of Coal tar (Colours, p. 18)

acierage (as-i-rā-j), *n* [Cf **acurage* < *acur* = Fr *acur* = Sp *acero*, steel, <ML *aciar*, *aciarum*, steel, <L *acus*, edge, sword-edge] The process of depositing a layer of iron on another metal by means of electrolytic action. Steel type and copper plates are sometimes treated in this way thus increasing their durability without injury to their artistic character. When thus coated with iron they are said to be steel faced

acierate (as-i-rā-tāt), *v* *t* To convert into steel
acieration (as-i-rā-shon), *n* [Cf *acur*, steel, + *-ation*] Conversion into steel. A word occasionally used by writers on the metallurgy of iron and steel

Withdrawing trial pieces from time to time and breaking them so as to ascertain to what depth the *acieration* has proceeded. *Encyc Brit.*, XIII, 342

aciform (as-i-fōrm), *a* [Cf **acus*, a needle, + *forma*, shape] Shaped like a needle
acillate, **acillated** (a-sil'i-tāt, -ā-ted), *a* [Cf **acillatus*, <Gr *akros*, a needle, + *chala*, not ciliated, see *chala*] Not ciliated, having no cilium

Acilius (a-sil'i-us), *n* [NL, <L *Acilius*, a Roman name] A genus of water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidae*, containing species of moderate size, with ciliated hind tarsi and round tarsal disks in the male. *Acilius* is a European species. *A. fraternus* is a common New England insect, about 1/2 of an inch long, having the black portions of the elytra closely punctured upon a yellow surface

acinaceous (as-i-nā'shi-us), *a* [Cf **acus*, a berry, esp a grape, a grape-stone or kernel, + *-aceus*] Consisting of or full of kernels

acinaces (a-sin'a-sēs), *n* [L, <Gr *akros*, a short, straight sword, <Pers *ahanak* ('ahanak), a short sword, <Arab, *ahan*, a sword, lit iron, + *dim* term -ek, -ak, now applied only to ritual objects (-che to irrational objects)] A short, straight dagger, peculiar to the Medes and Persians. It seems to have been worn on the right side, but perhaps only when a longer weapon was worn on the left. Modern writers have recognized the acinaces in a dagger shown in sculptures at Persepolis, also in the dagger of the Mithra sacrifice groups

acinacifolious (a-sin'a-si-fō'li-us), *a* [Cf **acus*, a short sword, + *folium*, leaf] Having acinaciform leaves. *N. J. D.*

acinaciform (a-sin'a-si-fōrm), *a* [Cf **acus*, a short, straight sword, taken to mean a similar, + *-formis*, <Gr *akros*, shape] In bot, resembling a similar in shape as, an acinaciform leaf, one which has one edge convex and thin, the other straight and thick, as in species of *Alsemyanthemum*, an acinaciform pool, as of some beans

acinarious (as-i-nā'ri-us), *a* [Cf **acus*, a berry, esp a grape, a grape-stone, kernel, + *-arius*, <Gr *akros*, a berry, esp a grape, a grape-stone, kernel] In bot, covered with little spherical stalked vesicles resembling grape-seeds, as in some algae

acinesia (as-i-nō'sia), *n* Same as *akinesia*
Acineta (as-i-nē'ta), *n* [NL, <Gr *akinetos*, motionless, <Gr *akros*, a move, 1 A genus of noble epiphytallorids, from Central America, much prized as hothouse plants. 2 A genus of subciliated infusorian protozoans. See *Acinetes* and *Acinetes* *Phlebotomus*

Acinetes (as-i-nē'tēs), *n* pl [NL, see *Acineta*] An order of the class Infusoria (the Infusoria *Acinetes* or *Acinetes*), the adult members of which have no cilia and no proper mouth, and are non-locomotive. The body, which is fixed and stalked, is provided with radiating retractile suckers



processes in tubular tentacles having at their extremities a knob or disk-like sucker, through which nutrient matter is inhaled

The *Acinetes* multiply by several methods. One of these consists in the development of ciliated embryos in the interior of the body. These embryos result from a separation of a portion of the endoplasm and its conversion into a globular or oval germ which in some species is wholly covered with vibratile cilia while in others the cilia are confined to a zone around the middle of the embryo. The germ makes its escape by bursting through the body wall of its parent. After a short existence (sometimes limited to a few minutes) in the condition of a free swimmer, immotile, provided with an endoplasm and a contractile vacuole, but devoid of a mouth, the characteristic knobbed radiating processes make their appearance, the cilia vanish, and the animal passes into the *Acinetes* state. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 94

acinetan (as-i-nē'tan), *n* One of the *Acinetes* a subciliated tentaculate infusorian

Acinetidae (as-i-nē'ti-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Acineta* + *-ida*] A family constituting the order *Acinetes*. The leading genus is *Acineta*
acinetiform (as-i-nē'ti-fōrm), *a* and *n* [Cf **Acineta* + *-formis*, <Gr *akros*, shape] 1. *a* Having the form of *Acineta* resembling an acinetan in form

Balbiani asserts that the *acinetiform* embryos observed not only in *Parametrium* but in many other ciliated Infusoria are not embryos at all, but parasitic *Acinetes*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 100

II *n* An infusorian animalcule resembling an acinetan, whether an embryonic stage of some ciliated infusorian or a member of the order *Acinetes*. Also written *acinetiform*.

Acinetina (as-i-nē'ti-nā), *n* pl [NL, < *Acineta* + *-ina*] A group of infusorians with a single aperture, and elongate, non-vibratile cilium, originally established by Ehrenberg in 1838 as a division of his *Polygastrica* equivalent to *Acinetes* (which see)

acini, *n* Plural of *acinus*

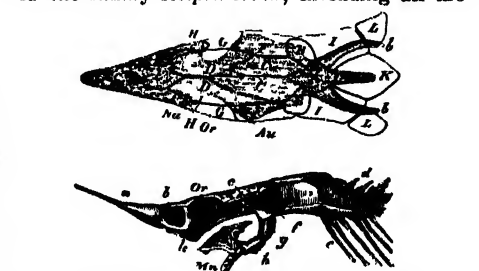
aciniform (as-i-ni-fōrm), *a* [Cf **acinus*, <L *acinus*, grape (see *acinus*), + *-formis*, <Gr *akros*, shape] 1 Having the form of grapes, or being in clusters like grapes, acinose. 2. In anat, of a deep purplish tint, resembling a grape in color applied to one of the pigmentary layers of the iris, technically called the tunica aciniformis. See *uvula*

acinose (as-i-nos), *a* [Cf **acinosus*, like grapes, <Gr *akros*, a grape] 1 Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes, consisting of granular concretions. 2 Specifically, in anat, consisting of acini. Applied to glands in which the duct enlarges at the distinctly glandular portion into a little spherical vesicle (acinus), or into a little sacule (lobule), beset with small, round epithelial cysts (acini), or in which the duct branches and ends in more or less numerous lobuli, formed of acini. Acinose glands are distinguished from tubular glands

acinous (as-i-nus), *a* Same as *acinosus*
acinus (as-i-nus), *n*, pl *acini* (-ni) [L, a berry, esp a grape, also a grape-stone, kernel] 1 In bot (a) One of the small drupelets or berries of an aggregate baccate fruit, as the blackberry, etc., or the contained stone or seed. See cut under *Rubus*. (b) A grape-stone. 2 In anat (a) Formerly, the smallest lobule of a gland. (b) Now, generally, the smallest sacular subdivision of an acinose gland, several of which subdivisions make up a lobule. Also called *alveolus*. (c) A lobule of the liver

-acious [Cf **-aci-* (nom -ar, acc -acm), > It -aci, Sp Pg -az, I' -ace), a suffix added to verbs to form adjectives expressing intensity of physical or mental action, as *aud-ac*, during, *cap-ac*, holding much, *fall-ac*, deceitful, *loqu-ac*, talking much, *pugn-ac*, inclined to fight, etc., + *-ous* (Cf *-acy*, 3)] A compound adjective termination of Latin origin, forming, from Latin verb-stems, adjectives expressing intensity of physical or mental action, as in *audacious*, daring, very bold, *capacious*, holding much, *fallacious*, deceitful, *loquacious*, talking much, *pugnacious*, inclined to fight, *voracious*, ready at living, *vicious*, very lively, *vicious*, eating much, etc. Such adjectives are accompanied by nouns in *-acity*, and the nouns rarely by verbs in *-acitate*, as, *capacious*, *capacity*, *capacitate*, etc.

Acipenser (as-i-pen'ser), *n* [L, also spelled *acipenser* and *acipennis* (>Gr *akipēsion*), the sturgeon, perhaps < **aci-* (=Gr *akis*), swift, + a form of *penna* (OI *penia*), a wing, same as *penna*, a wing, a fin (Cf *acipiter* and the etymology there suggested)] The typical genus of the family *Acipenseridae*, including all the



Skull of Sturgeon (*Acipenser*) top and side views. Above the cartilaginous cranium, shaded is supposed to be seen through the unshaded cranial bones

Upper figure, a ridge formed by spinous processes of vertebrae. *b* b lateral wing-like processes. *c* rostrum. *du*, site of auditory organ. *va*, of nasal sacs. *or*, of orbit. 1 the membrane bones of the upper surface. *2* an oblique of supraorbital. *3* *4* of the epistylus. *5* of the ethmoid. *6* of the postfrontals. *7*, *8* of the prefrontals. *9* of the parietals. *10* of the frontals. *11* of the squamosals. *12* anterior dermal scute. *13* *14* *15* dermal ossifications connecting the pectoral arch with the skull. Lower figure, a rostrum. *a* nasal chamber. *b* auditory region. *c* concealed anterior vertebrae. *d* ribs. *e*, *f*, *g*, *h* suspensorium. *i*, palato-maxillary apparatus. *u*, mandible. *or*, orbit

ordinary sturgeons (and with the shovel-nosed sturgeons, *Scaphirhynchops*, the only other genus, composing the family), characterized by the flattened tapering snout, a spiracle over each eye, and 5 distinct rows of bony plates. The common sturgeon, *A. sturio*, is found both in Europe and North America, it sometimes attains a length of 18 feet. The green sturgeon of the Pacific coast is *A. medius*. The European sterlet is *A. ruthenus*. The largest known species in the Russian sturgeon, the beluga, *huo*, or *hausen*, *A. huso*, sometimes attaining a length of 25 feet and a weight of 3000 pounds. *A. gulfenstedti* is a fourth example, known as the osseter. Also often spelled *Acopenser*

Acipenser (as-i-pen'se-réz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Acipenser*] An ordinal term suggested by Bonaparte, 1837, as a substitute for *Sturiones* or *Chondrostei* (which see)

acipenserid (as-i-pen'se-ríd), *n* One of the *Acipenseridae*, a sturgeon

Acipenseridae (as-i-pen'se-rí-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acipenser* + *-idae*] The sturgeons, a family of chondrosteous ganoid fishes, sometimes including only the genus *Acipenser*, sometimes also the genus *Scaphirhynchops*. The body is elongate, subcylindrical with 5 rows of bony bucklers, the snout is produced, subpatulate or conical, with the mouth on its lower surface, small, transverse, protractile, and toothless, there are 4 barbs in a transverse series on the lower side of the snout, the ventral fins have a single series of furca in front, and the dorsal and anal fins approximate to the caudal, which is heterocercal. See *Acipenser*.

Acipenserinae (as-i-pen'se-rí-né), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acipenser* + *-inae*] A subfamily of *Acipenseridae*, typified by the genus *Acipenser*. By older ichthyologists it was made coequal with the family. Lately it has been restricted to *Acipenseridae* with spiracles, subconic snout, and thick tail, and thus made to include only the true sturgeons.

acipenserine (as-i-pen'se-rín), *n* One of the *Acipenserinae*

acipenseroid (as-i-pen'se-róid), *n* and *n. I. a* Having the characters of the *Acipenseridae*

II. n A fish of the family *Acipenseridae*, an acipenserid

Acipenseroidae (as-i-pen'se-róid-é), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Acipenseridae*

Acipenseroides (as-i-pen'se-róid-é-i), *n. pl.* [*Acipenser* + *-oides*] A name used by some ichthyologists as a subordinal name in place of *Chondrostei*

acirurgy (as-i-rí-jí), *n* [*Gr* *akis*, a point, + *-surgein*, to cut, in comp., working, < *ipereiv* = *E. work* see *denuirgy* and *surgery*] Operative surgery

acker (ak'ér), *n* An obsolete form of *acre* (Middle English *akei*, etc.)

acker (ak'ér), *n* [E. dual (see *aker* in sense 2), < ME *akr*, flood-tide, a bore, an eger, prob. a var. of *eager*, < *v*] 1† Flood-tide, a bore, an eger

Akr (vai *aker*) of the sea flying, *impetus maris* Prompt *Parv*

2 A ripple or furrow on the surface of water [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

acketon, *n* See *acton*

ackman (ak'man), *n. pl.* *ackmen* (-men) [*ack-*, of unknown origin, + *man*] A sailor's name for a fresh-water thief, or one who steals on navigable rivers. Also called *ack-parat* *Sailors' Word-book*

acknow (ak-nó'), *v. t.* [*ME* *aknowen*, know, *acknowledge*, < AS *acnæwian*, perceive, know, < *on* for *and* (= *Gr* *anti*, against, back, = *Goth* *anda-*), + *cnæwan*, know see *a-* and *know*] To recognize, acknowledge, confess

You will not be *acknowledged*, sir, why, the wisest
Thus do all gamblers at all games dissemble
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 6

acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v. t.* pret and pp *acknowledged*, ppr. *acknowledging*. [*ME* *knowlechen*, *knowlechen*, *enawlechen*, *acknowledge*, < *knowliche*, *knowliche*, *enawliche*, *knowledge* see *knowledge*] The prefix *ack-*, for *a-*, is due to the frequent ME verb *aknowen* see *acknow*] 1

To admit or profess a knowledge of, avow to be within one's knowledge or apprehension, own to be real or true, recognize the existence, truth, or fact of as, to *acknowledge* God, or the existence of or belief in a God, to *acknowledge* the rights of a claimant

He that *acknowledgeth* the Lord hath the Father also
1 John ii 23

The Romans that erected a temple to Fortune *acknowledged* therein, though in a blinder way, some what of divinity
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i 18

The influence attributed to Cocrops indicates that Athens was *acknowledged* as the head of this confederacy
Thirlwall, Hist. Greece, xi

2 To express or manifest perception or appreciation of, give evidence of recognizing or realizing as, to *acknowledge* an acquaintance by bowing, to *acknowledge* a favor or one's faults

I *acknowledged* my sin unto thee I said, I will
confess my transgressions I'm xxxii 5

They his gifts *acknowledged* none
Milton, P. L., xi 612.

Those were written with such submissions and professions of his patronage, as I had never seen any more *acknowledging*
 Evelyn, Diary, Aug 18, 1673

With what queenly dignity did the great Zenobia *acknowledge* the greetings of her people?
W. Ware, Zenobia, i 87

So great a soldier as the old French Marshal Montluc *acknowledges* that he has often trembled with fear, and recovered courage when he had said a prayer for the occasion
Emerson, Courage

3. To own the genuineness of, own as binding or of legal force as, to *acknowledge* a deed

4. To admit or certify the receipt of, give information of the arrival of as, to *acknowledge* a letter or a remittance — To *acknowledge* a deed (or other instrument), in law, to avow before a proper officer or court that one has executed it for the purpose of having a certificate thereof appended which will qualify the instrument to be admitted in evidence or to record or both without further proof of genuineness. As often used the word implies not only the avowal of the party but also the procuring of the official certificate. Thus a deed said to have been *acknowledged* when it actually bears the certificate = *Syn.* *Acknowledge*, *admit*, *confess* *Own* *Transmit*, *concede*, *allow*, *assent* to, *profess* take cognizance of. To *acknowledge* is to state one's knowledge of it may have a personal object as, he *acknowledged* her as his wife, as applied to acts, it often implies confession under external pressure. *Admit* has a similar reference to so limited or forced assent as, he *admitted* the charge, he *admitted* that his opponent was a good man. *Confess* implies the admission of that which is not creditable as wrong conduct, and belongs rather to specified things or particular transactions. He *acknowledged* the authorship of the book, he *admitted* the truth of the proposition he *confessed* that he was guilty of the theft. *Confess* is the strongest of these words being applied to actions of more moment than *acknowledge*, *admit* or *own*. To *own* is a less formal act there is a tendency on account of its brevity, to apply the word to anything that a man takes home to himself. To *avow* is a bolder act generally performed in spite of adverse influences, and does not necessarily imply that the action or sentiment avowed is blameworthy. To *acknowledge* an error *admit* a fact *confess* a fault, *own* one's folly, *avow* a belief.

You must not only *acknowledge* to God that you are a sinner, but must partially enumerate the kinds of sin which of you know yourself guilty. Wake

I *admit*, however, the necessity of giving a bounty to genius and learning. Macaulay, Speech on Copyright. Quotation *confesses* inferiority

Emerson, Letters and Social Aims
Owning her weakness and evil behaviour

The temper of passion with which he [Othello] commits his crimes, and the haughty fearlessness with which he avows them, give an extraordinary interest to his character. Macaulay, Macbeth

acknowledgement, *n* See *acknowledgment*

acknowledger (ak-nol'ej-er), *n* One who acknowledges

acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n* 1 An admission or profession of knowledge or apprehension, a recognition of the existence or truth of anything as, the *acknowledgment* of a sovereign power, or of a debt

Imms dated upon the *acknowledgment* of the Christian faith, the church was baptized by Philip. Hooker

2 An expression or manifestation of perception or appreciation, recognition, avowal, or confession as, an *acknowledgment* of kindness or of one's wrong-doing

With this *acknowledgment*,
That God fought for us. Shak., Hen V., iv 8

3 Something given or done in return for a favor. Smollett — 4 In law, (a) The certificate of a public officer that an instrument was acknowledged before him by the person who executed it (b) The act of so acknowledging execution — 5 In com., a receipt

Also spelled *acknowledgment*

Acknowledgment money, in England, money paid according to the customs of some manors by cythild tenants on the death of the lord of the manor — Syn 1 Admission, recognition acceptance, indorsement, thanks

ack-pirate (ak'pí-rát), *n* [*ack-*, of unknown origin, + *pirate*] Same as *ackman*

aclastic (a-klas'tík), *a* [*Gr* *ἀκλαστος*, unbroken (< *a-* priv + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλαειν*, break), + *-ic*] In nat. philos., not refracting applied to substances which do not refract the rays of light passing through them. N. E. D.

acleidian (a-kli'di-an), *a* See *achidian*

acrid (ak'rid), *n* A gastropod of the family *Achridae*

Achidae, **Achididae** (ak'hí-dé, ak'lid'í-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achis* (*Achid-*) + *-idae* see *achis*, 2] A family of ptinoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods typified by the genus *Achis*, with a much curved minute odontophore, densely hirsute, with simple uncinata teeth and a rimate turreted shell. Two genera, *Achis* and *Hemachis*, are represented by four species in Norway

achide (ak'lid), *n* [*L.* *achis* (*achid-*), also spelled *aclys* see *achis*] Same as *achis*, 1

achides, *n* Plural of *achis*

achidian (a-kli'di-an), *a* [*Gr* *a-* priv + *κλαειν* (*κλαειν*), a key, the clavicle] In zool., deficient in or characterized by the absence of clavicles. Also spelled *achidian*

achine (a-kim'ík), *a* [*Gr* *ἀκλινής*, not bending to either side, < *a-* priv. + *κλινειν*, incline, lean, = *E.* *lean*] Having no inclination —

Achis line, the name given by Professor August to an irregular curve located upon the surface of the earth in the neighborhood of the equator, where the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally, having no dip. It has been also termed the *magnetic equator*

acilis (ak'lis), *n. pl.* *acilides* (-li-déz) [*L.* *acilis*, also *aclys*, a small javelin, said to be a corruption of *Gr.* *αγκυλη*, a hook, barb, taken in the sense of *αγκυλη*, a bend, twist, thong of a javelin, the javelin itself, fem. of *αγκυλοι*, crooked, bent, = *L.* *angulus*, angle. see *angle*] 1 In *Rom. antiq.*, a heavy missile weapon, an acide — 2 [cap.] [NL.] The representative genus of the family *Achidae* (which see) Loren, 1846

aclys (ak'lis), *n* Same as *achis*, 1

Acmea (ak-mé'a), *n* [NL., < *Gr* *ἀκμαίος*, at the height or prime, in full bloom, vigorous, < *ἀκμην*, a point, the highest point see *acme*] A genus of limpets, of the family *Patellidae*, or giving name to a family *Acmaidae*. A *testudinaria* is the common limpet of the northern coast of the United States, of large size and variegated color, being usually mottled with brown green, and white. Eschscholtz, 1831

acmaeid (ak-mó'id), *n* A limpet of the family *Acmaidae* a false limpet

Acmaidae (ak-mó'id-é), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acmaea* + *-idae*] A family of false or single-gilled limpets, or zygobranchiate gastropods having a single cervical gill. Leading genera are *Acmaea*, *Lottia*, and *Scutaria*

Acmesodera (ak-mé-od'é-ra), *n* [NL., < *Gr* *ἀκμαίος*, at the height or prime, in full bloom, vigorous (< *ἀκμην*, a point see *acme*), + (*τ*) *δερμα*, skin, allusion not clear] A genus of buprestid beetles related to *Ipsitius*, but less elongate and with an indistinct scutellum. A *culta*, a common species of eastern North America is 1 of an inch long, black, with yellow spots on the elytra

acme (ak'mé), *n* [*Gr* *ἀκμή*, edge, point, the highest point, the prime, crisis, akin to *ἀκρῖ*, point, *ἀκρῖ*, point, *ἀκρῖ*, needle, *ἀκρῖ*, sharp, etc. see *acid*] 1 The top or highest point, the furthest point attained, the utmost reach

For beauty's *acme* hath a term as brief
As the waves' pulse before it break in pearls
Lowell, Cathedral

The independence of the individual, the power to stand alone as regards men and the gods, is the *acme* of stoical attainment. G. P. Fisher, Begin of Christianity, p. 178

2 The maturity or perfection of an animal — 3 In med. (a) The height or crisis of a disease (b) Another, and probably the correct, form of *acm* — 4 [cap.] In zool., a genus of land-shells Hartmann, 1821

acmite, **akmite** (ak'mít), *n* [*Gr* *ἀκμή*, a point, + *-itis*] A mineral of a brownish-black or reddish-brown color, isomorphous with augite, consisting of bisilicate of iron, sesquioxide of iron, soda, and alumina so called from the form of its crystals. It is found in Norway, and also in Transylvania. Also spelled *achmite*

acne (ak'né), *n* [NL., prob. orig. a misprint (being a book-word) for *acme*, < *Gr* *ἀκμή*, a point see *acme*] An eruption or curving most frequently on the face, and on the shoulders and chest, about the period of puberty. It is a follicular or perfollicular inflammation of the sebaceous glands resulting in the formation of comedo bending papules, which often pass into pustules. The so-called *acne rosacea* is a hyperemia of the face combined with more or less acne

acnestis (ak-nés'tis), *n. pl.* *acnestides* (-ti-déz) [NL., < *Gr* *ἀκνηστος*, the spine or backbone of quadrupeds, < *a-* priv + *κνηστος*, scratched, < *κναιεν*, scratch, scrape] That part of the spine in quadrupeds which extends from between the shoulder-blades to the loins, and which the animal cannot reach to scratch

acnodal (ak-nó'dal), *a* Of or pertaining to an acnode

acnode (ak'nód), *n* [Irreg. < *L.* *acnus*, a needle, in math., a double point belonging to a curve, but separated from other real points of the curve]

Acocephalus (ak-ó-kef'á-lus), *n* [NL., < *L.* *acnus*, needle, + (*Gr* *κεφαλή*, head)] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Jassidea* or *Tetigomidae*, having a boat-shaped form, a coarse surface, a shovel-shaped vertex with a thick, smooth margin, and thick wing-ovary with strong veins

A *versicolor* is a pale yellowish species 1 of an inch long, freckled with brown, and with angular whitish lines, inhabiting Europe and North America

Acochlid (a-kok'hí-déz), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *acochlides*), < *Gr* *a-* priv + *κοχλῖς* (*κοχλῖς*), dim.

Acnodal Cubic A acnode

Acnodal Cubic A acnode

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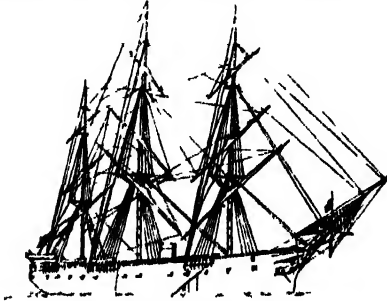
Acnodal Cubic A acnode

Acnodal Cubic A acnode

of *σέλιος*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell, the shell itself, akin to *κόγχη*, a shell see *conch*] In Latreille's system of classification, 1825, a family of acatbuliferous cephalopods, without a shell. It included most of the octopods.

acock (a-kok'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*a* on, + *cock*²] In a cocked manner as, he set his hat *acock*.

a-cockbill (a-kok'bil), *prep phr* as *adv* or *a* [*a* on, + *cock*² (condition of being cocked or turned upward see *cock*²) + *bill*², point or end see *bill*², 5] *Nauf*, with the ends pointing upward. Applied (a) to an anchor when it hangs down by its ring from the cathead, and (b) to the yards of a ship when they are tipped up at an angle with the deck.



Man-of-war with Yards cocked

It was now the close of Lent, and on Good Friday she had all her yards *a cockbill*, which is customary among Catholic vessels. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 147.

acocotl (ak'ō-kot'l), *n* [Mex] A musical instrument used by the aborigines in Mexico now usually called *clarin*. It consists of a thin tube from 8 to 10 feet in length, made of the dry stalk of a plant of the same name. The performer inhales the air through it. *S. A. Handbook*, Mus. Inst., p. 60.

Acoela (a-sē'la), *n pl* [NL see *acelous*] An order of worms destitute of an alimentary canal. The group consists of the family *Tomopteridae*, which is usually placed in the order *Turbellaria*.

Acolomata (as-ō-lom'a-ta), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *a-* priv + *κολομα*, a hollow see *caloma*] A division of *Protozoa*, or sponges, containing the *Acineta* so called in allusion to its pores and the absence of celomata.

acelomate (a-sē'lo-māt), *a* Same as *acelomatous*.

acelomatous (as-ē-loin'a-tus), *a* [*a* priv + *κολομα*, a hollow see *a-*¹, *caloma*, and *celomatous*] 1 In *cool*, having no body-cavity or perivisceral space, not celomatous.

Although these *acelomatous* worms have no body cavity, no blood, no vascular system, they always have a kidney system. *Haeckel, Evolution of Man* (trans.) II 404.

2 Of or pertaining to the *Acelomata*, cestoid. Equivalent forms are *acelomate*, *acelomous*. **Acelomi** (as-ō-lo'mi), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *a-* priv + *κολομα*, a cavity] Those worms which have no proper body-cavity and no intestinal cavity, and which are also devoid of a blood-vascular system, the cestoids or flat-worms, such as tapeworms. See cuts under *Cestoides* and *Tania*. The name is nearly synonymous with *Plathelminthes*, but comprehends not only the actual or existing plathelminths, in a zoological sense, but also the hypothetical primitive worms *Archelminthes* supposed to have possessed the same or a similar type of structure. In Haeckel's classification the *Acelomi* form one of the classes or main divisions of the animal kingdom. See *Calomi*.

acelomous (a-sē'lo-mus), *a* Same as *acelomatous*.

acelous (a-sē'lus), *a* [NL *acelus*, < Gr *ἀκούς*, not hollow, < *a-* priv + *κοίλω*, hollow] In *cool*, having no intestinal cavity, aenterous.

Acemeti, **Acemetes** (a-sem'ē-ti, -tē), *n pl* [L, < Gr *ἀκοιμητός*, mame, *ἀκοιμηται*, fem, pl of *ἀκοιμητός*, -τα, sleepless, < *a-* priv + *κοιμῶν*, bring to sleep see *cometary*] An order of monks and nuns in Constantinople under the Eastern Empire, so named because they divided their communities into relays for keeping up perpetual worship. In the sixth century the monks embraced Nestorianism and the order became extinct. The order of nuns, however, existed till the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in the fifteenth century. Also spelled *Acemeta*, *Acemeta*.

acolei, *v. t. and i.* A Middle English form of *acoy*. **acold** (a-köld'), *a* [*a* ME *acold*, *acold* (< AS *æcold*), cold, lit. cooled, pp of *acolen*, < AS *æcolian*, become cool or cold, < *ā-* + *cōlian*, become cool or cold, < *cōl*, cool, cold see *cool*] The ME form *acold*, *acoled*, would regularly become E **acooled* (aköld), the present sound is due to confusion with E *cold*, < AS *ceald*, which is akin to *cōl*, and so, remotely, to *acold*] Cold.

Poor Tom's a-cold

Shak., Lear, III 4

acollé, *p. a* See *acollé*.

acology (a-kol'ō-jī), *n*. [*a* Gr. *ἀκος*, remedy, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The doctrine of remedies, surgical and medical.

Acolothus (ak-ō-loi'thus), *n* [NL, prop *acolithus*, < Gr *ἀκόλιθος*, a follower see *acolyth*, *acolyte*.] A genus of moths belonging to the family *Zygænidæ*, founded by Clemen in 1862.



Acolothus americanus. a, larva; b, pupa; c, cocoon; d, moth; e, moth with outstretched wings.

They are small and delicate and of somber colors. The larvae are somewhat hairy and feed gregariously, undergoing transformation in some crevice within tough oval cocoons. They have a habit of following, one another in Indian file. *A. americanus* (now placed in *Hartmannia*) destroys grape leaves.

acolithus, *n* [*a* Gr *ἀκόλιθος*, *acolyth*, + *-ιτις* see *acolyte*] Same as *acolyte*.

acolytin (ak-ō-hk'tin), *n* [*a* NL *Acconitum* *lycocten* (anum), the plant from which it is derived (see *Aconitum*), + *-in*²] An alkaloid derived from *Aconitum lycocten*, and identical with napellin.

acolyte (ak'ō-lit), *n* [*a* ME *acolit*, *acolyt*, < OF *acolyte* = Sp *acólito* = Pg *acolyto* = It *accolito*, < ML *acolytus*, *acolutus*, *acolythus* (> E *acolyth*), *acolutus*, prop *acolithus*, an acolyte, < Gr *ἀκόλιθος*, a follower, an attendant, < *a-* copulative + *κόλιθος*, a way, a journey, from the same root as *κόλιθος*, set in motion, urge on, and *κείλειν*, command] 1 One who waits on a person, an attendant, an assistant.

With such chiefs, and with James and John as *acolytes*. *Mulley*.

2 In the Rom. Cath. Ch., one ordained to the fourth and highest of the minor orders, ranking immediately below the subdeacon. See *orders*. His office is to serve those of the superior orders in the ministry of the altar, light the candles, prepare the wine and water, etc. The name is now commonly extended to the boys who exercise these offices without ordination.

3 In *astron*, an attendant or accompanying star or other heavenly body, a satellite.

But she (the moon) is the earth's nearest neighbor, and therefore conspicuous, her constant *acolyte* whose obsequious and rapid motions demand and compel attention. *See Princeton Rev.*, I 47.

Sometimes written *acolyth*, and formerly also *acolithite*, *acolythe*, *acolythist*, *acolithist*.

acolyth, **acolythe** (ak'ō-lith, -lith), *n* [*a* ML *acolythus*, for *acolithus*, the correct form of *acolyth* see *acolyte*] See *acolyte*.

acolythate (a-kol'i-thāt), *n* [*a* *acolyth* + *-ate*³] The state, office, or orders of an acolyte.

acolythical (ak-ō-lith'i-kal), *a* [*a* *acolyth* + *-al*] Belonging or pertaining to an acolyte.

acolythist (a-kol'i-thist), *n* Same as *acolyte*.

acomber, *v. t.* See *acomber*.

Acorns (ak'ō-nis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀκν*, a sharp point (or *Λ* *acus*, a needle), + *-μν* = E *mouse*] A genus of rodents of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Murina*, having sharp flattened spines in the fur. The skull and teeth are as in the genus *Mus*.

acon (ā-kon), *n* [*a* (< Gr *ἀκων*, a dart)] A boat used for traveling over mud-beds. See *extract*.

Walton also invented the pounce plet or *acon*, a kind of boat which is still in use. The *acon* is composed of a plank of hard wood which constitutes the bottom and is called the sole. This plank is bent in the fore part in such a manner as to form a sort of prow. Three light planks, which are nailed together at the sides and back complete this simple boat. *F. P. Wright, Antin Life*, p. 558.

acondylous, **acondylose** (a-kon'di-lus, -lōs), *a* [*a* Gr *ἀκύνδλος*, without knuckles or joints, < *ā-* priv + *κύνδλος*, a knuckle, a joint see *a-*¹, *condyle*, and *-ous*, *-ose*] In *bot*, jointless.

aconella (ak-ō-nel'a), *n* [NL, < *aconitum* + *-ella*] In *chem*, an organic base obtained from the root of *Aconitum Napellus*, closely resembling if not identical with narcotin.

aconellin (ak-ō-nel'in), *n* [*a* *aconella* + *-in*²] Same as *aconella*.

aconin, **aconine** (ak'ō-nin), *n*. [*a* *aconitum* + *-in*²] An organic base derived from aconitin, and probably identical with napellin.

aconitate (a-kon'i-tāt), *n*. [*a* *aconite* + *-ate*¹] A salt formed by the union of aconitic acid with a base.

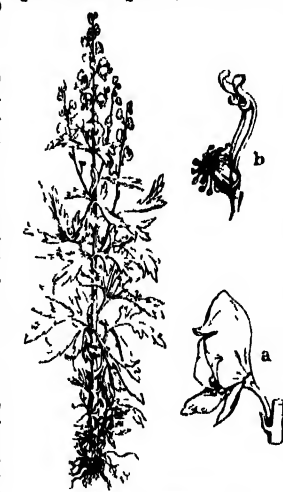
aconite (ak'ō-nit), *n*. [= F. *aconit* = Sp. Pg. *aconito*, < L. *aconitum* see *Aconitum*.] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. It is used in medicine, especially in cases of fever and neuralgia. See *Aconitum*. *Nepal* *aconite* (consists of the roots of *A. ferox* and probably other species indigenous in the Himalayas, it is also called *bukh*, *bush*, and *bak*. *N. inter* *aconite* is a ramunculeous plant, *Eranthis hiemalis*, a native of Italy, and one of the earliest spring flowers.

aconitia (ak-ō-nish'it), *n*. [NL, < L. *aconitum*] Same as *aconitin*.

aconitic (ak-ō-nit'ik), *a*. Of or pertaining to aconite. **Aconitic acid**, $C_6H_8O_6$, a tribasic acid found combined with lime in some species of the genus *Aconitum* and in a few other plants. It is also obtained by the dry distillation of citric acid. Also called *equicetic acid*. See *achille* *acid*, under *achille*.

aconitin, **aconitine** (a-kon'i-tin), *n* [*a* *aconite* + *-in*²] A highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid, $C_{30}H_{47}NO_7$, obtained from the roots and leaves of several species of *Aconitum*. It forms white powdery grains, or a compact, vitreous, transparent mass, is bitter, acrid, and very soluble in alcohol. It is an important remedy in neuralgia, especially of the fifth cranial nerve. Also called *aconitia* and *aconitina*.

Aconitum (ak-ō-ni'tum), *n*. [L. *aconitum*, a poisonous plant, monk's-hood, wolf's-bane, < Gr *ἀκόνιτον*, also *ἀκόνιτος*, a poisonous plant, of uncertain etym., said by Pliny to be so called because it grew *ἐν ἀκόνει*, on sharp, steep rocks (Gr *ἀκόνη*, a whetstone, < *√* *ak*, be sharp, pierce). This is improbable. The form is the same as the neut of Gr *ἀκόνιτω*, without dust, < *a-* priv + *κόνειν*, dust, but there seems to be no connection between the two words.] A genus of poisonous herbs, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, including 20



Aconite (A. Napellus). a flower; b same, calyx removed.

species, natives of the mountains of the northern hemisphere. They have very irregular, showy flowers, and are often found in cultivation, as the common monk's hood (*A. Napellus*) and wolf's bane (*A. lycocten*). The roots and leaves chiefly of *A. Napellus*, are used medicinally. See *aconitin*. The bark of *Nepal*, used in poisoning arrows and also as a source of aconitin, is derived mainly from *A. ferox*.

aconitia, *n* Plural of *aconitum*.

Acontias (a-kon'ti-as), *n* [L, < Gr *ἀκοντίας*, a quick-darting serpent, a meteor, < *ἀκων*, a javelin, dart, < *ak*, a point] The leading genus of the family *Acontidae* (which see).

acontiid (a-kon'ti-id), *n* A lizard of the family *Acontidae*.

Acontidae, **Acontiadæ** (ak-on-ti'i-dē, -a-dē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Acontias* + *-ada*, or *-ada*] A family of saurian or lacertilian reptiles of the scincoid group, related to the *Anguilla*, the family to which the well-known slow-worm of Europe belongs. They are weak, timid, and perfectly harmless lizards, resembling snakes in consequence of the apparent absence of limbs. *Acontias* is the leading genus, giving name to the family. There are numerous species, inhabiting chiefly the warmer or dryer parts of the old world. *Acontias meleagris* is sometimes called the dart snake, from its manner of darting upon its prey.

aconitium (a-kon'shrium), *n*, *pl* *aconitia* (-shīk) [NL, < Gr *ἀκόνιτιον*, a small dart, dim of *ἀκων*



Figure with Aconitium (From "Revue Archéologique")

(*ἀκων*), a javelin] 1 In *Gr antiqu.* (a) A dart or javelin, smaller and lighter than the long spear, and thrown by means of a thong or *amentum*. Hence—(b) The game of hurling the javelin, one of the five exercises of the famous pentathlon (which see) at the Olympian,

Isthmian, and other games.—2. *pl.* In *soci.*, convoluted cords formed in the *Acetia* and furnished with thread-cells. *Pascoe*
acopt (a-kop'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*a*3, on, + *cop*, top] At the top
 She wears a hood, but it stands *acopt*

B. Jensen, Alchemist, II 6

Acopa (a-kō-pā), *n pl* [NL, <Gr *a-* priv + *κοπή*, a handle, the handle of an oar, an oar] 1. A primo division of the *Tunicata* or *Ascidia*, in which the ascidians proper are distinguished collectively from the *Copelata* or *Appendicularia*. See extract. Compare cuts under *Ascidia* and *Appendicularia*

These two classes were formerly separated according to whether they had or had not a propelling tail, as the names of the classes showed. I have retained the nomenclature without giving an importance to this character which does not belong to it, the larvae of many *Acopa* have the directive organ. A much greater difference between the two divisions is to be found in the characters of their spiracles. In the *Copelata* these open to the exterior. In the *Acopa* they open into a cavity, which is formed from a part of the rudimentary spiracle of the *Copelata*. *Gegenbaur, Comp Anat (trans), p 389*

2. [*sing*] A genus of lepidopterous insects
acopic (a-kop'ik), *a* [*<Gr* *ἀκοπιόω*, removing weariness, < *a-* priv + *κοπή*, weariness, toil, orig a striking, < *κόπτειν*, strike] In *med*, fitted to relieve weariness, restorative *Buchanan, Diet Sci*

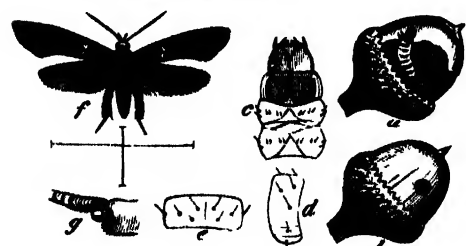
acor (ā-kōr), *n* [*L*, a sour taste, < *acer*, be sour, see *acid*] Acidity, as of the stomach

acorn (ā-kōrn, often ā-kērn), *n* [Early mod *E* *acorn*, *akorn*, *eykorn*, *acorn*, *aquorn*, *akorne*, *oakern*, *okehorn*, *okehorn*, etc.] Late ME *acorn*, *akorn*, *acorne*, *acorn*, *ocon*, *ocon*, *okecorn*, *akein*, *akern*, *hakern*, assimilated *achorn*, *acharne*, *atcherne*, etc. The reg mod form would be **akein*, in ME *akern* (assimilated *atcherne*, improper aspirated *hakern*), the other forms being due to the erroneous notion that the word is a derivative of *oak*, or a compound of *oak* (ME *ook*, *ok*, *oc*, earlier *ac*, < AS *ā*) and *corn* (ME and AS *corn*), or *horn* (ME and AS *horn*). A similar error has affected the spelling of the word in other languages. ME *akern*, < AS *acern*, *acern*, an acorn, orig any fruit of the field, being prop an adj formed (like *silver* from *silber*) < *acer*, a field, *acere* (see *acre*), + *n* (see *-n*2), = D *akei*, an acorn, < *ahker*, a field (but now usually *cikel*, an acorn, < *ik*, an oak), = LG *ekker*, an acorn, < *ekker*, a field (also *ek*, an acorn, < *ek*, an oak), = G *ecker* (after LG), an acorn, < *aker*, a field (also *cikel*, an acorn, < *ciche*, an oak), = Icel *akorn*, an acorn, < *akr*, a field (not from *ok*, an oak), = Norw *aakorn* (also *aakorn*, *aakoth*, and *akall*), < *aaker*, a field (not from *ok*, an oak), cf *Sw* *akollon*, an acorn, < *ek*, oak, + *ollon*, an acorn, = Dan *agorn*, an acorn, < *ager*, a field (not from *eg*, an oak), = Goth *akran*, fruit in general, < *akr*, a field. Thus *acorn* has nothing to do with either *oak* or *corn*] 1. The fruit of the oak, a one-celled, one-seeded, coriaceous, rounded or elongated nut, the base of which is surrounded by an indurated scaly cup. Acorns have been used for food, and are still eaten in various countries. The sweet acorn is the fruit of the *Quercus Ballota* of northwestern Africa, and is quite palatable, as are also several American species. All are excellent food for swine

Thel weren wont lightly to slaken hir hunger at enen with *acornis* of oaks. *Chaucer, Boethius, II meter 6*

Beside the gall which is his proper fruit, hee shooteth out *oakerns*, i. e. ut nunc ut *acornis*, and oaks apples and polywip and moss. *Sir T. Broun, Works, I 203 (ed Bohn)*

2. *Naut.*, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical or globular shape, sometimes fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on a masthead, to keep the vane from being blown off.—3. Any similar ornamental tip.—4. Same as *acorn-shell*, 2



Acorn-moth (*Holcocera glandulella*, Riley)

a larva within acorn, b, acorn infested with the larva c, head and thoracic segments of larva d, one of the abdominal segments of larva, lateral view e, one of the abdominal segments of larva, dorsal view f, moth (the cross shows natural size), g, basal joint of antenna in the male moth

acorn-cup (ā-kōrn-kup), *n*. The hardened involucre covering the base of an acorn. The acorn-cups of the *Quercus Agilops*, under the name *valonia*, have become an important article of commerce, large quantities being used in tanning. See *valonia*

acorned (ā-kōrn-d), *a* 1. Furnished or loaded with acorns. Specifically in *her*, said of an oak represented on a coat of arms as loaded with acorns 2. Fed with acorns. *Shak*, *Cymbeline*, II 5

acorn-moth (ā-kōrn-moth), *n*. A guest moth, described as *Holcocera glandulella*, but subsequently referred to the genus *Blatobasis*, belonging to the *Tineida*. Its color is ash gray with two distinct spots near the middle of the fore wings and a transverse pale stripe across the hind third. Its larva is grayish white with a light brown head and cervical and caudal shields, and is commonly met with in mast feeding chiefly on those acorns that have been occupied by the acorn weevil. See cut in preceding column

acorn-oil (ā-kōrn-oil), *n*. A volatile oil, of buttery consistence and pungent odor, obtained from the acorns of *Quercus robur*

acorn-shell (ā-kōrn-shel), *n* 1. The shell of the acorn.—2. One of the carapaces of the genus *Balanus*, a bivalve called by this name from a supposed resemblance of some of the species to acorns. See *Balanus* and *Carapacea*

acorn-weevil (ā-kōrn-wēv'l), *n*. The popular name for certain species of the curculionid genus *Balaninus*, as *B. uniformis* (Lac Conte), *B. rictus* (Say), and *B. quercus* (Horn), which live in the larval state within acorns. The females possess extremely long and slender beaks, by means of which they pierce the hind of the acorn and push an egg into the interior. The larva is a longish grub of elongate curved shape, not differing essentially from other curculionid larvae. The affected acorn drops prematurely, and the full grown larva eats its way out to change to a pupa in the ground. See cut under *Balaninus*

acorn-worm (ā-kōrn-wērn), *n*. A name given to the *Balanoglossus*, the type and sole member of the order *Enteropneusta* so called from the acorn-like shape of the anterior end of its body. See *Balanoglossus*, *Enteropneusta*

Acorus (ak'ō-rus), *n* [NL, <Gr *ἀκωρον*, the sweet-flag] A genus of aromatic flag-like plants, natural order *Araceae*, of two species. *A. calamus* the *calamus aromaticus* of druggists is native or widely naturalized in northern temperate regions, and is known as *sweet flag* or *sweet rush*. See *sweet flag*

acosmia (a-kōz'mi-ā), *n* [NL, <Gr *ἀκοσμία*, disorder, < *ἀκόσμος*, without order, < *a-* priv + *κόσμος*, order, see *cosmos*] 1. Irregularity in disease, particularly in crises.—2. Ill health, with loss of color in the face

acosmism (a-kōz'miz-m), *n* [*<Gr* *a-* priv + *κόσμος*, world, + *-ism* (cf *acosmia*)] The denial of the existence of an external world. *Dean Mansel*

acosmist (a-kōz'mist), *n* [As *acosmism* + *-ist*] One who holds the doctrine of acosmism

acosmistic (ak-ōz-mis'tik), *a* Pertaining to the doctrine of acosmism

acotyledon (a-kōt-i-lē'don), *n pl* *acotyledones*, *acotyledons* (i-lē'dō-nē, -dōnz) [=F *acotylidone*, < NL *acotylidone* (see *planta*), a plant without seed-lobes, <Gr *a-* priv + *κοτύλη*, any cup-shaped cavity, see *cotyledon*] A plant destitute of a cotyledonous embryo

The name *Acotyledon* was proposed by the younger Linnæus for the class of plants which have no proper seed or embryo, now usually and more properly designated as *Cryptogamia* or *cryptogams*

acotyledonous (a-kōt-i-lē'dō-nus), *a* Without cotyledons, or seed-lobes, as the embryo of *Cuscuta*, more usually, without embryo (and consequently without cotyledons), as *cryptogams*

acou- For *acu-*, in words from Greek *ακούειν*, hear an irregular spelling due to the French spelling of *acoustia*, the first of these words introduced into English. See *acoustia*

acouchi-resin (a-kō'shi-rez'in), *n* [*Acouchi* (alouchi *aluchi*, etc.), native name (in F spelling) in Guiana] The inspissated juice of *Protium Aracouchi* (*Icoca heterophylla*), of Guiana, and other species of tropical South America. It resembles the elastic resin of the old world, and is applicable to the same purposes. Also called *alouchi*, *aluchi*, or *aracouchi* resin

acouchy (a-kō'shi), *n* [*<F* *acouchi*, *agouchi*, said to be from the native Guiana name] An animal belonging to the genus *Dasyprocta*, family *Dasyproctidae*, of the hystricine series of the order *Rodentia*, the olive agouti or Surinam rat, *Dasyprocta acouchy*, inhabiting Guiana and some of the West India islands. It is related to the cavies, or guinea-pig family. See *agouti*

and *Dasyproctidae*. Also spelled *acouch* and *acouchi*



Acouchy (*Dasyprocta acouchy*)

acoumeter (a-kō'- or a-kou'me-tēr), *n* [Also *acoumètre*, irreg <Gr *ακούειν*, hear, + *μετρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the power of the sense of hearing. Also called *acousimeter*

acoumetry (a-kō'- or a-kou'me-tri), *n* [Irreg <Gr *ακούειν*, hear, + *μετρον*, a measure] The measuring of the power of hearing

acousimeter (a-kō- or a-kou-sim'e-ter), *n* [*<Gr* *ακούειν*, a hearing (< *ακούω*, hear), + *μετρον*, a measure] Same as *acoumeter*

acousmatic (a-kōs- or a-kous-mat'ik), *a* and *n* [*<Gr* *ακουσματικός*, willing to hear (or *ακουσματικός*, the probationers of Pythagoras), < *ἀκούω* (τ-), a thing heard (< *ακούω*, hear, see *acoustic*)] 1. *a* Hearing, listening as, *acousmatic* disciples

II. *n* A name given to such of the disciples of the Greek philosopher Pythagoras as had not completed their years of probation, hence, a professed hearer, a probationer

An equivalent form is *acoustic*

acoustic (a-kōs'- or a-kous'tik), *a* and *n* [Formerly *acoustick*, *acoustique*, <F *acoustique* = Sp *Pg* *It* *acustica*, < NL *acusticus*, <Gr *ακουστικός*, relating to hearing, < *ἀκούω*, heard, audible, < *ακούω*, hear, cf *ακούω*, hearing, *ακούω*, perceive, root prob **kōw*, **kuf*, **kōf* = *L* *cavere*, heed, *cautus*, heedful (see *caution*), = Goth *us-skaunan*, take heed, = AS *secgan*, look at, *E* *show*, *q v*. The regular *E* form would be **acustic* see *acou-*] 1. *a* 1 Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the science of sound

—2. Same as *acousmatic* **Acoustic color**, the timbre or quality of a musical note. See *timbre* **Acoustic duct**, in *anat* the meatus auditorius externus or external passage of the ear. See *auditory*, and cut under *ear*

Acoustic nerve, the auditory nerve **Acoustic spot**, *macula acustica*. See *macula*

Acoustic telegraph, an electric or mechanical apparatus for the reproduction of sounds at a distance

Acoustic tubercle (translation of *tuberculum acusticum*) in *anat*, a rounded elevation on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, over which certain white lines, the *striæ acusticæ*, pass—**Acoustic vessel**, *acoustic vase*, a bell-shaped vessel of bronze or pottery of which a number, according to Vitruvius, were built in beneath the seats, or placed in chambers prepared especially to receive them in the auditorium of ancient theatres, to give sonority to the voices of the players. No such vessels have been recognized among the ruins of either Greek or Roman theatres, but it is said that similar vessels were introduced for a like purpose in the vault of the choir of the medieval church of the Douai canons at Strasbourg

II. *n* 1 In *med*, a remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing.—2. Same as *acousmatic*

acoustical (a-kōs'- or a-kous'ti-kul), *a* Of or belonging to the science of acoustics **Acoustic**

The acuteness of the blind in drawing conclusions from slender acoustical premises. *Severin, VI 105*

acoustically (a-kōs'- or a-kous'ti-kal-i), *adv* In relation to acoustics or hearing

acoustician (a-kōs- or a-kous'ti-sh-an), *n* One skilled in the science of sound, a student of acoustics

The transverse vibrations were the only ones noticed by the earlier acousticians

Whewell, Hist Inductive Sciences, VIII 6

acoustics (a-kōs'- or a-kous'tiks), *n* [*Pl* of *acoustic* (see *-ics*), = F *acoustique* = Sp *Pg* *It* *acustica*] The science of sound, the study of the cause, nature, and phenomena of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organs of hearing. The manner in which sound is produced, its transmission through air and other media (sometimes called *diacoustics*) the theory of reflected sound, or echoes (sometimes called *catacoustics*), the properties and effects of different sounds, including musical sounds or notes and the structure and action of the organs of hearing, are all included in acoustics. See *sound*

acqua (ik'wā), *n* [*It*] See *acqua*
acquaint (a-kwānt'), *a* [*Se* *acquaint*, *acquaint*, < ME *aqueinte*, *aqueynt*, *agwynt*, *agwinte*, < OF *acoint*, later *account*, "acquainted or famil-

lar with; also neat, comely, fine, spruce in apparel, or otherwise" (Cotgrave), < L. *acquiritus*, pp. of *acquiritus*, know or recognize perfectly, < ad, to, + *acquiritus*, know, < co-, com-, together, + *quiritus*, no-see = L. know see *know*, and *cognitum*, *cognus*. Cf. *quant*. *Acquaint* is now regarded as a clipped form of *acquainted*, pp.] Acquainted, personally or mutually known as, we are not acquainted [Scott and North Eng.]

When we were first acquainted

Barnes John Anderson

acquaint (a-kwānt'), *v* t, [ME *acquinten*, *acquyn*, earlier *acquiten*, *akouiten*, < OF *acomter*, *acomter*, *acomter*, *acomter*, *acomter*, *acomter*, *acomter*, later *acomter*, "to make acquainted, also to seek or affect the acquaintance of; *acomter* de, to wax acquainted, grow familiar with, or to get or desire the acquaintance of" (Cotgrave), < ML *adacquintare*, make known, < L. *acquiritus*, pp. of *acquiritus*, know or recognize perfectly see *acquaint*, a] **I. trans** 1 To cause to have acquaintance or be more or less familiar, make conversant used with *with* as, to acquaint one's self, or make one's self acquainted, with a subject, to make persons (to be) acquainted with each other

A man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief Isa III 3
Misty acquainted man with strange bedfellow Shak, I, i, act, II 2

We that acquaint ourselves with every one

Sir J. Donne, Int. to Immortal of Soul

Persons that involve acquaint us with the impersonal Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 252

2 To furnish with knowledge or information (about), make conversant by notice or communication with *with* before the subject of information, and formerly sometimes with *of* as, to acquaint a friend with one's proceedings

But, for some other reasons, my grave sh
Which fits not fit you know, I not acquaint
My father of this business Shak, W 1, iv 3

Though you are so averse to my acquainting lady I could
with your passion for Maria, I must sit and shut your chimney
in the affair Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv 1

Syn 1 To acquaint (with), make known (to), familiarize (with), introduce (to) 2 To inform (of), communicate (to), apprise (of), mention (to), signify (to), intimate (to), disclose (to), reveal (to), tell (to) See *announce* and *inform*

II.† intrans To become acquainted

The manner

How they acquainted in fore

Chaucer, House of Fame, I 260

acquaintable (a-kwān'ta-bl), *a* [OF *acomtable*, later *acomtable*, "acquaintable, easy to be acquainted or familiar with" (Cotgrave), < *acomter*, make known see *acquaint*, *r*] Easy to be acquainted with, affable Rom of Rose
acquaintance (a-kwān'tans), *n* [ME *acquaintance*, *acquaintance*, intimacy, personal knowledge, friendship (not used in the concrete sense of a person known), < OF *acomtance*, later *acomtance*, "acquaintance, conversation or commerce with" (Cotgrave), < *acomter*, make known see *acquaint*, *r*] 1 The state of being acquainted, or of being more or less intimately conversant (used with reference to both persons and things), knowledge of, experience in used with *with*, and formerly sometimes with *of*

Good Master Brook, I desire more acquaintance of you Shak, M. W. of W, II 2

That general acquaintance with the mechanism and working of the living system which all persons even moderately educated should possess

Hutchins and Yotmans, Physiol. § 86

I have a very general acquaintance here in New England Hawthorne, Old Manse I

2 A person known to one, especially a person with whom one is not on terms of great intimacy as, he is not a friend, only an acquaintance [This is the only sense which admits of a plural form]

We are all ashamed of his nearest acquaintances

Boyd, Bentley on Phalaris

More acquaintance you have none you have drawn them all into a nearer line and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours

Dryden, Oak and Pine, of Saffire

3 The whole body of those with whom one is acquainted used as a plural, as if for acquaintances See *acquaintant*

My acquaintances are verily estranged from me

Job xix 13

To cultivate one's acquaintance, to endeavor to become intimate with one - **Syn** 1 *Acquaintance*, *familiarity*, *intimacy*, *acquaintance*, knowledge arising from occasional intercourse, *familiarity*, knowledge arising from frequent or daily intercourse, *intimacy*, unreserved intercourse, intercourse of the closest possible kind

Nor was his acquaintance less with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies Dryden

The honour of Sheridan's familiarity — or supposed familiarity — was better to my godfather than money Lamb, My First Play

The intimacy between the father of Eugenio and Agricola produced a tender friendship between his sister and Amalia Harlequin, No 64

acquaintanceship (a-kwān'tans-ship), *n* The state of having acquaintance

acquaintant (a-kwān'tant), *n* [Cf. *acquaint* + -ant, after OF *acomtante*, pp. of *acomter*, acquaint, prob. developed from *acquaintance*, with which, in sense 1, the pl. *acquaintants* would nearly coincide in pronunciation.] A person with whom one is acquainted. See *acquaintance*, 2

An acquaintant and a friend of Edmund Spenser

I Walton

He and his readers are become old acquaintants

Swift, Lett. of a Tub

acquainted (a-kwān'ted), *p* a [Cf. *acquaint* + -ed, after OF *acomtante*, pp. of *acomter*, acquaint, inform d, having personal knowledge

What is he much acquainted in the family?

Shak, O very intimate Sheridan, The Rivals, II 1

2† Known, familiarly known, not in w

Things acquainted and familiar to us

Shak, 2 Hen IV, v 2

acquaintedness (a-kwān'ted-ness), *n* The state of being acquainted [Rare]

acquéreur (a-ku-rer'), *n* [F, an acquirer, < *acquérir*, acquire see *acquire*] In French and Canadian law, one who acquires title, particularly to immovable property, by purchase

acquest (a-kwest'), *n* [OF *acquest*, F *acquest* = It *acquisto* (ML *acquistum*), an acquisition, purchase, < L. *acquistum*, usually *acquistum*, a thing acquired, neut. pp. of *acquirere*, acquire see *acquire* Cf. *conquest*] 1† The act of acquiring, requirement as, "countries of new acquest," Bacon — 2† A thing gained, an acquisition, a thing acquired by force as, "new acquests and encroachments," Woodward, Nat Hist — 3 In civil law (a) Property acquired in other ways than by succession (b) Property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property [In this sense usually in the plural and spelled, as French, *acquests*] See *conquest*

acquestor, *n* See *actor*

acquiesce (ak-wi-es'), *v* t, pret and pp *acquiesced*, pp. *acquiescing* [Cf. *acquiescer*, "to yield or agree unto, come to agreement, be at quiet, strive or stir no more" (Cotgrave), = It *acquiescere*, < L. *acquiescere*, rest, repose in, find rest in, < ad, to, + *quiescere*, rest, < *quies*, rest see *quiesce* and *quiet*] 1† To come to rest, or remain at rest

Which atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some proper proportionable and cognate to their figures, where they acquiesce

Hobbes, Letters, iv 60

2 To agree, consent, tacitly assent, quietly comply or submit up, to acquiesce in an opinion, argument, or arrangement

Nathan met his man with a letter to Phemachus, who acquiesced to the proposal

Guttenman, Instructed, p 123

Presuming on the unshaken submission of Hippolyta, he flattered himself that she would acquiesce with patience to a divorce

Walpole, Castle of Otranto, I

Take the place and attitude which belong to you, and all men acquiesce Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 130

[In modern usage *acquiesce* is generally followed by the preposition *in* formerly *with*, and *from* were in use.]

acquiescence (ak-wi-es-ment), *n* [Fron *acquiescer*, < F "acquiescence, quietness, also an agreement" (Cotgrave) see *acquiesce* and *ment*] In French and Canadian law, acquiescence, free consent

acquiescence (ak-wi-es-ment), *n* [= Sp *acquiescencia* = It *acquiescenza*, < L. as if **acquiescentia*, < *acquiescere* (L.), acquiescence see *acquiesce*] 1. The act of acquiescing or giving tacit assent, a silent submission, or submission with apparent consent It is distinguished from assent in that it is not on the one hand, and from opposition or open dissent on the other as an *acquiescence* in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of Providence

With the inevitable acquiescence of all public servants, he resumes his composure and goes on

Hawthorne, Snow Image

There is a certain grave acquiescence in ignorance, a recognition of our impotence to solve momentous and urgent questions, which has a satisfaction of its own

J. H. Newman, Grammar of Assent, p 196

2 In law, such neglect to take legal proceedings in opposition to a matter as implies consent thereto **Syn.** Assent, Consent, Concurrence, etc. (see *assent*), compliance, resignation

acquiescence (ak-wi-es-ment), *n*. [See *acquiesce* and *-ment*] The state of being acquiescent; a condition of silent submission or assent

acquiescent (ak-wi-es-ment), *a* [Cf. L. *acquiescent* (L.), pp. of *acquiescere* see *acquiesce*] Disposed to acquiesce or yield; submissive, easy, unresisting

A man nearly sixty, of acquiescent temper, miscellaneous opinions, and uncertain vote

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I 11

acquiescently (ak-wi-es-ment-h), *adv* In an acquiescent manner

acquiescingly (ak-wi-es-ing-h), *adv* In an acquiescing manner, acquiescently

acquiesce (a-kwi-et), *v* t [Cf. ML *acquiescere*, quiet, settle see *acquiesce*] To render quiet, compose, set at rest

Acquiesce his mind from stirring you

Sir A. Shirley, Travels

acquirability (a-kwī-a-bil'i-ti), *n* The quality of being acquirable Paley [Rare]

acquirable (a-kwī-a-bil'), *a* [Cf. *acquire* + -able Cf. Sp *adquirible*, Pg *adquirível*] Capable of being acquired

acquire (a-kwīr'), *v* t, pret and pp *acquired*, pp. *acquiring* [Cf. ME *acquerre* (rare), < OF *acquiere*, later *acquirir*, F *acquérir*, acquire, get, = Sp Pg *adquirir*, < L. *acquirere*, a collateral form of *acquirere*, acquire, get, obtain, < ad, to, + *quiere*, seek see *query* The E word is now spelled with *i* instead of *e*, to bring it nearer to the Latin Cf. *inquire*, *require*] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the subject as, to acquire a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, etc., to acquire a stammer, sugar acquires a brown color by being burned A men's temporary possession is not expressed by *acquirere*, but by *obtineo*, *procure*, etc. as, to obtain (not acquire) a book on loan

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, acquires his estate by right of representation, as his heir at law

Blackstone

Having been left in a greater degree than others to manage their own affairs, the English people have become self helping, and have acquired great practical ability

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p 429

Men acquire faculties by practice

W. A. Clifford, Lectures, I 94

The young demand thoughts that find an echo in their real and not their acquired nature, and care very little about the dress they are put in

Lowell, Study Windows, p 406

Acquired logic See *logic* = **Syn** To get, obtain, gain, attain, procure, win, earn, secure, gather, master, learn see *attain*

acquisition (a-kwīr-ment), *n* 1 The act of acquiring, especially, the gaining of knowledge or mental attributes

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the acquisition of such a taste Addison, Spectator, No 409

2 That which is acquired, attainment commonly in the plural

His acquisitions by industry were enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature

Sir J. Hayward, Raigne of Edward VI

Syn 1 Gathering, gaining — 2 *Acquisitions*, *Acquisitions*, *Attainments*, *Accomplishments*, *Endowments*, *Endowments*, gain, resources *Acquisitions* is the most general term, but it is gradually being restricted to material gains *Attainments* denotes exclusively intellectual or moral acquisitions as, a man of great attainments, his spiritual attainments were high *Acquisitions* has nearly the same meaning as *attainments*, though it is sometimes loosely used as equivalent to *acquisitions*, it has more direct reference to particular things acquired as, skill in boxing was among his acquisitions *Accomplishments* are attainments or acquisitions, particularly such as fit the possessor for society as, French, dancing, and music were the sum of her accomplishments *Endowments* are endowments, acquisitions, or attainments in the field of moral and spiritual life, but they are opposed to attainments in being regarded as gifts from heaven rather than as the result of personal endeavor See *endue*

When you are disposed to be vain of your mental acquisitions, look up to those who are more accomplished than yourself

Dr J. Moore

Interference has been sanctioned, either in the purely domestic concerns of a nation, or with respect to its foreign relations and territorial acquisitions

Encyc. Brit., XIII 102

It is in general more profitable to reckon up our defects than to boast of our attainments

Carlyle, Essays

I danced the polka and cellophane, Spun glass, stuffed birds, and modeled flowers in wax, Because she liked accomplishments in girls

Mrs. Bronson, Aurora Leigh, I 1

He ought to think no man valuable but for his public spirit, justice, and integrity, and all other endowments to be esteemed only as they contribute to the exerting those virtues

Steel, Spectator, No 340

acquirer (a-kwīr-er), *n* One who acquires.

acquiry (a-kwīr-i), *n* [Cf. *acquire* + -y, after *inquiry*] Acquisition

No art requireth more hard study and pain toward the acquiry of it than contentment Barrow, Sermons, III 62

acquisible (a-kwiz'ib-l), *a.* [*L. acquiritus*, pp. of *acquirere*, *acquire* (see *acquire*), + *E. -ible*] Capable of being acquired [Rare]

acquisitor (ak'wiz-it), *a.* [*L. acquistor*, gained, pp. of *acquirere*, gain: see *acquire*. Cf. *exquisite*, *requisite*.] Acquired, gained

A humour is a liquid or fluent part of the body, comprehended in it, for the preservation of it, and is either innate or born with us, or adventitious and *acquired*. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 96

acquisition (ak-wi-zish'on), *n.* [*L. acquisitione* (n-), *acquisition*, < *acquirere* see *acquire*] 1 The act of acquiring or gaining possession as, the *acquisition* of property

Any European state may be restrained from pursuing plans of *acquisition*, or making preparations looking to ward future acquisitions, which are judged to be hazardous to the independence of its neighbors. Woolsey, *Introduct. to Int'l Law*, § 43

2 That which is acquired or gained; especially, a material possession obtained by any means, but sometimes used in the plural of mental gains

The Cromwellians were induced to relinquish one third of their *acquisitions*. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, v

They learn so fast and convey the result so fast as to outstrip the logic of their slow brethren and make his *acquisitions* poor. Emerson, *Woman*

-Syn 2 *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, etc. See *acquirement*

acquisitive (a-kwiz'it-iv), *a.* [*L. as if *acquisitivus*, < *acquistus*, pp. see *acquire*] 1 Acquired

He died not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil. Milton, *Reliquia*, p. 106

2 Making or tending to make acquisitions, having a propensity to acquire as, an *acquisitive* disposition

The first condition then of mental development is that the attitude of the mind should be creative rather than *acquisitive*. W. A. Clifford, *Law*, p. 106

Acquisitive faculty, in *psychol.*, perception, the representative faculty

acquisitively (a-kwiz'it-iv-li), *adv.* In an acquisitive manner, by way of acquisition

acquisitiveness (a-kwiz'it-iv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being acquisitive, a propensity to acquire property — 2. In *phren.*, the organ to which is attributed the function of producing the general desire to acquire and possess, apart from the uses of the objects. Sometimes called *conscientiousness*. See cut under *phrenology*

acquist (a-kwist'), *n.* [A form of *acquest*, after *It. acquisto*, *ML. acquistum*, *L. acquistum*] Acquest; acquirement

New *acquist* Of true experience. Milton, *S. A.*, l. 1755

acquit (a-kwit'), *v. t.* pret and pp *acquitted*, ppr. *acquitting* [*ME. aquiten*, *acquitte*, < *OF. acquiter*, *acquer*, later *acquiter*, "to quit, acquit, free, clear, discharge, rid of, deliver from" (Cotgrave), *F. acquitter* = *Fr. aquiter* = *It. acquietare*, appease, quiet, < *ML. *acquiere*, *acquiere*, settle a claim, appease, quiet, < *L. ad*, to, + *quietare*, quiet, < *quietus*, discharged, free, at rest, quiet see *acquit*, *quit*, and *quit*] 1. To release or discharge, as from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever is laid against or upon a person as a charge or duty, specifically, in *law*, to pronounce not guilty as, we *acquit* a man of evil intentions, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner. It is followed by of before the thing of which one is acquitted, to *acquit* from is obsolete

His poverty, can you *acquit* him of that? Sheridan, *The Duenna*, ii. 3

If he [Bacon] was convicted, it was because it was impossible to *acquit* him without offering the grossest outrage to justice and common sense. Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*

2 To atone for [Rare]

Till life to death *acquit* my fearful offence. Shak., *J. M. C.*, l. 1071

3 To settle, as a debt, requite, pay, discharge, fulfil

Acquyte hym wel for goddes love, quod he. Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 1200

Midst foes (as champion of the faith) he ment That palms or cypress should his palms *acquyte*. Caru, *Tasso*

I admit it to be not so much the duty as the privilege of an American citizen to *acquit* this obligation to the memory of his fathers with discretion and generosity. Everett, *Orations*, l. 382

We see young men who owe us a new world, so readily and lavishly they promise, but they never *acquit* the debt. Emerson, *Experience*

4 With a reflexive pronoun. (a) To clear one's self

Pray God he may *acquit* him [himself] of suspicion. Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, iii. 2

(b) To behave; bear or conduct one's self as,

the soldier *acquitted* himself well in battle; the orator *acquitted* himself indifferently

Though this was one of the first mercantile transactions of my life, yet I had no doubt about *acquitting* myself with reputation. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xiv

5† To release; set free; rescue

Till I have *acquit* your captive knight. Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. vii. 52

-Syn 1 To exonerate, exculpate, discharge, set free. See *absolve* — 4. (b) To behave, act, bear conduct, demean, deport or quit (on a self)

acquit. Past participle of *acquit*

I am glad I am so *acquit* of this thunder box. Shak., *M. W. of W.*, i. 1

acquitted (a-kwit'), *v. t.* Same as *acquit* [*Compare requite*]

acquittment (a-kwit'ment), *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted, acquittal [Rare]

acquittal (a-kwit'al), *n.* [*ME. acquittall*, *-ayle*, < *acquit* + *-al*] 1 The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted. Specifically, in *law* (a) A judicial setting free or discharge from the charge of an offense by pronouncing a verdict of not guilty. (b) In England, freedom from entries and molestations by a superior lord for services issuing out of lands. Council

2 Performance, as of a duty, discharge of an obligation or a debt

I have been long in arrears to you, but I trust you will take this huge letter as an *acquittal*. Napier, *Letter to H. Mann*

acquittance (a-kwit'ans), *n.* [*ME. aquittance*, *-ans*, *acquittance*, *-ance*, < *OF. aquitance*, < *acquit*, discharge see *acquit* and *-ance*] 1 The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability, the state of being so discharged

Now must your conscience my *acquittance* seal. Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 7

2 A writing in evidence of a discharge, a receipt in full, which bans a further demand

You can produce *acquittances*. For such a sum. Shak., *1 L.*, ii. 1

3† The act of clearing one's self

Being suspected and put for their *acquittance* to take the sacrament of the altar. Jer. Taylor

acquittance (a-kwit'ans), *v. t.* To acquit

Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me from all the importunate and claims thereof. Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 7

acquittance-roll (a-kwit'ans-röl), *n.* In the British army, the pay-roll of a company, troop, or battery

Acraea (a-kri'ä), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *akraios*, equiv. to *akros*, at the top or extremity] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Acraeina*. *Acraea* is an example

Acraeina (ak-rä-i'ne), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Acraea* + *-ina*] A subfamily of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidae*, taking name from the leading genus *Acraea*, and containing mostly African species of small or moderate size, with semi-transparent wings, reddish-brown marked with black. There are about 85 species

Acramphibrya (ak-ram-fib'ri-a), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *akros*, at the end, + *amphi*, on both sides, + *bryon*, a flower, blossom, < *bryon*, swell, be full to bursting] In *bot.*, a term used by Endlicher as a class name for exogenous plants, which he described as plants growing both at the apex and at the sides

acrania (a-kri'ä-ni-a), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *a-priv* + *kranion*, *L. cranium*, the skull] 1 [NL, fem. sing.] In *teratol.*, a malformation consisting in an entire absence of the bones and integuments forming the vault of the skull. Also written *acranium* — 2 [cap.] [NL, neut. pl.] A name proposed by Haeckel as a class designation for *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*, a synonym of *Myelocoe* or *Leptocoe* (which see). Also called *Acephala*. See *Amphioxus* and *Branchiostoma*

acranial (a-kri'ä-ni-al), *a.* [See *acrania*] Having no skull

acranium (ak-rä-ni-n), *n.* Same as *acrania*, 1

acraset, *v. t.* See *acrase*

acrasiat, *n.* See *acrasia*

Acraspeda, **Acraspedota** (a-kras'pe-da, a-kras'pe-dö'ta), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *a-priv* + *kraspedos*, a hem or border] The name given by Gegenbaur to the aculephs proper, that is, to those jelly-fishes and sea-nettles the lobate border of whose disk is not provided (with few exceptions, as in *Aurelia*) with a contractile marginal fold or *velum* nearly synonymous with *Dissepiment* (which see) opposed to *Craspedota*. See cut under *aculeph*

acraspedote (a-kras'pe-döt), *a.* [*Gr. a-priv* (a-ls) + *craspedote*, or as *Acraspeda* + *-ote*]

Having no *velum*, as a discophore, of or pertaining to the *Acraspeda*.

The Hydroids and Siphonophora are *acraspedote*, the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a *velum*, and are therefore *acraspedote*. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 94

acrasia, **acrasiat** (ak'rä-si, a-kri'ä-si), *n.* [*ML. acrasia*, which appears to combine the notions of (1) Gr. *akrasia*, later form of *akrasia*, intemperance, want of self-control (< *akrasia*, wanting in self-control, intemperate, unbridled, < *a-priv* + *kratos*, strength, power, akin to *E. hard*, q. v.), and (2) Gr. *akrasia*, bad mixture, ill temperature, < *akrasia*, unmixed, untempered, intemperate, excessive, < *a-priv* + **krasé*, mixed see *crasis* and *crasis*] Excess, surfeit, intemperance, incontinence.

Acrasia whether of the body or mind occasion great uneasiness. Cornish, *Life of Edmund*, p. 84

acratia (a-kri'ä-shi), *n.* [*Gr. akraia*, want of power see *acrasia*] In *pathol.*, failure of strength, weakness, debility

acrazet, **acrase** (a-kri'ä-zet), *v. t.* [*F. acraser*, "acraser, but not, crush, bruise, crush" (Cotgrave), same as *acraser*, *acraser*, "to squash down, beat flat," etc. (Cotgrave) see *a-ls*, *a-ls*, and *crase*] To weaken, impair, or enfeeble in mind, body, or estate

I *acrazed* was. Milton, *for Mass.*, p. 138

My substance impaired my credit *acrazed*. Galsworthy, *Letter to Edmund*, p. 21.

Cold in the night which *acrazed* the body. Holnshed, *Chronicle*, l. 111, 1049

acre (ä'kei), *n.* [*ME. aker*, *aker*, a field, an acre, < *AS. acer*, a field, later also an acre, = *OS. akkar* = *OFries. akker* = *D. akker* = *Old. akhar*, *achar*, *acer*, *ML. (d. aker)* = *Lecl. akr* = *Sw. akr* = *Dan. akr* = *Goth. akr* = *L. akr* = *Gr. akra* = *Skt. akra*, all in the sense of field, orig. a pasture or a chase, hunting-ground, < **ag*, *Skt. √ ag* = *Gr. agros* = *L. ager* = *Lecl. aka*, drive see *ak* = *ache*, and < *L. ager*] *act*, etc. Hence *acorn*, q. v. The spelling *acre* instead of the reg. *aker* (cf. *baker*, *AS. bacere*) is due to its legal use in imitation of *OF. acre*, < *ML. (Law L.) aca*, *arum*, from *Tent*] 1 Originally, an open plowed or sowed field. This signification was gradually lost after the acre was made a definite measure of surface. Still used in the plural to denote fields or land in general

My bosky *acres*, and my mishrubled down. Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1

Over whom *acres* walked those blessed feet. Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, i. 1

2 A superficial measure of land, usually stated to be 10 poles in length by 4 in breadth, but 160 perches (= 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet) make an acre, however shaped. An acre, as a specific quantity of land, was reckoned in England as much as a yoke of oxen could plow in a day till the establishment of a definite measure by laws of the thirteenth century and later. This is known in Great Britain and the United States as the statute acre, to distinguish it from the customary acres still in use to some extent in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The Scotch acre is larger than the statute acre as it contains 6150.4 square yards, 48.4 Scotch acres being equal to 61 statute acres. The Irish acre is 7840 square yards, 100 Irish acres being nearly equivalent to 162 statute acres. In Wales different measures, the *cre*, the *stang*, the *paladr* are called *acres*. The *cre* is 4320 square yards, the *stang* is 340. There is also the Cornish acre of 5700 square yards. Among the customary English acres are found measures of the following numbers of perches: 80 (of hops) 90 (of hops), 107, 110, 120 (shut acre), 140, 152, 164, 141, 180 (forest acre) 200 (for copyhold land in Lincolnshire) 212, 250 (of wood). The Lancashire acre has 2908 square yards, the Westmorland acre 6700 square yards, the Cheshire acre 10,240 square yards. Often abbreviated to *A.* or *a.*

The *acre* was in many cases a small field simply *acre*, an *ager*, and a hundred and twenty small fields were called a *hide*. A standard *acre* was hardly established until the thirteenth century.

D. W. Ross, *German Landholding*, Notes, p. 131

3† A lineal measure equal to a furrow's length, or 40 poles, more frequently, an acre's breadth, 4 poles, equal to 22 or 25 yards — **Burgh acres**

acresable (ä'kei-rä-si), *a.* [*acre* + *-able*] According to the acre, measured or estimated in acres or by the acre

The *acresable* produce of the two methods was nearly the same. Complete Farmer, Art. Potatoes (third MS.)

acreage (ä'kei-rä-si), *n.* [*acre* + *-age*] The number of acres in a piece or tract of land, acres taken collectively, extent in acres as, the *acreage* of farm-land in a country, the *acreage* of wheat sown

No coarse and bluish God of *acreage*. Stands at thy gate for thee to grovel to. Truncheon, *Aylmer's Field*

The interests of a nation of our *acreage* and population are a serious load to be conducted safely.

N. A. Rev., CXLI. 211.

ἀκρον, the highest or furthest point, top, peak, summit, headland, end, extremity; fem *ἀκρα*, equiv to *ἀκρον*. Cf *ἀκτι*, a point, edge, and see *acid*, etc.] In *cool* and *bot*, an element of many compounds of Greek origin, referring to the top, tip, point, apex, summit, or edge of anything. In a few compounds *acro-* (*acr-*) improperly represents Latin *acer*, *acris*, sharp, pungent. as, *acromioclavic*, *acroleim*.

acroama (ak-rō-ā'mā), *n.*; *pl.* **acroamata** (-am'-a-tā). [*Gr* ἀκρόαμα, anything heard, recitation, < ἀκρόαω, hear, prob. akin to ἀλβω, hear, see *clent*.] 1. Rhetorical declamation, as opposed to argument.

Faciolati expanded the argument of Pacius into a special *Acroama*, but his eloquence was not more effective than the reasoning of his predecessors.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 153 (*N E D*).

2. Oral instruction designed for initiated disciples only, esoteric doctrine. See **acroamatic**. **acroamatic** (ak-rō-a-mat'ik), *a*. [*L.* *acroamaticus*, < *Gr* ἀκροατικός, designed for hearing only, < ἀκρόαω, hear, anything heard, see *acroama*.] Abstruse, pertaining to deep learning.

opposed to *exoteric*. Applied particularly to those writings of Aristotle (also termed *esoteric*) which possessed a strictly scientific content and form, as opposed to his exoteric writings or dialogues, which were of a more popular character. The former were addressed to "hearers" that is, were intended to be read to his disciples or were notes written down after his lectures, hence the epithet *acroamatic*. All the works of Aristotle which we possess, except a few fragments of his dialogues, belong to this class. See *esoteric*. An equivalent form is *acrotic*.

We read no *acroamatic* lectures.

Acroamatic proof or method, a scientific and strictly demonstrative proof or method.

acroamatical (ak-rō-a-mat'ik-ul), *a*. Of an *acroamatic* or abstruse character, *acroamatic*.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamtical* and *exoteric*. *Hales, Golden Remains*.

acroamatics (ak-rō-a-mat'iks), *n. pl.* [*Pl* of *acroamatic* see -ics.] Aristotle's *acroamatic* writings. See *acroamatic*. Also called *acrotics*.

acroasis (ak-rō-ā'sis), *n.* [*L.* < *Gr* ἀκροασίς, a hearing or lecture, < ἀκρόαω, hear, see *acroama*.] An oral discourse.

acrotic (ak-rō-at'ik), *a*. [*L.* *acroticus*, < *Gr* ἀκροτικός, of or for hearing, < ἀκροάω, a hearer, < ἀκρόαω, hear, see *acroama*.] Same as *acroamatic*.

acrotics (ak-rō-at'iks), *n. pl.* Same as *acroamatics*.

acrobasis (ak-rōb'a-sis), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀκρον, the top or end, + *basis*, a going (cf *acrobot*)]

walnut case-bearer, feeds upon walnut and hickory, fastening the leaves together and skeletonizing them from base to tip. *A. indiginella* (Zeller) is a common pest on apple trees and is known as the apple leaf crumpler.

acrobot (ak-rō-bat), *n.* [*F.* *acrobat* = *Sp* *acrobato* = *Pg* *It* *acrobata* (cf *NL* *Acrobates*), < *Gr* ἀκρόβατος, walking on tiptoe, also going to the top, < ἀκρον, the highest point, top, summit, neut. of ἀκρος, highest, topmost, + *βατο*, verbal ad. from βαίνω, go, = *F.* *come*, *q* *v*] 1. A rope-dancer, also, one who practises high vaulting, tumbling, or other feats of personal agility. 2. A species of the genus *Acrobates*.

Acrobates (ak-rōb'a-tēz), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* as if ἀκροβάτης, equiv. to ἀκρόβατος, see *acrobot*] A genus or subgenus of marsupial quadrupeds of the family *Phalangeridae*, peculiar to Australia. It is related to *Petaurus*, and includes such pygmy possums as the opossum mouse, *Acrobates pygmaeus*, one of the most diminutive of marsupials, being hardly larger than a mouse. Like various other so-called flying quadrupeds, the opossum mouse is provided with a parachute. The genus was founded by Desmarest in 1820. Also written *Acrobata*.

acrobatic (ak-rō-bat'ik), *a*. [= *F.* *acrobaticque*, < *Gr* ἀκροβάτικος, fit for climbing, < ἀκρόβατος, see *acrobot*.] Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performances, as, *acrobatic* feats, *acrobatic* entertainments.

Made his pupil's brain manipulate the whole extraordinary catalogue of an American young lady's school curriculum, with *acrobatic* skill.

E. H. Clark, Sex in Education, p. 71.

acrobatical (ak-rō-bat'ik-ul), *a*. Same as *acrobotic*. [*Lat.*]

acrobatically (ak-rō-bat'ik-ul-i), *adv.* In the manner of an acrobat, with *acrobatic* skill or dexterity.

acrobaticism (ak-rō-bat'iz-m), *n.* [*Gr* *acrobat* + -ism.] The performance of *acrobatic* feats, the profession of an acrobat.

Acrobrya (ak-rōb'ri-a), *n. pl.* [*NL*, neut. *pl.* of *acrobryus*, see *acrobryus* (cf *Acramphobrya*).] A term used by Endlicher as a class name for plants growing at the apex only, the higher cryptogams equivalent to *acrochordus*.

acrobryous (ak-rōb'ri-us), *a*. [*NL* *acrobryus*, < *Gr* ἀκρον, at the end, + *βρυοί*, a flower.] In bot., growing at the apex only, of the nature of *Acrobrya*.

Acrocarpi (ak-rō-kar'pī), *n. pl.* [*NL*, *pl.* of *acrocarpus*, see *acrocarpus*.] In bot., a division of the mosses, containing the genera in which the capsule terminates the growth of a primary axis.

acrocarpus (ak-rō-kar'pus), *a*. [*NL* *acrocarpus*, < *Gr* ἀκροκαρπύς, fruiting at the top, < ἀκρον, at the end or top, + καρπός, fruit.] In bot., having the fruit at the end or top of the primary axis, applied to mosses.

The flower of *Mosses* (either terminate the growth of a primary axis (*Acrocarpus* *Mosses*), or the flower is placed at the end of an axis of the second or third order (*Pleurocarpus* *Mosses*). *Sachs, Botany* (trans.), p. 319.

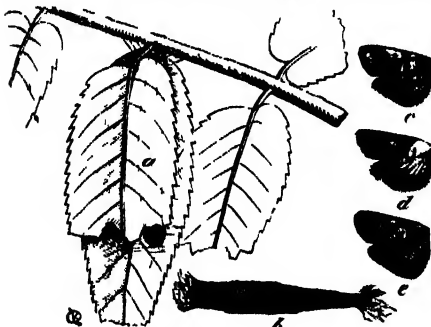
acrocephalic (ak-rō-sef'al'ik or ak-rō-sef'a-l'ik), *a*. In *ethnol.*, pertaining to or characterized by *acrocephaly*, high-skulled, as, *acrocephalic* men or tribes.

acrocephaline (ak-rō-sef'a-lin), *a*. [*Gr* *Acrocephalus* + -ine.] In *ornith.*, resembling a bird of the genus *Acrocephalus* in the character of the bill, said of certain warblers. *Henry Seebohm*.

Acrocephalus (ak-rō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀκρον, here used in the mere sense of point, in ref. to the bill of these birds, + κεφαλή, head.] In *ornith.*, a genus of birds founded by Naumann in 1811 to embrace old-world warblers of the subfamily *Sylvinae*, the reed-warblers. It is a well marked group of 12 or 15 species, distinguished by a comparatively large bill, depressed at base and acute at tip, with moderately developed rictal bristles, a very small spurious first primary, a rounded tail and more or less uniform brownish plumage. It is related to *Phylloscopus*, *Locustella*, *Hypobius*, etc. A typical species is the aquatic reed warbler, *A. aquatilis*. Most of the species of this genus are migratory, and their molt is double. See *Calamodytes* and *reed-warbler*.



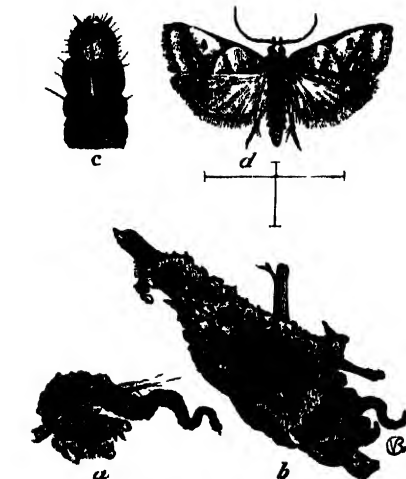
Opossum mouse of New South Wales (*Acrobates pygmaeus*)



Exemplifications of *Acrobasis*

a leaflet attacked by larva of *A. juglandis* (walnut case-bearer); b case of larva; c wings of *A. nebulosa*; d wings of *A. juglandis*.

A genus of moths belonging to the *Phycida*, a family founded by Zeller in 1839. The larvae skeletonize leaves, forming for themselves silken tubes either straight or crumpled. *A. juglandis* (Le Baron), the



Apple-leaf Crumpler (*Acrobasis indiginella*)

a case, containing caterpillar; b, case in winter; c, head and thoracic joints of larva, enlarged; d, moth (the cross shows natural size).

acrocephaly (ak-rō-sef'a-li), *n.* [*Gr* ἀκρον, the highest point, peak, + κεφαλή, head, see *cephalic*.] A form of the human skull in which the vault is lofty or pyramidal.

Acrocera (ak-rōs'e-rā), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀκρον, at the top or end, + κέρα, a horn.] A genus of flies, founded by Meigen, having the antennae on the summit of the forehead, the type of the family *Acroceridae* (which see).

Acroceraunian (ak-rō-sē-ra'-ni-an), *a*. [*L.* *Acroceraunia*, < *Gr* Ἀκροκέραινα, *n. pl.*, < ἀκρον, peak, summit, + κέραινα, thunder-smitten, < κερταίω, thunder and lightning.] An epithet applied to certain mountains in the north of Epirus in Greece, projecting into the strait of Otranto.

The thunder hills of fear.

The *Acroceraunian* mountains of old name. *Byron*.

Acroceridae (ak-rō-sē-rā'-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Acrocera* + -idae.] A family of dipterous insects, belonging to the section or suborder *Inachycera*, having antennae with few joints, and to the *Tetrachala*, the division of the *Brachycera* in which the number of pieces composing the haustellum is four. It was established by Leach in 1819, and is typified by the genus *Acrocera* (which see).

acrochirismus (ak-rō-kī-tis'mus), *n.* [*Gr* ἀκροχίρισμος, wrestling with the hands, < ἀκροχίρ, wrestle with the hands, < ἀκρόχρ, later form for ἀκρα χερσ, the (terminal) hand, ἀκρα, fem. of ἀκρος, at the end, terminal, extreme, χερσ, hand.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a kind of wrestling in which the antagonists held each other by the wrists. Also spelled *acrochirismus*.

acrochord (ak-rō-kord), *n.* [*Gr* *Acrochordus*, *q* *v*.] A snake of the genus *Acrochordus*.

acrochordid (ak-rō-kor'did), *n.* A snake of the family *Acrochordidae*, a wait-snake.

Acrochordidae (ak-rō-kor'di-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Acrochordus* + -idae.] A family of viviparous ophidian reptiles of the aglyphioid or colubrine division, which contains ordinary innocuous serpents. The typical genus is *Acrochordus*, containing 4 *parvulus*, a large stout bodied, and very short tailed serpent of Java, some 8 feet long, the entire body of which is covered with small granular or tubercular scales, not imbricated as is usual in the order. With its swollen eyes and swollen jaws it presents a very savage appearance. The family contains two other genera of wait snakes, *Chromadon* and *Arundinaca*.

acrochordon (ak-rō-kor'don), *n. pl.* *acrochordones* (-dō-nēz). [*L.* < *Gr* ἀκροχρόν, a wart with a thin neck, < ἀκρον, top, end, + χρόν, a string, see *chord*.] A small fibriform fibromatous outgrowth of the skin, often becoming bulbous at the end, a hanging wart.

Acrochordus (ak-rō-kor'dus), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀκρον, top, end, + χρόν, a string, see *acrochordon*.] A genus of wart-snakes typifying the family *Acrochordidae* (which see). *Honstedt*. Also written *Acrochordus*. *Shaw*.

Acroclinus (ak-rō-sī'nus), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀκρον, end, extremity, + κινω, move.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, so called by Illiger from having a movable spine on each side of the thorax. *A. longimanus*, the hairpin beetle of South America is the type. It is 2½ inches long, with antennae 6 and fore legs alone 4 inches in length.

Acroclinium (ak-rō-klīn'ium), *n.* [*NL*, (with ref. to the acutely conical receptacle), < *Gr* ἀκρον, top, peak, + κλινω, couch.] A generic name retained by florists for a composite plant from the Cape of Good Hope, more properly classed as *Helipterum* *roseum*. It has immortelle-like flowers, with scarious colored bracts.

Acrocomia (ak-rō-kō-mi-a), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀκρόκομος, with leaves at the top, tufted with leaves, < ἀκρον, at the top, + κόμη, a tuft, hair, see *coma*.] A genus of tropical American palms, allied to the cocopalms, with a tall prickly trunk, sometimes swollen in the middle, bearing a tuft of very large pinnate leaves. *A. acrotarpa* is widely distributed through South America and yields a small round fruit with thin sweetish pulp and an edible kernel. The young leaves are eaten as a vegetable and a sweet, fragrant oil is extracted from the nuts, which is used as an emollient and in the manufacture of toilet soaps. See *macaranga*.

acrocyct (ak-rō-sist), *n.* [*Gr* ἀκρον, at the top, + κύστις, bladder, bag, pouch, see *cyst*.] In *zool.*, an external sac which in some hydroids is formed upon the summit of the gonangium, where it constitutes a receptacle in which the ova pass through some of the earlier stages of their development. *Allman*.

acroactylum (ak-rō-dak'ti-lum), *n.*, *pl.* **acroactyla** (-lā). [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀκρον, at the top, + δάκτυλος, a digit, see *dactyl*.] In *ornith.*, the upper surface of a bird's toe. [*Little used.*]

development of alphabetic writing, the use of a symbolic picture of an object or idea to represent phonetically the initial syllable, or the initial sound, of the name of that object or idea, as in giving to the Egyptian hieroglyph for *mer*, good, the phonetic value of *ne*, its first syllable, or of *n*, its first letter. See *acrology*.

acropodium (ák-rō-pō'di-um), *n*, pl *acropodia* (-b) [*Gr* *akrōn*, at the top, + *πόδιον*, dim of *πούς* (πόδ-) = *E foot*] 1 In *zool*, the upper surface of the whole foot. *Brande* — 2 In *ornith*, sometimes used as synonymous with *acetabulum*.

rodactylum. [Little used in either of these two senses] — 3. In art, an elevated pedestal bearing a statue, particularly if raised from the substructure on supports or feet; the plinth of a statue or other work of art, if resting on feet. *Ed. Guillaume*

acropolis (a-krop'ō-lis), *n*. [L, < Gr. ἀκρόπολις, the upper city, < ἀκρος, highest, upper, + πόλις, a city see *polis*] The citadel of a Grecian city, usually the site of the original settlement, and situated on an eminence commanding the



The Acropolis of Athens, from the southeast

surrounding country. When the city spread beyond its earlier limits, the acropolis was generally cleared of its inhabitants and held sacred to the divinities of the state, whose temples were upon it. The acropolis of Athens contained the most splendid productions of Greek art, the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and the Propylaea.

acrosarcum (ak-rō-sār'kum), *n*, pl *acrosarcia* (-ka). [NL, < Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + σαρξ (sark-), flesh] A name given by Desvaux to a berry resulting from an ovary with adnate calyx, as in the currant and cranberry.

acrosaurus (ak-rō-sā'rus), *n*, pl *acrosauri* (-rī). [NL, < Gr. ἄκρος, extreme, + σαῦρος, a lizard see *Saurus*] An extraordinary fossil reptile, with 30 or 40 teeth and a broad cheekbone process, occurring in the Triassic sandstones of southern Africa.

Acrosoma (ak-rō-sō'ma), *n*. [NL, < Gr. ἄκρον, top, peak, extremity, + σῶμα, body] A genus of orbicular spiders of the family *Epeiridae* (or *Gastrancistridae*), having the sides of the abdomen prolonged into immense horns, whence the name. It is a tropical genus with many species.

acrospire (ak-rō-spī), *n*. [Formerly *aker-*, *ackerspire*, < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + σπειρά, a coil, spire, > L. *spira*, > E. *spire*, q. v.] The first leaf which rises above the ground in the germination of grain, also the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in malted grain, the developed plumule of the seed.

acrospire (ak-rō-spī), *v*. *tr* & *pp* *acrospirid*, *ppr* *acrospiring*. [Formerly *aker-*, *ackerspire*, from the noun] To throw out the first leaf, sprout.

acrospered (ak-rō-spīrd), *p* & *a*. Having or exhibiting the acrospire especially, in malt-making, applied to the grains of barley which have sprouted so far as to exhibit the blade or plumule-end, together with the root or radicle.

acrosphere (ak-rō-spōr), *n*. [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + σφαῖρα, seed see *sphere*] In bot., a form of fruit in *Peronospora*, a genus of microscopic fungi, borne at the ends of erect simple or branching filaments of the mycelium. The term is also applied generally to the reproductive organs of fungi when they are developed at the apex of the mother cell or sporophore.

acrosporous (a-kros'pō-rus), *a*. Having spores naked and produced at the tips of cells applied to one of the two modes in which fruit is formed in fungi. For the other method see *ascigerous*. **across** (a-kros'), *prep*, *phr* as *adv* and *prep*. [late ME *acros* (also in *cross*, and in *maner of a cross*), < a3 + *cross*] *I. adv* 1. From side to side; in a crossing or crossed manner, crosswise.

Who calls me villain? breaks my pate across?
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

With arms across,
He stood reflecting on his country's loss. Dryden.

[In the exclamation, "Good faith, across!" Shak., All's Well, II. 1, the allusion is to striking an adversary crosswise with the spear in tilting instead of by thrusting, the former being considered disgraceful.]

2. From one side to another, transversely, in a transverse line as, what is the distance across? I came across in a steamer.

At a descent into it [cavern of Vaucluse] of thirty or forty feet from the brink where we stood was a pool of water, perhaps thirty feet across.

C. D. Warner. Roundabout Journey.

3. Adversely, contrarily, as, "things go across," *Mn for Maqs*, p. 344. To break across in tilting to allow one's path to be broken across the body of one's adversary instead of by the push of the point.

One said he broke across.

See P. Sadler.

II. prep 1. From side to side of, as opposed to along, which is in the direction of the length, athwart, quite over as, a bridge is laid across a river.

[The boys] will go down on one side of the yacht and bob up on the other almost before you have time to run across the deck. *Lady Brasen Voyages of Sumbria*, I. II.

2. Transverse to the length of, so as to intersect at any angle as, a line passing across another — 3. Beyond, on the other side of.

O love, we two shall go no longer

To lands of summer across the sea.

Paraphrase. Dante.

Across lots, by the shortest way, by shortcut. [Colloq.] — To come across, to meet or fall in with.

If I come across a real thinker, I enjoy the luxury of sitting still for a while as much as another.

O. W. Holmes, The Professor.

acrostic (a-kros'tik), *n* and *a*. [= F. *acrostiche* = Sp. Pg. *acrostico*, < Gr. ἀκροστιχίον, ἀκρο-στίχον, an acrostic, < ἀκρος, at the end, + στίχος, row, order, line, < στίχην (√ *στίζω), go, walk, march, go in line or order, = AS *sligan*, E *slay*, go up. The second element would properly be -stich, as in *distich*, it has been assimilated to the common suffix -ic.] *I. n* 1. A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, the order of the alphabet, etc. — 2. A Hebrew poem in which the initial letters of the lines or stanzas were made to run over the letters of the alphabet in their order. Twelve of the Psalms are of this character, of which Psalm cix is the best example.

II. a Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing an acrostic as, *acrostic verses*.

acrostic (a-kros'tik), *a*. [across (crossed, crost), confused with acrostic] Crossed, folded across, crossing. [Rare]

But what mean holy sir, with acrostic arms, now comest?

Middleton, Family of Love, IV. 4.

acrostical (a-kros'ti-kal), *a*. Same as *acrostic*. [Rare or unused]

acrostically (a-kros'ti-kal-i), *adv*. In the manner of an acrostic.

acrosticism (a-kros'ti-sizm), *n*. [acrostic + -ism] Acrostic arrangement or character.

acrostolium (ak-rō-stō'lī-um), *n*, pl *acrostolia* (-a). [NL, < Gr. ἀκροστολίον, defined as the name as ἀκροστολίον, L. *aplustri*, which, however, referred to the stern of a ship (see *aplustri*), also the gunwale of a ship, prop. the extremity of the ship's beak, < ἀκρος, at the end, + στόμα, a ship's beak, unappended, prop. armament, equipment, < στήλη, arrange, equip.] An ornament, often gracefully curved and



Acrostolium

carved, surmounting the bows of ancient ships. These ornaments were frequently figured among trophies, as it was customary for the victor in a naval combat to take them from the captured ships.

acrotarsial (ak-rō-tār'si-al), *a*. Of or pertaining to the acrotarsium.

acrotarsium (ak-rō-tār'si-um), *n*, pl *acrotarsia* (-a). [NL, < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + τάρσος, the sole of the foot; see *tarsus*] 1. In *zoöl*, the upper surface of the tarsus, the metapod of the foot — 2. In *ornith*, the front of the tarsometatarsus, this segment of the limb being called *tarsus* in ordinary descriptive ornithology. [The terms *acropodium*, *acrotarsium*, and *acrotarsium* have varying senses with different writers, or as applied to different animals, properly, the first of these covers the other two, as a whole includes the parts of which it consists. They are little used in any sense. See *tarsus*.]

acroteleutic (ak-rō-te-lū'tik), *n*. [< Gr. ἀκρο-τελευτή, the lag-end, esp. of a verse or poem, < ἀκρος, extreme, + τελευτή, end.] *Eccl*es., any-

thing added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a doxology.

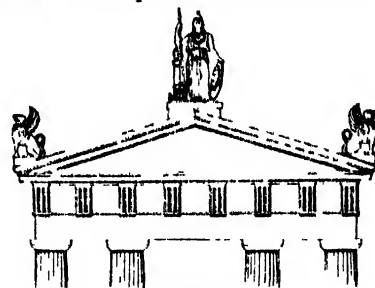
acroter (ak-rō-tēr), *n*. Same as *acroterium*.

acroteral (ak-rō-tēr'al), *a*. Same as *acroterial*.

acroteria, *n*. Plural of *acroterium*.

acroterial (ak-rō-tēr'i-al), *a*. [acrotarium]

Pertaining to an acrotarium as, *acroterial ornaments*. An equivalent form is *acroteral*.



Hypothetical restoration of the site of the Agora of Athens. Arch. Inst. of Athens.

acrotarium (ak-rō-tēr'i-um), *n*, pl *acrotaria* (-a). [L, < Gr. ἀκροτήριον, pl ἀκροτήρια, any topmost or prominent part, the end or extremity, in pl the extremities of the body, the angles of a pediment, < ἀκρος, extreme] 1. In *classic arch*, a small pedestal placed on the apex or angle of a pediment for the support of a statue or other ornament — 2. (a) A statue or an ornament placed on such a pedestal. (b) Any ornament forming the apex of a building or other structure, or of a monument, such as



Acrotarium. Chorgu Monument of Lycabettus, Athens.

the anthems of Greek tombstones or the decorations of some modern architectural balustrades. Compare *antefix*. Also called *acroter*. **acrothymion**, **acrothymium** (ak-rō-thūm'i-on, -um), *n*, pl *acrothymia* (-a). [NL, < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + θύμη, thyma see *thyme*] In *pathol*, a rugose wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme. Also called *thymus*.

acrotic (a-krot'ik), *a*. [Ireg < Gr. ἀκρότης, an extremity, < ἀκρος, extreme, at the top, on the surface] In *pathol*, belonging to or affecting external surfaces as, *acrotic diseases*.

acrotism (ak-rō-tizm), *n*. [< Gr. ἀ-priv. + κρότος, sound of beating, + -ism] In *pathol*, absence or weakness of the pulse.

acrotomous (a-krot'ō-mus), *a*. [< Gr. ἀκροτομος, cut off, sharp, abrupt, < ἀκρος, extreme, at the top, + τομή, < τέμνω, cut] In *mineral*, having a cleavage parallel to the top or base.

acryl (ak'ril), *n*. [acrylon + -yl] In *chem*, a hypothetical radical (C₂H₂ CH₂) of which acrylic acid is the hydrate.

acrylic (a-kril'ik), *a*. [acryl + -ic] Of or pertaining to acryl. **Acrylic acid**, C₂H₂CH₂COOH, a pungent agreeably smelling liquid, produced by the oxidation of acrolein. This acid is monobasic, and its salts are very soluble in water.

Acryllium (a-kril'i-um), *n*. [NL, appar < Gr. ἄκρος, extremity (with ref. to the pointed tail), + dim. term -i-um] A notable genus of guinea-fowls, family *Numididae*. The only species is *A. vulturium* of Africa, having the head and upper part of the neck nearly naked, the fore part of the body covered with elongated lanceolate feathers and the tail pointed with long acute central rectrices. The genus was founded by G. R. Gray in 1850.

act (akt), *n*. [ME *act* = L. *act* = Sp. Pg. *acto* and *acto* = It. *atto*, partly] < L. *actus* (pl *acta*), a thing done, esp. a public transaction, prop. part of *actus*, pp. of *agere*, do, and partly (b) < L. *actus* (pl. *actus*), *n*, the doing of a thing, performance, action, division of a play, < *agere*, lead, drive, impel, move, cause, make, perform, do, = Gr. *agein*, lead, drive, do, = Icel.

aka, drive, = Skt. √ aj, drive. Hence (from L. agere), exact, redact, transact, cogent, exigent, agile, agile, copiate, etc., see also aki = uchi, acer, acorn, agrarian, agriculture, etc.] 1 An exertion of energy or force, physical or mental, anything that is done or performed; a doing or deed, an operation or performance

Illustrious acts high taptures do infuse. *Waller*
Nor deem that acts he to wait on chance.
Twelfth Night

2 A state of real existence, as opposed to a possibility, power, or being in germ merely, actuality, actualization, actuality. [Translation of the Greek *energeia* and *entelechia*] The soul according to the Aristotelians is the act that is, the entelechy or perfect development of the body. So God is said to be pure act for Aristotle says: "There must be a principle whose essence it is to be actual (*en entelechia*), and this is by many writers understood to mean 'whose essence is to be active.' In the phrase *in act*, therefore, *act*, though properly meaning actuality, is often used to mean activity.

The seeds of plants are not in *act*, but in possibility what they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker*

3 A part or division of a play performed consecutively or without a fall of the curtain, in which a definite and coherent portion of the plot is represented generally subdivided into smaller portions, called *scenes*.—4 The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prime, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate, a decree, edict, law, statute, judgment, resolve, or award as, an *act* of Parliament or of Congress, also, in plural, proceedings, the formal record of legislative resolves or of the doings of individuals. Acts are of two kinds: (1) *general or public*, which are of general application; and (2) *private*, which relate to particular persons or concerns. A law or statute proposed in a legislative body, then called a *bill*, becomes an *act* after having been passed by both houses and signed by the chief executive officer, but in a few of the United States the governor's signature is not necessary. British acts are usually referred to by mentioning them simply by the royal year and number of chapter as *act of 7 and 8 Vict. c. 82*. American acts, particularly acts of Congress are often referred to simply by date, as *act of May 4 1882*.

5. In universities, a public disputation or lecture required of a candidate for a degree of master. The performer is said to keep the act. Hence at Cambridge the thesis and examination for the degree of doctor at Oxford, the occasion of the completion of degrees. So *act habundant*, *act habundant*, the candidate who keeps the act is also called the *act*. In medical and some times in modern scholastic use, any public defence of a thesis by way of disputation is called an *act*.

Such that expect to proceed Masters of Arts to exhibit their synopsis of acts required by the laws of the College.

Orders of Officers of Harvard College, 1650
[Such a synopsis (*synopsis*) stating the time of studies, the acts made and the degrees taken by the candidate and duly sworn to had usually been required in universities since the middle ages.]

I pass the record to the statute which ordains a public act to be kept each year. This is now in a manner quite worn out for of late there has not been a public act above once in ten or twelve years. The last one we had was upon the glorious peace of 1712.

Luttrell *Two Films* (1727) No. xlv
6. In law, an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction as, I deliver this as my *act* and deed. The term is used to show the connection between the instrument and the party who has given it validity by his signature or by his legal assent. When thus perfected, the instrument becomes the *act* of the parties who have signed it or assented to it in a form required by law. *Edw. Livingston*

Acts having a legal validity are everywhere reduced to certain forms. A certain number of witnesses is required to prove them. A certain magistrate to authenticate them. *Woodsen* *Intro to Int. Law*, § 70

7. In *theol.*, something done at once and once for all, as distinguished from a *work*. Thus justification is said to be an *act* of God's free grace. But sanctification is a *work* continued on through life. In the *act*, in the actual performance or commission, said especially of persons who are caught when engaged in some misdeed.

This woman was taken in adultery, *in the very act*. *John viii. 1*

In *act* to, prepared or ready to. on the very point implying a certain bodily disposition or posture as, in *act* to strike.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand in *act* to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. *Pope*

Shot alongside glances at us a then cut in *act* to spring. *Lawson* *Princess II*

Act of bankruptcy. See *bankruptcy*.—**Act of faith,** *auto de fe* (which see).—**Act of God,** in law a direct violent, sudden, and overwhelming action of natural forces such as could not be humanly anticipated or foreseen, or if foreseen, could not by human care and skill have been resisted. It is a good defence to a motion for non-performance of a contract and in general no man is held legally responsible for injuries of which such act of God was directly the cause, except by special agreement. **Act of grace,** a term sometimes applied to a general pardon or the granting or extension of some privilege, at the beginning of a new reign, the coming of age or the marriage of the sovereign, etc.—**Act of honor,** an instrument drawn by a notary public after protest of a bill of exchange, whereby a third party

agrees to pay or accept the bill for the honor of any party thereto.—**Act of indemnity.** See *indemnity*.—**Act in pain,** a judicial act performed out of court and not recorded. See *pain*.—**Act's breakfast,** an entertainment which from early times has been given by a candidate for a university degree on the day of his making his act. The act for master or doctor of theology frequently impoversished the candidate for life.—**Acts of the Apostles,** the title of the fifth book of the New Testament.

Acts of faith, hope, charity, and contrition, forms of prayer in common use in the Roman Catholic Church, expressive of the internal exercise of the virtues named.

Acts of the Martyrs. See *acts*.—**Acts of Uniformity,** three acts for the regulation of public worship passed in England in 1549, 1559 and 1662, obliging all clergy in the conduct of public services to use only the Book of Common Prayer.—**Act term,** the last term of the university year.

Baines's Act. (a) An English statute of 1848 treating as a felony the fact in felonies like principals, and permitting separate prosecution of accessories after the fact. (b) An English statute of 1849, relating to appeals to the quarter sessions.—**Bank Charter Act.** See *Bank Act*, under *bank*.—**Berkeley's Act,** an English statute of 1801 prohibiting the sale of beer, wine and liquor on Sundays and holidays between 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 11 o'clock at night to 4 o'clock the next morning.—**Black Act,** an English statute of 1722 (1 Geo. I. c. 22) so called because designed originally to suppress associations of the lawless persons calling themselves *blacks*. It made felonies certain crimes against the game laws, sending anonymous letters, demanding money and similar offenses.—**Black acts,** the acts of the Scottish Parliament during the reigns of the first five James, Mary and James VI., down to 1560 or 1567. They were so called from the circumstance of their being written in the Old English character, called *black letter*.

Bovill's Act. (a) An English statute of 1800 simplifying proceedings in petitions of right. Also known as *Sir William Bovill's Act* and as the *Petitions of Rights Act 1800*. (b) An English statute of 1805, also known as *Chief Justice Bovill's Act*, abolishing the rule by which creditors could hold liable as a partner any one who had participated in the profits of a business as profits, irrespective of the intent of the parties.

Burke's Act. (a) An English statute of 1822 abolishing certain offices and otherwise affecting the civil establishment. (b) An English statute of 1771, known also as one of the corn laws. It was one of the first steps toward free trade.—**Burr Act,** a statute of Ohio, of 1806, directed against the assembly of Aaron Burr on the Ohio river. It was in force for one year only and authorized the arrest and punishment of all persons fitting out or arming vessels, or equipping soldiers, within the State of Ohio to disturb the peace of the United States.—**Chinese Act,** or **Chinese Restriction Act,** an act of the United States Congress of 1882, amended in 1891, suspending for ten years the immigration of Chinese into the United States. In 1892 its main provisions were continued for ten years.—**Complete act,** in metaph. that act of a thing to which nothing of the nature of the thing is wanting, as the act of a substance in respect to possessing its attributes.

Coventry Act, an English statute of 1611 against maintaining so called because passed on the occasion of an assault on Sir John Coventry M. P. **Dingley Act,** an act of Congress of 1884, to foster the shipping trade of the United States.

Edmunds Act, an act of Congress of March 22 1882 punishing polygamy.—**Elicit act,** an act of the will itself as distinguished from an *imperative act*, which is some movement of the body or the soul consequent upon the act of the will.

Essential act, in metaph. that act which is at the same time *essence*. See *act*.—**First act.** See *enquiry*.

Hide Palmer's Act, an English statute of 1809 abolishing the preference which the common law gave to the payment of specialty debts over simple contract debts, in settling the estates of deceased persons.—**Hogarth's Act,** an English statute of 1796 which secured the property in engraving, painting, etc., to their designers or inventors, and to the widow of William Hogarth the property in his works.

Inmanent act, one which remains within the agent and does not consist in an effect produced on something else.—**Imperative act.** See *act*.—**Informant act,** in metaph. the production of passive or subjective powers.

Jekyll's Act, an English statute of 1790 directed against the sale of spirituous liquors.—**Lands' Clauses Act,** an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict. c. 18) regulating the taking of private property for public use by corporations, etc.—**Leoman's Act,** an English statute (30 Vict. c. 29) declaring contracts for sale of stocks void unless the numbering of the shares or certificates or the name of a registered owner be specified in writing.

Lord Aberdeen's Act, an English statute of 1845 enjoining into effect a treaty with Russia for the regulation and final abolition of the slave trade.

Lord Campbell's Act. (a) An English statute of 1846 allowing the relatives of a person whose death has been caused by negligence or wrongful act to recover damages therefor. The principle of this act has been generally adopted in the United States by statutes allowing the executor or administrator to sue and recover damages in such a case for the benefit of the wife, husband, or next of kin. (b) An English statute of 1843 as to defamation.

(c) An English statute of 1838 as to obscene publications.—**Lord Cranworth's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1860 giving to mortgagors and trustees certain general powers such as are commonly provided in settlements, mortgages, and wills in aid of their rights or duties. (b) An English statute of 1860 as to endowed schools.

Lord Denman's Act, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict. c. 86) abolishing common law rules that excluded witnesses from testifying by reason of interest or crime.—**Lord Ellenborough's Act,** an English statute (43 Geo. III. c. 58) punishing offenses against the person.

Lord Lyndhurst's Act. (a) An English statute of 1835 invalidating marriages within the prohibited degrees. (b) An English statute of 1841 for conserving the property of dissenting congregations to the uses of the faith originally intended by making 25 years usage evidence thereof in the absence of a controlling declaration in the deed or instrument of trust. This act is known also as the *Dissenters' Chapel Act*.—**Lord St. Leonard's Acts,** English statutes (22 and 23 Vict. c. 35, and 23 and 24 Vict. c. 38) amending the law of property, relieving trustees, etc.—

Lord Tenterden's Act. (a) An English statute of 1828 by which new promises relied on to revive a debt which is statute barred, or to ratify one contracted in infancy, were required to be in writing and signed. (b) An English statute of 1833 shortening the time prescribed by the statute of limitations in certain cases.—**McCulloch Act,** a statute of Virginia, March 28, 1879, designed to reduce the amount of interest payable by the State of Virginia upon its public debt, by obtaining the consent of the bondholders to such reduction.—**Pure act,** in metaph., an act joined with no objective nor subjective power, that act whose very essence or possibility involves its existence in all its attributes, God.—**Riddleberger Act,** a Virginia statute of 1882 attempting to reduce the bonded debt and interest thereon of that State, on the ground that the State of West Virginia, which had been carved out of Virginia, ought to pay a certain proportion of the debt.—**Second act.** See *enquiry*.

Sherman Act, an act of Congress of July 14 1890 directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase monthly 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver bullion, or so much thereof as might be offered, at the market rate, not to exceed \$1.00 for 371½ grains of fine silver.

Sir Robert Peel's Act. See *Bank Act*, under *bank*.—**Sir William Bovill's Act.** See *Bovill's Act*, above.—**Stilwell Act,** a New York statute of 1831 abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud or tort, and giving proceedings for punishment of fraudulent debtors.—**The Lords' Act,** an English statute of 1759 (12 Geo. II. c. 28) to relieve insolvent debtors from imprisonment.—**The Six Acts,** English statutes of 1819 restricting the rights of public assembly and military organization, and the freedom of the press.—**Tilden Act,** a New York statute of 1876, otherwise known as the *Purdon Act*, giving a civil remedy to the State for malversation by municipal or county officers as well as state officers.

Transient act, one which consists in the production of an effect upon an object different from the subject.—**Yazoo Frauds Act,** the name given to a statute of Georgia, of 1795, for the sale of a vast tract of public lands, comprising the present State of Mississippi and one half of Alabama, to private persons. It was declared by a statute of the next year to be null and void, as having been fraudulently enacted. (For noted acts on particular subjects such as the *Army Act*, *Bankruptcy Act*, etc., see the qualifying word or words. See also *article*, *bill*, by *law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *dict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *proclamation*, *statute*.)—**Syn. 1** Action, *Act* *Theod* *Sevation*

act (akt), 1 [*L. actus*, pp. of *agere*, lead, drive, impel, cause, make, perform, do see *act*, *n*] **1** *trans* 1 To do, perform, or transact

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To act but partly and abhor'd commands.
Shak. *Tempest*, 1. 2

2 To represent by action, perform on or as on the stage, play, or play the part of, hence, feign or counterfeit as, to *act* Macbeth, to *act* the lover, or the part of a lover

With *acted* from the villain thus pursued. *Dryden*

3 To perform the office of, assume the character of, as, to *act* the hero.—4 To put in action, actual

Self love the spring of motion *acts* the soul
Pope *Essay on Man*, II. 59

What spirit *acted* the party that raised this persecution,
our many losses. *C. Mather*, *Mag. Chris.*, Int., III

II *intrans* To do something, exert energy or force in any way used of anything capable of movement, either original or communicated, or of producing effects. Specifically—1 To put forth effort or energy, exercise movement or agency, be employed or operative as, to *act* vigorously or languidly, he is *acting* against his own interest, his mind *acts* sluggishly

He hangs between in doubt to act or rest
Pope *Treaty on Man*, II. 7

Act *act* in the living Present
Longfellow, *Psalm of Life*

You can distinguish between individual people to such an extent that you have a general idea of how a given person will *act* when placed in given circumstances.
H. A. Clifford, *Lectures* 1. 76

2 To exert influence or produce effects, perform a function or functions, operate as, praise *acts* as a stimulant, mind *acts* upon mind, the medicine failed to *act* the brake refused to *act*, or to *act* upon the wheels

How body *acts* upon the impassive mind
Garth, *Dispensary*

Man *acting* on man by weight of opinion
Philon, *Civilization*

3 To be employed or operate in a particular way, perform specific duties or functions as, a deputy *acts* for or in place of his principal, he refused to *act* on or as a member of the committee. Often used with reference to the performance of duties by a temporary substitute for the regular incumbent of an office as the lieutenant governor will *act* in the absence of the governor. See *acting*.

4 To perform as an actor, represent a character, hence, to feign or assume a part. as, he *acts* well, he is only *acting*.—To *act* on, to act in accordance with regulate one's action by, as, to *act* on the principle of the golden rule. to *act* on a false assumption.—To *act* up to, to equal in action, perform an action or a series of actions correspondent to, fulfil as, he has *acted* up to his engagement

He is a man of sentiment, and *acts* up to the sentiments he professes
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, 1. 2.

Syn. Act, Work, Operate. These words agree in expressing the successful exertion of power. In their transitive use they are sometimes interchangeable as,

a medicine *acts*, works, or operates, a plan works or operates. Where they differ, *act* may more often refer to a single action or to the simpler forms of action as, a machine *works* well when all its parts *act*. *Act* may also be the most general, applying to persons or things, the others applying generally to things. *Operate* may express the more elaborate forms of action. *Work* may express the more powerful kinds of action as, it *worked* upon his mind.

acta (ak'tā), *n* *pl* [L. *pl* of *actum* see *act*, *n*] 1. Acts. Specifically—2 Proceedings in a legal or an ecclesiastical court, or minutes of such proceedings—**Acta** (or **Actus**) **Apostolorum** (Acts of the Apostles), the title in the Vulgate of the fifth book of the New Testament—**Acta Martyrum** (Acts of the Martyrs), contemporary accounts of the early Christian martyrdoms, from judicial registers or reports of eye witnesses, or as drawn up by the ecclesiastical notaries, specifically, the critical edition of such acts by the French time Rulhiart, first published in 1689, and the additional collections by the Orientalist Stephen Assemani, in 1748—**Acta Sanctorum** (Acts of the Saints), a name applied generally to all collections of accounts of saints and martyrs, both of the Roman and Greek churches, specifically, the name of a work begun by the Bollandists, a society of Jesuits, in 1643, and not completed until 1870. It now consists of sixty-one folio volumes, including an index published in 1876.

actable (ak'ta-bl), *a* [*act* + *-able*] Practically possible, performed, capable of being acted

In naked truth *actable* in true life.

Tennyson *Harold*, li 1

Mr Browning *act* himself to the composition of another *actable* play. *The Century*, XXXI 130

Actaea (ak-tō'ē), *n* [L. herb-christopher, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the elder, <Gr *aktia*, erroneous form of *aktia*, contr. of *aktis*, the elder-tree] A genus of herbs, natural order *Ranunculaceae*, with somewhat deleterious properties. The old world species *A. spicata*, the blackberry or herb christopher, has black berries. The common forms of North America with red berries are now considered varieties of the same species, but the white berried *A.*



Red Blueberry (*Actaea rubra*), showing flowering plant and fruiting raceme

alba is kept distinct. In the Atlantic States these are known as red and white cohosh or hatterbury.

Actæon (ak-tō'on), *n* [L. <Gr *aktaiōn*, in myth, a grandson of Cadmus, who, having come accidentally upon Diana bathing, was changed by her into a stag, and then torn to pieces by his own dogs. Cf *aktaiōn*, on the coast, <aktis, a coast, headland, edge] 1 The representative genus of the molluscan family *Actæonidae*. Originally written *Actæon* Montfort, 1810. Also *Tornatella*.—2 A genus of abranthace gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Elysidae* (which see) a synonym of *Elysia* *Oken*, 1815.

Actæonella (ak-tō-onel'ā), *n* [NL, < *Actæon* + *-ella*] The typical genus of *Actæonellidae*, containing numerous species with thick conoid or convoluted shell, short or concealed spire, long narrow aperture, and the columella with three regular spiral plait in front. Originally written *Actæonella* *D'Orbigny*, 1842.

actæonellid (ak-tō-onel'id), *n* A gastropod of the family *Actæonellidae*.

Actæonellidae (ak-tō-onel'idē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *actæonella* + *-idae*] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Actæonella* (which see).

actæonid (ak-tō-on-id), *n* A gastropod of the family *Actæonidae*.

Actæonidae (ak-tō-on'idē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Actæon* + *-idae*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, variously limited, but typified by the genus *Actæon*. It is now chiefly restricted to animals minute in their shells and having a wide frontal lobe terminating behind in broad triangular tentacles uncinately binate teeth, which are numerous, nearly uniform, and arranged in series diverging from the middle. The subcylindrical apical shell having a columellar fold. The living species are of small size, marine, and chiefly tropical or subtropical, and have been distributed among several genera. Numerous fossil species have been found. The family is also known under the name *Tornatellidae* (which see).

act-drop (akt'drop), *n* In a theater, a curtain which is lowered between acts.

Actenobrachii (ak-ten-ō-brang'ki-i), *n* *pl* [NL, < Gr *aktis* + *brachii* (brachii, a comb, + *brachia*, gills)] In Macleay's ichthyological system, one of five primary groups of fishes, characterized solely by the branchia not being pectinated like those of most fishes. It is a very

artificial group, composed of the *Lophobranchii* and *Cyprinodonts* or *Martynobranchii*.

Actian (ak'hi-ān), *a* [L. *Actus* (poet.), also *Actiacus*, a, < *Actium*, Gr *ἄκτιον*, lit a headland, < *aktis*, a headland. Cf *Acteron*] Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Aetnania in Greece—**Actian games**, games held from remote antiquity at Actium in honor of Apollo, and reorganized and developed by Augustus to celebrate his naval victory over Antony near that town Sept. 2, 31 B.C. As remodeled by the Romans they were celebrated every four years and became the fifth in importance of the great Greek festivals. Hence *Actian year*, years reckoned from the era of the new Actian games. Games also called *Actia* were celebrated, by senatorial decree, every four years at Rome.

actinal (ak'ti-nal), *a* [L. *aktis* (aktis-), a ray, + *-al*] In *zool*. (a) Pertaining to the side of a radiate animal which contains the mouth equivalent to *oral*, since the pole, surface, or aspect of the body which near parts radiate is also that in which the mouth is situated the opposite of *abactinal* or *aboral*. The actual side or surface may be the upper one, in the usual attitude of the animal as in the case of a sea anemone which is fixed by its abactinal or aboral pole and grows upward, or it may be the lower one, as in the case of a starfish which creeps upon its actinal or oral surface. In a sea anemone of more or less globular shape nearly the whole superficies is *actinal*.

The so called mouth is always placed at one end of these poles and from it radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area.

Agassiz, *Contrib. Nat. Hist. N. A.* IV 376.

The mouth (of sea anemones) is always situated upon the lower or actinal aspect, which is applied in progression to the surface upon which the animal moves.

Staud. Nat. Hist. I 161.

(b) In general, having tentacles or rays.

The upper extremity (of members of the genus *Actinia*) is called the actinal end, since it bears the tentacles or rays.

Dana, *Coralis*, p. 22.

Actinellida (ak-ti-nel'idā), *n* *pl* [NL, < Gr *aktis* (aktis-), ray, + *-idus* + *-ida*] A family name of radiolarians, synonymous with *Actinophutida* (which see).

Actinellidae (ak-ti-nel'idē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *actinella* (not used) + *-idae*] A family of acanthometrous acantharians with the skeleton composed of a varying number of spicules, which are not distributed according to J. Muller's law.

actinenchyma (ak-ti-neng'ki-mā), *n* [L. *aktis* (aktis-), ray, + *ἐνχυμα*, infusion, < *ἐν*, pour in] In *bot*, a name that has been given to a system or tissue of stellate cells.

acting (ak'ting), *p* *a* Performing duty, service, or functions, specifically, performing the functions of an office or employment temporarily as, an *acting* governor or mayor, an *acting* colonel or superintendent. In the United States there is generally some officer of lower grade legally entitled to become the acting incumbent of an important executive office during a temporary vacancy from absence or disability of the chief incumbent. Temporary vacancies in military, judicial and minor executive offices are usually filled by assignment or appointment.

Actinia (ak-ti'nī-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *aktis* (aktis-), ray] 1 A genus of zoophytes, belonging to the *Radiata* of Cuvier, regarded as the type of the order *Malacostrimata*, sublass *Zoantharia*, class *Actinozoa*, subkingdom *Calenterrata*, in modern classification. The body is cylindrical, and is attached by one extremity the mouth occupying the middle of the upper or free extremity. The mouth is surrounded by concentric circles of tentacles, which when spread resemble the petals of a flower whence the popular name *animal flowers* and *sea anemones* (which see). They are not perfectly radial in symmetry, the common polyp of the sea shore *A. mesembryanthemum*, having the oral aperture slightly elliptical, the lower side being marked by a tubercle at either end, the animal thus presents a faint but well marked indication of bilateral symmetry. They move by alternately contracting and expanding their bases, and by their tentacles. The species are often of brilliant colors, many of them are used as food. See *Actinozoa*.

2 [L. <] An animal of the genus *Actina* or family *Actinidae*. *n* *pl* See *Actinidae*.

Actiniaria (ak-ti-nī-ā-ri-ā), *n* *pl* [NL, < *actina* + *-aria*] One of the divisions of the class *Actinozoa*, containing the sea-anemones, and nearly equivalent to the order *Malacostrimata*.

actinic (ak-tin'ik), *a* [L. *aktis* (aktis-), a ray, + *-ic*] Pertaining to actinism, having the property of actinism.

The so called *actinic* rays which were discovered by their special activity in connection with the earlier photographic process, but which can now be changed into visible rays, are merely vibrations too rapid to affect the eyes.

Actinic process, a generic name for any photographic process, specifically, any photo engraving process.

actinically (ak-tin'ik-ā-ly), *adv* As regards the chemical action of the sun's rays.

The light which finally emerges, however much corrected, becomes more and more *actinically* weak.

Silver Sunbeam, p. 35.

Actinidae (ak-tin'idē), *n* *pl*. Same as *Actinidae*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

actiniform (ak-tin'ī-fōrm or ak'tin'ī-fōrm), *a* [L. *aktis* (aktis-), ray, + *-formis*, < *forma*, form]

Having a radiated form; resembling an actinium.

Actinidae, **Actiniadae** (ak-ti-nī'idē, -ā-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *actina* + *-idae*, *-ada*] The sea-anemones or animal-flowers proper, regarded as a family, having as type the genus *Actina*, and belonging to the order *Helianthoida* or *Malacostrimata*, of the class *Actinozoa*. It contains numerous genera and species. See *Actinozoa*. Also written *Actinida*.

actinochrome (ak-tin'ī-ō-krom), *n* [L. *aktis* (aktis-), ray, + *-chroma*, < *χρῶμα*, color] A red pigment obtained by Moseley from some specimens of *Banodes crassus*, one of the *Actinozoa*.

actinism (ak'ti-niz-m), *n* [L. *aktis* (aktis-), ray, + *-ism*] 1 The radiation of heat or light, or that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the radiation of heat and light—

2 That property of light which, as may be seen in photography, produces chemical combinations and decompositions. A pencil of rays, when decomposed by refraction through a prism, is found to possess three properties, viz, the heating, the luminous, and the chemical or actinic. It was formerly supposed that the actinic property belonged peculiarly to the more refrangible part of the spectrum, beginning with the violet and extending far beyond the visible spectrum; it is now known, however, that the different rays differ essentially only in their wave lengths, and that the phenomena of heat, light, or chemical action observed depend upon the surface on which the rays respectively fall. The violet end of the spectrum acts especially on the sensitive silver salts, but the chemical decomposition of the carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere involved in the growth of vegetation takes place most actively under the action of the yellow rays, and under proper conditions a photograph of even the ultra violet rays at the opposite end of the spectrum may be obtained on a gelatin plate sensitized with silver bromide.

actinium (ak-tin'ī-um), *n* [NL, < Gr *aktis* (aktis-), ray] A supposed chemical element found associated with zinc. Its chemical and physical properties have not been fully investigated.

actino- [NL, < Gr *aktis* (aktis-), ray see *actin-*] An element in scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning ray. In chemical compounds it represents specifically actinism.

Actinocheiri, *n* See *Actinochiri*.

actino-chemistry (ak'ti-nō-kem'is-trī), *n* [*actin-* + *chemistry*] Chemistry in its relation to actinism. See *actinism*.

Actinochiri (ak'ti-nō-ki'ri), *n* [NL, < Gr *aktis* (aktis-), ray, + *χειρ*, hand] An order of fishes having six unpaired and one pair of basilar bones supporting the pectoral fin, and all articulating with the scapula. Its only known representative forms the extinct family *Pelecanodidae*, of the Upper Cretaceous formation. *Cope*, 1876. Also spelled *Actinochiri*.

Actinocrinidae (ak'ti-nō-krin'idē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *actinocrinus* + *-idae*] A family of enermites, or fossil crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Actinocrinus*.

actinocrinite (ak'ti-nō-krī'nit), *n* [L. *actinocrinus* + *-itē*] An enermite, or fossil crinoid, of the genus *Actinocrinus*. [By error sometimes spelled *actinocrith*.]

Actinocrinus (ak'ti-nō-krī'nus), *n* [NL, < Gr *aktis* (aktis-), ray, + *κρίν*, lily see *crinoid*] A genus of enermites, or fossil crinoids, referred to the family *Enermidae*, or made type of the family *Actinocrinidae*. *J. Agassiz*, 1834.

actino-electricity (ak'ti-nō-ēlek-tris'itē), *n* [*actin-* + *electricity*] Electricity produced in a body (e. g., rock-crystal) by direct heat-radiation. *Hankel*.

Actinogastra (ak'ti-nō-gas'tra), *n* *pl* [NL, < Gr *aktis* (aktis-), ray, + *γαστήρ*, belly] In Haeckel's classification, a sublass of *Asterida*, containing those starfishes or sea-stars which have the gastric cavity radiated, whence the name.

actinograph (ak-tin'ō-graf), *n* [L. *aktis* (aktis-), ray, + *γράφω*, write (cf Gr *aktinographia*, a treatise on radiation, of same formation)] An instrument for measuring and registering the variations of actinic or chemical influence in the solar rays. The intensity of this influence bears no direct relation to the quantity of light, but varies at different periods of the day and of the year. There are several forms of actinograph, all of them using the same test, namely the depth of the blackening effect of chemical rays allowed to fall on a sensitive piece of paper for a given time.

actinoid (ak'ti-noid), *a* [L. *aktis* (aktis-), ray, + *-oid*, form see *-oid*] Having the form of rays, resembling a starfish, conspicuously radiate as, the *actinoid* type of echinoderms.

Actinoida (ak-ti-nōi'dā), *n* pl [NL, see *actinoid*.] Same as *Actinozoa*

actinolite (ak-tin'ō-lit), *n*. [*<* Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *lithos*, stone.] A radiated mineral, called by Werner *strahlstein* (ray-stone), consisting of silicates of calcium, magnesium, and iron. It is a variety of amphibole or hornblende of a green color, and having a columnar to fibrous structure. Also called *actinolite schist*, a metamorphic rock consisting principally of actinolite, with an admixture of talc, quartz, or feldspar. Its texture is slaty and foliated.

actinolithic (ak-ti-nō-lit'ik), *a*. Like, pertaining to, or consisting of actinolite.

actinology (ak-tin'ō-lō-jī), *n*. [*<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *logos*, *<* *logos*, speak see *-ology*)] That branch of science which investigates the chemical action of light.

actinomer (ak-tin'ō-mēr), *n*. [*<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *meros*, a part *<* *μερῶν* (✓ *μερ*, divide)] One of the radially symmetrical partitions or divisions of a sea-anemone, coral-polyp, or other actinozoan.

actinomeris (ak-tin'ō-mēr'is), *a*. Relating to an actinomer, having actinomeris, being divided into radiated parts.

actinometer (ak-tin'ō-mē'tēr), *n*. [*<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *metron*, measure)] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiation.

actinometric (ak-ti-nō-met'rik), *a*. Of or belonging to the actinometer, or to actinometry.

actinometrical (ak-ti-nō-met'ri-kal), *a*. Same as *actinometric*.

actinometry (ak-tin'ō-mē'trī), *n*. [As *actinometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of the intensity of radiation.

Actinomma (ak-tin'ō-mō-mā), *n*. [NL, *<* Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *omma*, a unit.] A notable genus of radiolarians, established by Haeckel in 1860. See *extract*.

As the lateral processes [of the rays of some radiolaria] become more largely developed, a continuous circumferential skeleton is formed, which encloses the whole organism as in *Actinomma* in which there are sometimes three or more concentric shells. *Stand Nat Hist*, 19

Actinomonadidae (ak-ti-nō-mō-nad'ī-dē), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Actinomonas* (akt-) + *-idae*.] A family of oval or spheroidal animalcules, fixed or freely motile. They are entirely naked, possess neither a hardened test nor a central capsule, and have fine ray-like pseudopodia projecting from all points of the surface, supplemented at one point by a long vibratile flagellum.

Actinomonas (ak-ti-nō-mō-nās), *n*. [NL, *<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *monas*, a unit see *monad*)] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Actinomonadula*.

actinomorphic (ak-ti-nō-mōr'fik), *a*. Same as *actinomorphous*.

actinomorphous (ak-ti-nō-mōr'fus), *a*. [*<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *morphē*, form)] Ray-shaped. In bot., applied to flowers which may be divided vertically into similar halves through two or more planes synonymous with *polygymmetrical*. *Sachs*.

actinomyces (ak-ti-nō-mī'sēs), *n*, pl *actinomyces* (ak-ti-nō-mī'sēs). [NL, *<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *mykes* (pl *mykēs*), a mushroom, an excrescence)] The mycetus so called from the rosettes of club-shaped structures in which it presents itself. The disease actinomycosis is caused by the presence of this fungus.

actinomycetic (ak-ti-nō-mī-set'ik), *a*. Pertaining to or caused by actinomyces, as, an *actinomycetic* tumor.

actinomycosis (ak-ti-nō-mī-kō'sis), *n*. [NL, *<* *actinomyces* + *-osis*.] A progressive inflammatory affection caused by the presence of actinomyces, occurring in cattle and swine, and sometimes in man. It is most frequently found in the jaws of cattle but may invade other parts. It is characterized by contact with a wound or an abrasion. Also called *lumpy jaw*.

actinophone (ak-tin'ō-fōn), *n*. [*<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *phōnē*, sound)] An apparatus for the production of sound by actinic rays. *Sci Bull*. See *radiophone*.

actinophonic (ak-tin'ō-fōn'ik), *a*. Pertaining to the actinophone, or to sounds produced by actinic rays.

actinophore (ak-tin'ō-fōr), *n*. [*<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *phōr*, bearing see *actinophorous*)] One of the peripheral skeletal elements which directly afford support to the true fin-rays of *Ipriteria*, that is, typical fishes and selachians.

The actinophores of the puffed fish may be distinguished from those of the unpuffed fish by calling the latter the median actinophores. *Huxley*.

actinophorous (ak-tin'ō-fōr'us), *a*. [*<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *phōr*, bearing, *<* *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, +

phōros, *<* *phōreiv* = *E* bear.] Having ray-like spines.

actinophryan (ak-ti-nōf'ri-an), *a*. [*<* *Actinophrys*.] Of or pertaining to *Actinophrys*.

The anubian, like the actinophryan type, shows itself in the tentacles as well as in the naked form. *Huxley*, *Micros*, p. 407.

Actinophryidae (ak-ti-nōf'ri-ī-dē), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Actinophrys* + *-idae*.] A family of endoplastic rhizopods, typified by the genus *Actinophrys* (which see), referred to the order *Heliozoa* or constituting an order *Phlaophora* (Charus), and containing organisms known as heliozoans or sun-animalcules. Other genera than *Actinophrys* placed in this family are *Chlophrys* and *Actinopharyngium* (which see).

Actinophryina (ak-ti-nōf'ri-ī-nā), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Actinophrys* + *-ina*.] A group of rhizopods, taking name from the genus *Actinophrys*, containing heliozoans or sun-animalcules. See *Actinophryda*.

Actinophrys (ak-ti-nōf'ris), *n*. [NL, *<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *phrys* = *E* brow)] A genus of rhizopods, belonging to a division of the class *Rhizopoda* known as *Heliozoa*, and the leading genus of a family *Actinophryida*. *Actinophrys* sol., a typical species, is the well known sun animalcule of microscopists.

Most species of the genus *Actinophrys*, or "sun animalcule," which is common in ponds, are simply free swimming myxopods with stiffish pseudopodia, which radiate from all sides of the globular body. *Huxley*, *Anat Invert*, p. 87.

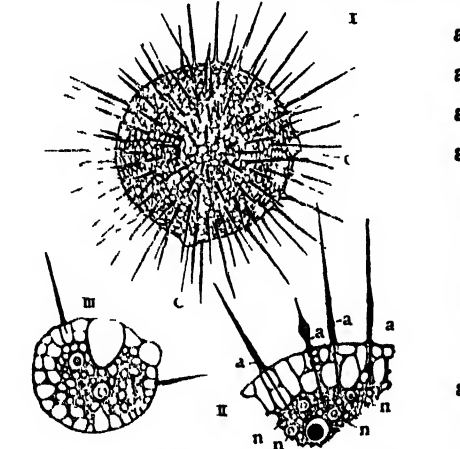
actinopteran (ak-ti-nōp'tēr-an), *n*. One of the *Actinopteri*, an actinopterous fish.

Actinopteri (ak-ti-nōp'tēr-ī), *n* pl [NL, pl of *actinopterus* see *actinopterous*.] In Cope's system of classification, a subclass of fishes embracing all the teleosts, most of the osseous ganoids, and the sturgeons. The technical characters of the group are opercular bones well developed on a separate and complex axis, a double (catohyal) no pelvic elements, primary radii of the fore limb parallel with basilar elements and entering into the articulation with the scapular arch, and basilar elements reduced to a megalopterygium and very rarely a mesopterygium.

actinopterous (ak-ti-nōp'tēr'us), *a*. [*<* NL *actinopterus*, *<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *πτερόν*, wing)] Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Actinopteri*.

actinosoma (ak-ti-nō-sō-mā), *n*, pl *actinosoma* (ak-ti-nō-sō-mā), *n*. [*<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *sōma*, body)] The entire body of any actinozoan, whether simple, as in the sea-anemones or composed of several zooids, as in most corals.

Actinospherium (ak-ti-nō-sfēr'ī-um), *n*. [NL, *<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere)] 1 A genus of rhizopods, or endoplastic protozoans,



Sun animalcule (*Actinophrys exiliorum*) magnified. I. The whole animal with contractile vacuoles. II. Portion of periphery more magnified, showing a four-stiff pseudopodia and nuclei or endoplasts. III. A young actinophryum.

having a number of nuclei or endoplasts in the central parts of the protoplasm, and numerous stiff radiating pseudopodia.

Neither conjugation nor fission has been observed among ordinary Radiolarians, but both these processes take place in *Actinospherium*. *Huxley*, *Anat Invert*, p. 86.

2. [*<*] A member of this genus.

actinost (ak-ti-nōst), *n*. [*<* (Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *stōv*, a bone)] In *ichth*, one of the bones which in true fishes immediately support the rays of the pectoral and ventral fins. They are generally, in the pectorals, four in number, but sometimes, as in some pediculate, are reduced to two, and sometimes, as in ganoids, increased to more than four, they are rarely atrophied. *Gill*.

actinostome (ak-tin'ō-stōm), *n*. [*<* Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *stōma*, mouth.] The oral orifice of an actinozoan.

The ingrowth of the rim of the blastopore in Actinozoa to form an actinostome is therefore due to a fusion between the primitive stomodeum and the blastopore. *Huxley*, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1885), p. 107.

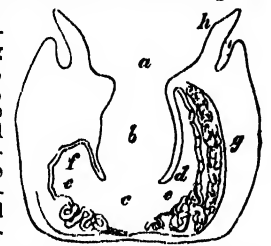
actinote (ak-ti-nōt), *n*. [*<* Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray.] Same as *actinote*.

actinotrichium (ak-ti-nō-trik'i-um), *n*; pl *actinotrichia* (-a). [NL, *<* (J. A. Ryder, 1885), *<* Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *τριχίον* (trichion), a hair.] One of the homogeneous hair-like fibers which represent the rays in the fin-folds of the embryos of fishes, and which subsequently fuse to form the membranous basis of the permanent rays of the adult fish.

Actinotrocha (ak-ti-nōt'rō-kā), *n*. [NL, *<* Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *τροχή*, a wheel, ring.] An embryonic form of a gephyrean worm of the genus *Phoronis* (which see), which was mistaken for a distinct animal and named *Actinotrocha branchiata*.

Actinozoa (ak-ti-nō-zō'a), *n* pl [NL, *<* Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray, + *ζῷον*, an animal see *zoon*.] A

class of *Calentata*, radiated, marine zoophytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, etc., in which the mouth is furnished with hollow retractile tentacles, simple in one subclass (*Zoantharia*) or fringed in the other (*Hydrozoa*). The digestive cavity is separated from the body wall by an intervening perivisceral space, which is radially divided into several compartments by partitions called *mesenteries*, in which the reproductive organs are situated. The great majority are compound, living in a polypoid form, some adhere to rocks, etc., and some are free. The rayed tentacles about the mouth present in some genera as *Actinia*, no tentacles resemble some of the finest composite flowers. Reproduction is effected by eggs thrown out at the mouth, by gemmules or buds developed on the base of the disk, and by division, each separated part becoming a complete animal. They present the phenomenon known as metagenesis or alternation of generation. When reproduced by ordinary generation, the eggs develop into a free locomotive planula with vibratile cilia. The sexes are either united or distinct. The *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa* constitute the subkingdom *Calentata*. Also called *Actinoda*. See *Hydrozoa*.



Vertical section of an Actinozoan (*Actinia holotheca*) showing type of structure. a, mouth; b, oral aperture; c, gastric cavity; d, axial cavity; e, perivisceral space; f, mesenteries; g, reproductive organs; h, tentacles.

actinozoal (ak-ti-nō-zō'al), *a*. Relating to the *Actinozoa*.

actinozoan (ak-ti-nō-zō'an), *n*. One of the *Actinozoa*, any member of that class.

actinozoön (ak-ti-nō-zō'on), *n*. [NL, sing of *Actinozoa*.] An actinozoan.

actinula (ak-tin'ū-lā), *n*, pl *actinulae* (-lā). [NL, dim of Gr *aktis* (aktiv-), ray.] A name given by Allman to the larval condition of *Hydrophora* (*Hydrozoa*), appearing when the ciliated locomotive planula or embryo has become fixed by its aboral end, and has passed into the elongated gastrula-stage by the formation of the mouth with its circle of tentacles. See *planula*.

In most Discophora, the embryo has a fixed actinula (the so-called Hydra tube, or *Styphistoma*).

Huxley, *Anat Invert*, p. 133.

action (ak'shon), *n*. [*<* ME *accion*, *-oun*, *<* OF *action* = Sp *acción* = Pg *acção* = It *azione*, *<* L *actio* (-n), *<* *agere*, do, act see *act*, *n*.] 1 The process or state of acting or of being active, as opposed to *rest*, change of which the cause lies within the subject, activity, active exertion; energy manifested in outward acts, as contrasted with contemplation, speculation, speaking, or writing, as, a man of *action*. [In this sense not used in the plural.]

The basis of *Action* as distinguished from motion, or movement, is the existence of desire residing in the animal organism. *L. F. Ward*, *Dynam. Sociol.*, II, 90.

2 An event considered as predicated of its cause, an act, usually in a complex or an inclusive sense, that which is done about or in relation to anything, a specific performance, proceeding, or course of conduct, as, a good or a bad *action*, *actions* speak louder than words, the *action* of a deliberative body.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed. *1 Sam. II, 2.*

What dangerous action, stood it next to death,
Would I not undergo for one calm look!

Shak, T G of V, v 4

An action is the perfection and publication of thought
Emerson, Nature

The word action is properly applied to those exertions which are consequent on volition, whether the exertion be made on external objects, or be confined to our mental operations
D Stewart, Works, VI 121

3 An exertion of power or force; the real relation of a cause to its effect, causality, influence; agency; operation; impulse as, the action of wind upon a ship's sails

The action which given electrical masses exert on the exterior of any closed surface is the same as that of a layer of the same mass spread on this surface according to a certain law
Atkinson, tr of Mascart and Joubert, I 44

4 Manner of moving, kind of motion or physical performance as, this horse has fine action, the action of a machine

Imitate the action of the tiger Shak, Hen V III 1

5 In *rhet*, gesture or gesticulation, the deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings expressed

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action
Shak, Hamlet, II 2

Whilst the true brood of actors, that alone
Keep natural, unstrain'd action in her throne,
Behold their bent has bare

Carrie, To Davenant

6 In *poetry* and the *drama*, the connected series of events on which the interest of the piece depends; the main subject or story, as distinguished from an incidental action or episode Unity of action is one of the dramatic unities

This action should have three qualifications first, it should be one action, secondly, it should be an entire action, and thirdly, it should be a great action
Addison, Spectator, No 207

7 In *physiol* (a) Any one of the active processes going on in an organized body, some manifestation of vital activity, the performance of a function as, the action of the stomach or the gastric juice on the food, a morbid action of the liver (b) A more or less complex muscular effort It may be voluntary, as the contractions of the voluntary muscles in response to the will, involuntary, as those of the heart, mixed, as those of respiration, deglutition, etc., or reflex as most involuntary actions, and also those performed by voluntary muscles under the influence of stimuli without involving conscious volition

8 In *law* (a) A proceeding instituted in court by one or more parties against another or others to enforce a right, or punish or redress a wrong distinguished from judicial proceedings which are not controversial in form, as the probate of a will (b) Such a proceeding under the forms of the common law, as distinguished from a chancery suit and a criminal prosecution But since the merger of law and equity, the remedy formerly had by suit in chancery is had by an equitable action In the wider sense an action is civil or criminal It is criminal when instituted by the sovereign for the punishment of a crime (see *criminal*), civil when instituted by the sovereign power in its capacity as an owner or contracting party or by a subject or citizen A criminal action is frequently spoken of as an *indictment*, which, however, is only one kind of formal complaint by which such a proceeding may be commenced or presented for trial A common law action is *real personal*, or *mixed real* when it claims title to real estate, *personal* when it demands a chattel, a debt damages for an injury, or a statutory penalty, and *mixed* when it demands both real estate and damages for a wrong Actions are *in personam* or *in rem* *in personam* when the party defendant is a natural person or a corporation, *in rem* when it is a thing the ownership of which it is sought to change or affect, as when it is sought to make damages for a collision at sea a lien on the guilty ship, or to confiscate smuggled property Actions where, the defendant being out of the reach of the court, a judgment against him will bind only his property previously attached, and actions merely to determine the status of the parties, as for divorce, are also sometimes properly called actions *in rem*, for the property attached and the status, respectively, are in one sense the subjects of the action and it is their presence which enables the court to exercise its jurisdiction as against persons absent See also *in personam*, *in rem* (c) The right of bringing an action as, the law gives an action for every claim [The following French phrases are common in Canadian law. *Action en déclaration d'hypothèque*, action, by a creditor having a hypothec, against a third person in possession of the real property, to have it declared subject to the hypothec. *Action en interruption (de prescription)*, an action brought to interrupt the running of the time fixed in a statute of limitations as a bar to an action. *Action en revendication*, action in replevin, an action by the alleged owner of property to recover possession. *Action hypothécaire*, an action brought by the hypothecary creditor against a third person holding the property subject to the hypothec, the object being to have the property or its value applied to pay the debt. *Action subrogation*, an action by the owner of real property against any person exercising an alleged right of servitude or easement on the property praying that such alleged right be declared unfounded and that such person be perpetually barred from its exercise. *Action populaire*, a *qui tam* action, an action in the interest of the public]

9. In the *fine arts* (a) The appearance of animation, movement, or passion given to figures by their attitude, position, or expression, either singly or concurrently (b) The event or episode represented or illustrated by a work of art — 10 A military fight, a minor engagement between armed bodies of men, whether on land or water of less importance than a battle See *battle*

How many gentlemen have you lost in this action?

Shak, Mr. II Acto I 1

A general action now ensued, which, after the loss of several killed and wounded terminated in the retreat of the British party towards the centre of the town

Everett, Quiltons p 90

11 In *mach* (a) The mechanism of a breech-loading gun by which it is opened to receive the charge (b) That part of the mechanism of a pianoforte, an organ, or other similar instrument by which the action of the fingers upon the keys is transmitted to the strings, reeds, etc In a harp the action is a mechanism, controlled by pedals, by which the key is changed by a half or whole step

12 [A French usage] A share in the capital stock of a company, in the plural, stocks, or shares of stock — Abandonment of an action See *abandonment* — Accessory action. See *accessory* — Action of account — Action of adherence See *adherence* — Action of a moving system. In *mech*, twice the time integral of the kinetic energy, which is equal to the sum of the average momentums for the spaces described by the parts of the system from any era each multiplied by the length of its path — Action of ejection and intrusion See *ejection* — Action of ejection See *ejection* and *causal* — Action of foreclosure See *foreclosure* — Action of *meane profits* See *meane* — Action on the case See *case* — Amicable action See *amicable* — Angle of action See *angle* — Back action. (a) In marine engines action in which the cylinder is between the cross head or cross tail and the crank In this arrangement, which is sometimes used where a saving of longitudinal space is desired parallel slide bars connect the cross head of the piston rod with a cross tail and from this connecting rod extends to the shaft at the same end of the cylinder as the cross head The opposite of *direct action* (see below) (b) In firearms when the locks are bedded into the stock alone F H Knight — Cause of action See *cause* — Chemical action, action within a molecule, or between molecules of matter, by which atoms are added, removed, or rearranged It is often attended with evolution of heat and light See *chemical* — Chose in action. See *chose* — Circuity of action See *circuity* — Concurrence of actions See *concurrence* — Concurrence of actions See *concurrence* — Consolidation of actions See *consolidation* — Currents of action. See *current* — Declaratory action. See *declarator* — Direct action, in a steam engine, action in which the piston rod or cross head is directly connected by a rod with the crank — Double action, in *mach*, action as of a piston, in which work is done at every stroke or reciprocal movement — Drotitral action. See *drotitral* — Equivocal action, one in which the effect is of a different species from the agent as the action of a blow upon a drum, causing it to sound — Form of action See *form* — Gift of an action See *gift* — Immanent action, one whose effect is within the agent or cause — Transient action, one whose effect is an object other than its cause

In the action immanent the agent and the patient are the same, in the transient different in the thing itself
Burgerschewitz tr by a Gentleman, I 8

In action, in a condition or state of activity, in active operation — Law of action and reaction, Newton's third law of motion It is as follows: To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction or the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed By action here is to be understood the force, or something (according to Newton) the product of its effective component into the velocity of its point of application While the first two laws of motion determine how forces of every conceivable kind affect bodies, and what motions they produce, the third is more positive, in that it begins the description of the forces that are actually found in nature by enunciating the proposition that the algebraic sum of all the forces that are called into play on each occasion is zero The following passage gives Newton's comments on this law, in the language of Thomson and Tait, except that the original word *action* is restored in place of the word *activity* which those authors substitute for it in order to avoid confusion with the action of a moving system, as defined above: "If one body presses or draws another, it is pressed or drawn by this other with an equal force in the opposite direction. If my finger presses a stone with his finger his finger is pressed with the same force in the opposite direction by the stone. A horse towing a boat on a canal is dragged backwards by a force equal to that which he impresses on the towing rope forwards. By whatever amount, and in whatever direction one body has its motion changed by impact upon another this other body has its motion changed by the same amount in the opposite direction, for at each instant during the impact the force between them was equal and opposite on the two. When neither of the two bodies has any rotation, whether before or after the impact the changes of velocity which they experience are proportional to their masses. When one body attracts another from a distance this other attracts it with an equal and opposite force. If the action of an agent be measured by its amount and velocity conjointly, and if similarly the reaction of the resistance be measured by the velocities of its several parts and their several amounts conjointly, whether these arise from friction cohesion, weight, or acceleration action and reaction, in all combinations of machines, will be equal and opposite. — Local action (in a voltaic cell) See *analogous*, v — Perforant action, that action which changes the thing acted upon without destroying it, corrupting

action, that which destroys it. — Principle of least action, of Maupertuis, the principle that, of all the different sets of paths along which a conservative system may be guided from one configuration to another, with its total energy constant, that one for which the action is the least is such that the system will require only to be started with the proper velocities to move along it unguided — Single action, in *mach*, action, as of a piston or plunger, in which work is performed on only one of two or more strokes as, a single action pump, one in which the water is raised on every alternate stroke, or the upward lift of the pump rod — To take action, to take steps in regard to anything, specifically to institute legal proceedings — Univocal action, that by which an agent produces an effect of the same species as itself, thus, the action of heat in heating a body by conduction is univocal

Wave-action, in *gun*, abnormally high pressure in a gun from very large charges — Syn Action Act Deed In many cases these words are synonymous but action (in the singular) denotes more particularly the operation, act and deed the accomplished result Only action may be used to signify the doing, or the method of doing, it is also the word for ordinary activity, act signifying that which is more notable or dignified An action may include many acts while act is generally individual An exception to this is in the use of the word act to indicate a section of a play which is a survival of old usage yet action is in this connection broader than act, covering the movement of the plot through all the acts as, in Macbeth the action is highly tragic A course of action his action was continued repeated acts of humanity his acts were inconspicuous Deed in old usage had a very general application, but in modern usage it is applied chiefly to acts which are for any reason especially noteworthy It is a more formal word than action or act The Acts of the Apostles, the action of a watch the acts of a prince, the actions of the driven, an act of mercy a deed of valor a base deed or act For compulsion with heat, etc. see *fact*

Fundamentally there is no such thing as private action All actions are public in themselves or their consequences
Boyer, Summaries of Thought

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still

J Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune, I 87

Who doth right deeds
Is twice born and who doth ill deeds still

Edwin Arnold, Light of Asia, vi 78

action (ak'shon), v t [*< action, n*] To bring a legal action against [Rare]

actionable (ak'shon-a-bl), a [*< ML actionabilis, < L actio(n)-, action see action*] Furnishing sufficient ground for an action at law as, to call a man a thief is actionable

Many things which have been said in such papers are equally actionable
The American, VIII 6

actionably (ak'shon-a-bl), adv In an actionable manner, in a manner that may subject to legal process

actional (ak'shon-al), a Of or pertaining to action or actions (*Grok*)

actionary (ak'shon-a-ri), n, pl actionaries (-riz) [= F *actionnaire*, < ML *actionarius*, < L *actio(n)-, action see action*] A shareholder in a joint-stock company, one who owns actions (see *action*, 12) or shares of stock Also called *actionist* [Chiefly used of French subjects]

actioner (ak'shon-er), n The workman who makes or adapts the action of an instrument, as of a piano, etc

actionist (ak'shon-ist), n [*< action + -ist*] Same as *actionary*

actionize (ak'shon-iz), v t [*< action + -ize*] To bring a legal action against [Rare] N E D

actionless (ak'shon-less), a [*< action + -less*] Without action, inoperative

action-sermon (ak'shon-ser'mon), n In the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the sermon preached before the celebration of the communion

action-taking (ak'shon-ta'king), a Litigious, accustomed to seek redress by law instead of by the sword an epithet of contempt

A hly lived it, action taking
Shak, Lear, II 2

actionist (ak'shon), a [*< action + -ous* Cf *factious*] Active, full of activity, full of energy

He knows you to be eager men, martial men, men of good stomachs, very hot shots, very action for valour
Dekker and Webster (2), Sir Thomas Wyatt, p 44

actitation (ak-ti-ta'shon), n [*< L* as if **actitatio(n)-, < actitare, act or plead frequently, used only of lawsuits and dramas, double freq of agit, act, do*] Frequent action, specifically, the debating of lawsuits [Rare]

activate (ak-ti-vat), v t [*< active + -ate²*] To make active, intensify

Snow and ice especially being helped and their cold activated by nitric acid will turn water to ice, and that in a few hours
Bacon, Nat Hist, § 83

active (ak'tiv), a [*< ME actif, < OF actif, F actif, -ive, < L actus, < agere, do, act see act, n*]

1 Having the power or property of acting, tending to cause change or communicate action or motion, capable of exerting influence, opposed to *passive* as, attraction is an active power

When the mind has a positive sensibility, but no active strength
Hawthorne, Twice Told Tales, II 88

I find I can excite ideas in my mind at pleasure, and vary and shift the scene as often as I think fit. This making and unmaking of ideas doth very properly denominate the mind *active*.

Burkeley, Principles of Human Knowledge, I § 38
Power, thus considered, is twofold—viz as able to make, or able to receive any change: the one may be called *active* and the other *passive* power. Locke
[This distinction is taken from Aristotle.]

Specifically—2 In *med*, acting quickly, producing immediate effects as, *active* remedies or treatment—3 Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed, nimble, lively, brisk, agile as, an *active* animal—4 Busy, constantly engaged in action, acting with vigor and assiduity opposed to *dull*, *slow*, or *indolent* as, an *active* officer, also to *sedentary* as, an *active* life

Malaga possessed a brave and numerous garrison, and the common people were *active*, hardy, and resolute.

Living, Granada, p. 38

5 In a state of action, marked by movement or operation, in actual progress or motion, not quiescent, dormant, or suspended as, to take *active* proceedings against an offender, to engage in *active* hostilities

The world hath had in these men fresh experience how dangerous such *active* errors are.

Faustianism, to call it by its milder name, enthusiasm, is only powerful and *active* so long as it is aggressive. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232

Hence—6 In *com*, marked by quickness or frequency; brisk, lively, coming or moving freely or abundantly as, an *active* trade or demand for goods, *active* freights or stocks—7 Requiring action or exertion, practical, operative, producing real effects opposed to *speculative* as, the *active* duties of life, the *active* powers of the mind

The division of the faculties of the human mind into understanding and will is very ancient and has been generally adopted, the former comprehending all our speculative, the latter all our *active*, powers. Reid
[This use of *active* for *practical*, in philosophy, is rightly condemned by Hamilton.]

8. In *gram*, signifying the performance and not the endurance of an action opposed to *passive*. Said of a verb or verb form, and used especially in the case of languages which, like Latin, have a nearly complete passive conjugation of the verb, or else like Greek and Sanskrit, a partial one—but also, less properly of those which, like English and French, have a system of verb phrases with passive meaning, made with an auxiliary. Some grammarians (quite improperly) use *active* as equivalent to *transitive*—*Active apperception*, that apperception which chooses out among a number of ideas that present themselves—*Active bonds*, bonds which bear a direct interest payable in full from the date of issue, as distinguished from *passive bonds* on which no interest is paid, but which entitle the holder to some future benefit or claim—*Active capital or wealth*, money, or property that may readily be converted into money, used in commerce or other employment—*Active cause*. See *causa*. *Active commerce*, the commerce in which a nation carries its own and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens, as distinguished from *passive*, in which the production of one country are transported by the people of another—*Active debt*. See *debt*.—*Active or living force*, in *phys*, same as *vis viva* (which see)—*Active fund*. See *fund*.—*Active instrument*, one which upon being set into action goes on of itself, as *fire*—*Active list*, the list of officers in the army or navy liable to be called upon for active service, as distinguished from the *retired list*. *Active power*. See quotation from Locke under *def* 1. Reid uses the term to denote the will, appetites, affections etc.—but that use has been generally condemned—*Active service* (*milit*). (a) The performance of duty against an enemy, or operations carried on in his presence

It was evident, from the warlike character of El Zagal, that there would be abundance of *active service* and hard fighting.

Living, Granada, p. 437

(b) The state of having a place on the active list, under full pay, used in contradistinction to being on the retired list, under reduced pay. *Active symptoms*, in *pathol*, symptoms of excitement—*Optically active substance*, in *phys*, one which has the power of rotating the plane of polarization of a ray of light transmitted through it—*Syn Active Busy Officers*, lively, agile, stirring, vigorous, industrious, indefatigable. (See *busy*). *Active* regards either mind or body, that is no sinister sense of the word. The *active*, may be merely for its own sake. *Active* is opposed to *lazy*, *inert* or *quiescent*, an *active* mind life, person. *Busy* is a live about something that is supposed to be useful. As applied to disposition, the word has acquired a bad sense, that of meddlingness: a *busybody* he is too busy about other's affairs. An *officious* person is one whose efforts to be active or busy for others' benefit come, through his lack of judgment, to be regarded as annoying or intrusive. See *importunate*

Whom very language is a punishment
Heavier than active souls can feel or guess.

Aubrey de Vere, Song of Faith

Rest is not quitting the busy career
John Dought, True Rest

I will be hang'd if some eternal villain,
Some busy and insinuating rogue,
Some cogging cozening slave, to get some office,
Have not devis'd this slander. Shak, Othello, iv. 2.

You are too officious
In her behalf that scorns your services.
Shak, M. N. D., ii. 2

actively (ak'tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. In an active manner, by action or movement; hence, briskly or energetically as, to engage *actively* in business, to work *actively*

To flaming youth let virtue be as wax,
Since frost itself as *actively* doth burn.
Shak, Hamlet, iii. 4

2 In an active sense, by active application or attention, in a way involving or implying action opposed to *passively* as, to employ a verb *actively*, to study *actively*.

The student is to read history *actively* and not *passively*, to *ascend* his own life the text and books the common *theory*. Emerson, History

activement (ak'tiv-ment), *n* [Irreg < *active* + -ment] Business; employment. Bp. Reynolds

activeness (ak'tiv-nēs), *n* The quality of being active, the faculty of acting, nimbleness, activity. [Rare]

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to!

Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick

activity (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n*, pl *activities* (-tiz) [*< F active*, < ML *activitas* (-tas), < L *actvus*, *active* see *active*] 1 The state of action, doing

Out he is, simply, the most active gentleman of France
Con doing is *activity*, and he will still be doing.
Shak, Hen. V., iii. 7

2 Activeness, the quality of acting promptly and energetically

If thou knowest any men of *activity* among them, then make them rulers over my cattle. Gen. xlvii. 6

3 An exercise of energy or force, an active movement or operation, a mode or course of action

The *activities* of sentient beings are perpetually directed to averting pain and attracting pleasure.
L. P. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 681

4 In *phys*, a term introduced by Sir William Thomson as an equivalent of "rate of doing work," or the rate per unit of time at which energy is given out by a working system

The *activity*, or work per second or horse power of a dynamo can be measured electrically.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo Elect. Mach., p. 99

5† A physical or gymnastic exercise, an agile performance

I was admitted into the dancing and vaulting Schule, of which late *activity* one Stokes, the Master, set forth a pretty book.
F. Reynolds, Diary, 1637

actless (akt'les), *a* [*< act* + -less] Without action or spirit. [Rare]

A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing
Southern Loyal Brother, I. 1

acto (ak'tō), *n* [*Sp*, also *auto*, < L *actum*, *actus* see *act*, *n*] An act or a proceeding. In judicial matters it is applied to any of the proceedings, orders, decrees, or sentences of a court, in parts of the United States settled by Spanish. H. W. Hallett

acton (ak'ton), *n* [*ME acton*, *aktoun*, *aketon*, *acqueton*, *acketon*, -*town*, etc., later often with *h*, *hacton*, *hakton*, *haqueton*, etc., also *horton*, *hoqueton*, etc., < OF *actoun*, *agueton*, *auqueton*, etc., later *hoqueton*, *hacton*, *F hoqueton* = It. *alcato*, cotton-wool, padding, a padded and quilted jacket, < Sp *algodon*, *akoton*, *cotton*, cotton-plant, < Ar *al-qutun*, *cotton*, < al, the, + *qutun*, cotton see *cotton*.] A kind of quilted vest or tunic, made of taffeta or leather, worn under the habergeon or coat of mail to save the body from bruises, and sometimes worn alone like a buffcoat, in later times, a corselet or cuirass of plate-armor. See *gambeson*

His *acton* it was all of black. Percy's Reliques

Yet was his helmet black and hew'd.

His *acton* par'd and tore. Scott, Eve of St. John

By an order in 1297 for the London City Gate guard the *haketon* and *gambeson* are to be both worn, or in default the *haketon* and corselet or *haketon* and plates.

Fairholt, II. 1

actor (ak'tor), *n* [*ME actour*, agent, pleader < L *actor*, doer, plaintiff, advocate, agent, player, < *agere*, drive, do, act see *act*, *n*] 1 One who acts or performs, the doer or performer of an action, specifically, one who represents a character or acts a part in a play, a stage-player

Ho [Pitt] was an actor in the Closet, an actor at Council, and even in private society he could not lay aside his theatrical tones and attitudes.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

2 In law (a) An advocate or a proctor in civil courts or causes. (b) A plaintiff. [In this sense properly a Latin word.]—**Character-actor**, an actor who portrays characters with strongly marked peculiarities

actress (ak'tres), *n*. [*< actor* + -ess. Cf. *F. actrice*, an actress, < L *actrix*, acc. *actricem*, a female plaintiff, a stewardess, fem. of *actor* see *actor*.] A female actor or performer

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an actress in the Æneid. Addison

Specifically, a woman who represents or acts a part in a play. Actresses were not introduced in England till after the Restoration, though they seem to have been employed in some parts of Europe much earlier. Thomas Coryat, the traveler, mentions them in his "Cruities," published in 1611. "Here [Venice] I saw women act, a thing that I never saw before, though I have heard that it hath been used in London." In Shakspeare's time female parts were performed by boys, as is still the custom in China and some other countries. "The king, one night, was impatient to have the play begin." "Sire, said David, 'they are shaving the queen.'" *Memoirs of Count de Gramont*. In the epilogue to "As you like it" Rosalind says: "If I were a woman, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me, etc." In 1602 the employment of actresses was sanctioned by Charles II. "Whereas the women's parts in plays have hitherto been acted by men, in the habits of women, at which some have taken great offence, we do permit and give leave, for the time to come, that all women's parts be acted by women." *Extract from license* in 1602 to a London theater

actual (ak'tū-al), *a* [*ME actual*, *actuel*, *active*, < OF, and *F actual*, < L *actualis*, *active*, practical, < L *actus* (*actu-*), act, action, performance see *act*, *n*.] 1† Active, practical

Besides his walking and other *actual* performances, what have you heard her say? Shak, Macbeth, v. 1

Either in discourse of thought or *actual* deed.

Shak, Othello, iv. 2.

2 In full existence, real, denoting that which not merely can be, but is opposed to *potential*, *apparent*, *constructive*, and *imaginary*.

Hermogenes, says Horace, was a singer even when silent, how?—a singer not *in actu* but *in posse*. So Alfenus was a cobbler, even when not at work, that is, he was a cobbler *potential*, whereas, when busy in his booth, he was a cobbler *actual*. Sir W. Hamilton

The smallest *actual* good is better than the most magnificent promises of impossibilities. Macaulay, Lord Bacon

In sundry abnormal states, strong feelings of cold or heat are felt throughout the body, though its *actual* temperature has remained unaltered.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 47

3 Now existing, present opposed to *past* and *future* as, in the *actual* condition of affairs—*Actual being*. See *being*—*Actual caution*. See *caution*, 1—*Actual cognition*, opposed to *virtual* and to *habitual cognition*, lasts only while the attention is engaged upon the object—*Actual difference*. See *difference*, 1—*Actual energy*, in *mech*, energy in the form of motion, as *virtual* opposed to *potential energy*, which is energy in the form of position. See *energy*—*Actual entry*. See *entry*. *Actual fraud*. See *fraud*—*Actual relation*, one which depends upon an outward fact, and not upon a mere desire or fancy—*Actual sin*, in *theol*, the sin of the individual, in contrast with the sin of the race, or original sin—*Actual whole*, in *logic* (a) Any whole except a *potential* whole

This whole is called *potential*, whereas the rest of the species are called *actual*.
Burgardicus, tr. by a Gentleman, I. 14
(b) An individual as containing in it species, or a species as containing in it genera, a metaphysical or formal whole. So *actual parts*—The *actual*, that which is real and existing, as opposed to what is ideal or merely possible, the activities and cares of life

That delicious sense of disenthralment from the *actual* which the deepening twilight brings with it.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 54

= *Syn Actual*, *Positive*, etc. (see *real*), veritable, genuine, certain, absolute

actualisation, actualise. See *actualization, actualize*

actualism (ak'tū-al-izm), *n* [*< actual* + -ism] In *metaph*, the doctrine that all existence is truly active or spiritual, and not dead or inert

There is nothing so clear in his [Hinton's] earliest thought as the doctrine, embodied in the word *Actualism*, that the world is a process. Mind IX. 399

actualist (ak'tū-al-ist), *n* [*< actual* + -ist,] One who is interested in or deals with actualities, a realist opposed to *idealist*. Groh

actuality (ak'tū-al'i-ti), *n*; pl *actualities* (-tiz). [= *F actualité*, < ML *actualitas* (-tas) (Duns Scotus), < L *actualis*, *actual* see *actual*] 1 The state of being actual, as opposed to *potentiality*, existence, as opposed to *ideality*

A man may deny *actuality* to the Mahometan idea of God, and yet be no atheist.

Theodor. Parker, Speculative Atheism

George Sand says neatly, that "Art is not a study of positive reality" (*actuality* were the fitter word), "but a seeking after ideal truth." Lowell, Study Windows, p. 208

2 That in which anything is realized

Nature and religion are the bands of friendship, excellency and usefulness are its great endowments, society and neighborhood, that is, the possibilities and the circumstances of converse, are the determinations and actualities of it.

Jer. Taylor, Friendship

actualization (ak'tū-al-i-zā'shon), *n* A making real or actual; the reducing of an idea to a

state of actuality or existence; the state of being made actual. Also spelled *actualisation*.

It [the idea of peace] is expounded, illustrated, defined, with different degrees of clearness, and its actualization, or the measures it should inspire, predicted according to the light of each seer. Emerson, *War*

actualize (ak'tü-äl-iz), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *actualized*, ppr. *actualizing* [*< actual + -ize, = F. actualiser.*] To make actual. Also spelled *actualise*.

His [Macaulay's] critical severity almost actualizes the idea of critical damnation. Whipple, *Ess and Rev.*, I, 20

actually (ak'tü-äl-i), *adv.* 1. As an actual or existing fact, really, in truth. Often used as an expression of wonder or surprise as, he actually accomplished what he undertook.

On one occasion Sheridan actually forced Burke down upon his seat in order to prevent a furious explosion of passion. Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xv

The refraction of the atmosphere causes the sun to be seen before it actually rises, and after it actually sets. Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 43

2. By action or active manifestation, in act or deed, practically.

Of all your sex, yet never did I know
Any that yet so actually did show
Such rules for patience, such an easy way.

Drayton, *Elegies*

actualness (ak'tü-äl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being actual; actuality. [Rare]

actuarial (ak'tü-ä-r-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an actuary or to actuaries, or to the business of an actuary. *as, actuarial calculations, an actuarial society.*

actuarially (ak'tü-ä-r-äl-i), *adv.* After the manner of an actuary, in an actuarial way.

The trade unions of England are, actuarially speaking, bankrupt. *N. A. Rev.*, (LIII) 233

actuary (ak'tü-ä-r-i), *n.*, pl. *actuaries* (-riz). [*< L. actuarii*, a shorthand-writer, a clerk, *< actus* (*actus*), action, public employment. See *act*, *n.*] 1. A registrar or clerk, a term of the civil law, used originally in courts of civil-law jurisdiction. In England—(a) A clerk who registers the acts and constitutions of the lower house of Convocation. (b) An officer appointed to keep a savings bank's accounts. 2. A person skilled in the application of the doctrine of chances to financial affairs, more especially in regard to the insurance of lives. The term is generally applied to an officer of a life insurance company whose main duties are to make the computations necessary to determine the valuation of contingent liabilities, computation of premiums, compilation of tables, etc.

actuate (ak'tü-ät), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *actuated*, ppr. *actuating* [*< ML. actuatius*, pp of *actuare*, perform, put in action, *< L. actus* see *act*, *n.*] 1. To put into action; move or incite to action. *as, men are actuated by motives or passions.*

Those whom their superior talents had deluded, were found to be still actuated by the most brutal passions of human nature. Goldsmith, *Origin of Poetry*

I succeeded in making a very good electro magnet, which I performed the work of actuating the armature with perfect success. E. Gray, in *G. B. Prescott's Elect. Invent.*, p. 185

2. To make actual or real; carry out, execute, perform.

Only to be thought worthy of your counsel,
Or actuate what you command to me,
Were a perpetual happiness.

Massey, *Roman Actor*, iv, 2

=Syn. 1. *Actuate*, *Impel*, *Induce*, *Incite*, *Prompt*, *Instigate*. (See *impel*.) To actuate is merely to call into action, without regard to the nature of the actuating force, but it is very commonly used of motives. *as, the murderer was actuated by revenge. Impel*, to drive toward, is expressive of more passion, haste, urgency, necessity. Hence it is coupled with words of corresponding kind, and when used with quieter words it gives them force. *as, youth impelled him. Induce*, to lead toward, is gentler by as much as leading is gentler than driving, it implies the effort to persuade by presenting motives, but is also used where the persuasion is only figurative. *as, I was at last induced to go, he was induced by my example. Incite, prompt, instigate* are used only when motives irrespective of physical force are the actuating power. *Incite* is weaker than *impel* and stronger than *prompt*, it expresses more eagerness than *impel*. It implies the urging of men toward the objects of kindled feelings and generally of strong desire. *Prompt* is more general in its meaning, depending upon its connection for force and limitation, it is often preferred for its brevity and breadth of application. *Instigate*, to goad on, is sometimes, but erroneously, used of incitement to good, it should be used only where the urging is toward evil. It generally implies that such urging is underhand, although that fact is sometimes explicitly stated. He was (secretly) instigated to his perfidy.

It is observed by Cicero that men of the greatest and most shining parts are most actuated by ambition. Addison

Thus we see that human nature is impelled by affections of gratitude, esteem, veneration, joy, not to mention various others. Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 13

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induced me.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii, 253

If thou dost love, my kindness shall incite thee
To bind our loves up in a holy band.

Shak., *Much Ado*, III, 1

More apt

To slacken Virtue, and abate her due,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.

Milton, *P. R.*, II, 466

With the education she had received, she could look on this strange interruption of her pilgrimage only as a special assault upon her faith, instigated by those evil spirits that are ever setting themselves in conflict with the just. Mrs. Stone, *Agnes of Sorrento*, xxv

actuator (ak'tü-ät), *a.* [*< ML. actuator*, pp of *actuare* see the verb.] Put into action. South. [Rare]

actuation (ak'tü-ä-shon), *n.* A putting in motion or operation, communication of active energy or force.

I have supposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be posterior not only to the motion, but the actuation of his will. Sp. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, iv

actuator (ak'tü-ä-tor), *n.* One who or that which actuates or puts in action. [Rare]

actuoset (ak'tü-ös), *a.* [*< L. actuosus*, full of activity, *< actus*, action. See *act*, *n.*] Having the power of action, having strong powers of action; abounding in action.

actuosity (ak'tü-ös-i-ti), *n.* [= *Pg. actuosidade*, *< L. actuositas* (*-tās*), *< actuosus* see *actuosus*] 1. Power or state of action. [Rare]—2. In *metaph.*, a state of activity which is complete in itself, without leading to any result that must be regarded as its completion.

That actus in which the action and its completion coincide, as to think, to see. J. Hutcheson, *Stirling*

acture (ak'tür), *n.* [*< act + -ure*] Actual operation or performance. Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 185

acturience (ak'tü-r-ens), *n.* [*< L. as if "acturien(t)-s"*, ppr. of an assumed "acturire, desire to act, *< actus*, pp of *agere*, do, act, + *-urire*, desiderative suffix. Cf. *esurient*, *parturient*] A desire for action. Grote. [Rare]

actus (ak'tus), *n.*, pl. *actus* [*L.*, lit. a driving, *< agere*, drive. See *act*, *n.*] In law, a road for passengers riding or driving, a public road or highway. [Rare]

acute (ak'tü-ät), *v. t.* [*< L. as if "acuatus"*, pp of "acuare, *< L. acutus*, pp *acutus*, sharpen. See *acute*, *a.*] To sharpen, make pungent or sharp, literally or figuratively.

Immediate feeding upon pickled meats, and debauching with strong wine, do inflame and acute the blood. Harvey, *Consumption*

acute (ak'tü-ät), *a.* [*< L. as if "acuatus"*, pp. see the verb.] Sharpened, pointed.

acuch, *n.* See *acuchy*

acuerdo (Sp. pron. ä-ko-äi'do), *n.* [*Sp. = E. accord*, *n.*] 1. A resolution of a deliberative body, as of an ayuntamiento or town council.—2. A decision or legal opinion of a court.—3. Ratification. [Used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

acutition (ak'tü-ish'on), *n.* [*< ML. acutio(n)-*, *< L. acue*, sharpen. See *acute*, *a.*] The act of rendering sharp, literally or figuratively. Specifically—(a) The sharpening of needles to increase their effect, as by the addition of a mineral acid to a vegetable acid. (b) The highest sound (accent) in the pronunciation of a word.

acuity (ak'tü-i-ti), *n.* [*< F. acuité*, *< ML. acuita(t)-s*, irr. *< L. acuire*, sharpen. See *acute*, *a.* and *-ity*] Sharpness, acuteness.

[The acuity or bluntness of the pin that bears the end. Perkins, *Magnetic Needle*, Hist. Royal Soc., IV, 18

Many of them [Eskimos] being endowed with the acuity of vision peculiar to nomads and hunters. Ir. Cruise of the *Corwin*, 1881, p. 24

Aculeata (a-kü-lë-ä'ta), *n.*, pl. [*L.*, neut. pl of *aculeatus*, furnished with stings. See *aculeate*, *a.*] 1. A name given by Latreille, 1802, to a group of hymenopterous insects in which the abdomen of the females and neuters is armed with a sting, consisting of two fine spicula with reverted barbs, connected with a poison-reservoir. The group includes bees and wasps.—2. In *mammal*, an artificial group of spiny rodents, composed of the genera *Hystrix* and *Lonchoceros*. Illiger, 1811

aculeate (a-kü-lë-ät), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. aculeatus*, furnished with stings, thorny, prickly, *< aculeus*, a sting, prickle. See *aculus*] 1. *a.* 1. In *cool*, furnished with a sting, pertaining to or characteristic of the *Aculeata*.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with aculei or sharp prickles, aculeous.—3. Figuratively, pointed, stinging.

Aculea *n.* A hymenopterous insect, one of the *Aculeata*

aculeate (a-kü-lë-ät), *v. t.* [*< L. aculeatus* see *aculeate*, *a.*] To make pointed; sharpen. [Rare]

aculeated (a-kü-lë-ät-ed), *p. a.* [*< aculeate + -ed*] 1. Armed with prickles.—2. Pointed; sharp; incisive.

aculei, *n.* Plural of *aculeus*.

aculeiform (a-kü-lë-i-förm), *a.* [*< L. aculeus*, prickle, + *-formis*, *< forma*, shape.] Formed like a prickle.

aculeolate (a-kü-lë-i-lät), *a.* [*< NL. aculeolatus*, *< L. aculeolus*, dim of *aculeus*, a sting, prickle. See *aculeus*.] In *bot.*, having small prickles or sharp points. A (ray)

aculeous (a-kü-lë-us), *a.* [*< aculeus + -ous*] In *bot.*, same as *aculeate*.

aculeus (a-kü-lë-us), *n.*, pl. *aculei* (-i) [*L.*, a sting, prickle, spine, dim of *acus*, a needle. See *acus*] 1. The poison-sting of the aculeate hymenopterous insects, as bees, wasps, etc. See *tenelata*.—2. In *bot.*, a prickle, a slender, rigid, and pointed outgrowth from the bark or epidermis, as in the rose and blackberry, in distinction from a thorn, which grows from the wood.

acumen (a-kü-men), *n.* [*L.*, a point, sting, fig. acuteness, *< acueri*, sharpen. See *acute*.] 1. Quickness of perception, the faculty of nice discrimination, mental acuteness or penetration, keenness of insight.

His learning, above all kings christened, his acumen, his judgment, his memory. Sir F. Coke, *4 James's Proc. agt. Garnet*, sig. G, p. 3b

Individual insight and acumen may point out consequences of an action which bring it under previously known moral rules. W. A. Clifford, *Lectures*, II, 136

2. In *bot.*, a tapering point. = *Syn.* 1. Penetration, discernment, acuteness, sharpness, perspicacity, insight. **acuminate** (a-kü-mi-nät), *v.*, pret and pp. *acuminated*, ppr. *acuminating* [*< L. acuminatus*, pp of *acuminare*, sharpen, *< acumen*, a point. See *acumen*] 1. *trans.* To bring to a point, render sharp or keen. *as, "to acuminate despair," Cowper, Letters*, p. 172. [Rare, except in the past participle.]

This is not acuminated and pointed, as in the rest, but smooth, as it were, cut off. Sir P. Browne, *Vulg. Kerr*

II intrans. To taper or rise to a point. [Obsolete, except in the present participle.]

They [the bishops], acuminating still higher and higher in a cone of prelacy, instead of healing up the gashes of the church, fall to gore one another with their sharp spires, for upper places and precedence. Milton, *Church Gov.*, I

acuminate (a-kü-mi-nät), *a.* [*< L. acuminatus*, pp. see the verb.] Pointed, acute. Specifically—

(a) In *bot.*, having a long, tapering termination applied to leaves and other organs. When the narrowing takes place at the base it is so expressed, for example, *acuminate at the base*, when the word is used without any limitation it always refers to the apex. (b) In *ornith.*, applied in a similar sense to the feathers of birds, tapering.

acumination (a-kü-mi-nä-shon), *n.* [*< L. as if "acuminatio(n)-"*, *< acuminare* see *acuminate*, *v.*] 1. The act of acuminating, or the state of being acuminated; a sharpening, termination in a sharp point.—2. A sharp and tapering point, a pointed extremity.

The coronary thorns did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of palms, by their numerous acuminations. Sp. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, iv

3. Acuteness of intellect, acumen. [Rare]

Wits, which excel and insinuate, with notable zeal and acumination, their monuments in every mind they meet with. Warton, *Apol. for Learning* (1659), p. 190

acuminose (a-kü-mi-nos), *a.* [*< NL. acuminosus*, *< L. acumen*, point. See *acumen*] In *bot.*, having a sharp or tapering point. [Rare]

acuminous (a-kü-mi-nus), *a.* [*< acumen* (*-min-*) + *-ous* (*< F. acuminose*)] 1. Characterized by acumen, sharp, penetrating.—2. Same as *acuminose*.

acuminulate (ak'tü-min'ü-lät), *a.* [*< L. as if "acuminulum"*, dim of *acumen*, a point, + *-ate*, after *acuminatus*] Somewhat or slightly acuminated. [Rare]

acupress (ak'tü-pres), *v. t.* [*< L. acus*, a needle, abl. *acu*, with a needle, + *press*] In *surg.*, to apply acupressure to, as a bleeding artery.

acupression (ak'tü-pres'hon), *n.* [*< L. acus*, a needle, + *pressio(n)-*, pressure] Same as *acupressure*.

acupressure (ak'tü-pres'hur), *n.* [*< L. acus*, a needle, + *pressura*, pressure. See *pressura*.] In *surg.*, a method (first published by Su J. Y. Simpson in 1859) of stopping hemorrhage in arteries during amputations, etc., consisting in pressing the artery closely by means of a pin or needle or bit of elastic wire, introduced

through the sides or flaps of the wound, instead of tying with a thread. There are various modes of inserting the pin.

acupuncturation (ak-u-pungk-tu-rā'shon), *n*. A pricking with or as if with a needle, the practice of acupuncturing. [Itali]

acupuncturator (ak-u-pungk-tu-rā-tor), *n*. An instrument for performing the operation of acupuncturing.

acupuncture (ak-u-pungk-tū), *n*. [*L. acus*, a needle, + *punctura*, a pricking, see *puncture*] 1 A surgical operation consisting in the insertion of delicate needles in the tissues. This operation has been practiced for ages in many parts of the world. Apart from the employment of needles to evacuate a morbid fluid, as in cholera, or to set up an inflammation, as in morbid frictions, acupuncture has been mostly used for myalgia, neuralgia, and other nervous affections.

2 A mode of inflicting in some countries, consisting in forcing a needle into the brain of the child.

acupunctured (ak-u-pungk-tur), *v* *t*, *pret.* and *pp* *acupunctured*, *ppr* *acupuncturing*. In *surg*, to perform the operation of acupuncturing upon.

acurset, *r* *t*. See *acurset*.

acus (a-kus), *n*, *pl* *aculi*. [*L. acus* (acu-), a needle or pin, as being pointed; cf. *acure*, make sharp or pointed, see *acute*, a] 1 A needle, especially one used for surgical purposes. 2 In *archaeol*, sometimes, the pin of a brooch or fibula. 3 [*ap*] (*at*) A genus of fishes. *Johnston*, 1850. (b) A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797. See *Terebra*. -**Acus** **canalula**, a trocar, or a tubular needle for discharging fluids. -**Acus** **interpunctoria**, a couching needle, used in operations for cataract. -**Acus** **ophthalmica**, a needle used in operations for ophthalmia or cataract. -**Acus** **triquetra**, a three-sided needle, a trocar.

Acusidae (a-ko'si-dō), *n* *pl* [*NL*, irreg. < *Acus*, 3 (*b*), + *-ida*] Same as *Teribrada*.

acustom, **acustomance**, etc. See *accustom*, *accustomance*, etc.

acutangular (a-küt'ang'gū-lā), *a*. Same as *acute-angular*. *Barborton*.

acutate (a-küt'tāt), *a*. [*acute* + *-ate*] Slightly pointed.

acute (a-küt'), *a*. [*L. acutus*, sharp, *pp* of *acure*, sharpen, < **ac*, be sharp, pierce, see *acid*] 1 Sharp at the end, ending in a sharp point or angle. 2 Opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. Specifically applied, (*a*) *in bot*, to a leaf or other organ ending in a sharp angle. (*b*) *in geom*, to an angle less than a right angle. See *acute angled*.



Acute Leaves.

2 Sharp or penetrating in intellect, possessing keenness of insight or perception, exercising nice discernment or discrimination, opposed to *dull* or *stupid* *as*, "the acute and ingenious author," *Locke*. 3 Manifesting intellectual keenness or penetration, marked or characterized by quickness of perception or nice discernment applied to mental endowments and operations, as, *acute faculties* or *arguments*.

Leigh Hunt whose feminine temperament gave him acute perceptions at the expense of judgment.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 261.

4 Having nice or quick sensibility, susceptible of slight impressions, having power to feel or perceive small or distant objects or effects, as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

We can scarce make much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us.

Locke.

The acute hunting of the Vedda is shown by their habit of finding bee nests by the hum.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 40.

5 Keen; sharp, intense, poignant, said of pain, pleasure, etc. 6 High in pitch, shrill, said of sound, opposed to *grave*. See *acute accent*, below. 7 In *pathol*, attended with more or less violent symptoms and coming speedily to a crisis, applied to a disease, as, an *acute* pleurisy, distinguished from *subacute* and *chronic*.

Acute accent (*a*) Utterance of a single sound as a syllable of a word at a higher pitch than others. (b) A mark (') used to denote accentual stress and also for other purposes. To denote stress in English, it is now generally placed after the accented syllable, as in this dictionary but sometimes over the vowel of that syllable. The latter is done regularly in such Greek words as take this accent and in all Spanish words the accentuation of which varies from the standard rule. In some languages it is used only to determine the quality or length of vowel sounds, as in *in* French (as in *été*) and on all the vowels in Hungarian and in Polish and other Slav languages it is also placed over some of the consonants to mark variations of the *r* sounds. For other uses see *accent*, *n*. -**Acute angle**. See *angle*. 1 -**Acute ascending paralysis**. See *Lambert's paralysis*, under *paralysis*. -**Acute bisectrix**. See *bisectrix*, *n*.

1 Keen, etc. See *sharp* - § and 2. **Acute**, Keen, Shrewd, penetrating, piercing, sharp-witted, bright. (See *subtle*.) An *acute* mind pierces a subject like a needle, a *keen* mind has a fine, inclusive edge like a knife. Keen may be the most objective of these words. An *acute* answer is one that shows penetration into the subject, a *keen* answer unless with an intension a certain amount of sarcasm, or antagonism to the person addressed, a *shrewd* answer is one that combines remarkable acuteness with wisdom as to what it is practically best to say. *Shrewd* differs from *acute* and *keen* by having an element of practical sagacity or astuteness. Only *keen* has the idea of eagerness, as, he was *keen* in pursuit. See *astute* and *sharp*.

Powers of *acute* and *subtle* disputation. *Sir I. Herschel*. The tongues of mocking wenchers are as *keen*. As is the razor's edge invisible. *Shak.*, L. I. L., v. 2.

Mother wit and the common experiences of life do often furnish people with a sort of *shrewd* and sound judgment that carries them very creditably through the world. *J. Morley*, *Popular Culture*, p. 301.

acute (a-küt'), *v* *t*. To render acute in tone. [Itali]

He *acutes* his rising inflection too much. *Walker*, *Dict.*

acute-angled (a-küt'ang'gū-lā), *a*. Having sharp or acute angles, or angles less than right angles.

Acute-angled triangle, a triangle that has each of its angles less than a right angle.

acute-angular (a-küt'ang'gū-lā), *a*. 1 Having an angle less than a right angle, *acute*, angled. 2 In *bot*, having stems with sharp corners or edges, as *labiate* plants.

Also written *acutangular*.

acutely (a-küt'ly), *adv*. In an acute manner, sharply, keenly, with nice discrimination.

acutenaculum (ak'ū-tē-nak'ū-lum), *n*, *pl* *acutenacula* (-lā). [*L. acus*, needle, + *tenaculum*, holder, < *tenere*, hold] In *surg*, a needle-holder used during operations.



Acutenaculum or Needle holder.

acuteness (a-küt'ness), *n*. The quality of being acute. (*a*) The quality of being sharp or pointed.

The lance shaped windows form at their vertex angles of varying degrees of acuteness. *Oxford Glossary*.

(b) The faculty of nice discernment or perception, quickness or keenness of the senses or understanding. [By an acuteness of the senses or of mental feeling we perceive small objects or slight impressions, by an acuteness of intellect we discern nice distinctions.]

He [Berkeley] was possessed of great acuteness and ingenuity but was not distinguished for good sense or shrewdness. *McCosh*, *Berkeley*, p. 53.

There may be much of acuteness in a thing well said, but there is more in a quick reply.

Dryden, *Pref. to Mock Astrolog*.

(c) In *rhet* or *music*, sharpness or elevation of sound.

(d) In *pathol*, violence of an ailment, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

acutator (a-küt'shū-ā-tor), *n*. [*ML*, < *acutator*, sharpen, < *L. acutus*, sharp, see *acute*, a] (*t* *aquis*) In the middle ages, a person whose duty it was to sharpen weapons. Before the invention of firearms such persons were necessary attendants of armies.

acutifoliate (a-küt-tō'fō-lī-āt), *a*. [*L. acutus*, sharp, + *foliatus*, leaved, see *foliate*] In *bot*, having sharp-pointed leaves. *A. Gray*.

Acutilingues (a-küt-tī-ling'gū-er), *n* *pl* [*NL*, < *L. acutus*, sharp, + *lingua* = *E. tongue*] A division of *Andrindae*, containing those solitary bees whose labium is acute at the end and distinguished from *Obtusilingues*, in which the labium is obtuse.

acutilobate (a-küt-tō'fō-lī-āt), *a*. [*L. acutus*, sharp, + *lobatus*, lobed, see *lobate*] In *bot*, having acute lobes. Said of certain leaves. *A. Gray*.

acuto-nodose (a-küt-tō'nō'dōs), *a*. [*L. acutus*, sharp, + *nodosus*, knotted, see *nodose*] Acutely nodose. *Dana* (*N. E. D.*)

acuyari-wood (a-ko-yā'ri-wud), *n*. The aromatic wood of the tree *Bursera* (*Teca*) *altissima* of Guiana.

-acy. (1) Directly, or through *ME* and *OF* *-ac*, < *ML* *-aca*, < *LL* *-ata*, forming nouns of quality, state, or condition from nouns in *-a* (*t* *s*), as in *abb-acy*, < *LL* *abb-at-a*, < *abb-a* (*t* *s*), *abbot*, *prim-acy*, < *F* *prim-atu*, < *LL* *prim-at-a*, < *prim-a* (*t* *s*), *primate*, etc. (2) < *LL* *-ata*, forming nouns of state from nouns in *-atus*, as in *advoc-acy*, < *LL* *advoc-at-a*, < *LL* *advoc-at-us*, *advocate*, etc. (3) < *L. -aca*, forming nouns of quality from adjectives in *-ac* (*-aci*), as in *jall-acy*, < *L. jall-aci-a*, < *jall-ax* (*-aci*), *deceptive*, etc. These three sources of *-acy* were more or less confused, and the suffix has been extended to form many nouns which have no corresponding form in *L*, as in *cur-acy*, *acc-acy*, etc. Analogy has extended *-acy*, < *L. -ata*, to some words of *Gr* origin. (4) < *L. -atia*, < *Gr* *-areia*, as in *pr-acy*, < *LL* **pr-atia*, < *Gr* *περαρεία*, < *περατής*,

pirate, similarly in *-oracy*, *q. v*. Hence the short form *-cy*, esp. in designations of office, as in *captain-cy*, *ensign-cy*, *cornet-cy*, etc. A suffix of Latin or Greek origin, forming nouns of quality, state, condition, office, etc., from nouns in *-ate* (which becomes *-ac*), the suffix being *-ate* changed to *-ac*, + *y*, as in *primacy*, *curacy*, *advocacy*, *piracy*, etc., or from adjectives in *-acus*, as in *fallacy*.

acyanoblepsy (a-si'ā-nō-blep'si), *n*. [*Gr* *ἀ-priv* + *κυανος*, a blue substance, blue (see *cyanide*), + *-βλεψια*, < *βλέπω*, see, look on.] A defect of vision, in consequence of which the color blue cannot be distinguished.

acyclic (a-sik'lik), *a*. [*Gr* *a-priv* + *κυκλικός*, circular, see *a-18* and *cyclic*.] In *bot*, not cyclic, not arranged in whorls. Applied by Braun to flowers that have a spiral arrangement of parts, when the spiral turns made by each class of organs are not all complete, in distinction from *hemicyclic*, where all are complete.

Braun has termed such flowers *acyclic*, when the transition from one floral structure to another, as from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens, does not coincide with a definite number of turns of the spiral (as *Nymphaeaceae* and *Helleborus odoratus*) *hemicyclic* when it does so coincide. *Sachs*, *Botany* (trans.), p. 523.

acyprioid (a-sip'ri-oid), *a*. [*Gr* *ἀ-priv* (*a-18*) + *cyprinus*] In *zoogeog*, characterized by the absence of cyprinoid fishes applied to one of the fresh-water divisions of the equatorial zone, embracing the tropical American and tropical Pacific regions. *Günther*.

ad-. [*L. ad-*, prefix, *ad*, prep., to, unto, toward, upon, for, etc., = *AS* *at*, *E* *at*, *q. v*. In later *L. ad-* before *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, was assimilated, as *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-* (see *ab-bruiat*, *ac-cuse*, *af-foot*, *ag-gravate*, *al-lude*, *an-nu*, *ap-plaud*, *ac-quesce*, *ar-rogate*, *as-sist*, *at-trait*). Before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, it was reduced to *a-* (see *a-scend*, *a-spire*, *a-stringent*, and *a-12*). Before *d*, *h*, *j*, *m*, before vowels, and often in other cases, it remained unchanged. In *OF*, *ad-* with all its variants was reduced to *a-*, and was so adopted into *ME*.

But in the 14th and 15th centuries a fashion of "restoring" the *L* spelling (*ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc.) began to prevail, and soon became the rule in both *F* and *E*, though *F* still retains many, and *E* a few, of the old forms (see *ac-company*, *ad-dress*, *af-front*, *ag-grave*, *al-lay*, *al-low*, *an-nounce*, *ap-pel*, *ar-rest*, *at-tend*, etc.).

By confusion of the *ME* *a-*, for *ad-*, *ac-*, etc., with *ME* *a-* of other origin (< *L* *ab-*, *OF* *em-*, *es-*, *AS* *a-*, *q. v*, etc.), the latter *a-* has been in some cases erroneously "restored" to *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., as in *ad-vance*, *ac-cloy*, *ac-course*, *ac-knowledge*, *af-ford*, *af-fray*, *ad-miral*, etc.] 1 A prefix of Latin origin, with primary sense "to," and hence also "toward, upon, for," etc., expressing in Latin, and so in English, etc., motion or direction to, reduction or change into, addition, adherence, intensification, etc., in English often without perceptible force.

According to the following consonant, it is variously assimilated *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., or reduced to *a-*. See etymology - 2 A prefix of various other origin, erroneously put for other prefixes, as in *ad-hance*, etc. See etymology.

-ad1. [*L. -as* (*-ad-*), < *Gr* *-as* (*-ad-*), fem suffix equiv. to *-a* (*-ad-*) see *-u12*] A suffix of Greek origin appended to nouns. It is used in forming - (1) collective numerals, as *monad*, *dyad*, *triad*, *tetrad*, etc., terms used in classifying chemical elements or radicals according to the number of their combining units, (2) feminine patronymics (-*ad*), as in *dyad*, *Pléiades*, etc. (see *ada*, *idea*), hence used in *Idas* (*Ιδὰς*), *Idad*, and in the titles of poems named in imitation of it, as *Dunrad*, *Columbad*, compare *Fenel*, *Thebad*, (3) by Lindley, family names of plants akin to a genus, as *libad*, *trilbad*, etc., on words ending in *a* or after a vowel, otherwise *id*, as in *orchid*.

-ad2. [*F* *-ade* see *-ad1*] A suffix in *ballad* and *salad* (formerly *balade* and *salade*), usually represented by *-ade*. See *-ad1*.

-ad3. [A mod. use of *L. ad*, to.] In *anat*, a suffix denoting relation, situation, or direction, having the same force as the English suffix *-ward*, or the word *toward*. Thus, *dorsad*, backward, toward the dorsum or back, *ectad*, outward, toward the exterior, *intad*, inward, toward the interior. So, also, *cephalad*, headward, forward, *destrad*, to the right, on the right hand of, etc. It is used almost at will, with either Greek or Latin words. Its use is advantageous as restricting the idea of direction to the body of the animal itself, without considering the position in which that body may be with relation to externals, since, for example, what is *backward* in the anatomy of man when in the erect posture is *upward* in that of a quadruped when in the comparatively natural horizontal attitude, while in both it is equally *dorsad*.

ad. An abbreviation of *advertisement*.

A. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord, as, *A. D.* 1887.

-ada. [Sp Pg -ada = It -ata = F. -ée, < L. -āta, fem of -ātus see -ade-, -ate-] A suffix of Latin origin, the Spanish feminine form of -ad-, -ate-, as in *madada* in English sometimes, erroneously, -ado, as in *bastinado*, Spanish *bastinado*.

Adacna (a-dak'na), *n* [NL, < Gr *a-* priv + *daknō*, bite] The typical genus of the family *Adacnidae* (which see) *Eichenwald*, 1838.

adacnid (a-dak'nid), *n* A bivalve mollusk, of the family *Adacnidae*.

Adacnidae (a-dak'ni-de), *n* pl [NL, < *Adacna* + *-ida*] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Adacna*. The animals which compose this family have elongated, nearly united siphons, and a compressed foot. The shell, which opens behind, has a serrated pallial line and a nearly toothless hinge, or the teeth are merely rudimentary. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the Aral, Caspian, and Black seas and neighboring waters.

adacti (a-dakt'), *i* t [L *adactus*, pp of *adigere*, drive to, < *ad*, to, + *agere*, drive] To drive, coerce. *Fotherby*, *Atheomastix*, p 15.

adactyl, **adactyle** (a-dak'til), *a* Same as *adactylous*.

adactylous (a-dak'ti-lus), *a* [L *ad-* priv, without, + *dactylus*, digit see *dactyl*] In *zool*, without fingers or toes.

adadi (a-dad'), *interj* [A var of *eqad*] An expletive of asseveration or emphasis.

-ade. [NL, < Gr -ada, pl of -adē, after -a-, equiv to -adē after a consonant or another vowel see -ida] In *zool*, a suffix equivalent to -ida, forming names of families of animals. See *-ida*.

adæmonist (a-dæ'mon-ist), *n* [L *ad-* priv + *dæmon*, a demon (see *demon*), + *-ist*] One who denies the existence or personality of the devil.

adag, **attac** (ad'ag, at'ak), *n* [Cisal *adag*, a haddock, perhaps borrowed from E *haddock*] A local name of the haddock, used about Moray firth in Scotland. *Gordon*.

adaga (a-da'ga), *n* [Pg *adaga*, a dagger, a short sword (< *adaguc* (?) An Asiatic weapon, having a short, broad blade at right angles with a staff which serves as a handle. *R. F. Burton*, *Book of the Sword*].

adage (ad'aj), *n* [L *adage*, < L *adagum* (colloquial form *adagio*), < *ad*, to, + *agum*, < *ago* (orig **ago*), I say, = Gr *ἔγω, I say*, = Skt *√ah*, say] A pithy saying in current use, a brief familiar proverb, an expression of popular wisdom, generally figurative, in a single phrase or sentence, and of remote origin.

Unlike the *adage* must be verified.
That beggars, mounted, run their shaks to death.
Shak, 3 Hen VI, l 4.

= *Syn* Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim etc. See *aphorism*.
adagial (a-dā'ji-al), *a* Of the nature of or containing an adage as, "that *adagial* verse," *Burton*, *Works*, I 93.

adagietto (a-da'ji-ē'tō), *n* [It, dim of *adagio*, *q* v] In music (a) A short adagio. (b) An indication of time, signifying somewhat faster than *adagio*.

adagio (a-da'jiō), *adv*, *a*, and *n* [It, slowly, lit at leisure, < *ad*, to, + *agio*, leisure, ease see *case*] In music I *ad* Slow, slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio*, *adagio*, it directs the performance to be very slow.

II *a* Slow as, an *adagio* movement.

III. *n* A slow movement, also, a piece of music or part of a composition characterized by slow movement.

adagi (ad'aj), *n* Same as *adage*.

Adalia (a-dā'li-ā), *n* [NL (Mulsant, 1851), an invented name] A genus of beetles, of the family *Coccinellidae*. The commonest species is *A. bipunctata*, the two spotted lady bird, having a black head with two yellow spots on each side, the prothorax black and marked with yellow, the scutellum black, and the elytra yellowish with a central round black spot on each. The insect is useful in destroying plant life.

Adam (ad'am), *n* [L *Adam* (and *Adamus*), < Gr *Ἀδάμ* (and *Ἀδάμ*), < Heb *ādām*, a human being, male or female, perhaps, according to Gesenius, < *ādām*, be red] 1 The name of the first man, the progenitor of the human race, according to the account of creation in Genesis.—2 The evil inherent in human nature, regarded as inherited from Adam in consequence of the fall.

Consideration like an angel came,
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.
Shak, Hen V, l 1.

3† A serjeant or bailiff. This sense rests chiefly on the following quotation, and is explained by the commentators as a reference to the fact that the buff worn by the bailiff resembled the native "buff" of our first parent.

Not that Adam that kept the paradise, but that Adam that keeps the prison.
Shak, C of E, l 1.

Adam and Eve, the popular name in the United States for a certain terrestrial orchid, *Aphelandra humilis*.—**Adam's ale**, **Adam's wine**, water as being the only beverage in Adam's time. Sometimes called *Adam's* (colloq.).

A Rich little pool Will must live,

And drink of Adam's ale.

Prior, *Wandering Pilgrim*.

Still it go bring

A cup of cold Adam from the next putting spring.

Longfellow, *Wreck*, IV 11.

Adam's apple (a) *Pomum Adam*, the prominence on the front part of the throat formed by the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx, so called from the notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat. The protuberance is especially noticeable in the male sex after puberty as the larynx enlarges in boys at the time when the change in the voice occurs. (b) A variety of the lime *Citrus medica* with a depression which is fancifully regarded in Italy as the mark of Adam's teeth. See *Citrus*. (c) A name sometimes given to the plantain, the fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*. **Adam's fannel**, the common mulish *Verbasum thapsus*. **Adam's needle and thread**, a common name of *Yucca filamentosa*.

adamant (ad'mant), *n* [ME *adamant*, *adamant*, *ademaunt*, *adamaunt*, also *athamant*, *athamant*, etc (after AS *athamans*), and *admont*, < OF *adamaunt*, *adamaunt*, in popular form *amant* = Pr *adaman*, *aziman*, *ayman* = Sp *Pg* *man*, < ML **admas* (**adamant*), *l. adamas* (*adamant*), < Gr *ἀδάμας* (*adapavv-*), lit unenquerable (< *a-* priv + *δύμαι*, conquer, = *l. damare* = E *lamr*, *q* v), first used (by Homer) as a personal epithet, later (in Hesiod and subsequent writers) as the name of a very hard metal such as was used in armor—prob steel, but endowed by imaginative writers with supernatural powers of resistance, in Plato, also of a metal resembling gold, in Theophrastus, of a gem, prob a diamond, in Pliny, of the diamond, under which he includes also, perhaps, corundum, in Ovid, of the magnet, in later writers regarded as an anti-magnet. The name has thus always been of indefinite and fluctuating sense. From the same source, through the perverted ML forms *damaus*, *damauntum*, comes E *diamant*, *diamond*, *q* v.] 1 A name applied with more or less indefiniteness to various real or imaginary metals or minerals characterized by extreme hardness as (1) the diamond, (2) the natural opuscle of the diamond, (3) a lodestone or magnet, and (4) an anti-magnet.

The garnet and diamond or adamant

Sullivan, *Views of Nature*, I 48. (V F D)

The adamant cannot draw yron, if the diamond lye by it.

Lilly, 1 uphurs, sig K, p 10. (V F D)

The grace of Gods spirit, like the true lodestone on adamant, draws up the iron heart of man to it.

By Hall, *Occas Med*, p 52.

The adamant is such in strong to the magnet

Leonardus, *Mit Stones*, p 61. (V F D)

2. In general, any substance of impenetrable or surpassing hardness, that which is impenetrable to any force. [It is chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word.]

As an adamant harder than flint have I made thy forehead.

Shak, III 9.

But who would force the soul, tilts with a straw

Against a champion cased in adamant.

Warton, *Orth*, *Persecution of Covenanters*, lit 7.

adamanteant (ad'a-man-tō'an), *a* [L *adamantus*, < Gr *ἀδάμαντος*, < *adapavv-* see *adamant*] Hard as adamant. [Rare.]

(In) adamant temper'd steel, and frock of mail

Adamantian proof *Milton*, S A, l 14.

adamantine (ad'man'tin), *a* [L *adamantinus*, < Gr *ἀδάμαντος*, < *adapavv-* see *adamant*] 1 Made of adamant, having the qualities of adamant, impenetrable.

In adamantine chains shall death be bound

Pope, *Messiah*, l 47.

Each gun

From its adamantine lips

Flung a death cloud round the ships

Campbell, *Battle of Baltic*.

2 Resembling the diamond in hardness or in luster.—**Adamantine hard**, in *S* put *hard* see *hard*, *n*.—**Adamantine spar** (a) A very hard, hair brown variety of corundum, often of adamantine or diamond like luster. It yields a very hard powder used in polishing diamonds and other gems. (b) Corundum, from its hardness or peculiar occasional luster. See *corundum*.

adamantoid (ad'a-man'toid), *n* [L *adapavv-* (*adapavv-*), *adamant*, *diamond*, + *oid*, form see *-oid*] A crystal characterized by being bounded by 48 equal triangles, a hexoctahedron. See *cut under hexoctahedron*.

adambulacral (ad'am-bū-lā'kral), *a* [L *ad*, to, + *ambulacrum*, *q* v] Adjacent to the ambulacra. Applied in *zool*, by way of distinction from *ambulacral*, to a series of ossicles in echinoderms which

lie at the sides of the ambulacral grooves, and against which the ambulacral ossicles abut. See *cut under Adambulacra*.

Adamhood (ad'am-hud), *n* Adamite or human nature, manhood. *Emerson*. [Rare.]

Adamic (a-dam'ik), *a* 1 Relating or pertaining to Adam or to his descendants as, the *Adamic* world, *Adamic* descent.

Prof. Winchell, of course, takes the ground that the older or black races are of an inferior type to the subsequent or, as he calls them, the *Adamic* races.

Pope, *See Mo*, XIII 500.

I have stated these supposed conditions of the *Adamic* creation briefly.

Hudson, *Origin of World*, p 239.

2 Resembling Adam before the fall, naked, unclothed. **Adamic earth**, common red clay so called from a notion that Adam means red earth.

Adamical (a-dam'ikal), *a* Relating or related to Adam, *Adamic*.

Adamically (a-dam'ikal-i), *adv* After the manner of Adam, nakedly.

Hilbert standing on the plunging stage *Adamically* without a rag upon him. *H. Knicker*, *Golf Ham*, XVI.

adamine (ad'a-min), *n* Same as *Adamic*, 4.

Adamite (ad'a-mit), *n* [L *Adam* + *-ite*] 1

One of mankind, one of the human race considered as descended from Adam.—2 One of that section of mankind more particularly regarded as the offspring of Adam, in contradistinction to a supposed older race, called *Pre-Adamites*.

Prof. Winchell's pamphlet on *Adamites* and *Pre-Adamites*.

Pope, *See Mo*, XIII 500.

3 [LL *Adamita*, pl] One of a sect which originated in the north of Africa in the second century, and pretended to have attained to the primitive innocence of Adam. Its members accordingly rejected marriage as an effect and clothing as a sign of sin and appeared in their assemblies, called *paradeses* naked. This heresy reappeared in the fourteenth century in Savoy, and again in the fifteenth century among the Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit in Germany, Bohemia, and Moravia. It was suppressed in 1421 on account of the crimes and immorality of its votaries. (See *Picard* and *Pearshall*.) When toleration was proclaimed by Joseph II. in 1781 the sect revived, but was promptly proscribed. Its latest appearance was during the Insurrection of 1815-9.

The truth is, I confess, though a Sans culottist is no *Adamite*, and much perhaps as he might wish to go forth before this degenerate age as a sign, would no wise wish to do it, as those old *Adamites* did in a state of nakedness. *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, p 40.

4 [L] [After the French mineralogist M. Adam + *-ite*] A mineral occurring in small yellow or green crystals and in mammillary groups, a hydrous arsenate of zinc, isomorphous with olivine. Found in Chili, and also at Laurium in Greece. Also called *adamine*.

Adamitic (ad'a-mit'ik), *a* [L *Adamite* + *-ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to the descendants of Adam, pertaining to mankind, human.

He [Mr Webster] was thick in his *Adamitic* capacity, as if he alone of all men did not disappoint the eye and the ear, but was a fit figure in the landscape. *Emerson*, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

2 Of, pertaining to, or resembling the sect of the Adamites.

Nor is it other than rustic or *Adamitic* impudence to confide nature to itself.

For Taylor (?) *Artif Handsonness*, p 164.

Adamitical (ad'a-mit'ikal), *a* Same as *Adamitic*.

Adamitism (ad'a-mit-izm), *n* [L *Adamite* + *-ism*] 1 The doctrines of the Adamites.—2 The practice of dispensing with clothing, as did the Adamites, or the state of being unclothed. See *Adamite*, 3.

adamsite (ad'amz-it), *n* A name given to a greenish-black mica found in Derby, Vermont, a variety of muscovite or common mica.

adance (a-dans'), *prop* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [L *a*, on, + *dance*] Dancing.

[You cannot] prevent Branger from setting all pulses a *dance* in the least rhythmic and imaginative of modern tongues. *Louill*, *Study Windows*, p 238.

Adansonia (ad-an-so'n-ia), *n* [NL, named in honor of Michl *Adanson* (died 1806), a French naturalist who traveled in Senegal in 1749-53] A genus of trees, natural order *Mala-caceæ*, suborder *Bombacæ*. *A. digitata* is the African albahaca tree or bushy tree of Senegal. See *babab*. *A. Grevillei*, the only other species is the cream of tartar tree of northern Australia. See *cream of tartar tree*, under *cream*.

Adapidae (a-dap'i-de), *n* pl [NL, < *Adaptes* + *-ida*] A family of extinct lemuroid mammals, of which the genus *Adaptes* is the type.

Adapis (ad'a-pis), *n* [NL, a name applied by Gesner, about 1550, to the common rabbit. Etym unknown, referred doubtfully to Gr *u-* intensive + *apis*, a rug, carpet.] A genus of extinct mammals of the Eocene or Lower Tertiary age, described from portions of three

skulls found by Cuvier in the gypsum-quarries of Montmartre, Paris, and by him referred to his order *Pachydermata*, and considered as related in some respects to *Inoplotherium*. The animal was of about the size of a rabbit. Subsequent investigations based upon additional material have shown *Adapis* to be the type of a family (*Adapidae*) within a generalized form of the Lemniscatae (*Archaeomacaca* Killip) of the order *Primate*.

adapt (a-dap't'), *v. t.* [*F. adapter* = *It. adattare*, < *L. adaptare*, fit to, < *ad*, to, + *aptare*, make fit, < *aptus*, fit see *apt*] 1 To make suitable, make to correspond, fit or suit, proportion

A good poet will adapt the very sounds, as well as words to the things he treats of. Pope, Letters

The form and structure of nests that vary so much, and are so wonderfully adapted to the wants and habits of each species. J. H. Audubon, Nat. Science, p. 216

Two errors are in common vogue in regard to instinct, first that it never errs, secondly, that it never adapts itself to changed circumstances. Monday, Lady and Will, § 5

2 To fit by alteration, modify or remodel for a different purpose as, to adapt a story or a foreign play for the stage, to adapt an old machine to a new manufacture — 3 To make by altering or fitting something else, produce by change of form or character as, to bring out a play adapted from the French, a word of an adapted form = *Syn* 1 To adjust, accommodate (conform) — 2 To arrange

adapt (a-dap't'), *a* [Short for *adapted*, prob suggested by *apt*] Adapted, fit, suitable

If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it with reference to the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt. Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix

[Providence] gave him able arms and back

To wield a shield and carry sack,

And in all stations active be,

Adapt to prudent industry. D. D. P. Collier, Walk 1

adaptability (a-dap'ta-bil'i-ti), *n*, pl *adaptabilities* (-ti-) [*Adaptabile* see *ability*] 1 The quality of being adaptable, a quality that renders adaptable

No wonder that with such ready adaptabilities they [Norwegians] made the best of emigrants. Louche, Sketches, p. 5

2 Specifically, in *biol*, variability in respect to, or under the influence of, external conditions, susceptibility of an organism to that variation whereby it becomes suited to or fitted for its conditions of environment, the capacity of an organism to be modified by circumstances

adaptable (a-dap'ta-bl), *a* [*< adapt + -able*] Capable of being adapted, susceptible of adaptation

Yet, after all, this speculative Jonathan is more like the Englishman of two centuries ago than John Bull himself. He has lost something in solidity, has become flaccid and adaptable, but more of the original ground work of character remains. Lowell, Intro. to Lowell Papers, 1st ser.

adaptableness (a-dap'ta-bl-nes), *n* Adaptability

adaptation (ad-ap'ta-shon), *n* [*< F. adaptation*, < *ML. adaptatio(n)*, < *L. adaptare* see *adapt*, *r*] 1 The act of adapting or adjusting, the state of being adapted or fitted, adjustment to circumstances or relations

Government in a just sense is, if one may say so, the science of adaptations. Variable in its elements dependent upon circumstances, and incapable of a rigid mathematical demonstration. Story, Misc. Writings, p. 616

Must we not expect that with a government also, special adaptation to one end implies non-adaptation to other ends? H. Spencer, Social Statistics, p. 305

2 That which is adapted, the result of altering for a different use. Specifically a play translated or constructed from a foreign language or a novel, and rendered suitable for representation as this comedy is a free adaptation from a French author

3 In *biol*, advantageous variation in animals or plants under changed conditions, the result of adaptability to, and variability under, external conditions, the operation of external influences upon a variable organism, or a character acquired by the organism as the result of such operation. It is regarded as one of two principal factors in the evolution of organic forms indicating those changes which it is the tendency of the opposite factor, heredity to counteract, the result in any given case being the balance between adaptation and heredity, or the diagonal of the parallelogram of forces which adaptation and heredity may be respectively considered to represent

Adaptation is commensured by a change in the functions of organs, so that the physiological relations of organs play the most important part in it. Since adaptation is merely the material expression of this change of function, the modification of the function as much as its expression is to be regarded as a gradual process. As a rule, therefore, adaptation can be perceived by its results only in a

long series of generations, while transmission (i. e., heredity) can be recognized in every generation.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 9

adaptational (ad-ap'ta-shon-al), *a* Relating or pertaining to adaptation, or the adjustment of one thing to another, adaptive in *biol*, applied to physiological or functional modifications of parts or organs, as distinguished from morphological or structural changes

adaptative (a-dap'ta-tiv), *a* [*< L. adaptatus*, pp of *adaptare*, adapt (see *adapt*, *r*), + *-ive*] Of or pertaining to adaptation, adaptive [Rare]

adaptativeness (a-dap'ta-tiv-nes), *n* Adaptability

adaptedness (a-dap'ted-nes), *n* The state of being adapted, suitableness, fitness

The *adaptedness* of the Christian faith to all such [the poor and oppressed], which was made a reproach against it by supercilious antagonists, constitutes one of its chief glories. G. P. Fisher, Reign of Christianity, p. 45

adapter (a-dap'ter), *n* 1 One who adapts, or makes an adaptation, specifically, one who translates, remodels, or rearranges a composition or work, rendering it fit to be represented on the stage, as a play from a foreign tongue or from a novel

And, if these imaginary adapters of Homer modernized his whole diction, how could they preserve his national effects? De Quincey, Homer, iii

2 That which adapts, anything that serves the purpose of adapting or adjusting one thing to another. Specifically — 3 In *chem*, a receiver with two necks diametrically opposite, one of which admits the neck of a retort, while the other is joined to a second receiver. It is used in distillations to give more space to elastic vapors or to increase the length of the neck of a retort

4 In *optics* (a) A metal ring uniting two lengths of a telescope. (b) An attachment to a microscope for centering the illuminating apparatus or throwing it out of center. E. H. Knight (c) A means for enabling object-glasses made by different makers, and having different screws, to be fitted to a body not specially adapted to receive them. E. H. Knight — 5 A glass or rubber tube, with ends differing in size, used to connect two other tubes or two pieces of apparatus

adaption (a-dap'shon), *n* [*< adapt + -ion* (cf *adoption*, < *adapt*)] Adaptation, the act of fitting [Rare]

Wise contrivances and prudent adaptations. Chaucer

adaptonal (a-dap'shon-al), *a* Relating or pertaining to adaptation, or the action of adapting in *biol*, applied to the process by which an organism is fitted or adapted to its environment as, *adaptonal* swellings

adaptitude (a-dap'ti-tūd), *n* [*< adapt + -itude*, after *aptitude*] Adaptedness, special aptitude. Boerhaave

adaptive (a-dap'tiv), *a* [*< adapt + -ive* Cf *adaptative*] Of pertaining to, or characterized by adaptation, making or made fit or suitable, susceptible of or undergoing accordant change. Much used in biology with reference to functional or physiological changes occasioned by variations of external conditions or environment as opposed to *homological* see *adaptation*

The adaptive power, that is, the faculty of adapting means to proximate ends. Coleridge, Aids to Reflection, p. 178

The function of selective discrimination with the complementary power of adaptive response is regarded as the root principle of mind. Science, IV, 17

In the greater number of Mammals, the bones assume a very modified and adaptive position. W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 242

These resemblances, though so intimately connected with the whole life of the being, are ranked as merely *adaptive* or *mimological* characteristics. Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 64

adaptively (a-dap'tiv-ly), *adv* In an adaptive manner, with adaptation, in an adjusted or fitting manner, with fitness as, "adaptively modified structures," Owen, Class of Mammalia

adaptiveness (a-dap'tiv-nes), *n* The quality of being adaptive, capability of making or becoming fit or suitable

adaptly (a-dap'tl-ly), *adv* In a suitable or convenient manner, aptly, fitly

For active horsemanship adaptly fit. Prior, Collins's Hist., iii, 3

adaptness (a-dap't-nes), *n* The state of being fitted, adaptation, aptness as, "adaptness of the sound to the sense," Bp Newton, Milton

adaptorial (ad-ap-tō'ri-al), *a* [*< adapt + -ory* + *-al*] Tending to adapt or fit, adaptive. [Rare]

adar (ā'dār), *n* [Heb *adār*, etym uncertain] A Hebrew month, being the sixth of the civil and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year, corresponding to the latter part of February and the first part of March

adarce (a-dar'sē), *n* [*L*, also *adarcia*, < *Gr. adaptar* or *adaptas*, also *adaptos*, a word of foreign origin] A saltish concretion on rocks and grass in marshy grounds, noted especially in ancient Galatia, Asia Minor. It is soft and porous, and has been used to cleanse the skin in leprosy, tetters, and other diseases

adarguet, *n* [OSp, of Ar origin] An Arabic weapon like a broad dagger

adarkon (a-dar'kon), *n* [Heb, deriv uncertain, by some writers connected with the name *Darius* see *daric*] A gold coin (also called *darkemon*) mentioned in the original text of the book of Ezra, etc., as in use among the Jews, and translated *dram* in the authorized version. It was a foreign coin, probably the Persian *daric* (which see), and is so rendered in the revised version

adarme (a-där'mü), *n* [Sp *adarme*, a dram, a- perhaps represents the Ar art *al*, the, and *-drme* the *L. drachma* see *drachma* and *dram*] A Spanish weight, a drachm, the 16th part of an ounce, or the 256th part of a pound, equal (in Castile) to 1½ avoirdupois drachms. Another form is *adarme*. In their origin avoirdupois weight and the Spanish system were identical

adarticulation (ad-är'tik-u-lä'shon), *n* [*< ad + articulation*] Same as *arthrodia*

adatit (ad'a-ti), *n* [Also written *adatit*, pl *adats*, *adates*, etc., of E Ind origin Cf Beng *adat* (cerebral *d*) or *adat*, a warehouse, a general store] A kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal

adaunt (a-dant'), *v. t.* [*ME adawten*, < OF *adante*, *adonte*, later *adomter*, < *a-* + *dante*, *donte*, daunt see *a-* and *daunt*] To subdue

Adawten the rage of a lion savage. Skelton, Heracles

adaw (a-da'), *v.* [*ME adawen*, < *a-* + *dawen*, E Ind *dau* see *a-* and *daw*] I, *intrans* To wake up, awake, come to

But sure a man that waketh out of his sleep,

He may not suddenly well taken keep

Upon a thing he seen it perfectly,

If that he be adawed verily. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I, 1156

II, *trans* To awaken, arouse from sleep or swoon. Chaucer

adaw (a-da'), *v.* [First used in 16th century, perhaps < *ME adawe*, of *dawe*, of *daze*, or in fuller phrase of *lyst dawe*, usually with verb *bringen* or *don*, lit bring or do (put) 'out of (life) day,' i. e., kill, hence the sense quell, subdue, assumed prob by a croneous etym < *ad-* + *awe*, and prob also by association with *adaunt* The form *dau*, daunt, is later see *daw*] I, *trans* 1 To daunt, quell, cow

The sight where of did greatly him adaw.

Spenser, F. Q., III, vii, 13

2 To moderate, abate

Come to abate the brightness of his beam

And fervor of his flames some what adaw. Spenser, F. Q., IV, ix, 36

II, *intrans* To become moderated or less vehement

There with her wrathfull courage gan ajpall

And baughte spirits meekly to adaw. Spenser, F. Q., IV, vi, 26

adawlet (a-da'let), *n* [Also written *adawlut*, < Hind *'adālat*, < Ar *'adālat*], a court of justice, < Hind and Ar *'adl*, justice] In the East Indies, a court of justice, civil or criminal

adawn (a-dan'), *prep* *ph* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ + dawn*] Dawning, at the point of dawn

aday (a-dä'), *prep* *ph* as *adv* [*< ME aday*, *ada*, < *a³ + day*] 1 By day — 2 On each day, daily

Now written a day, sometimes a-day. See *a³ days* (a-dä'), *prep* *ph* as *adv* [*< ME adages*, a *dayes*, a *daves*, < *a³ + days*, adverbial gen sing (now regarded as acc pl) of *day*.]

1 By day, in the daytime

I have miserable nights but I shift pretty well

adays. Johnson to Mrs Thrale, Mch 10, 1777

2 On or in the day or time. In the compound phrase *nowadays* (which see)

adaze (a-däz'), *v. t.* [*< ME adasen*, < *a-* + *dazen*, *daze* see *daze*] To dazzle. Sir T. More. **ad capt.** An abbreviation of *ad captandum*

ad captandum (ad kap-tan'dum) [L. *ad*, to, for, *captandum*, gerund of *captare*, catch, seize, < *capere*, take see *captive*.] For the purpose of catching, as in the phrase *ad captandum vulgus*, to catch the rabble often applied adjectively to claptrap or meretricious attempts to catch popular favor or applause as, *ad captandum oratoris*.

adcorporat (ad-kôr-pô-rât), *v. t.* [See *incorporate*.] To unite, as one body with another, incorporate.

add (ad), *v. t.* [*ME* *adden*, < *L* *addere*, < *ad*, to, + *de* for **dare*, put, place see *do*] *I trans* 1 To join or unite into one sum or aggregate. Specifically, in *math*, to find the measure of the sum of two or more quantities or a combination of them into which each enters with its full effect and independently of the others, so that an increase of any one of the added quantities produces an equal increase of the sum used with *together* or *up* as, to add numbers to *gether*, to add or add up a column of figures.

2 To unite, join, attach, annex, or subjoin as an augmentation or accretion, bring into corporate union or relation with to before the subject of addition, and sometimes without an expressed object when this is implied by the subject as, *add another stone*, or *another stone to the pile*, he continually *added* [goods or possessions] to his store, to *add* to one's grief.

Yc shall not add [anything] unto the word which I command you Deut. iv 2

And, to add greater honours to his age
Than man could give him, he did feign (God
Shak. Hen VIII, iv 2

[I] add thy name,
O sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams
Milton, P I, iv 36

They added ridge to valley, brook to pond,
And sighed for all that bounded their domain
Emerson, Hamatreya

3 To put into the possession of, give or grant additionally, as to a person

The Lord shall add to me another son Gen xxx 23
For length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee Prov iii 2

Added money, in *sporting*, money added by a jockey club to sweepstakes—**Added sixth**, in *music* See *sext*—**Add in**, to include—**Add up**, to find the sum of—**Syn** *Add*, *Attach*, *Affix*, *Annex*, *adjoin*. The first four words agree in denoting the increasing of a thing, by something additional. *Add* is the most general term but it may denote an intimate union of the things combined, the formation of a whole in which the parts lose their individuality as, to add water to a decoction to add one sum to another. This idea is not expressed by any of the others. *Attach* (as also *affix* and *annex*) denotes a more external combination, it implies the possibility of detaching that which is attached as, to attach a locomotive to a train. Hence we do not *attach* but *add*, one fluid to another. It generally retains its original notion of a strong connection, physical, moral or other as, to attach a condition to a gift, a tag to a hat, or one person to another. *Add* may be used either of that which is essential to the value or completeness of the whole or of something that is wholly extrinsic or unrelated as, to affix a signature or seal to an instrument, to affix a notice to a post. To *annex* sometimes brings the parts into vital relation as, to annex territory, a codicil to a will or a penalty to a prohibition.

Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt

Dr. John Wolcott, Layport Odes, xv
Their names cling to those of the greater persons to whom some chance association attached them

Mrs. Oliphant, Hist. Hist. of 19th Cent., III 150
In affixing his name, an attesting witness is regarded as certifying the capacity of the testator. Am. Civ. Xiv 24

Since the French nation has been formed, men have proposed to annex this or that band on the ground that its people spoke the French tongue.

F. A. Freeman, Race and Language, p 111

II. intrans 1. To be or serve as an addition, be added with to as, the consciousness of folly often *adds* to one's regret. [Really transitive in this use, with the object implied or understood. See I, 2.]—2 To perform the arithmetical operation of addition.

adda (ad'ä), *n.* [Egypt.] A small species of Egyptian lizard, *Scincus officinalis*, the skink. It is called "official" on account of the reputation in which it has been held by Eastern physicians for its alleged efficacy in the cure of elephantiasis, leprosy, and certain other diseases common in the East. See *skink* and *Scincus*.

adda (ad'ä), *n.* [Telugu *adda* (cerebral *d*)] A measure used in India, equal to 84 pints. *U. S. Diet.*

addability (ad-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*addable* see *ability*] The quality of being addable. Also written *addibility*.

addable (ad'a-bl), *a.* [*add* + *-able*] Capable of being added. Also written *addible*.

addax (ad'aks), *n.* [L. *in* acc *addacem*, occurring in Pliny, who treats of the animal under the name of *strepsiceros*, *s. e.*, the twisted-horn, a north African name, still used, it is said, in the forms *addas*, and *akas*, *akesh*.] 1 The

native name of a species of African antelope, a ruminant, hoofed, antidactyl quadruped, of the subfamily *Antelopina*, family *Bovidae*, the *Antelope addax* of Liechtenstein, *Oryx addax* of some, *Oryx nasomaculatus* of others, now *Addax nasomaculatus*, the word *addax* thus becoming technically a generic name, after having been a venacular appellation. The addax is about 5 feet long, and about 1 foot high at the shoulder, stout in the body, like the ass, and with horns 3 or 4 feet long, slender, ridged, spirally twisted into two or three turns



Addax of Eastern Africa (*Oryx nasomaculatus*)

and present in both sexes. The ears and tail are long, the latter terminated by a switch of hair. There are tufts of hair upon the throat, forehead and rear bag, the hoofs are large and semicircular adapted for treading upon the shifting sands of the desert. The general color of the animal is whitish, with a reddish brown head and neck, black hoofs, and a white blaze on the face whence the name *nasomaculatus*. The addax is related to the oryx, but is generally as well as specifically distinct. The identity of this animal with that mentioned by Pliny (see *etymology*) though known to Gesner, was overlooked by subsequent naturalists until rediscovered by the travelers Ruppell, Knapik, and Thunberg, who found the animal known to the natives under a name like that ascribed to the strepsiceros by Pliny.

2 [*cap*] A genus of antelopes of the subfamily *Orygina*, of which the addax, *Oryx nasomaculatus*, is the only species.

addetted, *a.* [See *at*, at first *addetted*, *addetted*, for earlier *addetted* see *addetted*.] Indebted **addecimate** (a-des't-mat), *v. t.* [*L* *addic-matus*, pp of *addicmare*, < *ad*, to, + *decimare*, take the tenth see *decimate*.] To take or ascertain the tithe or tenth part of tithe, decimate. *Cockeram*.

addoom (a-dēm'), *v. t.* [*ad* + *doom* (cf *ad-doom*)] 1 To award, adjudge, sentence.

Unto him they did addoom the prize
Spenser, I Q V m 1.

2 To deem, judge, esteem, account.

She seems to be addoomed so worthless base
Daniel, Civil Wars

addendum (a-dē'n-dum), *n.*, pl *addenda* (-dā) [*L*, gerund of *addere*, add see *add*] A thing to be added, an addition, an appendix to a work—**Addendum-circle** (of a gear), in *mach*, a circle which touches the points of the teeth—**Addendum of a tooth**, in *mach*, that part of the tooth of a gear which lies between the pitch circle and the point.

adder (ad'er), *n.* [*ME* *adder*, *adder*, *adder*, *adder*, *adder*, etc., forms interchanging with the more correct *nadder*, *nadder*, *nadder*, *nadder*, *nadder*, *nadder*, etc. (through confusion of a *nadder* with an *adder*, cf *apron*, *anger*, *orange*, *umpire*, which have lost their initial *n* in the same way), < *AS* *nadde*, *nadder* = *OS* *nadra* = *D* *adder* = *OHG* *nataru*, *natra*, *MHG* *nateru*, *nater*, *G* *natter* = *Icel* *nathra*, *f*, *nathi*, *m*, = *Goth* *nadr* = *Ir* *nathair* = *W* *nadr*, a snake, a serpent. The *L* *natur*, a water-snake, is a different word, prop *a* swimmer, < *nare*, swim. The word has no connection with *adder*, poison, *q v*.] 1 The popular English name of the viper, *Vipera communis*, now *Pelias berus*, a common venomous serpent of Europe (and the only poisonous British reptile), belonging to the family *Viperidae*, of the suborder *Solenoglyphia*, of the order *Ophidia*. It grows to a length



Adder or Viper (*Pelias berus*)

of about 2 feet, of which the tail constitutes one eighth, the head is oval, with a blunt snout, the color varies from brown or olive to brownish yellow, variegated with a row of large confluent rhombic spots along the middle line of the back, and a row of small black or blackish spots on each side. Though the adder is venomous, its bite is not certainly known to be fatal.

2 A name loosely applied to various snakes more or less resembling the viper, *Pelias berus*.

as (a) By the translators of the authorized version of the Bible, to several different species of venomous serpents (b) By the translators of Haeckel, to the suborder *Talophodonta* (c) By the translators of Cuvier, to the Tunicate genus *Colaba* in a large sense (d) In the United States, to various spotted serpents, venomous or harmless as species of *Loxopholis*, *Heterodon*, etc.

3 The sea-stickleback or adder-fish. See *adder-fish*.

adder (ad'er), *n.* [*add* + *-er*] 1 One who adds—2 An instrument for performing addition.

adder-bead (ad'er-bēd), *n.* [*adder* + *bead*] Same as *adder-stone*.

adder-bolt (ad'er-bolt), *n.* [*adder* + *bolt*], from the shape of the body. The dragon-fly [*Prov* Eng].

adder-fish (ad'er-fish), *n.* [*adder* + *fish*] The sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*, a fish of the family *Gasterosteidae*, distinguished by an elongated form and the development of numerous dorsal spines. Also called *adder* and *sea-adder*.

adder-fly (ad'er-flī), *n.* [*adder* + *fly*] A name in Great Britain of the dragon-fly. Also called *adder-bolt* and *flying adder*. See *dragon-fly*.

adder-gem (ad'er-jem), *n.* [*adder* + *gem*] Same as *adder-stone*.

adder-grass (ad'er-grass), *n.* [*adder* + *grass*] A name used in the south of Scotland for *Orchis maculata*.

adder-pike (ad'er-pik), *n.* [*adder* + *pik*] A local English name of the fish commonly called the lesser weever, *Trachinus vulpescens*. Also called *adder-pike*. See *weever*.

adder's-fern (ad'erz-fēr), *n.* The common polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*.

adder's-flower (ad'erz-flou'er), *n.* The red campion, *Lychnis diurna*.

adder's-meat (ad'erz-mēt), *n.* A name sometimes given (a) to the English wake-rob, *Trum maculatum* (see *cut* under *Trum*), and (b) to a chickweed, *Stellaria Holostea*.

adder's-mouth (ad'erz-mouth), *n.* A delicate orchid, *Microstylis ophioglossoides*, found in cool damp woods in North America, with a raceme of minute greenish flowers, and a single leaf shaped somewhat like the head of a snake.

adder-spit (ad'er-spit), *n.* [*adder* + *spit*] A name of the common brake, *Pteris aquilina*.

adder's-spear (ad'erz-speer), *n.* Same as *adder's-tongue*.

adder-stone (ad'erz-stōn), *n.* [*adder* + *stone*]

The name given in different parts of Great Britain to certain rounded perforated stones or glass beads found occasionally, and popularly supposed to have a supernatural efficacy in curing the bites of adders. They are believed by suchologists to have been anciently used as spindle whorls, that is, small fly wheels intended to keep up the rotary motion of the spindle. Some stones or beads of this or a similar kind were by one superstitious tradition said to have been produced by a number of adders putting their heads together and hissing till the foam became consolidated into beads supposed to be powerful charms against disease. Also called *arum aquinum*, *serpent stone*, *adder bead*, *adder gem*, and in Wales *glaw neder* and *diwdrat bed*. The last name is given upon the supposition that these objects were used as charms or amulets by the Druids.

And the potent adder stone,
Gathered fore the autumnal moon
When in undulating twine
The toiling snakes profligate join

B. Mason, Cyntractus

adder's-tongue (ad'erz-tung), *n.* The fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, so called from the form of its fruiting spike. Also called *adder's-spear*. See *Ophioglossum*.—**Yellow adder's-tongue**, a name given to the plant *Epiphrasium Americanum*.

adder's-violet (ad'erz-vī-ō-let), *n.* The rattle-snake-plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*, a low orchid of North America, with conspicuously white-veined leaves.

adder's-wort (ad'erz-wōrt), *n.* Snake-weed, *Polygonum bistorta*, so named from its writhed roots. Also called *bistort*, for the same reason.

addibility (ad-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* See *addability*.

addible (ad'i-bl), *a.* See *addable*.

addicet (ad'is), *n.* An obsolete form of *add*.
addicent (ad'i-sent), *n.* [*L* *adducen* (-t-s), pp of *adducere* see *adduct*, *v.*] One who authoritatively transfers a thing to another. *N. E. D.*

addict (a-dikt'), *v* *t* [*< L. addictus*, pp of *addere*, devote, deliver over, prop give one's assent to, *< ad*, to, + *dicere*, say, declat] 1 To devote or give up, as to a habit or occupation, apply habitually or sedulously, as to a practice or habit used reflexively, as, to *addict* one self to the exercise of charity, he is *addicted* (*addicts* himself) to meditation, pleasure, or intemperance [Now more frequently used in a bad sense]

They have *addicted* them lives to the ministry of the saint

I advise thee to *addict* thyself to the study of letters

2 To give over or surrender, devote, attach, or assign, yield up, as to the service, use, or control of used both of persons and of things

Yours entirely *addicted* to him

The land about exceeding is *addicted* to wood

Specifically --3 In *Rom law*, to deliver over formally by the sentence of a judge, as a debtor to the service of his creditor --Syn 1 *Addict*

Devote Apply custom These words, which they approach in meaning, are most used reflexively *Addict* and *devote* are often used in the passive *Addict* has quite lost the idea of dedication It is the yielding to impulse, and generally a bad one *Devote* retains much of the idea of service or loyalty by vow, hence it is rarely used of that which is evil *Addicted* to every form of folly *devoted* to hunting astronomy philosophy *Applied* is neutral morally and implies industry or assiduity as he *applied* himself to his task, to learning

The Courtiers were all noach *addicted* to Play

We should reflect that the earliest intellectual exercise to which a young nation *devotes* itself is the study of its laws

That we may *apply* our hearts into wisdom

addict (a-dikt'), *a* [*< L. addictus*, pp see the verb] *Addicted*

If he be *addicted* to vice

Quickly him they will cut off

addictedness (a-dik'ted-nos), *n* The quality or state of being *addicted*

My former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments

addiction (a-dik'shon), *n* [*< L. addictio(n)-*, delivering up, awarding, *< addere* see *addict*, *v*]

1 The state of being given up to some habit, practice, or pursuit, addictedness, devotion

His *addiction* was to comessation

From our German forefathers we inherit our phlegm our steadiness, our domestic habits, and our unhappy *addiction* to spirituous liquors

Southey in a letter to William Lanyon, protests with much emphasis, against his *addiction* to words which are so foreign as not to be even in Johnson's farrago of a dictionary

2 In *Rom law*, a formal giving over or delivery by sentence of court, hence, a surrender or dedication of any one to a master

ad diem (ad dr'em) [*L. ad*, at, to, *diem*, acc of *die*, day see *diu*, *diu*] In *law*, at the day

adding-machine (ad'ing-ma-shen'), *n* [*< add-*, verbal *n* of *add*, + *machine*] An instrument or a machine intended to facilitate or perform the addition of numbers See *calculating-machine*, *arithmometer*

addist, *n* An obsolete form of *add*

Addisonian (ad-i-so'-m-an), *a* [The surname Addison, ME *Ideson*, equiv to *Adamson*, *v*, Adam's son Cf *Atchison*] Pertaining to or resembling the English author Joseph Addison or his writings as, an *Addisonian* style

It was no part of his plan to enter into competition with the *Addisonian* writers

Addison's cheloid (ad-i-sonz kē'loid) See *keloid*

Addison's disease (ad-i-sonz di-zē') See *disease*

additament (ad'i-ta-mēt), *n* [*< L. additamentum*, an increase, *< additus*, pp of *addere*, add see *add*] An addition, something added

In a palace there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and use

In Hawthorne, whose faculty was developed among scholars and with the finest *additaments* of scholarship, we have our first true artist in literary expression

additamentary (ad'i-ta men'ta-ri), *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of an additament, additional

The numerous *additamentary* bones which are met with in old cases of osteo arthritis

addition (a-dish'on), *n* [*< ME addicion, -oun*, *< F additon*, *< L. additio(n)-*, *< addere*, increase

see *add*] 1 The act or process of adding or uniting, especially so that the parts remain independent of one another opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution* as, a sum is increased by *addition*, to increase a heap by the *addition* of more

Specifically in *arith* the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum also that branch of arithmetic which treats of such combinations *Simple addition* is the adding of numbers irrespective of the things denoted by them or the adding of sums of the same denomination as pounds to pounds ounces to ounces, etc *Compound addition* is the adding of sums of different denominations, as pounds shillings and pence to pounds shillings and pence like being added to like The addition of all kinds of multiple quantity is performed according to the principle of compound addition thus the addition of two imaginary quantities is effected by adding the real parts together to get the new real part and the imaginary parts to get the new imaginary part *Logical addition* is a mode of combination of terms propositions, or arguments resulting in a compound (the sum) time if any of the elements are true and false only if all are false

2 The result of adding, anything added, whether material or immaterial

Her youth her beauty, innocence discretion, Without *additions* of estate or birth, Are down for a prince's maled

For, *Love*, *Love*, *Melancholy*, *v* 1

Specifically (a) In *law*, a title or designation annexed to a man's name to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence, as John Doe, *Fog*, Richard Roe, *Genl* Robert Dale *Mason* Thomas Way, of *Boston* Hence --(b) An epithet or any added designation or description a use frequent in Shakespeare, but now obsolete

They drop us drunkards, and with swinish phrase, Scold our *additions*

This man, lady, hath robbed many beasts of his part in *additions* he has valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant

(c) In *math*, a dot at the side of a note indicating that its sound is to be lengthened one half (d) In *bot*, same as *augmentation* (e) In *distilling*, anything added to the wash or liquor when in a state of fermentation

Exercise and addition See *Exercise* **Geometrical addition**, or **addition of vectors**, the finding of a vector quantity *S*, such that if the vectors to be added are placed in a linear series, each after the first beginning where the one before it ends then, in whatever order they are taken if *S* be made to begin where the first of the added vectors begins it ends where the last ends --Syn 1 *Adding*, an *addition* 2 *Superaddition*, *appendage*, *adjunct*, *in* *crease*, *increment*, *extension*, *enlargement*, *augmentation* **addition** (a-dish'on), *v* *t* 1 To furnish with an addition, or a designation additional to one's name

Some are *additioned* with the title of *lancet*

2 To combine, add together [Rare]

The breaking up of a whole into parts really precedes in facility the *additioning* of parts into a whole for the reason that the power of destruction in a child obviously precedes the power of construction

Additional (a-dish'on-al), *a* and *n* [= *F* *ad-* *ditionnel*, *< L.* as if **additionalis*, *< additio(n)-* see *addition*] *I.* *Added*, supplementary

Every month every day indeed produces its own novelties, with the *additional* zest that they are novelties

Additional accompaniments, in music See *accompaniment*

II. *n* Something added, an addition [Rare]

Many thanks for the *additionals* you are pleased to communicate to me, in continuance of Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcturion*

additionally (a-dish'on-al-i), *adv* By way of addition

additionary (a-dish'on-a-ri), *a* Additional

What is necessary, and what is *additionary*

addititious (ad-a-tish'us), *a* [*< L. addititious*, additional, *< L. addere*, pp *additus*, add see *add*] Additive, additional, characterized by having been added [Rare]

additive (ad'i-tiv), *a* [*< L. additivus*, added, *< L. addere*, pp *additus*, add see *add*] To be added, of the nature of an addition, helping to increase as, an *additive* correction (a correction to be added)

The general sum of such work is great, for all of it, as genuine tends towards our goal, all of it is *additive* none of it subtractive

additively (ad'i-tiv-i), *adv* By way of addition, in an additive manner

additor (ad'i-tor), *n* [*< L.* as if **additor*, *< addere*, pp *additus*, add see *add*] A piece of hunk-work for adding angles, forming part of Kempe's apparatus for describing algebraic curves

additornus (ad'i-tō-ri), *a* [*< L.* as if **additornus* see *additor*] Adding or capable of adding, making some addition *Arbutnot* [Rare]

addle (ad'l), *n* and *a* [*< ME adde* (as in *adde* *egg*, *addle* *egg*), orig a noun, *< AS adela*, mud, = *MLG adek*, mud, = *East Fries adel*, dung

(*> adelg*, foul, comp *adelpol*, *addle-pool*, cf *Lowland Sc adde dub*, a filthy pool), = *OSw adel*, in comp *ko-adel*, cow-urine. No connection with *AS adl*, disease] *I.* *n* 1. Liquid filth, putrid urine or mire; the drainage from a dunghill [Prov Eng] --2. The dry lees of wine *Bailey*, *ish* --3. Same as *addle*

II. *a* [*Adde* *egg*, *ME adde* *egg*, equiv. to *ML. ovum urina*, lit egg of urine, a perversion of *L. ovum urinum* (Pliny), repr Gr *ovon obrovon*, a wind-egg (*ovon*, a wind) A popular etym connected *addle*, as an *adj*, with *idle* "An *addle* *egg*, a idle *egg*, because it is good for nothing" (Minshew)] 1 Having lost the power of development and become rotten, putrid applied to eggs Hence --2. Empty, idle, vain, barren, producing nothing, muddled, confused, as the head or brain

To William all give audience, And pray ye for his noddle, For all the Furies evidence Were lost, if that were *addle*

By Corbet, Farewell to the Faeryes

His brains grow *addle*

Dryden Prologue to Don Sebastian, l 24

addle (ad'l), *v*, *pret* and *pp addled*, *ppr addling* [*< addle*, *a*] *I.* *trans* 1 To make corrupt or putrid, as eggs

Themselves were chilled, their eggs were *addled*

Couper, Fairing Time Antipated

Hence --2. To spoil, make worthless or ineffective, muddle, confuse as, to *addle* the brain, or a piece of work

His cold procrastination *addled* the victory of La panto, as it had formerly *addled* that of St Quentin

Simpson, *Sci Shik*, l 97 (N E D)

3 To manure with liquid [Scotch]

II. *intrans* To become *addled*, as an egg, hence, to come to naught, be spoiled

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addle (ad'l), *v*, *pret* and *pp addled*, *ppr addling* [*E* dual, also *addle*, *< ME addlen*, *addlen*, earn, gain, *lecl odhla*, in refl *odhask*, spelled also *adhlask*, win, gam, *< odhal*, patrimony, = *AS ethal*, home, dwelling, property] *I.* *trans* To earn, accumulate gradually, as money. [North Eng]

Patience lass

Mun be a givness, but, on summit, and *addle* her bread

Tennison, Northern Farmer, N 8

II. *intrans* To produce or yield fruit, ripen

Where ivy embraceth the tree very sure, Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more

Tennison, Five Hundred Points (1673), p 47

addle (ad'l), *n* [*< addle*, *v*] Laborers' wages

Hallwell [Prov Eng]

addle-brain (ad'l-brān), *n* [*< addle*, *a*, + *brain*] A stupid bungler, an *addle-pate*

addle-headed (ad'l-hed'ed), *a* [*< addle*, *a*, + *head* + *-ed*] Stupid, muddled An equivalent form is *addle-pated*

addlement (ad'l-ment), *n* [*< addle*, *v*, + *-ment*] The process of adding or of becoming *addled* N E D

addle-pate (ad'l-pāt), *n* [*< addle*, *a*, + *pate*] A stupid person

It is quite too overpowering for such *addle pates* as this gentleman and myself

Mrs Crank, Ogilvie's p 138

addle-pated (ad'l-pāt'ed), *a* [As *addle-pate* + *-ed*] Same as *addle-headed*

addle-plot (ad'l-plot), *n* [*< addle*, *v*, + *obj plot*] A person who spoils any amusement, a marplot or marplot

addle-pool (ad'l-pōl), *n* [*< addle*, *v*, + *pool*] = *East Fries adelpol*] A pool of filthy water

Hallwell [Prov Eng]

addling (ad'ling), *n* [Verbal *n* of *addle*, *v*]

1 Decomposition of an egg --2 Muddling of the wits

addling (ad'ling), *n* [Verbal *n* of *addle*, *v*]

1 The act of earning by labor --2 *pl* That which is earned, earnings Also written *adlings* [North Eng]

addoom (a-dom'), *v* *t* [*< ad* + *doom* Cf *ad-deem*] To adjudge

Unto me *addoom* that is my dew

Spenser, *F* Q, VII vii 56

addressed, *p* *a* See *addressed*

address (a-dres'), *v*, *pret* and *pp addressed* (also *addrest*), *ppi addressing* [*< ME addressen*, *< OF adresser*, *adressier*, *adresser*, earlier *ad-*

resser, *adrecer*, *adrecer*, etc, *F* *adresser* = *Pr adreysar* = *Sp aderecar* = *Pg aderecar* = *It. ad-*

duzzare, *< ML* **adrechtare* (*adrechtare*, *ad-*

rectare, etc) for **adrechtare*, *< ad*, to, + **dre-*

ctare, **drechare*, make straight, *> OF. drosser*, *dresser*, *> E* *dress* see *a-11*, *ad-*, and *dress*, *v*.] *I.* *trans* 1 To primarily, to make direct or straight; straighten, or straighten up; hence, to bring into line or order, as troops (see *dress*); make right in general, arrange, redress, as wrongs, etc. N. E. D --2. To direct in a course or to

an end; impart a direction to, as toward an object or a destination; aim, as a missile; apply directly, as action. [Still used, in the game of golf, in the phrase "to address a ball," and sometimes in poetry.]

Imbrasures address his javeline at him Chapman, *Illad*
Good youth, address thy gait unto her Shak, *T. N.* 14
Then those eight mighty daughters of the plough
Bent their broad faces toward us and addressed
Their motion Tennyson, *The Princess*, iv

3 To direct the energy or force of; subject to the effort of doing, apply to the accomplishment of used reflexively, with to as, he addressed himself to the work in hand

This was a practical question, and they [the framers of the American Constitution] addressed themselves to it as men of knowledge and judgment should

Lowell, *Democracy*

4 To direct to the ear or attention, as speech or writing, utter directly or by direct transmission, as to a person or persons as, to address a warning to a friend, or a petition to the legislature

The young hero had addressed his prayers to him for his assistance Dryden

The supplications which Francis [Bacon] addressed to his uncle and aunt were earnest, humble, and almost civil Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*

5 To direct speech or writing to, aim at the hearing or attention of, speak or write to as, to address an assembly, he addressed his constituents by letter

Though he [Cassius] seldom addressed the Senate, he is considered as the finest speaker there, after the Consul Macaulay, *Fragment of a Roman* 14c

Straightway he spake, and thus addressed the Gods M. Arnold, *Baldric Dead*

6 To apply in speech, subject to hearing or notice used reflexively, with to as, he addressed himself to the chairman

Our legislators, our candidates, on great occasions even our advocates, address themselves less to the audience than to the reporters Macaulay, *Athenian Oracle*

7 To direct for transmission, put a direction or superscription on as, to address a letter or parcel to a person at his residence, to address newspapers or circulars

Books not intended for the persons to whom they are addressed, but for sale, are liable to customs duties upon entering Colombia *U. S. Postal Guide*

8 To direct attentions to in courtship, pay court to as a lover

To prevent the confusion that might arise from our both addressing the same lady, I shall expect the honour of your company to settle our pretensions in King's Mead Fields Sheridan

She is too fine and too conscious of herself to repulse any man who dares address her Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser. p. 316

9 To prepare, make ready often with to or for

The five foolish virgins addressed themselves at the noise of the bridegroom's coming Jer Taylor

Turnus addressed his men to single fight Dryden, *Æneid*

To-morrow for the match we will address d. Shak, *Hen V.* III. 3

Hence—10† To clothe or array, dress, adorn, trim

Other writers and recorders of fables could have told you that Tula sometime addressed herself in man's apparel Hip Juwell, *Df of Apologie*, p. 376

11 In com, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor as, the ship was addressed to a merchant in Baltimore

II.† intrans 1 To direct speech, speak

My lord of Burgundy,

We first address towards you Shak, *Lea*, I. 1

2 To make an address or appeal

The Fall of Shaftsbury having addressed in vain for his majesty's favour, resorted by heaves to the King's Bench Marvell, *Growth of Popery*

3 To make preparations, get ready

Let us address to tend on Hector's heels Shak, *T. and C.*, iv. 4

They ended parlie, and both address'd for fight Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 296

address (a-dres'), n. [=F. *adresse*, n., from the verb.] 1. Power of properly directing or guiding one's own action or conduct, skilful management; dexterity; adroitness as, he managed the affair with address

Here Ikhnamanthus in his travels, had collected those inventions and institutions of a civilized people, which he had the address to apply to the confirmation of his own authority J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 506

There needs no small degree of address to gain the reputation of benevolence without incurring the expense Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, v. 1

2. Direction or guidance of speech, the act or manner of speaking to persons, personal bear-

ing in intercourse; accost as, Sir is a title of address, he is a man of good address. Hence—3. The attention paid by a lover to his mistress, courtship, pl. (more commonly), the acts of courtship, the attentions of a lover as, to pay one's addresses to a lady

As some coy nymph her lover's warm address

Not quite indulges, nor can quite express Pope, *Windsor Forest* 1. 19

Tell me whose address thou favour'st most Addison, *Cato* 1. 1

A gentleman made his address to me Addison

4 An utterance of thought addressed by speech to an audience, or transmitted in writing to a person or body of persons, usually, an expression of views or sentiments on some matter of direct concern or interest to the person or persons addressed; a speech or discourse suited to an occasion or to circumstances as, to deliver an address on the events of the day, an address of congratulation, the address of Parliament in reply to the queen's speech

It was therefore during a period of considerable political agitation that Mr. Bright put forth an address dated January 18th, 1837 J. Barnett Smith, *John Bright*, p. 23

5 A formal request addressed to the executive by one or both branches of a legislative body, requesting it to do a particular thing

The Constitution of England, of Massachusetts of Pennsylvania, authorized the removal of an obnoxious judge on a mere address of the legislature H. Adams, *John Randolph*, p. 132

The power of address, whenever it has been used in this Commonwealth, has been used to remove judges who had not violated any law W. Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 161

6 A direction for guidance, as to a person's abode, he met, the place at which a person resides, or the name and place of destination, with any other details, necessary for the direction of a letter or package as, what is your present address? the address or superscription on a letter

My Dingle shall I beg you to offer them some refreshments, and take their address in the next room? Sheridan, *The Critic*, I. 2

7 In equity pleading, the technical description in a bill of the court whose remedial power is sought—8 In com, the act of despatching or consigning, as a ship, to an agent at the port of destination—9† Formerly used in the sense of preparation, or the state of preparing or being prepared, and in various applications arising therefrom, as an appliance, array or dress, etc. N. E. D.—Syn 1 Inct, *clericalness*—2 See part—4 *Oratory* *Harangue*, etc. (see *speech*), lecture, discourse, sermon—6 Residence, superscription

addressee (a-dres-ē'), n. [*address*, v., +*-ee* 2] One who is addressed, specifically, one to whom anything is addressed

The postmaster shall also, at the time of its arrival, notify the addressee thereof that such letter or package has been received

Rev. of the U. S. P. O. Dep., 1874, III. § 52

The strong presumption thus offered in favour of this youthful nobleman [Lord Southampton] as the addressee of the sonnet is most strongly illustrated by Shakespearean specialisms of the present day A. and Q., 6th ser., X. 22

addresser (a-dres-ēr), n. One who addresses or petitions Specifically (with or without a capital letter), in the reign of Charles II. of England a member of the county party, so called from their address to the king praying for an immediate assembly of the Parliament, the summons of which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court an opponent of the court party or Abhorrer They also received the name of *Peribonera*, and afterwards that of *Whigs* See *abhorrer*

addressful (a-dres-ful), a. Skilful, dexterous Mallet

addressing-machine (a-dres-ing-ma-shēn'), n. An apparatus for placing addresses on newspaper-wrappers, etc.

addression† (a-dresh-ion), n. [*address* (cf. *compression*, etc.)] The act of addressing or directing one's course, route, direction of a journey

To Pylas first be thy addressment then Chapman, *Odyssey*, I. 438

addressment† (a-dres-ment), n. [*F. adressement* (Cotgrave) see *address* and *-ment*] The act of addressing, the act of directing one's attention, speech, or effort toward a particular point, person, or object

addubitation† (a-dū-bi-tā-shon), n. [*L. addubitus*, pp. of *addubitare*, incline to doubt, *<ad, to, + dubitare, doubt* see *doubt*] A doubting, insinuated doubt

That this was not a venial small practice it may appear by St. Austin's addubitation J. Denison, *Heavenly Banquet* (1619), p. 353

adduce (a-dūs'), v. t., pret. and pp. adduced, ppr. adducing [*L. adducere*, lead or bring to, *<ad, to, + ducere, lead* see *duct, duke*] To bring forward, present, or offer, advance, cite, name or instance as authority or evidence for what one advances

Reasons good

I shall adduce in due time to my peers Browning, *Ring and Book* I. 33

The speculations of those early Christian theologians who adduced the crying of the new born babe in proof of its innate wickedness I. Fiske, *Cos. Phil.*, I. 105

—Syn *Adduce*, *Allege*, *Assign*, *Advance*, *Offer*, *Cite*, *Offer* and *assign* are the least forcible of these words. To *offer* is simply to present for acceptance. We may *offer* a plan, an apology, or an excuse, but it may not be accepted. We may *assign* a reason, but it may not be the real or only reason which might be given by us. We may *advance* an opinion or a theory, and may *cite* authorities in support of it. *Allege* is the most positive of all these words. To *allege* is to make an unsupported statement regarding something to *adduce* on the other hand is to bring forward proofs or evidence in support of some statement or proposition already made as he *alleged* that he had been robbed by A. B. but *adduced* no proof in support of his allegation

I too prize facts and am adducing nothing else

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 177

To *allege* the real or supposed primeval kindred between Magyars and Ottomans as a ground for political action is an extreme case I. Freeman, *Race and Language*

To some such causes as you have assigned may be ascribed the delay which the petition has encountered Washington, in *Bacon's Hist. Const.* I. 372

The views I shall advance in these lectures

Loeb, *Eclogism* § 2

If your arguments be rational *offer* them in as moving a manner as the nature of the subject will admit Swift

adduceable (a-dū-si-ble), a. [*adduce* + *-able*] See *adducible*

adducent (a-dū-sent), a. [*L. adducens* (t)-s, pp. of *adducere* see *adduce*] Bringing together, drawing one thing to or toward another, performing the act of adduction, having the function of an adductor opposed to *abduct* chiefly or exclusively an anatomical term, applied to certain muscles or to their action See *adductor*, a.

adducer (a-dū-ser), n. One who adduces

adducible (a-dū-si-ble), a. [*adduce* + *-ible*] Capable of being adduced Sometimes (but very rarely) spelled *adducable*

Here I end my specimens among the many which might be given, of the arguments adducible for Christianity H. Newman, *Grammar of Assent*, p. 475

adduct (a-dukt'), v. t. [*L. adductus*, pp. of *adducere* see *adduce*] 1† To draw on, induce, allure

With a impelled by low disposition or adducted by hope of reward Tim. a. Stockholm, p. 680

2 In *physiol.*, to bring to or toward a median line or main axis See *adduction*, 2

The pectineus and three adductors adduct the thigh powerfully H. Gray, *Anat.*, p. 412

adduction (a-duk-shon), n. [*ML. adductio* (n-), *<L. adducere*, pp. *adducere* see *adduce*] 1 The act of adducing or bringing forward something as evidence in support of a contention or an argument [Rare]

An adduction of facts gathered from various quarters

Le Taylor

2 (a) In *physiol.*, the action of the adductor or adducens muscles (b) In *surg.*, the adducens action of a surgeon upon a limb or other member of the body, the position of a part which is the result of such action the opposite of *abduction* In either use adduction consists in bringing a limb to or toward the long axis of the body so that it shall be parallel therewith or with its fellow, or in bringing together two or several similar parts as the spread fingers of the human hand the opened shells of a bivalve mollusk, etc.

adductive (a-duk-tiv), a. [*L. as it *adductivus*, *<adducere*, pp. *adducere* see *adduce*] Adducing or bringing forward

adductor (a-duk-tor), n. and a. [*L.*, a procurer, lit. one who draws to, *<adducere*, pp. *adducere* see *adduce*] 1. n., pl. *adductores* (-torz) or *adductores* (ad-uk-to-rēz) In *anat.* and *zool.*, that which adducts, specifically, the name of several muscles which draw certain parts to or toward one common center or median line the opposite of *abductor* The word is also applied to various muscles not specifically so named thus, the internal rectus of the eye is an *adductor* of the eyeball The muscles which close the shells of bivalves are generally termed *adductores* See *adductor* *Latruncularia*, *Waldheimia*, and *Productula*—Adductor arcuum, the adductor of the arches a muscle of the side of the neck of some *Batrachia* as *Mnopoma* Adductor branchiarum, the adductor of the gills, a muscle of some *Batrachia*, as *Mnopoma* Adductor brevis (the short adductor), adductor longus (the long adductor), adductor

magnus (the great adductor), three adductor muscles of the human thigh, arising from the pelvis and inserted in the linea aspera of the femur — **Adductor digiti tertii**, **adductor digiti quarti**, the adductor muscles of the third digit and of the fourth digit, found in various animals, as the chameleon — **Adductor mandibulae**, in *Crustacea*, a muscle which adducts the mandible, and so brings to gether the opposite sides of the upper jaw — **Adductor pollicis**, the adductor of the thumb — **Adductor pollicis pedis**, or **adductor hallucis**, the adductor of the great toe [Other muscles of the digits having the same function are sometimes called adductors.]

II. a Of or pertaining to an adductor, having the function of adducting, adducting as, the adductor muscles of the thigh opposed to **abductor** — **Adductor impressans**, in *coch*, the scars on the interior surface of the opposite valves of bivalve shells left by the adductor muscles (the *clovia* (See *cochlearium*)). There are generally two anterior and a posterior, as in the clam but often only one, as in the oyster and scallop (*Pecten*) — **Adductor muscles** (a) In *man*, the adductors. See I. (b) In *malacology*, the muscles which draw together or close the valves in bivalve mollusks. See *cut* under *Waddismia*.

addulce (a-dul's), *v. t.* [*late ME addulce*, *< OF addulcer*, earlier *adulcr*, *adolecr*, *F adoluer*, *< ML *addulere*, *< L ad, to, + dulcis*, sweet see *duke*] To sweeten

Some ninth *addulce* man's mischiefs

Il. rick

-ade¹ [*I*] *< F -ade*, *< Ir Sp* or *Ir -ada*, or *It -ata*, *< L -ata*, *f*, [*2*] *< Ir -at*, *Sp* or *Ir -ado*, or *It -ato*, *< L -atus*, *m*, *pp* suffix of verbs in *-are* see *-ate*¹ The native *F* form is *-a*, *OF -ac*, whence in older *E -y* cf *army* (*F*) with *armata* (*Sp*), ult *< L armata*] 1 A suffix of nouns of French or other Romance origin, as *accolade*, *ambuscade*, *brigade*, *cannonade*, *lemonade*, etc., or of (a few) English nouns formed on the same model, as *blockade*, *orangeade* — 2 A suffix of nouns of Spanish or Italian origin (originally masculine form of preceding), as *brocade*, *roucade*, etc. It also appears in the Spanish form *-ado*, as in *reicagado*, *deperado*

-ade². [*F -ade*, *< L -as* (*-ad-*), *< Gr -ae* (*-ad-*), fem suffix see *-ad*²] A suffix of Greek origin, now usually *-ad*, as in *decade* (sometimes *decad*), *nomad* (usually *nomad*, like *nomad*, *triad*, etc.)

adeb (ad'eb), *n* [*Ar*] An Egyptian weight equal to 210 okes. See *oke*

adeed (ad'eed) Indeed

'Sey, did y' fleck and speak them fair' "*Ided did I*" Bottom *Blackwood's Mag*, XLII 401

adeem (a-dēm'), *v. t.* [*L adimere*, take away, *< ad*, to, + *emere*, take (*< F redere*)] In *law*, to revoke (a legacy), either (1) by implication, as by a different disposition of the bequest during the life of the testator, or (2) by satisfaction of the legacy in advance, as by delivery of the thing bequeathed, or its equivalent, to the legatee during the lifetime of the bequeather

A specific legacy may be *adeemed* If the subject of it be not in existence at the time of the testator's death then the bequest entirely fails A specific gift is not *adeemed* by the testator's pledge of the subject of it and the legatee will be entitled to have it redeemed by the executor *Am Cas*, X 316

adeep (a-dēp'), *prep* *phi* as *adv* [*< a¹ + deep*, after *ahigh*, *above*, etc.] Deeply [*Rare*]

We shoot so *adeep* down creation's profound,
We are deaf to God's voice

Mrs Browning, *Rhaps of Hesperia*

Adela (a-dē'la), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr Adēla*, not manifest, *< a-* priv, not, + *dhelos*, clear, manifest] A genus of moths, of the family *Yponomeutidae*. A *degenerella* is a woodland species, notable for spinning, *geometric* *Latreille* 1796

adelantadillo (a-dā-lan-tā-del'vō), *n* [*Sp*, dim of *adelantado*, advanced, early, applied to fruit or plants see *adelantado*] A Spanish red wine made of the earliest ripe grapes

adelantado (a-dā-lan-tā-dō), *n* [*Sp*, lit, advanced, forward, as applied to fruit or plants, early, *pp* of *adelantar*, advance, grow, anticipate, *< adelante*, adv, forward, onward, *< ad-*, a (*< L ad*), to, + *el*, the (*< L ille*, that), + *ante* (*< L ante*), before] The title formerly given in Spain to the governor of a province

Invincible *adelantado* over the army of plumed
sues *Masoner*, *Virgin Martyr*, II 1

The marquis had a secret conference with Don Pedro
Lariguez, *adelantado* of Andalusia *Tennyson*, *Granada*, p 29

Adelarthrosomata (ad-ē-lar-thrō-sō-mā-ta), *n* *pl* [*NL*, *< Gr Adēlarthros*, not manifest (*< a-* priv, not, + *dhelos*, manifest), + *arthros*, joint, + *sōma*, pl *sōmata*, body] In Westwood's system of classification, an order of arachnids which respue by tracheae. It consists of the false scorpions and harvestmen, or the families *Scleripidae*, *Cheliceridae*, and *Phalangidae* distinguished from the *Monomacrommata*. With the view of adapting Lach's system to that of Latreille, Westwood adopted Latreille's three sections of *Arachnida*, namely, *Pulmonaria*, *Trachearia* and *Arachnaria* dividing the first of these sections into the orders *Dicrommata* and *Polyommata*, the second section into the orders *Adelarthrosomata* and *Monomero-*

somata, and making the third section consist of the order *Podonomata*—these ordinal names being all Lach's, excepting Westwood's *Adelarthrosomata*

adelarthrosomatous (ad-ē-lār-thrō-sō-mā-tus), *a* Being indistinctly jointed, having the body indistinctly segmented, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Adelarthrosomata*

adelaster (ad-ē-las'ter), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr Adēlaster*, not manifest, + *aster*, star (in ref to the flower)] A proposed name for such plants as come into cultivation before they are sufficiently well known to be referred to their true genera

adelfisch (a-del'ish), *n* [*G*, *< adel*, nobility, + *fisch* = *F* *fisch*] A name of a European species of whitefish, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* synonymous with *laxer* (which see)

adeling, *n* Obsolete form of *atheling*
Adelobranchia (ad'ē-lō-brang'ki-ā), *n* *pl* [*NL*, *< Gr Adēlōs*, not manifest, + *branchia*, gills] 1 A family name for gastropods in which the respiratory cavity has a slit-like outlet and without a siphon. The term includes the pulmonates as well as the marine forms *Dumort*, 1807 — 2 An ordinal name for the true pulmonates *Risso*, 1826

adelocodonic (ad'ē-lō-kō-dōn'ik), *a* [*< Gr Adēlōs*, not manifest, + *codon*, a bell, the head of a flower] In *zool*, noting the condition of a gonophore when no developed umbrella is present *Pancu*

adelomorphous (ad'ē-lō-mōr'fus), *a* [*< Gr Adēlōs*, not manifest, + *morphē*, form] Of a form which is inconspicuous or not apparent applied to the so-called principal or central cells of the cardiac glands of the stomach

adelopneumon (ad'ē-lōp-nū'mōn), *n* One of the *Idelopneumona*

Adelopneumona (ad'ē-lōp-nū'mō-nā), *n* *pl* [*NL*, *< Gr Adēlōs*, not manifest, + *pneumōn*, lung see *pneumonia*] A name sometimes given to the imperforate terrestrial gastropods, in allusion to the inclosure of the pulmonary cavity by the union of the mantle with the nape, except at a lateral aperture synonymous with *Pulmonifera*

adelopod, **adelopode** (a-dē'lō-pōd, -pōd), *n* [*< Gr Adēlōs*, not manifest, + *pod* (*πῶδ*) = *F* *foot*] An animal whose feet are inconspicuous or not apparent

-adelphica [*NL*, *< Gr -adelphos*, brother, *adelphos*, sister, lit eo-uterine, *< a-* copulative + *dhelphos*, uterus] In *bot*, the second element, signifying fraternity, in the names of the 17th, 18th, and 19th classes (*Monadelphica*, *Dadelphica*, and *Polyadelphica*) of the Linnean system of sexual classification, used to denote the coalescence of stamens by their filaments into one, two, or more sets

Adelphian (a-del'fi-an), *n* [*< Gr Adēlphos*, brother see above] Same as *Euchite*

adelphous (a-del'fus), *a* [*< Gr Adēlphos*, brother see *-adelphica*] Related, in *bot*, having stamens united by their filaments into sets used mostly in composition, as in *monadelphous*, etc

adempt (a-dēmp't), *a* [*< L ademptus*, *pp* of *adimere*, take away see *adeem*] Taken away Without any minute suspicion of anything being added or *adempt* *Latimer*, *Pref* to *Scrim* bef Edw VI

ademption (a-dēmp'shon), *n* [*< L ademptio* (*n*), *< adimere*, *pp* *ademptus*, take away see *adeem*] In *law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like, especially, the lapse of a legacy, (1) by the testator's satisfying it by delivery or payment to the legatee before his death, or (2) by his otherwise dealing with the thing bequeathed so as to manifest an intent to revoke the bequest See *adeem*

Aden (ā'den), *n* [Also written fancifully *Aidenn*, after the Oriental forms, *Ar Adn*, *Hind Idan*, etc see *Eden*] Same as *Eden*

Blooming as *Aden* in its earliest hour

Byron, *Bride of Abydos*, II 20

Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant
Adenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name
Lanoré *Poe*, *The Raven*

aden- Same as *adeno-*

adenalgia (ad-e-nal'ji-ā), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *algia*, *< algos*, pain] In *pathol*, pain in a gland, adenodynia

adenalgy (ad-e-nal'ji), *n* Same as *adenalgia*
Adenanthra (ad'ē-nan-thē'ra), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *NL anthra*, anthos see *anther*] A genus of trees and shrubs, natives of the East Indies and Ceylon, natural order *Leguminosae*, suborder *Mimosae*. A *pavonia* is one of the largest and handsomest trees of India, and yields hard solid timber called red sandal wood. The bright scarlet seeds from their equality in weight (each = 4 grains), are used by goldsmiths in the East as weights.

Same as *adeno-*

adenia (a-dē'ni-ā), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr Adēn*, a gland.] 1 A name which has been applied to strumous or syphilitic chronic adenitis, and to Hodgkin's disease — 2 [*cap*] In *zool*, a genus of dipterous insects *Jesoidy*, 1863

adeniform (a-dēn'i-fōrm or ad'ē-ni-fōrm), *a* [*< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *L -formis*, *< forma*, shape] Of a gland-like shape

adenitis (ad-e-ni'tis), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *-itis*] Inflammation of a gland, especially of a lymphatic gland

adenko (a-dēn'kō), *n* [*Native name*] A calabash or gourd used on the Gold Coast of Africa for holding liquids, and generally decorated by carvings in low relief or incised lines

adeno- [*Combining form* (*aden-* before a vowel, *adenti-* regarded as Latin) of *Gr Adēn* (*adeno*), a gland] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning gland

adenocarcinoma (ad'ē-nō-kār-si-nō'mā), *n*; *pl adenocarcinomata* (-mā-tā) [*NL*, *< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *carcinoma* see *carcinoma*] A tumor which deviates from the true gland-structure characterizing the adenomata, but which does not differ from it as much as a typical carcinoma. See *adenoma*

adenocoele (ad'ē-nō-kō-ēl), *n* [*< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *coele*, a tumor] Same as *adenoma*

adenochirapsology (ad'ē-nō-ki-rap-sol'ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *cheiraphia*, a touching with the hand (*< cheir*, hand, + *aptein*, touch), + *-logia*, *< logos*, speak see *-ology*] The doctrine of the reputed power of kings to cure diseases, as scrofula or king's evil, by touching the patient a word used as the title of a book on that subject published in 1684

adenochondroma (ad'ē-nō-kon-drō'mā), *n*, *pl adenochondromata* (-mā-tā) [*NL*, *< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *chondros*, cartilage, + *-oma*, *q v*] A tumor consisting of glandular and cartilaginous tissue

adenodynia (ad'ē-nō-din'i-ā), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *dynia*, pain] In *pathol*, pain in a gland or in the glands, adenalgia

adenographic (ad'ē-nō-graf'ik), *a* Pertaining to adenography

adenography (ad-e-nog'ra-fi), *n* [*< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *-graphia*, *< graphō*, write] That part of descriptive anatomy which treats of glands

adenoid (ad'ē-noid), *a* [*< Gr adenoideus*, glandiform, *< Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *eidōs*, form see *-oid*] 1 In the form of a gland, glandiform, glandular — 2 Of or pertaining to glands, especially to those of the lymphatic system **Adenoid cancer** See *cancer* — **Adenoid tissue**, in *anat*, a retiform or net like tissue, the interstices of which contain cells resembling white blood corpuscles. Such tissue is found in the lymphatic glands, and in a diffuse form in the intestinal mucous membrane, and elsewhere.

Retiform, adenoid, or lymphoid connective tissue is found extensively in many parts of the body, often surrounding the minute blood vessels and forming the connective tissue of lymphatic channels *H Gray*, *Anat*

adenoidal (ad-e-noi'dal), *a* Pertaining to or resembling glands, having the appearance of a gland, adenoid

adenological (ad'ē-nō-lōj'i-kal), *a* [*< *adenologic* (*< adenology*) + *-al*] Pertaining to adenology

adenology (ad-e-nol'ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *-logia*, *< logos*, speak see *-ology*] In *anat*, the doctrine or science of the glands, their nature, and their uses

adenolymphocoele (ad'ē-nō-lim'fō-sēl), *n* [*< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *L lymph*, in mod sense 'lymph,' + *Gr kōlē*, a tumor] Dilatation of the afferent or efferent vessels of the lymphatic glands

adenoma (ad-e-nō'mā), *n*, *pl adenomata* (-mā-tā) [*NL*, *< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *-oma*, *q v*] A tumor presenting the characteristics of the gland from which it springs, a tumor originating in a gland, and presenting the general character of racemose or of tubular glands. Also called *adenocoele*

adenomatous (ad-e-nom'a-tus), *a*. [*< adenoma* (*t*) + *-ous*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an adenoma

adenomeningeal (ad'ē-nō-me-nim'jē-al), *a* [*< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *meninx*, a membrane, esp the pia mater see *meningitis*] An epithet applied to a kind of fever supposed to depend upon disease of the intestinal follicles

adenomyoma (ad'ē-nō-mi-ō'mā), *n*; *pl adenomyomata* (-mā-tā) [*NL*, *< Gr Adēn* (*aden*), a gland, + *mys*, a muscle (see *myology*), + *-oma*,

q v.] A tumor consisting of glandular and muscular tissue
adenoncus (ad-e-nong'kus), *n*; pl *adenonci* (-non'si) [NL, < Gr *adon* (adon-), a gland, + *oncos*, a bulk, mass] A swelling of a gland
adenopathy (ad-e-nop'a-thi), *n* [*<* Gr *adon* (adon-), a gland, + *-pathia*, < *παθος*, suffering] Disease of a gland

There are no lesions of the mucous membrane, nor can any adenopathy be found [case of syphiloides] *Dührsen, Skin Diseases, plate 11*

adenopharyngitis (ad'e-nō-far-in-jī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *adon* (adon-), a gland, + *pharynx*, + *-itis*] Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx

adenophore (a-den'ō-fōr), *n* [As *adenophorous*] In bot., a short stalk or pedicel supporting a nectar-gland

adenophorous (ad-e-nof'ō-rus), *a* [*<* Gr *adon* (adon-), a gland, + *phoros*, < *φορεω* = E bear¹] In zool and bot., bearing or producing glands

adenophthalmia (ad'e-nō-thal'mi-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *adon* (adon-), a gland, + *ophthalmia*, eye] Inflammation of the Meibomian glands

adenophyllous (ad'e-nō-fil'us), *a* [*<* Gr *adon* (adon-), a gland, + *phyllos* = L *folium*, a leaf see *folio*] In bot., having leaves bearing glands, or studded with them

adenophyma (ad'e-nō-fi'mā), *n*, pl *adenophymata* (-ma-tā) [NL, < Gr *adon* (adon-), a gland, + *phyma*, a tumor, lit a growth, < *φύω*, grow see *physu*] In *pathol*, a swelling of a gland sometimes used to signify a soft swelling

adenos (ad'e-nōs), *n* [Native term] A kind of cotton which comes from Aleppo, Turkey Also called *marino cotton* *E D*

adenosarcoma (ad'e-nō-sai-kō'mā), *n*, pl *adenosarcomata* (-ma-tā) [NL, < Gr *adon* (adon-), a gland, + *sarkoma*, sarcoma] A tumor consisting in part of adenomatous and in part of sarcomatous tissue

adenose, adenous (ad'e-nōs, -nus), *a* [*<* NL *adenosus*, < Gr *adon*, gland] Like or appertaining to a gland, adenoid, adeniform

adenotomic (ad'e-nō-tōm'ik), *a* [*<* *adenotomy*] Pertaining to adenotomy

adenotomy (ad-e-nōt'ō-mi), *n* [*<* Gr *adon* (adon-), a gland, + *-tomy*, a cutting, < *τεμνω*, cut. Cf *anatomy*] In *anat* and *surg*, dissection or incision of a gland

adenous, a See *adenose*

Adeona (ad-ō-nā), *n* [L, in myth, a Roman divinity who presided over the arrival of travelers, < L *adire*, come, arrive, *adco*, I come, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go Cf *Alicona*] In zool, the typical genus of *Adeonidae* (which see)

Adeonidae (ad-ō-nī-dē), *n*, pl [NL, < *Adeona* + *-ida*] A family of chilotomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Adeona*. They have the zooid erect or (rarely) incurving, affixed by a flexible jointed or jointless radicle pedicel, immediately attached to the zoarium is bifurcated when not incurving and foliaceous and fenestrate, or branched or lobate and entire. The cells are usually of three kinds, zooidal, oral, and avicularian. The zooid is of the usual type. The family (originally named *Adeonae* by Busk) contains about 38 recent species, referred to 3 genera *Busk*

Adephaga (a-def'a-gā), *n*, pl [NL, neut pl, < Gr *adēphagor* see *adēphagous*] A group of voracious, carnivorous, and predatory beetles, composing a part of the pentamerous division of the order *Coleoptera*. They have filiform antennae and but two palpi to each maxilla. Of the four families which make up this group, two, *Gyrinidae* and *Dytiscidae*, are aquatic, and sometimes called *Hydradephaga*; the other two, *Carabidae* and *Cuculidae*, are chiefly terrestrial, and are sometimes called *Trochadephaga*. The whirligig and the tiger beetle respectively exemplify these two divisions of *Adephaga*. Also called *Carnivora*. See cuts under *Dytiscus* and *Cuculida*

adephan (a-def'a-gan), *n* A beetle of the group *Adephaga*

adephagia (ad-ē-fā-jī-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *adēphagō*, eating one's fill, gluttonous see *adēphagous*] In *pathol*, voracious appetite, bulimia

adephagous (a-def'a-gus), *a* [*<* NL *adephagus*, < Gr *adēphagor*, eating one's fill, gluttonous, < *adēph*, or *adēph*, abundantly, enough (cf L *satis*, enough), + *phagēiv*, eat] Gluttonous, or of pertaining to the *Adephaga* as, *adephagous* beetles

adeps (ad'eps), *n* [L, the soft fat or grease of animals, suet, lard see *adipose* and *adipic*] 1 Fat, animal oil, the contents of the cells of the adipose tissue, specifically, lard—2. In *phar*, tallow, suet, prepared fat—*Ceratum adipis* [gen sing of *adeps*], simple cerate, turgid lard with the addition of white wax to give it greater consistency

adept (a-dept'), *a* and *n* [*<* L *adeptus*, having attained, ML *adeptus*, *n*, one who attained knowledge or proficiency, prop pp of *adipisci*,

arrive at, reach, attain, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *ap-isci*, reach, attain, = Gr *ap-teriv*, touch, seize, = Skt *√ ap*, attain, obtain see *apt*] 1. *a* Well skilled; completely versed or as quantified

Adept in everything profound *Conper, Hope, 1 30*

II. *n* One who has attained proficiency, one fully skilled in anything, a proficient or master, specifically, in former times, a proficient in alchemy or magic, a master of occult science, or one who professed to have discovered "the great secret" (namely, of transmuting base metal into gold)

Shakespeare, in the person of Prospero, has exhibited the prevalent notions of the judicial astrologer combined with the adept, whose white magic, as distinguished from the black or demon magic, holds an intercourse with purer spirits *J B Smith, Annals of Lit, 11 80*

How was the true adept, seeking what spiritual or there might be among the dross of the human philosophy *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 269*

The Persians were adepts in archery and horsemanship, and were distinguished by courtesy and high breeding *A Her, XL 329*

= *Syn. Adept, Expert* An adept is one who possesses natural as well as acquired aptitude or skill in anything, as, an adept in the art of governing, an adept in diplomacy, lying, cajolery, whist playing etc. An expert on the other hand is one whose skill and proficiency are more conspicuously the result of practice or experience, or of an intimate acquaintance with a subject. The term is mostly limited to one possessing special skill or knowledge in some branch and regarded as an authority on it, as, an expert in allusion, chemistry, penmanship, etc

adeption (a-dep'shon), *n* [*<* L *adeptio* (n-), < *adipisci* see *adept*] An obtaining or gaining, acquirement

In the wit and policy of the captain consisteth the chief adeption of the victory *Grafton, Rich III, act 3*

adeptist (a-dep'tist), *n* [*<* *adept* + *-ist*] An adept

adeptness (a-dept'nes), *n* The quality or state of being adept, skilfulness, special proficiency

adeptship (a-dept'ship), *n* The state of being an adept, adeptness specifically used in theosophy

adequacy (ad'ō-kwā-si), *n* [*<* *adequate* see *-acy*] The state or quality of being adequate, the condition of being proportionate or sufficient, a sufficiency for a particular purpose as, the adequacy of supply to expenditure, or of an effort to its purpose, an adequacy of provisions

adequate (ad'ō-kwāt), *a* [Formerly *adaquate*, *ad*, < L *adaquatus*, pp of *adaquare*, make equal, < *ad*, to, + *aquus*, equal see *equal*] Equal to requirement or occasion, commensurate, fully sufficient, suitable, or fit as, means adequate to the object, an adequate comparison

I did for once see right, do right, give tongue
 The adequate protest *Browning, Ring and Book, 11 56*

In our happy hours we should be inexhaustible poets if once we could break through the silence into adequate rhyme *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser, p 305*

Adequate cognition, in logic (a) A cognition involving no notion which is not perfectly clear and distinct (b) A cognition at once precise and complete **Adequate definition or mark, in logic** See *definition* = *Syn. Adequate, Sufficient, Enough*, commensurate, competent. A thing is adequate to something else when it comes quite up to its level yet neither may be sufficient when viewed in relation to some third thing. That which is sufficient may be adequate and more. Enough equals adequate, but is applied to a different class of subjects

Nothing is a due and adequate representation of a state that does not present its ability as well as its property *Burke, Rev in France*

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof *Mat vi 34*

Which is enough, I'll warrant

As this would go, to pass for honest

Shak, W 1, n 3

adequate (ad'ō-kwāt), *v t* 1 To make equal or adequate

Let me give you one instance more of a truly intellectual object, exactly adequate and proportioned unto the intellectual appetite, and that is, learning and knowledge *Fotherby, Athanasiax p 208*

2 To attain equality with, equal

Though it be an impossibility for any creature to adequate God in his eternity, yet he hath ordained all his sons in Christ to partake of it by living with him eternally *Sheppard, Discourses p 227*

adequately (ad'ō-kwāt-lī), *adv* In an adequate manner, commensurately, sufficiently

adequateness (ad'ō-kwāt-nē), *n* The state of being adequate, justness of adaptation, sufficiency, adequacy

The adequateness of the advantages [of a given course of study] is the point to be judged

H Spencer, Education, p 28

adequation (ad-ē-kwā'shon), *n* [*<* L *adaquatō* (n-), < *adaquare*, make equal see *adequate*,

a] A making or being equal; an equivalence or equivalent [Rare]

The principles of logic and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and adequation between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved *Sp Bayle, Remains, p 125*

It was the same (not of King Henry) but King Edward the First, which is notoriously known to have been the adequation of a yard [An curious statement] *Fidler, Worthies, Berkshire*

adequative (ad'ō-kwā-tiv), *a* [*<* ML *adequatus*, < L *adaquare* see *adequate, a*] Equivalent or sufficient, adequate [Rare]

Adesma (a-des'mā), *n*, pl Same as *Adismacea*

Adesmacea (ad-es-mā'sō-si), *n*, pl [NL, < *adesma* (< Gr *adēsmos*, unfettered, unbound see *adesmy*) + *-acea*] An old family name for lamellibranchiate mollusks destitute of a ligament. The term includes the *Pholadidae* and *Teredinidae* *Blainville, 1824*

adesmy (a-des'mi), *n* [*<* NL *adesmia*, < Gr *adēsmos*, unfettered, unbound, < *a-* priv + *desmō*, a bond, tie, < *δέω*, bind, tie] In bot., a term applied by Moeren to the division of organs that are naturally entire, or their separation if normally united

adespotic (a-des-pot'ik), *a* [*<* Gr *a-* priv (*a-*) + *despōtic* (< Gr *adēsmos*, without master or owner)] Not despotic, not absolute

Adessenarian (ad-es-sē-nā'-i-an), *n* [*<* NL *Adessenarian*, pl, nreg < L *adesse*, be present, < *ad*, to, near, + *esse*, be see *essence* and *arian*] In *eccl* hist., a name given in the sixteenth century to those who believed in the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, not by transubstantiation, but by impanation (which see)

ad eundem (ad e-un'dem) [L, lit, to the same (sc *gradum*, grade) *ad*, to, *eundem*, accusative sing of *eundem*, the same see *idem*] A phrase used in universities to signify the admitting of a student of another university, without examination, to the degree or standing he had previously held in that other university

Here [Oxford in the vacation] I can take my walks unmolested, and busy myself of what degree or standing I please. I soon admitted *ad eundem* *Lamb, Oxford*

ad extremum (ad eks-trē'mum) [L, *ad*, to, *extremum*, accusative sing of *extremus*, last see *extreme*] To the extreme, at last, finally

affected (ad-fek'ted), *a* [*<* L *affectus*, later *affectus*, pp of *adferre*, later *afficere*, affect see *affect*] In *alg*, compounded, consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity—**Affected or affected equation**, an equation in which the unknown quantity is found in two or more different degrees or powers, thus, $x^2 + px - a$ is an affected equation, as it contains three different powers of the unknown quantity *x*

affiliate, affiliation, etc See *affiliate, etc*

ad finem (ad fī'nem) [L, *ad*, to, *finem*, accusative of *finis*, end see *finis*] To or at the end

adfluxion (ad-fluk'shon), *n* [Var of *affluxion*, q v.] A flow, as of sap, caused by a drawing, not a propelling force

adglutinate (ad-glo'ti-nāt), *a* Same as *agglutinate*

ad gustum (ad gun'tum) [L, *ad*, to, *gustum*, accusative of *gustus*, taste see *quest* 2] To the taste, to one's liking

Adhatoda (ad hat'ō-da), *n* [NL, from the Singhalese or Tamil name] A genus of herbs or shrubs, natural order *Acanthaceae*. A *Vasica* is used in India to expel the dead fetus in abortion

adhere (ad-hēr'), *v t*, pret and pp *adhered*, ppr *adhering* [*<* F *adhérer*, < L *adherere*, < *ad*, to, + *hærere*, stick, pp *hæsus*. Cf *cohere*, *inhere*, *hesitate*] 1 To stick fast, cleave, become joined or united so as not to be easily separated without tearing as, glutinous substances adhere to one another, the lungs sometimes adhere to the pleura

When a piece of silver and a piece of platinum are brought in contact at 500° C they adhere *A Donnell Prin of Physics, p 229*

2 To hold closely or firmly (to) as, to adhere to a plan

[Clive] appears to have strictly adhered to the rules which he had laid down for the guidance of others *Muradaw, Lord Clive*

3 To belong intimately, be closely connected

A shepherd a daughter,
 And what to her adheres *Shak, W 1, iv (cho)*

4 To be fixed in attachment or devotion, be devoted, be attached as a follower or upholder as, men adhere to a party, a leader, a church, or a creed, rarely, to be attached as a friend

Two men there are not living
 To whom he more adheres *Shak, Hamlet, II 2*

5. To be consistent, hold together; be in accordance or agreement, as the parts of a system, cohere [Rare or obsolete]

Everything adheres together Shak, T N, II 4

6 Specifically, in *Scots law* (a) To affirm a judgment, agree with the opinion of a judge previously pronounced (b) To return to a husband or wife who has been deserted See *adherence*, 3—7 In *logic* and *metaph*, to be accidentally connected See *adherent*, a, 3

adherence (ad-her'-ens), *n* [*< F adherence, < ML adherence, < L adherens, see adherent*]

1 The act or state of sticking or adhering—rare in a physical sense, *adhesion* being commonly used—**2** Figuratively, the character of being fixed in attachment, fidelity, steady attachment as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions, the act of holding to closely as, a rigid *adherence* to rules

A firm adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous ancestry Addison

3 In *Scots law*, the return of a husband or wife who has for a time deserted his or her spouse The spouse who has been deserted may bring an action of *adherence* to compel the deserting spouse to return

4 In *painting*, the effect of those parts of a picture which, wanting relief, are not detached, and hence appear adhering to the canvas or surface Fairholt—**5** In *logic* and *metaph*, the state of being adherent See *adherent*, a, 3—**Syn.** *Adherence, Adhesion* These words are undergoing desynonymization: the moral and figurative sense being limited to *adherence* and the physical to *adhesion* as, *adherence* to the doctrines of Adam Smith the *adhesion* of putty to glass [Note: *Adherent*, *n*, is not used of physical attachment, not *adherent*, a, of moral attachment *Adherer*, *n*, is used of either]

If he departs in any degree from strict *adherence* to these rules, he not only departs from rule, but commits an act of treachery and baseness Gladstone Kin beyond Sea, p 210

Writing and drawing with chalks and pencils depend on the *adhesion* of solids Atkinson, tr of *Elements of Physics*, p 87

adherency (ad-her'-en-si), *n* [*As adherent, see -ency*] **1** The state of being adherent

Adherency and admittances of man's persons J. Taylor (D), *Atlas of Humanities*, p 173

2 That which is adherent

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation Decay of Christ Party

adherent (ad-her'-ent), *a* and *n* [*< F adhérent, < L adherens(-t-), pp of adherere, see adhere*] **1**, *a* **1** Sticking, clinging, adhering

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung Pope, *Odyssey*, I 547

2 In *bot*, congenitally united, as parts that are normally separate generally used as equivalent to *adnate* See *ent* under *adnate*—**3** In *logic* and *metaph*, accidentally connected, not belonging to the nature of a thing, not inherent as, if a cloth is wet, its wetness is a quality *adherent* to it, not inherent in it

II. **1** A person who adheres, one who follows or upholds a leader, party, cause, opinion, or the like, a follower, partizan, or supporter

Rip's sole domestic *adherent* was his dog Wolf, who was as much in his pocket as his master Irving Rip Van Winkle

2 Anything outwardly belonging to a person, an appendage

His humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents* G. of Touque

=**Syn.** **1** Disciple, pupil, upholder, supporter, dependant **adherently** (ad-her'-ent-li), *adv* In an adherent manner

adherer (ad-her'-er), *n* One who adheres, an adherent [Rare]

adherescence (ad-her-es'-ens), *n* The state of being so closely connected with or attached to anything as to form with it a quasi-compound or unit [Rare]

adherescent (ad-her-es'-ent), *a* [*< L adherescens(-t-), pp of adherere, adhere, see adhere* and *-escent*] Tending to adhere or become adherent, adhering [Rare]

adhesion (ad-hē'-zhon), *n* [*< F adhesion, < L adhaerere(-t-), < adhaerere, pp of adherere, see adhere*] **1** The act or state of adhering, or of being united and attached, close connection or association as, the *adhesion* of parts united by growth, cement, etc., inflammatory *adhesion* of surfaces in disease

One mendicant whom I know and who always sits upon the steps of a certain bridge, succeeds, I believe, in the season advances, in heating the marble beneath him by firm and unswerving *adhesion* Howells, Ven Lift, II

2 Steady attachment of the mind or feelings; firmness in opinion; adherence as, an *adhesion* to vice

Obstinate *adhesion* to false rules of belief Whitlock, *Manners of the English*, p 216

The council assigned as motives for its decision an *adhesion* of heart on the part of the victims to the cause of the insurgents Motley, *Dutch Republic*, II 404

3 Assent, concurrence

To that treaty Spain and England gave in their *adhesion* Macaulay, *Hist Lang*, xiv

4 That which adheres, accretion

Casting off all foreign, especially all noxious, *adhesions* Carlyle, *Misc*, I 14

5 In *phys*, molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact, as between two solids, a solid and a liquid, or a solid and a gas See *extract*, and *cohesion*

Adhesion, a term used to denote the physical force in virtue of which one body or substance remains attached to the surface of another with which it has been brought into contact It is to be distinguished from *cohesion* which is the mutual attraction that the particles of the same body exert on each other Fray, *Brd*, I 153

6 In *bot*, the union of parts normally separate—**7** In *pathol*, especially in the plural, the adventitious bands or fibers by which inflamed parts have adhered, or are held together—**8** In *anatomy*, the union of divided parts by a particular kind of inflammation, called the *adhesive*—**9** In *mech*, often used as synonymous with *friction* (which see)—**Adhesion-car**, a railroad car provided with means for increasing the adhesive or tractive power beyond that due merely to the weight imposed upon the rails This is usually effected by a center rail gripped horizontally by a pair of friction wheels placed on the opposite sides, or by a cogged wheel working into a rack rail parallel with the road bed In some cases the flanges of the driving wheels are grooved and the face of the rails flanged to correspond to them—**Adhesion of wheels to rails**, the friction between the surfaces in contact tending to prevent slipping, in amount dependent upon the condition of those surfaces and the pressure on driving wheels as of locomotives It is a fraction of the weight borne by them, ranging from about one twentieth when the rails are "greasy" to one fifth when they are clean and dry =**Syn.** *Adhesion, Adherence, See adhere*

adhesive (ad-hē'-siv), *a* [*< F adhésif, -ive, < L as in "adhesivus, < adhaerere, pp of adherere, see adhere*] **1** Sticky, tenacious, as glutinous substances

She trusts a place unsound, And deeply plunges in the *adhesive* ground Crabbe, *Parish Register*

2 Figuratively, cleaving or clinging, adhering, remaining attached, not deviating from

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the track Thomson, *Autumn*

Both were slow and tenacious (that is *adhesive*) in their feelings De Quincy, *Secret Societies*, II

3 Gunned, fitted for adhesion as, *adhesive* envelopes—**Adhesive felt**, a felt manufactured in Great Britain for use in sheathing wooden ships—**Adhesive inflammation**, in *med* and *surg*, a term applied to the union of the lips of an incised wound without suppuration also to inflammations leading to adhesion between normally free surfaces as between the intestine and the body wall

Adhesive knowledge, in *metaph*, knowledge which implies adhesion or assent, as well as apprehension See *apprehension*—**Adhesive plaster**, in *surg*, a plaster made of litharge plaster, wax, and resin—**Adhesive slate**, a variety of slaty clay which adheres strongly to the tongue, and rapidly absorbs water

adhesively (ad-hē'-siv-li), *adv* In an adhesive manner

adhesiveness (ad-hē'-siv-ness), *n* **1** The state or quality of being adhesive, or of sticking or adhering, stickiness, tenacity—**2** In *phren*, a mental faculty manifested in attachment to objects, animate or inanimate, lasting friendships, love of social intercourse, etc., supposed to be located in a special part of the brain It is said to be strongest in women See *phrenology*

adhibit (ad-jīb'-it), *v* [*< L adhibere, pp of adhibere, hold toward, bring to, apply, < ad, to, + habere, hold, have, see habet*] **1** To use or apply, specifically, to administer as a remedy, exhibit medicinally

Wine also that is dilute may safely and properly be *adhibited* T. Whitaker, *Blood of the Grape*, p 33

2 To attach as, he *adhibited* his name to the address

The great old lands *adhibited* faith to his words Hall, *Chronicles*, Hen VII, an 7

3 To take or let in, admit [Rare in all uses]

adhibition (ad-hīb'-ish-on), *n* [*< L adhibere(-t-), application, < adhibere, see adhibit*] Application; use, specifically, use as a remedy [Rare]

The *adhibition* of dilute wine T. Whitaker, *Blood of the Grape*, p 33

ad hoc (ad hok) [*L ad, to, hoc, acc neut of hic, this, see hic*] To this, with respect to this (subject or thing), in particular

ad hominem (ad hom'-i-nem) [*L ad, to, hominem, acc of homo, man, see Homo*] To the man, to the interests or passions of the person—**Argumentum ad hominem**, an argument drawn from premises which, whether true or not, ought to be admitted by the person to whom they are addressed, either on account of his peculiar beliefs or experience, or because they are necessary to justify his conduct or are otherwise conducive to his interest Aristotle (*Topica*, vii, 11) remarks that it is sometimes necessary to refute the disputant rather than his position and some medieval logicians taught that refutation was of two kinds, *solutio recta* and *solutio ad hominem* the latter being imperfect or fallacious refutation Thus, Blundeville says "Confutation of person is done either by taunting, railing, railing back for (check), or by scolding" and Wilson says "Fisher was purpose by disputation to answer fully to the matter or else secondly (if power want to compass that) we seek some other means to satisfy the man"

My design being not a particular victory over such a sort of men but an absolute establishing of the truth I shall lay down no grounds that are merely *argumenta ad hominem* Dr. J. More, *Immortal of Soul*, II 1

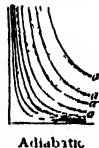
adhort (ad-hōrt'), *v* [*< L adhortari, encourage, urge to, < ad, to, + hortari, urge, incite, see exhort*] To exhort, advise

That eight times martyred mother in the Macabees, who she would *adhort* her son to a passive fortitude, desires him to look upon the heavens, the earth, all in them contained Pelham

adhortation (ad-hōr-tā'-shon), *n* [*< L adhortatio(-n-), encouragement, < adhortari, see adhort*] Advice, exhortation; encouragement

adhortatory (ad-hōr-tā'-lō-ri), *a* [*< L as in "adhortatorius, < adhortari, encourage, advise, < adhortari, see adhort*] Advisory, conveying counsel, warning, or encouragement Abp. Potter

adiabatic (ad'-i-a-bat'-ik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr adiabatos, not to be passed over, < a-priv, not, + diapas, verbal adj of diapassein, pass over, see diapasal*] **1**, *a* Without transference, used in *thermodynamics* of a change in volume, whether by expansion or contraction, unaccompanied by a gain or loss of heat—**Adiabatic curve or line**, a line exhibiting the relation between the pressure and the volume of a fluid, upon the assumption that it expands and contracts without either receiving or giving out heat The curves are drawn upon a rectangular system of coordinates, the abscissas representing the volume of the substance and the ordinates the pressure upon it the curves thus being the loci of points representing different possible states of the body which passes between different states represented by different points on the same curve without imparting heat to other bodies or receiving heat from them The adiabatic lines are steeper than the isothermal lines, as shown in the figure, where the curves *a* are adiabatics



If a series of *adiabatic lines* be drawn so that the points at which they cut one of the isothermal lines correspond to successive equal additions of heat to the substance at that temperature, then this series of *adiabatic lines* will cut off areas of equal areas from the strip bounded by any two isothermal lines Clerk Maxwell, *Theory of Heat*, p 160

II. *n* An adiabatic line

Mr W. Peddie gave a communication on the isothermals and *adiabatics* of water near the maximum density point Nature, XXX 403

adiabatically (ad'-i-a-bat'-i-kal-i), *adv* In an adiabatic manner

adiabolist (ad-i-ab'-ō-list), *n* [*< Gr a-priv + diabolos, devil, + -ist*] A disbeliever in the existence of the devil [Rare]

adiactinic (ad'-i-ak-tin'-ik), *a* [*< Gr a-priv (a-18) + diactinic*] Impervious to the actinic or chemical rays of light

Adiantum (ad-i-an'-tum), *n* [*L, < Gr adiantos, maidenhair, prop adj, unwetted (in reference to the resistance which the fronds offer to wetting), < a-priv + diavros, capable of being wetted, verbal adj of diavros, wet*] A large genus of ferns, widely distributed, and great favorites in hothouses on account of their beautiful forms It includes the common maidenhair ferns, *Asplenium* *lanceum* and *pedatum*, the latter peculiar to North America They have been used in the preparation of capillaries

adiaphora, *n* Plural of *adiaphoron*

adiaphoracy (ad-i-af'-ō-rā-si), *n* [Improp for *adiaphory*, see *-acy*] Indifference

adiaphoresis (ad-i-af'-ō-rē-sis), *n* [*NL, < Gr a-priv + diaphoresis, throw off by perspiration, lit carry off or away, < diá, apart, + pherein = E bear*] see *a-18* and *diaphoresis*] In *pathol*, deficiency of perspiration Also written *adiaphorosis*

adiaphorism (ad-i-af'-ō-riz-m), *n* [*< adia-phorous + -ism*] Religious tolerance or moderation in regard to indifferent or non-essential matters; hence, latitudinarianism, indifferentism

The English Thirty-nine Articles on the whole are elevated by the same lofty *adiaphorism* as that which penetrated the Westminster Confession of Faith Dean Stanley, in *Macmillan's Mag*, XLIV 291

adiaphorist (ad-i-af'ō-ris-t), *n.* [*< adiaphorous + -ist*] A person characterized by indifference or moderation, especially in religious matters. Specifically [*cap.*], a follower or supporter of Melancthon in the controversy which arose in the reformed church in the sixteenth century regarding certain doctrines and rites publicly admitted by Melancthon and his party, in the document known as the Leipzig Interim, to be matters of indifference. See *interim*. Also called *adiaphorite*.

He [Lord Burleigh] may have been of the same mind with those German Protestants who were called *Adiaphorists*, and who considered the popish rites as matters indifferent. *Macaulay, Burleigh*

adiaphoristic (ad-i-af-ō-ris'tik), *a* 1 Pertaining to things which are morally indifferent, *adiaphorous* — 2. Relating to the adiaphorists. See *adiaphorist*.

adiaphorite (ad-i-af'ō-ris-t), *n.* [*< adiaphorous + -ite*] Same as *adiaphorist*.

adiaphoron (ad-i-af'ō-rōn), *n.*; pl. *adiaphora* (-rā) [NL, *< Gr adiaphoron*, neut. of *adiaphoros*, indifferent see *adiaphorous*] In *theol* and *ethics*, a thing indifferent, a tenet or practice which may be considered non-essential.

Life and death are among the *adiaphora* — things indifferent, which may be chosen or rejected according to circumstances. *G. P. Fisher, Begin of Christianity*, p. 175.

He [Luther] classed images in the temples as among the *adiaphora*, and condemned only their cultus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII 714.

adiaphorosis (ad-i-af-ō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL, improp. for *adiaphorosis*, assimilated to term *-osis*, q. v.] Same as *adiaphorist*.

adiaphorous (ad-i-af'ō-rus), *a* [*< Gr adiaphoros*, not different, indifferent, *< a-priv + diaphoros*, different, *< diapherein* (= *to differ*, *> E differ*), *< dia* = *L di-*, apart, + *pherein* = *L ferre* = *E bear*] 1 Indifferent, neutral, morally neither right nor wrong.

Why does the Church of Rome charge upon others the shame of novelty for leaving of some rites and ceremonies which by her own practice we are taught to have no obligation in them, but to be *adiaphorous*? *Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying*, § 5.

Hence — 2. Applied by Boyle to a spirit neither acid nor alkaline — 3. In *med*, doing neither good nor harm, as a medicament.

adiaphory (ad-i-af'ō-rī), *n.* [*< Gr adiaphoria*, indifference, *< adiaphoros* see *adiaphorous*] Neutrality, indifference.

adiapneustia (ad-i-āp-nūs'ti-ā), *n.* [NL, *< Gr adiapneustia*, *< a-priv + diapneustikos*, *< diapneiv*, breathe through, perspire, *< dia*, through, + *πνέω*, breathe] In *pathol*, defective perspiration, *adiapneustic*. *Dunglison*

adiathermanous (a-di-a-thēr'ma-nus), *a* [*< Gr a-priv + diathermanous*, q. v. Cf *adiathermic*] Same as *adiathermic*.

A body impervious to light is opaque, impervious to dark heat it is *adiathermanous*.

A. Danall, Prin of Physics, p. 448.

adiathermic (a-di-a-thēr'mik), *a* [*< Gr a-priv + diathermic*] Impervious to radiant heat.

adicity (a-dis'i-ti), *n.* [*< -adī* (1) + *-icity*, as in *atomicity*, *periodicity*] In *chem*, combining capacity, according as an element or a compound is a monad, dyad, etc., same as *valency*. *N. F. D.*

adieu (a-dū', *F* pron a-dyō'), *interj.* [Early mod *E* *adieu*, *adew*, *adu*, *< ME adew*, *adewe*, *< OF a Dieu*, a *Dieu*, mod *F* *adieu*, to which the mod *E* conforms in spelling, = *It adio* = *Sp adios* or *à Dios* = *Port adios* or *a Dios*, *< L ad Deum* *ad*, to; *Deum*, acc. of *Deus*, God see *deity*. Cf *good-by*, orig *God be with you*] Laterally, to God, an ellipsis for I commend you to God — an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends, equivalent to *farewell*, hence, a parting salutation in general as, *adieu* to my hopes.

Adieu, and *adieu*, *bis*!

Tentament of Love, ii 292

Adieu, *adieu*! my native shore

Fades o'er the waters blue

Byron, Child Harold, i 13

Delightful summer! then *adieu*!

Hood, Summer

= *Syn.* *Adieu*, *Farewell*, *Good by* These words have completely lost their original meanings. In use the difference between them is only one of formality, *good by* being the most common, and *adieu* the most formal. By the Society of Friends (and perhaps some other sects) *farewell* is preferred, as not involving the careless mention of the name of God. In strict propriety, *farewell* is a parting salutation to persons going away.

adieu (a-dū', *F* pron a-dyō'), *n.*, pl. *adieux* or (*in French spelling*) *adieux* (a-dūz', a-dyō') A farewell or commendation to the care of God as, an everlasting *adieu*, to make one's *adieux*.

We took our last *adieu*

And up the snowy Splügen drew

Tennyson, Daisy

adight (a-dit'), *v. t.* [*< ME adhten*, *adhten*, *< AS *adhtan*, *< ā- + dhtan*, arrange, *dight*. see *dight*] To set in order. See *dight*.

adight (a-dit'), *p. a.* [*< ME adhten*, *adhten*, pp. see the verb] Set in order, arrayed.

ad infinitum (ad in-def-i-ni-tum) [*L ad*, to, *infinitum*, acc. neut. of *infinitus*, indefinite; see *indefinite*] To the indefinite, indefinitely; to an indefinite extent. An expression used by some writers in place of *ad infinitum*, as being, in their opinion more precise.

ad inf. An abbreviation of Latin *ad infinitum* (which see).

ad infinitum (ad in-fi-ni-tum) [*L ad*, to, *infinitum*, acc. neut. of *infinitus*, infinite; see *infinite*] To infinity, endlessly, on and on without end, through an infinite series.

adinole (ad-i-nōl), *n.* [*Etym. uncertain*] A hard, compact rock, composed of quartz and albite, produced by the alteration of certain schists due to the influence of intruded diabase.

ad inquirendum (ad in-kwi-ren'dum) [*L*, for the purpose of inquiring *ad*, to, for, *inquirendum*, gerund of *inquirere*, inquire see *inquire*] In *law*, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made concerning a cause depending in a court.

ad int. An abbreviation of *ad interim* (which see).

ad interim (ad in'tēr-im) [*L ad*, to, for, *interim*, meanwhile see *interim*] In the mean time, for the present.

adios (a-dī'os), *interj.* [*Sp.* = *Port adios* = *It addio* = *F adieu* see *adieu*] Adieu, good-by. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

adipate (ad-i-pāt'), *n.* [*< L adipis* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ate* see *adipic* Cf *L adipatus*, supplied with fat] A salt of adipic acid.

adipescant (ad-i-pēs'cant), *a* [*< L adipis* (*adip-*), fat, + *-escant*] Becoming fatty.

adipic (a-dip'ik), *a* [*< L adipis* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ic* see *adipis*] Of or belonging to fat — **Adipic acid**, *C₁₀H₁₆O₄*, an acid obtained by treating oil or fatty bodies with nitric acid. It forms soft, white nodular crystals, which seem to be aggregates of small crystals.

adipocerate (ad-i-pōs'e-rāt'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *adipocerated*, pp. *adipocerating* [*< adipocere* + *-ate*] To convert into adipocere (*crum*).

adipoceration (ad-i-pōs'e-ra'shon), *n.* The act of changing or the state of being changed into adipocere (*crum*).

adipocere (ad-i-pō-sēr'), *n.* [= *F adipocere*, *< L adipis* (*adip-*), fat, + *cera*, wax] A soft unctuous or waxy substance, of a light-brown color, produced by the decomposition of animal matter when protected from the air, and under certain conditions of temperature and humidity. It consists chiefly of ammonium marguerate, with an admixture of the margarates of potassium and calcium. — **Adipocere mineral**, a fatty matter found in some peat mosses and in the arctic regions from ore of Merthyr Tydvil, Wales. — **Adipoceric**, *adj.* It is odorless when cold but when heated it emits a slightly bituminous odor. Also called *adipoceric* and *hachettin*.

adipoceriform (ad-i-pō-sēr'i-form), *a* [*< adipocere* + *L -formis*, *< forma*, form] Having the appearance or form of adipocere.

adipocerite (ad-i-pōs'it), *n.* [*< adipocere* + *-ite*] Adipocere mineral. See *adipoceric*.

adipoceros (ad-i-pōs'e-rus), *a* Relating to adipocere, containing adipocere.

adipocure (ad-i-pō-sēr'), *n.* [*see adipoceric*] Same as *adipoceric*.

adipo-fibroma (ad-i-pō-fi-brō'ma), *n.* Same as *lipofibroma*.

adipoma (ad-i-pō'ma), *n.* Same as *lipoma*.

adipose (ad-i-pōs), *a* and *n.* [= *F adipex*, *Sp adiposo*, etc., *< NL adiposus*, *< L adipis* (*adip-*), fat see *adeps*] 1. *a* Fatty, consisting of, resembling, or having relation to fat. — **Adipose arteries**, the branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries which nourish the fat around the kidneys.

— **Adipose body**, in *entom*, a peculiar fatty substance occupying a considerable portion of the interior of the body and especially abundant in the full grown larvae of insects consisting of a yellowish lobulated mass lining the walls of the body cavity and filling up the spaces between the viscera. — **Adipose fin**, a posterior dorsal appendage generally saciform or pedunculated and more or less fat like, but sometimes cariniform, developed in certain fishes especially the salmonid and silurids. — **Adipose membrane**, the cell wall of a fat cell the extremely delicate structureless membrane which surrounds a fat globule or vesicle of fat. — **Adipose sac**, a fat cell or fat vesicle whose limiting cell wall consists of an adipose membrane, and whose contents are a globule of fat.

— **Adipose tissue**, a connective tissue of loose structure containing masses of fat cells, that is, cells in which the protoplasm has been largely replaced by fat. Adipose tissue underlies the skin, invests the kidneys, etc. — **Adipose tumor**, a *lipoma*.

II. n. Fat in general, specifically, the fat on the kidneys.

adiposis (ad-i-pō'sis), *n.* [NL, *< L adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-osis*] 1 General corpulency — 2 The accumulation of fat in or upon a single organ.

adiposity (ad-i-pōs'i-ty), *n.* [*< NL* as if **adipositas*, *< adiposus* see *adipose* and *-ity*] Fatness, adiposis.

adipous (ad-i-pus), *a* [*< L adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ous* Cf *adipose*] Fat, of the nature of fat, adipose.

adipsia (a-dip'si-ā), *n.* [NL, *< Gr asif* **adipsia*, absence of thirst, *< adipsos*, not thirsty see *adipsous*] In *med*, absence of thirst. Also called *adipsy*.

adipsous (a-dip'sus), *a* [*< Gr adipsos*, not thirsty, *< a-priv + dipsos*, thirst see *adipsia*] Tending to quench thirst, as certain fruits.

adipsy (ad-ip'si), *n.* Same as *adipsia*.

adit (ad'it), *n.* [*< L aditus*, an approach, *< adire*, pp. *aditus*, approach, *< ad*, to, + *ire*, go see *itinerant* Cf *cut*] 1 An entrance or a passage, specifically, in *mining*, a nearly horizontal excavation, or drift (which see), specially used to conduct from the interior to the surface the water which either comes into the workings from above or is pumped up from below. The word *adit* is in general use in the United States and especially in the western mining regions for *adit* but the former properly signifies an excavation open at both ends such as is used in railroads. When there are two or more adits, the lowest is called the *deep adit*. Adits are occasionally several miles in length. The so-called Sutro tunnel, draining the Comstock lode at Virginia City, Nevada, is the most extensive work of this kind yet constructed in the United States. It is about 20,000 feet in length, and intersects the lode at a depth of about 2000 feet. Also called *adit level*. See *cut* under *level*.

2 *Milit*, a passage under ground by which miners approach the part they intend to sap. *Bulwer, Mil Dict* — 3 Admission, access, approach. [Rare]

Yourself and yours shall have
Free *adit* to common, commons, vi

adition (a-dish'on), *n.* [*< L aditio* (*n-*), approach, *< adire* see *adit*] The act of approaching.

adit-level (ad'it-lev'el), *n.* Same as *adit*, 1.

adive (a-div'), *n.* [Appur a native name] Same as *conch*.

adj. An abbreviation of *adjacent*.

adjacence (a-jā'sens), *n.* [*< ML adjacentia*, *< L adiacen* (*-t-*) see *adjacent*] The state of being adjacent, adjacency.

adjacency (a-jā'sen-si), *n.*, pl. *adjacencies* (-sīz) 1 The state of being adjacent, or of lying close or contiguous, proximity or near neighborhood as, the adjacency of lands or buildings — 2 That which is adjacent. [Rare]

Distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*

See F. Brown, Vulg. Tri. ii 2

All lands beyond the town and its frontier *adjacencies*
De Quincey, Herodotus

adjacent (a-jā'sent), *a* and *n.* [*< L adiacen* (*-t-*), pp. of *adiacere*, to near, *< ad*, to, + *iacere*, lie see *adjacent*] 1. *a* Lying near, close, or contiguous, adjoining, neighboring as, a field adjacent to the highway.

Sanctuary along the banks of the adjacent mill pond
Lucan, Sisyphus

Tribes which are larger or better organized, on both, conquer adjacent tribes and annex them.

See Spencer, Prin of Social, § 448

Adjacent angles See *angle* — **Syn.** *Adjacent*, *Adjoining*, *Contiguous*. These words apply only to material things. If they are applied to abstract things it is only by considerable liberty in figurative use. They are not applicable to separate persons or animals under any circumstances. *Adjacent* villages, camps, herds, *adjoining* fields, *contiguous* houses, not *adjacent* soldiers, cattle. *Adjacent*, lying near, neighboring, but not necessarily in contact. New York and the towns *adjacent*. *Adjoining*, joining to or on, so as to touch. *Contiguous*, touching along a considerable line.

From the barge

A strange invisible perfume hits the sense

Of the adjacent wharfs. *Shak., A. and C.* ii 2

The fire tender is in the adjoining library pretending to write.
(D. Warner, Backlog Studies), p. 12

[The Emperor of Morocco] is the only full blown despot whose dominions lie *contiguous* to civilization.

T. B. Aldrich, Pookapook to Leth, p. 216

II. n. 1 That which is next or contiguous, an abutting neighbor. [Rare]

No *adjacent*, no equal, no rival

Shelton, Learned Discourses, p. 220

2 In *logic*, a predicate. **Propositions of second adjacent**, propositions in which the copula and predicate are merged — **Propositions of third adjacent** (translation of Greek *συντακτικὴ καὶ τριπλὴ κατηγορηματικὴ*), propositions whose copula and predicate are separated.

adjacently (a-jā'sent-li), *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

adjag (a-j'ag), *n* [Native name in Java] A kind of wild dog, *Canis rutulus*, found in Java. The dog, to be presented by the fox like *adjag* (*Canis rutulus*), which hunts in ferocious packs. *Long Hist.*, XIII 603

adject (a-j'ekt'), *v* [*< L. adjectus*, pp of *adjuce*, usually contr. *adjuce*, add put to, < *ad*, to, + *juce*, throw see *putation*, p 11] To add or put, as one thing to another, annex [Rare]

Landstun castle and lordship by the new act is adjected to Lumbrookshire. *Iceland*, Itinerary, III 26

adjection (a-j'ek-shon), *n* [*< L. adjectio(n)*], an addition, < *adjuce*, *adjuce*, add see *adject* | The act of adjecting or adding, or the thing added [Rare]

This is added to complete our happiness, by the adjection of civility. *Ep. Pearson*, Epist. of Creed, xli

adjectitious (ad-jek-tish'us), *a* [*< L. adjectitius*, better spelled *adjectus*, added, beside, < *L. adjuce*, pp see *adject* | Added, additional as, "adjectitious work," *Mandrell* [Rare]

adjectival (ad-jek-ti'val or a-j'ek-ti-val), *a* [*< adjuce* + *val*] Belonging to or like an adjective, having the import of an adjective

The more frequent employment of both the participles with an adjectival syntax is, in its origin, a contradiction. *G. F. Marsh*, Facts on Eng. Lang., p 455

Relatively to the real, which is substantival the idea is adjectival. *Mind*, IX 127

adjectivally (ad-jek-ti'val) or a-j'ek-ti-val-i), *adv* By way of or as an adjective, as, a noun or participle adjectivally used

adjective (a-j'ek-tiv), *a* and *n* [*< L. adjectivus*, pp of *adjuce*, add see *adject* | 1. *a* Naming or forming an adjunct to a noun, as, an adjective name — 2. Pertaining to an adjective, as, the adjective use of a noun — 3. Added or adjoined, additional [Rare] — **Adjective color**, in dyeing a color which is not absorbed directly from its solution by the fibers of the substance dyed but can be fixed only by a mordant or by some other means, opposed to *substantive color*, which the fibers directly absorb. **Adjective law** See *law* **Noun adjective**, a word standing for the name of an attribute, now usually adjective. *n* See below

II. n 1 In *gram*, a word used to quality, limit, or define a noun, or a word or phrase which has the value of a noun, a part of speech expressing quality or condition as belonging to something, thus, *whiteness* is the name of a quality, and is a noun, *white* means possessing whiteness, and so is an adjective. The adjective is used attributively, appositively or predicatively, thus attributively in 'a new ruler' appositively in 'a ruler new and good' predicatively in 'the ruler is new' (commonly abbreviated to an *or ad*)

2 A dependant or an accessory, a secondary or subsidiary part

adjective (a-j'ek-tiv), *v* To make an adjective of, form into an adjective, give the character of an adjective to [Rare]

In English instead of *adjectivum* our own nouns, we have borrowed in numerous instances adjectival signs from other languages without borrowing the unadjectival signs of these ideas. *Horn*, Poole, Parley

adjectively (a-j'ek-tiv-i), *adv* In the manner of an adjective, as, the word is here used adjectively

adjiger (a-j'ig-er), *n* [Anglo-Ind, repr Hind *ajgar*] A large Indian rock-snake, *Python mohnus*. See *anacantha*

adjoin (a-join'), *v* [*< ME. ajouen*, < OF *ajouine* (F *ajouine*) < *L. adjuungere*, < *ad*, to, + *juungere*, join see *join*] 1 To join on or add, unite, annex or append

A messy wheel
To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are mortared and adjoined. *Shak*, Hamlet, III 3

2 To be contiguous to or in contact with, as, his house adjoins the lake, a field adjoining the lawn

As one
Forth issuing, on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoined, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton*, I, l. ix 449

II. intrans 1 To be contiguous, be or be next, or in contact with to, as, a firm adjoining to the highway, *Blackstone* — 2 To approach, join

She lightly unto him adjoined syde to syde. *Spenser*, F. Q. III vii 42

adjoinant (a-join'ant), *a* [*< F. adjoignant*, pp of *adjoindre* see *adjoin*] Contiguous

To the town there is adjoinant in site
An ancient castle. *R. Curzon*, Survey of Cornwall

adjoin (a-join'), *n* [*< F. adjoin*, assistant, adjunct, prop pp of *adjoindre*, adjoin, assign

as an assistant. see *adjoin*] 1 One who is joined or associated with another as a helper, an adjunct [Rare]

You are, my friend, I perceive, said he, a public minister, and this lady is your adjunct. *Gentleman Instructed* p 108

2 (Pron. a-j'wan') In France, specifically — (a) An assistant or substitute for the mayor of a commune, or in Paris of an arrondissement (b) An assistant professor in a college

adjourn (a-j'urn'), *v* [*< ME. ajournen*, *ajournen*, < OF *ajornen*, *ajornen*, F *ajourner* = Pg *ajornar* = It *ajournare*, < ML *adjuvare*, *adjuvare*, *adjuvare*, fix a day, summon for a particular day, < *L. ad*, to, + *L. L. adjournus*, **ajurnus*, **jurnus* (> It *ajornare* = Pg *jorn* = OF *jor*, *jur*, F *jour*, a day), < *L. diurnus*, daily, < *dius*, day see *diurnal*, *journal*] 1 To put off or defer, properly to another day, but also till a later period indefinitely

On how the sun shall in mild heaven stand still
A day entire, and nights due course adjourn. *Milton*, P. L., xli 261

It is a common practice to adjourn the reformation of the law to a further time. *Barrow*

Specifically — 2 To suspend the meeting of, as a public or private body, to a future day or to another place, also, defer or postpone to a future meeting of the same body, as, the court adjourned the consideration of the question

The queen being absent, it is a needful fitness
That we adjourn this court till further day. *Shak*, Hen VIII, i 1

II. intrans To suspend a sitting or transaction till another day, or transfer it to another place, usually said of legislatures, courts, or other formally organized bodies, as, the legislature adjourned at four o'clock, the meeting adjourned to the town hall — **To adjourn sine die** (literally to adjourn without day) to adjourn without set time, a time to convene or sit again, specifically, to adjourn without intending or expecting to sit again, the usual formula of minutes recording the proceedings of a body as a court martial, whose existence terminates with the business for which it was convened

adjournal (a-j'urn'al), *n* [*< adjourn* + *al*] In *Scots law*, the proceedings of a single day in, or of a single sitting of, the Court of Justiciary equivalent to *actum* as applied to a civil court — **Act of adjournal**, the record of a sentence in a criminal cause — **Book of adjournal**, a book containing the records of the Court of Justiciary

adjournment (a-j'urn'ment), *n* [*< OF. ajournement*, earlier *ajournement* see *adjoin* and *ment*] 1 The act of postponing or deferring

We run our lives out in adjournments from time to time. *L. Estlin*

2 The act of discontinuing a meeting of a public or private body or the transaction of any business until a fixed date or indefinitely — 3 The period during which a public body adjourns its sittings, as, during an adjournment of six weeks — **Adjournment in eyre**, in old *Eng. law* the appointment by the justices in eyre, or circuit, judges of a day for future session — **Syn** *Adjournment*, *Recess*, *Prorogation*, *Dissolution*

Adjournment is the act by which an assembly suspends its session in virtue of authority inherent in itself, it may be also the time or interval of such suspension. A *recess* is a customary suspension of business, as during the period of certain recognized or legal holidays, as, the Easter recess, a recess for Washington's birthday. *Recess* is also popularly used for a brief suspension of business for any reason as it was agreed that there be a recess of ten minutes. A *prorogation* is the adjournment of the sittings of a legislative body at the instance of the authority which called it together as the sovereign, during a prorogation it can hold no sittings, but in order to resume business must be again summoned. The close of a session of the British Parliament is called a *prorogation*. *Dissolution* is the act by which the body, as such, is broken up, and its members are finally discharged from their duties. The United States House of Representatives dissolves every two years at a time fixed by law, but the Senate has a continuous life, and therefore adjourns from one Congress to another. The dissolution of the British Parliament necessitates a new election. The dissolution of the United States House of Representatives is provided for by law, an election being previously held

adjout, *v* Obsolete form of *adjust*

adjt. A contraction of *adjutant*

adjudge (a-j'uj'), *v*, pret and pp *adjudged*, ppr *adjudging* [*< ME. adjuken*, *ajugen*, < OF *ajuger*, *ajuger*, F *adjuer*, < *L. adjuicare*, award, decide, < *ad*, to, + *juicare*, decide see *judge* and *adjudicate*] 1 *trans* 1 To award judicially, assign, as, the prize was adjudged to him

Ajax ran mad, because his arms were adjudged to Ulysses. *Butler*, Anat. of Mel, p 165

2 To decide by a judicial opinion or sentence, adjudicate upon, determine, settle

Happily we are not without authority on this point. It has been considered and adjudged.

D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818

3 To pass sentence on; sentence or condemn. Those rebel spirits adjudged to hell. *Milton*, P. L., iv 823

4 To deem, judge, consider [Rare]

He adjudged him unworthy of his friendship. *Kneller* = *syn* To decide, adjudicate

II. intrans To decree, decide, pass sentence. There let him still sit for away. As battle hath adjudged. *Milton*, P. L., x 377

adjudgeable (a-j'uj'a-bl), *a* [*< adjuce* + *-able*] Capable of being adjudged

Burgh customs still stand in the peculiar position of being neither adjudged nor arrestable. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV 63

adjudgement, *n* See *adjudgment*

adjudger (a-j'uj'er), *n* One who adjudges

adjudgment (a-j'uj'ment), *n* The act of adjudging, adjudication, sentence. Also spelled *adjudgement*

The adjudgment of the punishment. *Sir W. Temple* Intro. to Hist. Eng.

adjudicataire (a-j'uj'di-ka-tair'), *n* [F, < *L. adjudicatus*, pp of *adjudicare* see *adjudicate*] In Canada, a purchaser at a judicial sale

adjudicate (a-j'uj'di-ka-t), *v*, pret and pp *adjudicated*, ppr *adjudicating* [*< L. adjudicatus*, pp of *adjudicare*, award, decide, < *ad*, to, + *juicare*, judge see *adjudge* and *judge*] 1 *trans* To adjudge, pronounce judgment upon, award judicially

Superior force may end in conquest, but it cannot adjudicate any right. *Sumner*, True Grand of Nations

II. intrans To sit in judgment, give a judicial decision with upon, as, the court adjudicated upon the case

From the whole taken in continuation but not from any one as an insulated principle, you come into a power of adjudicating upon the pretensions of the whole theory. *Dr. Quincey*, Style, II

adjudication (a-j'uj'di-ka-shon), *n* [*< L. adjudicatio(n)*, < *adjudicare* see *adjudicate*] 1 The act of adjudicating, the act or process of determining or adjudging, a passing of judgment

To pass off a verdict of personal taste, under the guise of an adjudication of science. *J. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p 81

2 In *law* (a) A judicial sentence, judgment or decision of a court (b) The act of a court declaring an asserted fact as, an adjudication of bankruptcy

The consequence of adjudication is that all the bankrupt's property vests in the registrar of the court until the appointment by the creditors of a trustee, and there after in the trustee. *Encyc. Brit.*, III 343

3 In *Scots law*, the diligence or process by which land is attached in security for or in payment of a debt — **Articulate adjudication**, in *Scots law*, adjudication which is often used where there are more debts than one due to the adjudging creditor, in which case it is usual to accumulate each debt by itself, so that, in case of an error in ascertaining or calculating one of the debts, the error may affect only that debt

Effectual adjudication, in *Scots law*, a form of action by which real property is attached by a creditor — **Former adjudication**, in *law*, a previous judicial decision between the same parties or those whom they succeed, available, or sought to be made available, to bar a subsequent litigation involving the same point

adjudicator (a-j'uj'di-ka-tor), *n* [*< L. as if* **adjuicator*, < *adjuicare* see *adjudicate*] One who adjudicates

adjudicature (a-j'uj'di-ka-tur'), *n* [*< adjuicate* + *-ure*] The act or process of adjudicating, adjudication

adjugate (a-j'uj-gat), *v* [*< L. adjugatus*, pp of *adjuicare*, unite, < *ad*, to, + *juicare*, join, < *yugum* (= *E. yoke*), < *jugere*, join see *yoke* and *join*] To yoke to. *Basley*

adjument (a-j'uj-ment), *n* [*< L. adjumentum*, a means of aid, a contr. of *adjuvamentum*, < *adjuvare*, help, aid see *aid*] Help; support, that which supports or assists

Nerves are adjuments to corporal activity. *H. A. Fortescue*, p 197

adjunct (a-j'ungkt), *a* and *n* [*< L. adjunctus*, joined to, added, pp of *adjuungere* see *adjoin*] 1. *a* 1 United with another (generally in a subordinate capacity) in office or in action of any kind, as, an adjunct professor — 2 Added to or conjoined with, as a consequence, attending, accompanying

Though that my death were adjunct to my act,
By Heaven, I would do it. *Shak*, K. John, III 3

Adjunct diagnostics. See *diagnostic* — **Adjunct note**, in music, an unaccented auxiliary note not forming an essential part of the harmony

II. n 1 Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it

Learning is but an *adjunct* to oneself

Shak., I. i. L., iv. 3

Discretion in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances is nowhere so useful as to the clergy

Swift

2 A person joined to another in some duty or service, an assistant or subordinate colleague

An *adjunct* of singular experience and trust

Sir H. Wotton

In the Royal Academy of Science at Paris there are twelve members called *adjuncts* attached to the study of some particular science

Buchanan, Dict. Sci.

3 In *metaph*, any quality of a thing not pertaining to its essence — 4 In *gram*, a word or a number of words added to define, limit, or qualify the force of another word or other words, a word or phrase having value in a sentence only as dependent on another member of the sentence, as an adjective, an adverb, the words of a dependent clause, etc. — 5 In *music*, a scale or key closely related to another; a relative scale or key — **External, internal, etc., adjunct** See the adjectives

adjunction (a-jungk'shon), *n* [*L. adjunctio* (n-), *<adjungere*, join see *adjoin*] 1 The act of joining, the state of being joined — 2 The thing joined — 3 In *civil law*, the joining of one person's property to that of another permanently, as the building of a house upon another's land, painting of a picture on another's canvas, and the like

Rapaport and Lawrence

adjunctive (a-jungk'tiv), *a* and *n* [*L. adjunctivus*, that is joined, *<adjunctus*, pp. see *adjunct*] 1. *a* Joining, having the quality of joining

II. *n* One who or that which is joined

adjunctively (a-jungk'tiv-li), *adv* In an adjunctive manner, as an adjunct

adjunctly (a-jungk'tli), *adv* In connection with, by way of addition or adjunct, as an adjunct

ad jura regis (ad jo'ra rē'jis) [*ad*, to the rights of the king *ad*, to, *jura*, acc. pl. of *jus* (ju-), right, *regis*, gen. of *rex* (rē-g), king] An old English writ to enforce a presentation by the king to a living, against one who sought to eject the clerk presented

adjuration (a-jō'ra-shon), *n* [*L. adjuratio* (n-), *<adjurare* see *adjure*] 1 The act of adjuring, a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse, hence, an earnest appeal or question

To the *adjuration* of the high priest, 'Art thou the Christ, the son of the blessed God? on Babylon replies in St. Matthew Thou hast said

Blackall, Sacred Classics, II. 16

2 A solemn oath

To restrain the significance too much or too much to enlarge it, would make the *adjuration* either not so weighty or not so pertinent

Milton, Reason of Church Gov. 1

adjuratory (a-jō'ra-tō-ri), *a* [*L. adjuratio* (n-), *<adjurare* see *adjure*] Pertaining to or containing adjuration, of the nature of an adjuration as, an *adjuratory* appeal

adjure (a-jōr'), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *adjured*, *pp* *adjuring* [*<ME. adjuren*, *<L. adjurare*, swear to, adjure, *<ad*, to, *jurare*, swear see *jural* (*cf. abjure, conjure, and perjure*)] 1 To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly, often with an appeal to God or the invocation of a curse in case of disobedience, hence, to entreat or request earnestly as, "I *adjure* thee by the living God," Mat. xxvi. 63, his friend *adjured* him to be careful

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho Josh. vi. 26

2 To swear by as, to *adjure* the holy name of God [Rare] = *syn.* 1 To conjure, implore, or join, pray, beg, entreat, beseech, supplicate

adjurer (a-jōr'er), *n* One who adjures

adjust (a-jus't'), *v* *t* [*<F. "adjuster"*, to adjust, set aptly, couch evenly, join handsomely, match fitly, dispose orderly, several things together] (Cotgrave), now *ajuster* (= *It. aggiustare*, *aggiustare* = *Fr. Sp. ajustar*), arrange, dispose, fit, etc., *<ML. adjustare*, in form *<L. ad*, to, *justus*, just, but suggested by *OF. ajuster*, "ajuster, to add, adjoin, set or put unto, also, increase, augment, cck, also as *ajuster*" (Cotgrave) (*>ME. ajusten, ajusten*, add, put, suggest), *F. ajouter* (see *adjute*), lit. put side by side, *<ML. adjustare*, put side by side, *<L. ad*, to, *justa*, near, lit. adjoining, from same root as *jungere*, join see *juxtaposition*] 1 To fit, as one thing to another, make correspondent or conformable, adapt, accommodate as, to *adjust* things to a standard

Adjust the event to the prediction

Addison, Def. of Christ. Relig.

According to Helmholtz then, we *adjust* the eye to near objects by contraction of the ciliary muscle

Le Conte, Sight, p. 44

The living body is not only sustained and reproduced it *adjusts* itself to external and internal changes

Huxley, Animal Automatism

2 To put in order, regulate or reduce to system, bring to a proper state or position as, to *adjust* a scheme, to *adjust* affairs, "adjusting the orthography," Johnson

To *adjust* the focal distance of his optical instrument

J. S. Mill, Logic, I. 1

3 To settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result as, to *adjust* accounts

Half the differences of the parish are *adjusted* in this very parish

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer

4† To put forward, suggest (*Chaucer*) — 5† To add (*arion*) — *Syn.* To suit, arrange, dispose, trim, proportion, balance, conform, set right, rectify, reconcile

adjustable (a-jus'ta-bl), *a* [*<adjust + -able*] Capable of being adjusted

adjustably (a-jus'ta-bli), *adv* As regards adjustment, so as to be capable of adjustment

The bed is held *adjustably* in place by means of screw bolts

C. F. Davis, Leather, p. 120

adjustage (a-jus'tij), *n* Adjustment *Syllabic* [Rare]

adjuster (a-jus'ter), *n* A person who adjusts, that which regulates

adjusting-cone (a-jus'ting-kōn), *n* An instrument for measuring the distance between the axes of the eyes when they are parallel, is in looking at a distant object. It consists of two hollow cones, each perforated at the apex. Through these perforations the person whose eyes are to be measured looks at a distant object, and the cones are moved until the two fields of vision coincide. The distance between the apices then gives the measurement sought

adjusting-screw (a-jus'ting-skro), *n* A screw by which the adjustable parts of an instrument or a machine are moved to required positions. It also often serves to hold the parts firmly in those positions

adjusting-tool (a-jus'ting-tol), *n* A tool for regulating the snail of a fusee in a timepiece, so that its increase of diameter may exactly compensate for the decrease of tension of the spring as it unwinds from the barrel

adjustive (a-jus'tiv), *a* [*<adjust + -ive*] Tending or serving to adjust

adjustment (a-jus'tment), *n* [*<adjust + -ment*, after *F. ajustement*] 1 The act of adjusting, a making fit or conformable, the act of adapting to a given purpose, orderly regulation or arrangement as, the *adjustment* of the parts of a watch

The rest of the apparatus required little *adjustment*

Scott, Waverley, xliii

2 The state of being adjusted, a condition of adaptation, orderly relation of parts or elements

Throughout all phases of life up to the highest, every advance is the effecting of some better *adjustment* of his mind to outer actions

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 61

3 That which serves to adjust or adapt one thing to another or to a particular service as, the *adjustments* of constitutional government, of a microscope, a timepiece, etc.

The most of all the *adjustments* involved in the working of the British Government is that which determines, without formally deciding, the internal relations of the Cabinet

Gladstone, Night of Right, p. 162

4 The act of settling or arranging, as a difference or dispute, settlement, arrangement — 5 In *marine insurance*, the act of settling and ascertaining the amount of indemnity which the party insured is entitled to receive under the policy after all proper allowances and deductions have been made, and the settling of the proportion of that indemnity which each underwriter is liable to bear = *Syn.* Arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, accommodation, disposition

adjustor (a-jus'tor), *n* [*<adjust + -or*] In *anat.* and *zool.*, that which adjusts, computes, or makes to fit together a name of sundry muscles as, the dorsal and ventral *adjustors* of the shells of brachiopods. See *extinct*, and cuts under *Lingulidæ* and *Waldheimia*

The dorsal *adjustors* are fixed to the ventral surface of the peduncle and are again inserted into the hinge plate in the smaller valve. The ventral *adjustors* are considered to pass from the inner extremity of the peduncle and to become attached by one pair of their extremities to the ventral valve, one on each side and a little behind the expanded base of the divaricators

Encyc. Brit., IV. 192

adjustage, *n* See *ajutage*

adjutancy (aj'ō-tan-si), *n* [*<adjutant + -cy*]

1. The office of adjutant. Also called *adjutanship* — 2† Assistance

It was, no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division

Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs

adjutant (aj'ō-tant), *a* and *n* [*<L. adjutant* (t-s), pp. of *adjutare*, aid, assist, freq. of *adjuvare*, aid see *aid*] I. *a* Helping, assistant *Bullough* (1676) [Rare]

II. *n* 1 A helper, an assistant, an aid [Rare]

A fine violin must be the best *adjutant* to a fine voice

W. Mason, Eng. Church Music, p. 71

2 *Milit.*, properly, a regimental staff-officer appointed to assist the commanding officer of a regiment in the discharge of the details of his military duty. The title is also given to officers having similar functions attached to larger or smaller divisions of troops to garrisons, and to the War Department of the United States Government (See *adjutant-general*). Adjutants are also assigned, as in the British army, to divisions of military force, in England, called *aid major*. Often contracted to *adj.*

3 The adjutant-bird (which see) **Post adjutant**, a person holding the office of adjutant with reference to the organization of whatever character, of the troops stationed at a post, garrison, camp, or cantonment

Regimental adjutant, a person holding the office of adjutant with reference to a regimental organization, whether the regiment is in one place or dispersed at different stations

adjutant-bird (aj'ō-tant-berd), *n* The name given by English residents of Bengal to a very large species of stork, common in India, the *Leptoptilus argala* of some naturalists, belonging



Adjutant bird (*Leptoptilus argala*)

ing to the family *Ciconiidae*. It is the *Ardea dubia* of Gmelin, the *A. argala* of Latham, the *Ciconia marabout* of Temminck, and the argala of the native Indians. Great confusion has been occasioned by the transference by Temminck of the native name *argala*, to a related but distinct African species. The name *marabout* has likewise been given to both species, since both furnish the ornamental plumes so named in commerce. The African species should be distinguished as the *marabout*, the Indian species being left to bear its native name *argala*. The name *adjutant*, or *adjutant bird*, is a nickname bestowed upon the bird from some fancied likeness of its bearing to the stiff military air of the military functionary known as an adjutant. The bird is a gigantic stork, 6 or often 8 feet high, and its expanded wings measure 14 feet from tip to tip. It has an enormous bill nearly bare head and neck, and a sausage like pouch hanging from the under part of the neck. It is one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known, and in India from its devouring all sorts of carrion and noxious animals is protected by law. Also called *adjutant crane*, *adjutant stork*, and *pouched stork*. The name is sometimes extended to a related species, *L. jamaicensis*, known as the lesser adjutant or adjutant bird

adjutant-crane (aj'ō-tant-krān), *n* Same as *adjutant-bird*

adjutant-general (aj'ō-tant-jen'e-ral), *n*, pl. *adjutants-general* 1 *Milit.* a staff-officer, the chief assistant of a commanding general in the execution of his military duties, as in issuing and executing orders, receiving and registering reports, regulating details of the service, etc. By law there is but one adjutant-general of the United States army. He is a principal officer of the War Department of the United States Government, the head of a bureau conducting the army correspondence, and having charge of the records of recruiting and enlistment, of the issue of commissions, etc. Most of the individual States also have adjutants-general, performing similar duties with respect to the militia of their several States. The adjutant-general is aided by *assistant adjutants-general*. In the British service the adjutant-general of the forces is an officer of the full rank of general, having a body of

assistants at the Horse Guards or headquarters of the army in London, and performing the same class of duties as those mentioned above. Commonly abbreviated to *A G* when appended to a name.

2 *Beckes*, a title mistakenly given by translators to the assistants of the general of the Jesuits. See *assistant*.

adjutantship (a-j'ō-tūnt-ship), *n* Same as *adjutancy*, 1.

adjutant-stork (a-j'ō-tūnt-stork), *n* Same as *adjutant-bird*.

adjutor (a-j'ō-tū-tōr), *n* [NL an assistant, < L *adjutare*, assist. See *adjutant*.] An adjutor or helper. See note under *adjutor*, 2. [Rare.]

adjuter (a-j'ō-t' t or t) [< F *ajouter*, formerly *ajouter*, add. See *adjust*.] To add.

There he
Six bachelors as bold as he, *adjuting* to his company
B. Jonson, Underwoods

adjutor (a-j'ō-tōr), *n* [L, < *adjuvare*, help. See *adjutant* and *aid*.] A helper. [Rare, its compound *coadjutor* is in common use.]

He and such as his *adjutors* were
Dryden, *Barons Wars* IV 10

adjutory (a-j'ō-tōr-ē), *a* [L as if **adjutorius*, helping, cf *adjutorium*, help. See *adjutor*.] Serving to help or aid. [Mont, Bailey]

adjutrix (a-j'ō-triks), *n*, pl *adjutrices* (a-j'ō-tri-sēz) [L, fem of *adjutor*. See *adjutor*.] A female assistant. [Rare.]

adjuvant (a-j'ō-vant or a-j'ō-vant), *a* and *n* [L, < *adjuvare*, help. See *adjuvare*, help. See *adjuvare*.] 1. A serving to help or assist, auxiliary, contributory as, an *adjuvant* medicine.

Cause *adjuvant* work (th not by himself, but is a helper
Blundell

But that humidity is only an *adjuvant* and not even a necessary *adjuvant* cause, is proved by the immunity of fruit (citrus) in the swampiest regions of the equatorial coast lands.
Pop Sci Mo, XX 162

II. *n* 1 A person or thing aiding or helping, whatever aids or assists.

Undoubtedly, a flavor smacking of the causes the job
It, and other *adjuvants* of "the cause" is found in some
of his [Whittier's] poem-strains
Stedman, *Poets of America* p 14

Specifically—2 In *med*, whatever aids in removing or preventing disease, especially, a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient.

adlegation (ad-lē-gā'shon), *n* [L *adlegatio* (n-), later *allegatio* (n-), a deputing < *adlegare*, *allegare*, deputate, commission, < *ad*, to, + *legare*, send with a commission. See *allegation*, the same word in another use.] The right of ministers of the individual states of the old German empire to be associated with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interests of the empire. This right was claimed by the states, but disputed by the emperor.

ad lib. An abbreviation of *ad libitum*.

ad libitum (ad lib'i-tum), [L *ad* = *E* *at*, ML or NL *libitum*, 1. only in pl *libita*, pleasure, acc. neut. pp of *libet*, also spelled *libet*, it pleases, akin to *E* *huf* and *lor*. See *libet*, *loce*, *liberal*, etc.] At pleasure, to the extent of one's wishes. Specifically, in *music*, indicating that the time and expression of a passage are left to the feeling and taste of the performer. In the case of cadenzas and other ornaments the *ad lib* indicates that the performer may omit them or substitute others in their place. An accompaniment is said to be *ad libitum* when it may be used or omitted. Often abbreviated in speech as well as writing, to *ad lib*.

adlings, *n* See *adling*, 2.

adlocution (ad-lo-kū'shon), *n* Same as *allocution*, 1.

Adlumia (ad-lū'mi-a), *n* [NL, named for Mar-

tory, a delicate climbing herbaceous biennial, with panicles of drooping flowers. It is a native of the Alleghenies, and is often cultivated.

admanuensis (ad-man-ū-en'sis), *n*, pl *admanuenses* (-sēz) [ML, < L *ad*, to, + *manus*, hand, + *-ensis* (cf *amanuensis*).] In old Eng law, one taking a corporal oath, that is, by laying the hand on the Bible, in distinction from one taking the oath in other forms, or affirming.

admarginate (ad-mar'jin-āt), *v* t [L *ad*, to, + *margo* (*margin-*), margin, + *-ate*.] See *admarginate*, margin, and *-ate*.] To note or write on the margin. [Rare.]

Receive candidly the few hints which I have *admarginated*.
Coleridge

admaxillary (ad-mak'si-lū-ri), *a* [L *ad*, to, + *maxilla*, jaw, after *E* *maxillary*.] In anat, connected with the jaw.

admeasure (ad-mezh'ūr), *v* t, pret and pp *admeasured*, ppi *admeasuring* [L *ad*, to, + *mensurare*, measure, < OF *mesurer*, *mesurer*, < ML *admensurare*, measure, < L *ad*, to, + *mensurare*, measure, < L *admetri*, measure out to, < *ad*, to, + *metri*, the ult. L source of *measure*. See *admeasure* and *measure*, v.] 1 To ascertain the dimensions, size, or capacity of, measure.

The identification of the reasons intellect with that of his opponent depends, if I understand you aright, upon the accuracy with which the opponent's intellect is *admeasured*.
For, *Tales*, I 272

2 In law, to survey and lay off a due portion to, as of dower in real estate or of pasture held in common. This was formerly done by writ of *admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff.

Upon this suit all the commons shall be *admeasured*.
Blackstone, *Comm* III 76

admeasurement (ad-mezh'ūr-ment), *n* [OF *admesurement*, *admesurement*. See *admeasure* and *measure*.] 1 The process of measuring, the ascertaining of the numerical amount of any quantity. 2 The numerical amount or measure of anything, whether a number, the dimensions of a solid, the bulk of a fluid, mass, duration, or degree. 3 In law, ascertainment and assignment of the due proportion as, *admeasurement* of damages, or of dower in an estate, *admeasurement* of the right of an individual in a common pasture.

Sometimes called *admesuration*.

admeasurer (ad-mezh'ūr-ēr), *n* One who *admeasures*.

admedian (ad-mē'di-an), *a* [L *ad*, to, + *medius*, middle. See *ad-* and *median*.] In *anatom*, a synonym of *lateral*, as applied to the series of teeth of the radula, these being rachidian or median, lateral or admedian, and unmedian.

For "lateral" Professor Lankester substitutes the term *admedian*.
B II *Dull Science*, IV 141

admensuration (ad-men-sū-rā'shon), *n* [L *admensuratio* (n-), < *admensurare*, see *admeasure*.] Same as *admeasurement*. [Rare.]

Admetacea (ad-mē-tā'se-a), *n* pl [NL, < *Admetes* + *-acea*.] A family name used by some naturalists for the *Admetidae* (which see).

Admete (ad-mō'tē), *n* [NL, < Gr *Admetos*, fem *Admetis*, untamed, unbroken, poet form of *Admetos* = *E* *untamed* (cf *Adamant*).] The typical genus of gastropods of the family *Admetidae*. 1 *Admetes* is a small whitish species, half an inch long, found on the Atlantic coast of North America from Cape Cod northward.

admetid (ad-mē'tid), *n* A gastropod of the family *Admetidae*.

Admetidae (ad-mē'tī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Admetes* + *-idae*.] A family of toxoglossate pelecypod brachiopods, typified by the genus *Admetes*. The family is closely related to the *Cancellariidae*, but the species affect colder waters. *Admetes* *irrhosa* is a common northern form. The members of this family have a rounded head, filiform tentacles, eyes on minute tubercles external to the tentacles, and a characteristic dentition of the odontophore. The shell has an ovate aperture with an obliquely truncated plicate columella and a trenchant outer lip.

adminicle (ad-min'i-kl), *n* [L *adminiculum*, help, support, prop, lit that on which the hand may rest, < *ad*, to, + *manus*, hand, + double dim suffix *-iculum*.] 1 That which gives aid or support, an auxiliary. [Rare.]

The senate of five hundred was a permanent ad junct and *adminicle* of the public assembly.
Groti, *Grece*, III 99

2 In law, supporting or corroborative proof. Specifically, in *Scots* and *French* law, whatever aids in proving the tenor of a lost deed, any deed or scroll which tends to establish the existence of the deed in question, or to make known its terms.

3 In *med*, any aid to the action of a remedy.

—4 *pl* In *entom*. See *adminicula*, 2.

adminicula, *n* Plural of *adminiculum*.

adminicular, **adminiculary** (ad-mi-nik'ū-lār, -lār-ri), *a* [L *adminiculum*, help. See *adminicle*.] Supplying help, helpful; corroborative.

The humanity of Christ is not set before us in the New Testament as sustaining merely a conditional or *adminiculary* relation to a work whose intrinsic and essential value comes from another source.
Prog *Orthodoxy*, p 20

The several structural arrangements *adminiculary* to the integrity of the whole are thus coordinated.
H Spencer, *Prin of Psychol*.

Adminicular evidence, in law, explanatory or completing evidence.

adminiculate (ad-mi-nik'ū-lāt), *v* t or t [L *adminiculatus*, pp of *adminiculare*, help, prop, < *adminiculum*. See *adminicle*.] To give adminicular evidence, testify in corroboration of. [Rare.]

adminiculator (ad-mi-nik'ū-lā-tor), *n* [L, < *adminiculare*. See *adminiculate*.] An assistant, specifically, an advocate for the poor.

adminiculum (ad-mi-nik'ū-lum), *n*, pl *adminicula* (-lā) [L, a prop. See *adminicle*.] 1 An aid or help, an adminicle.

Of other *adminicula*, or aids to induction, only the titles are given by Bacon, and it would be hazardous to conjecture as to their significance.
R Adamson, *Encyc Brit*, XIV 792

2 *pl* In *entom*, Kirby's name for the short spines on the abdominal segments of certain insects, pupæ or grubs, whereby they make their way through any substance in which they burrow. Also called *adminicles*. N E D.

administer (ad-min'is-tēr), *v* [L *ad*, to, + *ministrare*, attend, serve, < *ministrare*, servant. See *minister*.] 1 To manage or conduct as minister, chief agent, or steward, superintend the management or execution of, control or regulate in behalf of others, as, to *administer* the laws or the government, or a department of government, to *administer* a charitable trust, the affairs of a corporation, or the estate of a bankrupt.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administered* is best.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, III 204

Brown without brain is thine my prudent care
For thee, provides, *administers* the war.
Dryden, *Ajax* and *Ulysses*, I 654

2 To afford, supply, dispense, bring into use or operation, especially in the execution of a magisterial or sacerdotal office, as, to *administer* relief, to *administer* justice.

Have they not the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with water cakes?
Hooker

Let *adphrys* blaud
Administer thick to bid genital airs. 1 Philips

3 To give or apply, make application of, as, to *administer* medicine, punishment, counsel, etc.

Close by was a heap of stout osier rods, such as are used in *administering* the bastinado. O Donovan, *Merv*, xlii

4 To tender or impose, as an oath. Swear by the duty that you owe to Heaven. To keep the oath that we *administer*.
Shak, *Rich II* I 1

5 In law, to manage or dispose of, as the estate of a deceased person, in the capacity either of executor or administrator. See *Administration*, 9 = *Syn* 1 To control, pierce, over- 2 and 3 *Administer* *Minister*, distribute give out deal out. In the sense of supplying dispensing *minister* is now used principally of things spiritual, as, to *minister* comfort, consolation, or relief, while *administer* is used of things both spiritual and material, as, to *administer* food, medicine, reproof, justice.

He asserted that a noxious drug had been *administered* to him in a dish of porridge.
Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, xv

The greatest delight which the fields and woods *minister* is the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable.
Emerson, *Nature*

II. *intrans* 1 To contribute assistance, bring aid or supplies, add something with to us, to *administer* to the necessities of the poor.

There is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden which *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place.
Spectator, No 447

2 To perform the office of administrator with upon as, *Administers upon* the estate of B = *Syn* *Administer* to, *Minister* to. *Minister* to is now preferable to *administer* to in such connections as to *minister* to one's needs, to *minister* to the necessities of the poor, to *minister* to the pleasure of the assembly. *Administer* to in such connections is archaic.

administerer (ad-min'is-tēr), *n* [L see the verb.] One who administers; a minister or an administrator.

You have shewed yourself a good *administer* of the revenue.
Bacon, *Speech to Sir J Denham*.



Adlumia cirrhosa, single leaf and panicle

por *Adlum*] A genus of American plants of a single species, *A cirrhosa*, the climbing fumi-

administerial (ad-min-is-tē'ri-al), *a.* [*L.* *administer*, attendant (or *E.* *administer*, *t.*), + *-ial*, in imitation of *ministerial*, *q. v.*] Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government, ministerial. [Rare.]

administrable (ad-min'is-tra-bl), *a.* [*L.* as if **administrabilis*, *< administrare* see *administer*, *t.*] Capable of being administered.

administrador (Sp. pron. ad-mē-nē-strā-dor'), *n.* [*Sp.* = *E.* *administrador*.] A steward, an overseer. [*q. v.*] Used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

administrant (ad-min'is-trant), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *administrant*, *pp.* of *administrer* see *administer*, *t.*] *1.* *a.* Managing, executive, pertaining to the management of affairs. *II. n.* One who administers, an executive officer.

administrate (ad-min'is-trat), *t.* *1.* *pret.* and *pp.* *administrated*, *pp.* *administering* [*< L.* *administratus*, *pp.* of *administrare* see *administer*, *t.*] To administer, dispense, give, supply as, "to administrate the sacraments," *Amos*.

administration (ad-min-is-trā'shon), *n.* [*< ME.* *administracioun*, *< OF.* *administration*, *< L.* *administratio(n)-*, *< administrare* see *administer*, *t.*] *1.* The act of administering, direction, management, government of public affairs, the conducting of any office or employment.

The administration of government, in its largest sense, comprehends all the operations of the body politic, whether legislative, executive or judiciary, but in its most usual, and perhaps in its most precise, significance, it is limited to executive details and falls peculiarly within the province of the executive department.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist* No. 72. *2.* The duty or duties of an administrator, specifically, the executive functions of government, consisting in the exercise of all the powers and duties of government, both general and local, which are neither legislative nor judicial. *—3.* The body of persons who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs, in particular, in Great Britain, the ministry, in the United States, the President and cabinet, or the President and cabinet during one presidential term as, Washington's last administration.

Did the administration avail themselves of any one of those opportunities? *Buck*, *Tracts on Popery Laws*.

It was the reform, clear from the beginning, that the new administration was to have a settled and strong opposition. *P. H. Benton*, *Thirty Years* 1: 53.

4. Any body of men intrusted with executive or administrative powers.

The support of the State governments in all their needs, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns. *Jefferson*, *First Inaugural Address*.

5. The period during which an executive officer or a ministry holds office, specifically, in the United States, the period during which the President holds office. *—6.* Dispensation, distribution, rendering as, the administration of justice, of the sacraments or of grace.

For the administration of this service not only supply the wants of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God. *1 Cor.* 13: 12.

7. The act of prescribing medicinally. *—8.* The act of tendering or imposing, as an oath. *—9.* In *law*. (*a.*) The management of the estate of an intestate person, or of a testator having no competent executor, under a commission (called *letters of administration*) from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing surplus among the next of kin. (*b.*) In some jurisdictions, the management of the estate of a deceased person by an executor, the corresponding term *execution* not being in use. Administration of a deceased person's estate may be granted for general, special or limited purposes as: (1) *Administration durante absentia* (during absence) when the next person entitled to the grant is beyond sea. (2) *Administration pendente lite* (while the suit is pending) when a suit is commenced in the probate court regarding the validity of a will or the right to administration, and lasting till the suit is determined. (3) *Administration cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed), in cases where a testator makes a will without naming executors, or where the executors named in the will are incapable of acting or refuse to act. (4) *Administration de bonis non* (concerning goods not, that is, not administered), when the first administrator dies before he has fully administered. (5) *Administration ad colligendum* (for the purpose of collecting) for collecting and preserving goods about to perish. (6) *Auxiliary administration* is subordinate to the principal administration for collecting the assets of foreigners. It is taken out in the country where the assets are. See *auxiliary*. (7) *Administration minorum etate* (during minority) is granted when the executor is a minor. (8) *Foreign administration* is administration exercised by authority of a foreign power. *— Council of administration.* See *council* = *Syn.* 1. Conduct, control, superintendence, regulation, execution.

administrational (ad-min-is-trā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to administration.

The administrative merits of Darius are so great that they have obscured his military glories. *G. Rowlandson*, *Five Great Monarchs*, III. 429.

administrative (ad-min'is-tre-tiv), *a.* [*< L.* *administrativus*, practical, *< administrare*, *pp.* *administratus* see *administer*, *t.*] Pertaining to administration, executive, administering.

The production and distribution of wealth, the growth and effect of administrative machinery, the education of the race, these are cases of general laws which constitute the science of sociology. *H. K. Chafford*, *Text* II. 84.

Sometimes the term Executive, which strictly means Authority which puts the laws in force, is opposed to the term Administrative, which implies the performance of every other sort of immediate Governmental act, such as collecting taxes, organizing, and directing the Army, Navy, and Police, supervising trade, locomotion, postal communication, and carrying out in detail legislative measures for promoting public health, education, morality, and general contentment. *S. Amos*, *Sec. of Int.* p. 99.

administratively (ad-min'is-tre-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an administrative manner, in relation to administration, from an administrative point of view, as regards administration.

The English county gentleman who was lord of the manor, was administratively a person of great authority and influence. *Manning*, *Early Law and Custom* p. 314. *Administratively*, Kazan is divided into twelve districts. *London Brit.*, XIV. 20.

administrator (ad-min'is-trā-tor), *n.* [*L.* *a.* manager, *< administrare*, *pp.* *administratus* see *administer*, *t.*] *1.* One who administers, one who directs or manages affairs of any kind, sometimes used as a title of executive officer. *—2.* In *law*. (*a.*) One who by virtue of a commission from a probate, orphan's, or surrogate's court, or, in England, from the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, has charge of the goods and chattels of one dying without a will. In some jurisdictions his power is extended to real property. Often contracted to *adm.* (*b.*) In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate during their minority. *— Administrator bishop.* See *bishop*. *Public administrator*, a public officer authorized to administer the estates of persons dying without relatives entitled to perform the duty.

administratorship (ad-min'is-trā-tor-ship), *n.* The office of administrator.

Removed by order of court from an administratorship for failure to settle his accounts. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 540.

administratress (ad-min-is-trā'tre-s), *n.* [*< administrator* + *-ess* (*< F.* *administratrice*)] A female administrator.

administratrice, *n.* [*< F.* *administratrice*, *< It.* *amministratrice*, *< NL.* *amministratrix* (*-trix*) see *amministratrix*.] A female administrator.

administratrix (ad-min-is-trā'triks), *n.*, *pl.* *administratrices* (ad-min'is-trā'triks'), [*NL.*, fem. of *L.* *administrator*, *q. v.*] A female administrator. Often contracted to *adm.*

admirability (ad'mi-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< L.* *admirabilis* (*-tē*), *< admirabilis*, admirable see *admirable*.] Admirableness. *Bailey* [Rare.]

admirable (ad'mi-ra-bl), *a.* [*< F.* *admirable*, *< L.* *admirabilis*, *< admirare*, admire see *admire*.] *1.* Fitted to excite wonder, marvelous, strange, surprising.

It seems equally admirable to me that holy king Edward the Sixth should do any wrong, or harsh Edward the Fourth do any right to the Muses. *Fuller*.

In man there is nothing admirable, but his ignorance and weakness. *Jos. Taylor*, *Diss. from Popery* II. 1: 57.

2. Worthy of admiration, having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection, very excellent, used of persons or things.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form and moving, how express and admirable! *Shak.* *Hamlet*, II. 2.

admirableness (ad'mi-ra-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being admirable, the power of exciting admiration.

admirably (ad'mi-ra-bl-ly), *adv.* In an admirable manner, in a manner to excite wonder, approbation, and esteem, excellently.

admiral (ad'mi-rāl), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME.* *admiral*, *amiral*, *amiral*, *amiral*, *amiral*, with varying term *-all*, *-ale*, *-ail*, *-ayle*, *-el*, *-ell*, *-all*, *-ail*, *-all*, *-aut*, *-aut*, *< OF.* *admiral*, *amiral*, *amiral*, *-ail*, *-all*, *-aut*, *-aut*, *-ant*, *-and*, *-auble*, *-aile*, *-el*, *-el*, mod. *F.* *amiral* = *Pr.* *amirau*, *amirah*, *amirah*, *amirah*, mod. *Fr.* *amiral* = *OSp.* *almirale*, *-ag*, *Sp.* *almirante* = *Pg.* *amirah*, *amirant* = *It.* *ammiraglio*, *< ML.* *admirals*, *-allus*, *-alus*, *-al-dus*, *-arus*, *-abilis*, *-andus*, *-atus*, *almiraldus*, *am-*

mirandus, *ammiratus*, etc., and prop. *amiratus* (the forms in *adm-*, *alm-* being due to popular etymology, which associated the word with *L.* *admirare*, admire, *admirabilis*, admirable, or with *Sp.* *Ar.* *al-*, the, and the termination being variously accommodated). *< Ar.* *amir*, *amir*, a ruler, commander (see *amir* and *emir*), the, *al-* being due to the *Ar.* article *al*, present in all the Arabic and Turkish titles containing the word, as *amir-al-umara*, ruler of rulers, *amir-al-bahr*, commander of the sea, *amir-al-mumun*, commander of the faithful. The present sense of *admiral* is due to *Ar.* *amir-al-bahr* Latinized as *admiratus maris* and Englished under Edward III. as "amiral of the sea" or "admyrall of the navy," afterward simply *admiral*. *N. E. D.*]

1. n. *1.* An emir or prince under the Sultan, any Saracen ruler or commander. [The common Middle English and Old French sense.] *—2.* A naval officer of the highest rank, a commander-in-chief of a fleet. In the United States navy, as in most foreign services, there are three degrees of this rank, viz. *admiral*, *vice admiral*, and *rear admiral*. These titles did not exist in the United States till the grade of rear admiral was created in 1862, that of vice admiral in 1864, and that of admiral in 1898. The last was held by Farragut and Porter, and by law, ceased to exist on the death of the latter in 1891. The office of vice admiral, which also was held by these officers and by Admiral Rowan, was abolished in 1890 on the death of the last named incumbent. An admiral displays his distinguishing flag at the mainmast, a vice admiral at the foremast and a rear admiral at the mizzenmast. In the British navy, admirals were formerly divided into three classes, named after the colors of their respective flags: admirals of the red, of the white, and of the blue, with vice admirals and rear admirals of each flag, but in 1863 this distinction was abolished, and all British men of war now display the white ensign.

3. The recognized chief commander or director of a mercantile fleet, as one of fishing-vessels off Newfoundland or in the North Sea. A royal proclamation in 1708 ordered that the master of the first vessel that entered a harbor or creek in Newfoundland for the fishing season should be admiral thereof, the second vice admiral, and the third rear admiral.

4. The ship which carries the admiral, hence, the most considerable ship of any fleet, as of merchantmen or of fishing-vessels.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine, Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast Of some great admiral, were but a wand, He walk'd with to support many a slipper Over the burning main. *Milton*, *P. L.*, I. 294.

5. A collector's name for butterflies of the family *Papilionidae*, especially the *Ipanthis camilla*, distinguished as *white admiral*, and the *Vanessa atalanta*, or *red admiral*. *—6.* A name given by collectors of shells to a univalve shell, the admiral-shell (which see).

Admiral of the fleet, a title of distinction conferred on a few admirals in the British service, corresponding to that of field marshal in the army. **Lord high admiral**, in Great Britain, the officer at the head of the naval administration who, as has been rarely the case since 1612, the office is held by a single person. See *admiralty*. **Yellow admiral**, a name applied in the British navy to a rear admiral who is retired without having served abroad after his promotion.

II. a. Carrying an admiral, chief in a fleet. The admiral galleys struck upon a rock. *Knutler*, *Hist. Turks*.

admiral-shell (ad'mi-rāl-she-l), *n.* A shell of the genus *Cornus*, the *Cornus ammiratus*, a species formerly esteemed as much for its rarity as for its beauty.

admiralship (ad'mi-rāl-ship), *n.* [*< admiral* + *-ship*.] The office or position of an admiral. [Rare.]

admiralty (ad'mi-rāl-ti), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *admiraltie*, *amiraltie*, *amiraltie*, *< ME.* *amiraltie*, *amiraltie*, *amiraltie*, *< OF.* *admiraltie*, *amiraltie* see *admiral* and *-ty*.] *1.* In Great Britain (*a.*) The office and jurisdiction of the lords commissioners appointed to take the general management of maritime affairs, and of all matters relating to the royal navy, with the government of its various departments. (*b.*) The body of officers appointed to execute the office of lord high admiral, a board of commissioners, called lords (or, in full, lords commissioners) of the admiralty, for the administration of naval affairs. (*c.*) [*cap.*] The building in which the lords of the admiralty transact business, and in which the clerks and other officials connected with this department are employed. *—2.* That branch of law which deals with maritime cases and offenses.

The power of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States extends to all cases of admiralty and marine jurisdiction. *Calhoun*, *Works*, I. 913.

Admiralty court, or **court of admiralty**, a tribunal having jurisdiction over maritime causes whether of a civil or criminal nature. In England it was formerly held before the lord high admiral, and afterward before his deputy or the deputy of the lords commissioners, but now it forms a branch of the probate, divorce, and admiralty di-

admission to membership in a university or college

admittedly (ad-mit'ed-lē), *adv* In an acknowledged manner; confessedly

The influence of ocean currents in the distribution of heat over the surface of the globe would still be admittedly erroneous. *J. Croft, Climate and Time, p. 52*

admittendo clerico (ad-mi-ten'dō kler'ī-kō) [*ML*, for admitting a clerk (clergyman)] *1. admittendo*, abl. of *admittendus*, gerund of *admittere*, admit; see *admit*, *ML clerico*, abl. of *clericus*, a clerk: see *clerk*] An old English writ, issued to the bishop instead of to the sheriff as in ordinary actions, to enforce a judgment establishing the right of the crown to make a presentation to a benefice

admittendo in socium (ad-mi-ten'dō in sō'hi-um) [*ML*, for admitting as an associate] *1. admittendo* see above, *in*, to, as, *socium*, acc. of *socius*, a fellow, associate; see *socius*] An old English writ addressed to justices of assize requiring them to associate with themselves other designated persons, commonly knights of the county, in holding assizes at the circuit

admitter (ad-mit'er), *n* One who or that which admits

admittible (ad-mit'ib-lē), *a* [*< admit + -ible* see *-able, -ible*] Same as *admittable*

admix (ad-miks'), *v t*, pret. and pp *admixed* and *admixed*, pp *admiring* [First in *p a admix*, prop *admirt*, of *L* origin, *< admixtus*, pp of *admiscere*, mix with, *< ad*, to, + *miscere* = *AS miscan*, *E mix*, *q v*] To mingle with something else, add to something else. See *mix*

The small quantities of alkalies present [in the topaz] may be attributed either to admixed impurity, or to an incipient alteration. *Amer Jour Sci*, 3d ser., XXXI, 329

admixture (ad-miks'chun), *n* [*< L admixtio(n)-, < admiscere*, pp *admixtus*, mix with; see *admix*] The act of mingling or admixing, a mingling of different substances, the addition of an ingredient, admixture

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by admixture of salt, sulphur and mercury. *Bacon*

admixture (ad-miks'chun), *n* [*< L admixtus*, pp of *admiscere*, mix with; see *admix* and *admix*] 1 The act of mingling or mixing, the state of being mingled or mixed

When a metallic vapour is subjected to admixture with another gas or vapour or to reduced pressure, its spectrum becomes simplified. *J. N. Lockyer, Spect Anal*, p. 151

2 That which is mingled or formed by mingling, a compound made by mixture—3 An ingredient different in kind from that which gives a mixture its principal properties—4 In general, anything added, especially, any alien element or ingredient

ad modum (ad mō'dum) [*L*, lit, to the way, mode, means, manner *ad*, to, *modum*, acc. of *modus* see *mode*] In the manner, in such way, or to such effect, as, like

admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v t* [*< ME admon-yshen*, *amongashen*, *-eshen* *-ashen*, etc, earlier and prop *amonesten*, *-ashen* (*adm*- for *am*- in imitation of the *L* original, and *-ish* for *-st* in imitation of verbs in *-ish*), *< OF admonester* (*F admonester*), advise, *< ML *admonstare*, a corruption of *admonstare*, freq. of *L admonere*, pp *admonitus*, advise, *< ad*, to, + *monere*, advise, warn; see *monish*, *monition*] 1 To notify or to reprove for a fault, reprove with mildness

Count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother. *2 Thes iii 15*

2 To counsel against something, caution or advise, exhort, warn

I warn d thee, I admonish d thee, foretold
The danger and the lurking enemy. *Milton, P L*, ix, 1771

Mc fruitful scenes and prospects waste
Alike admonish not to roam. *Cowper, The Shrubbery*

3 To instruct or direct, guide

Ye choice spirits that admonish me
Shak, 1 Hen VI, v, 3

Woe was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle. *Heb viii 5*

This view, which admonishes me where the sources of wisdom and power lie, carries upon its face the highest certificate of truth. *Emerson, Nature*

4 To inform; acquaint with, notify, remind, recall or incite to duty

The angel bright,
Fire he drew nigh, his radiant visage turn d,
Admonish d by his car. *Milton, P L*, iii, 647

But Maggie stood, right sair astonish'd,
Fill by the heel and hand admonish d.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter

admonisher (ad-mon'ish-er), *n* One who reproves or counsels

Horace was a mild admonisher, a court satirist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden*

admonishingly (ad-mon'ish-ing-lē), *adv* By way of admonition; in an admonishing manner

admonishment (ad-mon'ish-ment), *n* Admonition, counsel, warning [Rare]

When was my lord so much ungently temper d
To stop his ears against admonishment
I maine, unarm'd, and do not fight to day. *Shak, 1 and 2*

Thy grave admonishments prevail with me
Shak, 1 Hen VI, ii, 1

admonition (ad-mō-nish'on), *n* [*< ME amonition*, *-oun*, *< OF amonition*, later *admonition* *< L admonitio(n)-, < admonere*, advise, admonish; see *admonish*] 1 The act, or an act, of admonishing, counsel or advice, gentle reproof, instruction in duties, caution, direction

Now all these things happened unto them for examples; and they are written for our admonition. *1 Cor x 11*

He learns the look of things, and none the less
For admonitions from the hungry pinch. *Browning, Era Hippo Hippo*

2 *Eccles*, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender the first step in church discipline, followed, when unheeded, by suspension or excommunication = *Syn*. *Admonition* *Reprehension*, *Reproof*, *Monition*, *Censure* *Reproach* *Rebuke*, *Reprimand* *Remonstrance*, *exhortation*, *warning*, *suggestion*, *hint*, *intimation* In the primary and almost invariable sense *admonition*, *reprehension*, and *reproof* are bestowed upon conduct which is morally defective. *Censure* and *reprehension* may or may not be addressed directly to the person blamed, the utterances expressed by the other words are always so addressed. *Admonition* is caution or warning with reference to future conduct, it is often based upon past failures. *Admonition* is a softer word, and is mostly confined to subjective promptings or warnings. *as*, the *monitions* of conscience or of reason. The other words are wholly retrospective. *Reprehension* may be the mild act of the one, or may be strengthened by an adjective. *as*, the severe *reprehension*. It is unofficial, and may denote the act of an equal. *Reproof* is the act of a superior or of a peer, an authoritative and personal censure. *Censure* is unfavorable judgment, generally severe, possibly official. *Reproach* is censure with opprobrium. It is based chiefly as a relief to excited feelings and is intended to humiliate rather than correct. *Rebuke* is reproof and summary, like stopping one's mouth, it implies feeling, like *reproach*, but more self control. *Reprimand* is the act of a superior, is severe, and is often official and public as a form of penalty. *as*, sentenced to receive a reprimand from his commanding officer in the presence of the regiment. (See the discrimination of corresponding verbs under *censure*, *v*)

A man that is an heretic, after the first and second admonition, reject. *Tit iii 10*

The admonitions, fraternal or parental, of his fellow Christians, or the governors of the church, then more public reprehensions. *Hammond*

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583

Divine monition Nature yields
That not by bread alone we live.
Wordsworth, De votivum Incantations

The pain of a little censure, even when it is ungrounded, is more acute than the pleasure of much praise. *T Jefferson* (Correspondence), II, 410

Dread of reproach, both by the king and warrior in battle and by restraining misbehavior in social life, has tended to public and private advantage. *H Spencer, Prin of Psychol*, § 526

My caution was more pertinent
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shak, Cor*, ii, 2

The knight inquires how such an one's wife or mother, or son or father doeth, whom he does not see at church which is understood as a secret reprimand to the person absent. *Addison, Spectator*

admonitioner (ad-mō-nish'on-er), *n* [Formerly also *admonishioner*, *< admonition + -er*] An admonisher, a dispenser of admonitions, specifically, an Admonitionist (which see) *Hales*

Admonitionist (ad-mō-nish'on-ist), *n* [*< admonition + -ist*] A name given to the followers of Thomas Cartwright, two of whom in 1572 published "An Admonition to Parliament," followed by a second one by himself, strongly advocating church government by presbyters as opposed to bishops, and the supremacy of the church over the state

admonitive (ad-mon'it-iv), *a* [*< L admonitus*, pp of *admonere* see *admonish*] Containing admonition [Rare]

Instructive and admonitive emblems. *Barrow, Works*, II, xxvi

admonitor (ad-mon'it-er), *n* [*L*, *< admonere* see *admonish*] An admonisher, a monitor

Is at most times a very faithful and very prudent admonitor. *Shenstone, Essays* (1763), p. 22

admonitorial (ad-mon'it-er-i-āl), *a* [*< admonitory + -al*] Reproving, admonishing, having the manner of an admonitor, admonitory

Miss Tox had acquired an admonitorial tone, and a habit of improving passing or casuals. *Dickens, Dombey and Son*, li

admonitorily (ad-mon'it-er-i-āl), *adv* In an admonitory manner, with warning or reproof

Carlyle

admonitory (ad-mon'it-er-i), *a* [*< L* *as if* "admonitory", cf *admonitory*, an admonition] Containing admonition, tending or serving to admonish as, "admonitory of duty." *Barrow, Works*, I, 430

She held up her small hand with an admonitory gesture. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, ix

admonitrix (ad-mon'it-er-iks), *n*, pl *admonitrices* (ad-mon'it-er-iks) [*L*, fem. of *admonitor*, *q v*] A female admonitor, a monitress. *N Y J*

amortization (ad-mor-ti-zā'shun), *n* Same as *amortization*

amove (ad-mov'), *t t* [Earlier *amove* (see *amove*), *< L* *amovere*, move, *< ad*, to, + *movere*, move; see *move*] To move (to), bring (to) as, "admove unto the light." *Cicero, de Officiis*, I, John ii, 8

adm. A contraction of *administrator*

adm. A contraction of *administratrix*

adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *n* [*< adnascent* see *-ence*] Adhesion of units to each other by the whole surface. *Syd Soc Lex*

adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *a* [*< L* *adnascent* (t-s), pp of *adnasce*, usually *adnasce*, full form *adnasce*, grow to, *< ad*, to, + *nasce*, usually *nasce*, grow, be born; see *apate* and *nascent*] Growing to or on something else

Moss, which is an adnascent plant. *Clinton Sylva*, II, vii, § 8

adnata (ad-nā'tā), *n* [*NL*, (1) fem sing (2) neut pl of *L* *adnatus* see *adnate*] 1 sing Same as *tunica adnata* (which see, under *tunica*)

—2 pl In *zool*, tegumentary appendages, as hair or feathers, or other covering or growth supereminently attached to an animal

adnate (ad'nāt), *a* [*< L* *adnatus*, grown to, pp of *adnasce* see *adnascent*, and cf *apate*] In *physiol* and *bot*, congenitally attached or grown together. See *adnation*. Also *coadnate*, *coadunate*, *condunated*, and *consolidated* — **Adnate anther**, an anther that is attached for its whole length to one side of its filament

adnation (ad-nā'shun), *n* The state of being adnate, congenital union of different organs by their surfaces. Specifically in *bot* the union or adhesion of different circles of influence, as the calyx tube to the ovary in distinction from *coadnate*, which denotes the union of members of the same circle only. Also called *consolidation*

ad nauseam (ad nā'se-am) [*L* *ad*, to, *nauseam*, acc. of *nausea* see *nausea*] Laterally, to sickness, to disgust, to the extent of exciting disgust, especially the disgust which arises from satiety or wearisome repetition as statements or complaints repeated *ad nauseam*

adnerval (ad-nēr'vāl), *a* [*< L* *ad*, to, + *nervus*, nerve] Moving toward the nerve a term applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber toward the point of application of a nerve-fiber

adnexed (ad-nek'st), *a* [*< L* *adnexus*, connected, + *-ed*] In *bot*, annexed or connected applied to the gills in *Agaricus* when the venter to the stem but are not adnate to it

adnominal (ad-nom'ī-nāl), *a* [*< L* *as if* "adnominalis" see *adnomi*] In *gram*, belonging to or qualifying a noun, adjectival

The true genitive is originally adnominal that is its primary function is to limit the meaning of a substantive. *Frank Amer Philol Ass*, XV, 7

adnomination (ad-nom'ī-nā'shun), *n* [*< L* *adnominatio(n)-, < agnominatio(n)-*, equiv to *Gr* *παρονομασία*, a pun, *< ad*, to, + *nomina*, name, *< nomen* (*nomēn*), a name] A play upon words, paronomasia

adnoun (ad'noun), *n* [*< L* *ad* + *noun* Cf *L* *adnomen*, usually *agnomen*, surname; see *agnomen*] In *gram*, an adjective or attributive word, an adjunct to a noun, specifically, according to some grammarians, an adjective used substantively, as the *good*, the *true*, and the *beautiful*

ado (a-dō'), *n*, orig *inf* [*< ME* *ado*, *at do*, North dial equiv to *E* *to do*, the prep *at*, stand *at*, being the sign of the *inf*, like *to* in literary *E*. From the use of this *inf* in phrases like *much ado*, *little ado*, *more ado*, etc, *much to do*, etc, *ado* came to be regarded as a noun ("ado" or *grate* by synecdoche, *sollusitudo*, Prompt Parv, p. 7), qualified by *much*, *little*, *more*, and hence later *great*, *any*, etc, as an adj. Cf *affair*, *< OF* *a faire*, to do, *u-do*] *I t inf*, 1 To do

1 To do

1 To do

1 To do

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1 To do

1 To do

1 To do

With that prynee Must we have ad do
Towneley Mysteries, p 237
 He schalle have ado every day with hem
Manderly, p 132
 I wonder what he had ado in appearing to me
T. Hoop, Tales (1875) II 104

2 In doing, being done

Only an eager bustling, that rather keeps *ado* than does anything.
Late Mictone, p 132

II *n* Doing, action, business, bustle, trouble, labor, difficulty, as, to persuade one with much *ado*

Let's follow to see the end of this *ado*
Shak, I of the 8, v 1

We had much *ado* to keep ourselves above water, the billows breaking de perately on our vessel
T. Hoop, Tales, Sept 22, 1641

And what is life that we should mount why make we such *ado*?
Tennyson, *May Queen*, Conclusion

-ado [*sp*] *sg* *ado*, *It -ato* = *f* /, < *L* *atus*, *m* sec *-at* / A suffix of Latin origin, the Spanish masculine form of *-ado*, *-at* as in *renegado*, *disperado* etc In some words *-ado* is an erroneous form of *-ada*, as in *bastinado* See *-ada*

adobe (*n*-dō'bi) *n* and *a* [Less correctly *adobu*, colloquially shortened to *dobu*, < *Sp* *adobe*, in unburnt brick dried in the sun, < *adobar*, daub, plaster Cf *daub*] **I**, *n* 1 The Mexican-Spanish name of the sun-dried brick in common use in countries of small rainfall and of inferior civilization

This is a desolate town of two thousand inhabitants dwelling in low dilapidated huts of the most common building material in the Andes *adobe*, or sun-dried blocks of mud mingled with straw
J. Orton, *Andes and Amazon*, p 46

2 Clay or soil from which sun-dried bricks are made, or which is suitable for making them

3 In the quicksilver-mines of the Pacific coast, a brick made of the finer ores mixed with clay, for more convenient handling in the furnace

II, *a* 1 Built or made of adobe or sun-dried bricks — **2** Suitable for making sun-dried bricks as, an *adobe* soil

adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens), *n* [*<* ME *adolēscēce*, < OF *adolēscēce*, < *L* *adolēscētia*, usually *adolēscētia*, < *adolēscē* (*n*-t-), usually *adolēscē* (*n*-t-), young see *adolēscē*] The state of growing, specifically, youth, or the period of life between puberty and the full development of the frame, extending in man from about the age of fourteen years to twenty-five, and in woman from twelve to twenty-one applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race

adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *a* and *n* [*<* late ME *adolēscēnt*, *n*, < OF *adolēscēnt*, < *L* *adolēscēnt* (*n*-t-), usually *adolēscēnt* (*n*-t-), growing up, not yet grown, young, a youth, prop ppr (and as such prop written *adolēscēnt* (*n*-t-)) of *adolēscere*, grow up (see *adult*) < *ad*, to, < *olēscere*, the inceptive form of *olēre* grow, < *olere*, nourish see *aliment*] **I**, *a* Growing up, advancing from childhood to manhood or womanhood, youthful

Schools, unless discipline be doubly strong, detain their *adolescent* charge too long
Compton, *Throclum*

II, *n* One who is growing up, a person of either sex during the period of adolescence

adolode (ad-ō-lōd), *n* [*<* Gr *ad-* priv + *dolōs*, fraud (see *dol*), < *deceit*, + *odō* way] An apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation

Adonai (ad-ō-nā'i or a-dō'n) *n* [Heb *adōnāi*, lit 'my lords,' < *adōn*, lord Cf *Adonis*] A Hebrew name of God, reverentially used in reading as a substitute for the "ineffable name" JHWH, that is, Jehovah See *Adonist* and *Jehovah*

Adonean (ad-ō-nē'an), *a* [*<* *L* *Adonēus*, < Gr *Adōnēus*, < *Adōn*, Adonis] Pertaining to or connected with Adonis as, "fair Adonean Venus," *Faber*

Adonia (a-dō'n-i-a), *n* pl [*<* Gr *Adōnia*, prop neut pl of adj *Adōnēus*, pertaining to *Adōn*, Adonis] A festival of two days' duration (properly, the rites performed during the festival), anciently celebrated by women in honor of Adonis, among the Phœnicians and Greeks The first day was spent in mourning and lamentation and the second in feasting and merrymaking commemorating the periodical death and return to life of Adonis, personifying the alternation of the seasons and the productive forces in nature

Adonian (a-dō'n-i-an), *a* Same as *Adonean*

Quevedo must have done violence to his genius in the composition of ten short pieces, which he calls *Eudechas*, in *Adonian* verse
Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, III 52

Adonic (a-don'ik), *a*, and *n*. [*<* *L* as if **Adonīcus*, < *Adonis*,] **I**, *a* Of or pertaining to Adonis See *Adonis*, etymology - **Adonic verse** See **II**

II, *n* An Adonic verse so called, it is said, because used in songs sung at the Adonia, or festival of Adonis It consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee, as *rarā gū-nat*, and on account of its anapaestic movement is adapted to gay and lively poetry It is seldom used by itself but is joined with other kinds of verse It is said to have been devised by Sappho

Adonis (a-dō'nis) *n* [*<* *L* *Adonis*, < Gr *Adōn*, also *Adōn*, in myth, a favorite of Aphrodite (Venus), according to the oldest tradition, the son of Theias, king of Assyria, and his daughter Myrrha or Sinyria He was killed by a wild boar, but was permitted by Zeus to pass four months every year in the lower world, four with Aphrodite, and four where he chose The name, like the myth, is of Phœnician origin akin to Heb *adōn*, lord see *Adonai*] **1** A beau, a dandy, an exquisite as, he is quite an *Adonis* — **2** In bot, a genus of European plants belonging to the natural order *Ranunculaceæ* In the corn adonis, or pheasant's eye **4** autumn nautic, the petals are bright scarlet, and are considered as emblematic of the blood of Adonis, from which the plant is said to have sprung

3 [*f* c] A kind of wig formerly worn

He puts on a fine flowing *adonis* or white periwig
R. Graves, *Spirit Quixote*, III xix

Adonist (a-dō'nist), *n* [*<* Heb *adōnāi* (see *Adonai*) + *-ist*] One who maintained that the vowel-points ordinarily written under the consonants of the Hebrew word JHWH (pronounced since the sixteenth century, except among the Jews, *Jehovah*) are not the natural points belonging to that word, but are vowel-points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*, these words are substituted in reading by the Jews for the name JHWH, a name which they are forbidden to utter, and the true pronunciation of which is lost Those persons who held the opposite view were termed *Jehovists*

adonize (ad-ō-nīz), *v* t [= *f* *adonizer*, < *Adonis*, *q*, v, + *-ize*] To make beautiful or attractive, adorn one's self with the view of attracting admiration said only of men [Rare]

I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and *adonizing* myself
Smollett, *tr* of *Old Blas*, III 418

adoorst (a-dōr'z), *prep* *pl* as *adē* [A reduced form of both of *doors* and *at doors*, as in the phrases *out of doors*, *out o' doors*, *forth a doors*, and *in a doors*, *in at doors* see *a-3*, *a-7*, and *door*] At doors, at the door

If I get in a *doors*, not the power o' the country,
 Not all my aunt's curses shall disembogue me
Fletcher and Shadwell, *Night Walker*, v 1

adopt (a-dop't), *v* [*<* F *adopt*, < *L* *adoptare*, adopt, choose, < *ad*, to, + *optare*, wish see *optative*] **I**, *trans* **1** To choose for or take to one's self, make one's own by selection or assent, receive or agree to as a personal belonging or opinion as, to *adopt* a name or an idea, an *adopted* citizen or country, the meeting *adopted* the resolution

Full me, may not a king *adopt* an heir?
Shak, *3 Hen VI*, i 1

I have *adopted* the Roman sentiment, that it is more honorable to have a citizen than to kill an enemy
Johnson, *Pref* to *Shak*

Men resist the conclusion in the morning, but *adopt* it as the evening wears on that temper prevails over everything of time, place, and condition
Macron, *Experience*

2 Specifically, to admit into a relation of affiliation, confer the rights or privileges of kinship upon, as one who is not naturally related or connected, especially, to receive and treat as a child or member of one's family, etc as, the orphans were *adopted* by friends See *adoption*, **2** — **3** To take or receive into any kind of new relationship as, to *adopt* a person as an heir, or as a friend, guide, or example

Titus, I am incorporate in Rome,
 A Roman now *adopted* happily
Shak, *Tit And*, i 2

Strangers were very rarely *adopted* into a right of property in clan land in the early time
D. W. Ross, *German Land holding*, p 73

II, *intrans* In *each*, to play with the suit turned up for trumps a privilege of the dealer

adoptability (a-dop'ta-bil'i-ti), *n*, pl *adoptabilities* (-ti-) The state of being adoptable, the capability of being adopted, that which can be adopted or made use of as, "the select *adoptabilities*," *Carlyle*, *Past and Present*, II xvi

adoptable (a-dop'ta-bl), *a* [*<* *adopt* + *-able*] Capable of being adopted, fit or worthy to be adopted

The Liturgy or *adoptable* and generally adopted set of prayers.
Carlyle, *Past and Present*, II xvii

adoptant (a-dop'tant), *a* and *n*. [*<* F *adoptant*, < *L* *adoptant* (*n*-t-), ppr of *adoptare* see *adopt*] **I**, *a* Adopting

II, *n* One who adopts a child or thing as his own

adoptate (a-dop'tāt), *v* t [*<* *L* *adoptatus*, ppr of *adoptare* see *adopt*] To adopt

adoptative (a-dop'ta-tiv), *a* [*<* *L* *adoptatus*, ppr of *adoptare* (see *adopt*), + *-ive*] Same as *adoptive* [Rare]

adoptedly (a-dop'ted-l), *adv* By adoption

Little Is she your cousin?
Leab *Adoptedly*, as school maids (change their names

Shak, *M for M*, i 6

adopter (a-dop'tēr), *n* One who or that which adopts

adoptian (a-dop'shan), *a* [*<* MI *Adoptian*, the adoptian heretics, irreg < *L* *adoptari* see *adopt*] In *theol*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of adoption **Adoptian controversy** See *adoptionism*

adoptianism (a-dop'shan-izm), *n* [*<* *adoptian* + *-ism*] Same as *adoptionism*

The recantation was probably induced, for on returning to his diocese he [Pelix, bishop of Urgel] taught *adoptianism* as before
Encyc Brit, I 161

adoptianist (a-dop'shan-ist), *n* [*<* *adoptian* + *-ist*] Same as *adoptionist*

It was under this pontificate [see III] that Pelix of Urgel, the *adoptianist*, was anathematized by a Roman synod
Encyc Brit, XIV 449

adoption (a-dop'shon), *n* [*<* *L* *adoptio* (*n*-), a shorter form of *adoptatio* (*n*-), < *adoptare*, adopt see *adopt*] **1** The act of adopting or taking as one's own, a choosing for use, or by way of preference or approval, assumption, formal acceptance as, the *adoption* of a distinctive dress, he favored the *adoption* of the bill, the *adoption* of a new word into a language

The *adoption* of vice has ruined ten times more young men than natural inclinations
Lord Chesterfield

2 The act of taking into an affiliated relation; admission to some or all of the privileges of natural kinship or membership as, the *adoption* of a child, *adoption* into a tribe, a son by *adoption* Simple adoption of a child extends only to his treatment as a member of the household, legal adoption may confer upon him any or all of the rights of actual relationship In the absence of any legally assumed obligation, an adopted child is not in law deemed a relative of the adopting parent, and does not inherit as such, and the adopting parent acquires no other authority than that which affection or the consent of the natural parent may give The civil or statute laws of most countries strictly regulate the principles of legal adoption with reference to its limitation, the rights of natural heirs etc

3 In *theol*, that act of divine grace by which, through Christ, those who have been justified "are taken into the number and enjoy the liberties and privileges of the children of God" *West Conf of Faith*, xii

But ye have received the Spirit of *adoption*, whereby we cry, Abba, Father
Rom viii 15

adoptional (a-dop'shon-al), *a* [*<* *adoption* + *-al*] Relating to adoption

adoptionism (a-dop'shon-izm), *n*. [*<* *adoption* + *-ism*] In *theol*, the doctrine that Christ is the Son of God by adoption only It was held that, as the son of David, he had simply a human nature, which afterward by an act of adoption became united with the divine nature, or the eternal Word This doctrine, though not unknown in the early church, was first distinctly propounded in Spain near the end of the eighth century by Pelix, bishop of Urgel and Ilipandus, archbishop of Toledo It was opposed by Alcuin, and condemned by three councils at Ratisbon in 792, at Frankfort in 794, and at Aix la Chapelle about 799 Also written *adoptionism*

adoptionist (a-dop'shon-ist), *n*. [*<* *adoption* + *-ist*] One who holds the doctrine of adoptionism Also written *adoptionist*

adoptionist (a-dop'shun), *a*. [*<* *adoption* + *-ous* Cf *ambitious*, *ambition*] Adoptive; adopted or assumed

Pretty, fond, *adoptionist* christendoms
Shak, *All's Well*, i 1

adoptive (a-dop'tiv), *a* [*<* *L* *adoptivus*, < *adoptare* see *adopt*] **1** Fitted for or given to adopting as, a receptive and *adoptive* language — **2** Constituted by adoption, adopting or adopted as, an *adoptive* father or son — **3** Assumed as, "adoptive and cheerful boldness," *Milton*, *Ref* in *Eng*, i — **Adoptive arms**, in *her*, arms which the adopter is obliged to marshal with his own, as the condition of some honor or estate left him

adoptively (a-dop'tiv-l), *adv* In an adoptive manner, by way of adoption

adorability (a-dōr'a-bil'i-ti), *n* [*<* *adorable* see *bility*] The quality of being adorable

adorable (a-dōr'a-bl), *a*. [*<* F *adorable*, < *L* *adorabilis*, < *adorare*, adore. see *adore*] **1**. De-

manding adoration, worthy of being adored; worthy of divine honors

There are those who have treated the history of Abraham as an astronomical record, and have spoken of our adorable Saviour as the sun in Aries.

J. H. Newman, *Gram of Assent*, p. 364

2 Worthy of the utmost love or admiration as, she is an adorable creature; an adorable statue

When he [the pope] touched as he did briefly, on the misfortunes of the church, an adorable fire came into his eyes.

T. B. Aldrich, *Pontopog to Peth*, p. 111

adorableness (a-dŏr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration

adorably (a-dŏr'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

adoral (ad-ŏ'al), *a.* [*L. ad, to, + os (ŏr-), mouth, + -al, after aboral.*] In zoöl, situated at or near the mouth, being relatively toward the mouth the opposite of *aboral*.

The y [Halteræ] have a spiral adoral wreath of cilia for swimming.

Stand Nat Hist, 1 43

The object of the unique, one sided arrangement of the adoral cilia is to direct food particles to the mouth.

Amer Jour of Sci, 3d ser, XXIX 328

adorally (ad-ŏ'al-i), *adv.* Toward or in the direction of the mouth.

adoration (ad-ŏ-rä'shon), *n.* [*F. adoration, < L. adoratio(n-), < adorare* see *adori* 1.] 1. The act of paying honors, as to a divine being, worship addressed to a deity, the supreme worship due to God alone. [Sometimes used specifically of words addressed to the Deity expressive of a sense of his infinite holiness and perfection.] In the *Rom Cath Ch.*, *adoration* is applied to any one of three kinds of worship (though properly only to the first), namely *latria*, or worship due to God alone, *dulia*, or the secondary worship paid to angels and saints directly, or through the veneration of relics and images, and *hyperdulia*, the highest worship paid to the Virgin Mary. The saints and the Virgin are adored as the friends of God, having intercessory power with him.

Lowly reverent

Towards ether throne they bow, and to the ground

With solemn adoration down they cast

Thou crown

Milton P L, III 351

Knowledge is the fire of adoration, adoration is the gate of knowledge.

Bushnell, *Sermons for New Life*, p. 163

They [Indians] perform their adorations and conjurations in the general language before spoken of, as the Catholics of all nations do this mass in the Latin.

Bentley, *Virginia*, III 31

2 Homage, or an act of homage, paid to one in high place or held in high esteem, profound reverence, the utmost respect, regard, or esteem, the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman, heart's devotion

Oh How does he love me?

With groans that thunder love, with sighs of fire

Shak, T. N. 1 5

3 In *art* and *archæol.* (a) A representation of the adoration of the infant Jesus by the magi or the shepherds. (b) A representation of the worship of an ancient divinity, of the deified dead, or of a king or an emperor.

In Latin, *adoratio*. Such representations are common in Greek vase paintings and funeral sculptures, and in Roman reliefs and medals. The ancient adoration is usually characterized by the gesture of raising the right hand particularly with the thumb laid on the first finger, though it is sometimes exhibited, chiefly in Oriental examples, in a prostrate position.

4 A method of electing a pope. See *extract*.

The third way of creating Popes is by *Adoration*, which is performed in this manner. That cardinal who desires to favour any other cardinal puts himself before him in the Chapel, and makes him a low reverence, and when it falls out that two thirds of the Cardinals do the same, the Pope is then understood to be created.

G. H. tr of Hist Cardinals, III 286 (N. E. D.)

Adoration of the blessed sacrament, in the *Rom Cath Ch.*, supreme worship (*latria*) paid to the eucharist. Catholics pay to the eucharist wherever it may be present that supreme worship which is due to God alone.

Cath Dict (1884), p. 321.

Religious communities of women for the perpetual adoration of the blessed sacrament have been founded at various times, the first by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV.—**Adoration of the cross**, in the *Rom Cath Ch.*, that part of the service on Good Friday, following the prayers, in which the cross is exposed to view and adored by clergy and people.

Adoration of the host, in the celebration of the mass, the silent worship paid by the congregation, kneeling, at the elevation of the host. See *host*.

Adoration of the pope, a mark of homage paid to the pope immediately after his election, by kissing the golden cross on the sandal worn on his right foot. Cardinals also kiss his right hand, receiving in return the kiss of peace. The ceremony is



An ancient Adoration. Coin of Ephe sus struck under M. Antonius. British Museum (Size of the original.)

four times repeated, the first two adorations take place in the conclave itself, the third in the Sistine Chapel, and the fourth in St. Peter's, where the homage of the people is received.

adoratory (a-dŏr'a-tŏ-rĭ), *n.*, pl. *adoratories* (-rĭ-z) [*< ML. adoratorium*, explained as "an underground place where the Indians sacrifice to their gods and departed ancestors." < *L. adorari*, adore; see *adori* 1 and *oratory* 1.] A place of worship; especially, a pagan temple or place of sacrifice. [Rare.]

adore 1 (a-dŏr'), *v.*, pret. and pp. *adored*, pp. *adoring* [*< ME. adouren, < OF. adouren, adorer* (earlier *ME. adouren, < OF. adouren, adorer*), mod. *F. adorer* = *Pr. Sp. P. g. adorar* = *It. adorare*, *adore*, < *L. adorare*, speak to, address, beseech, pray, to, adore, worship, < *ad, to* + *orare*, speak, pray, < *os (ŏr-)*, the mouth; see *oral* 1.] I trans. 1 To worship, pay supreme reverence to, address in prayer and thanksgiving, pay divine honors to, honor as divine.

Bishops and priests bearing the host which he publicly adored. Southey, *Hist Eng.*, an 1689

God shall be all in all. But, all ye gods, Adore him, who to compass all this doth, Adore the Son, and honour him as me.

Milton P. L, III 342

2 To honor and regard in a very high degree, regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect.

The people appear adoring their prince. Tatler, No. 57

Thus, Madam, in the midst of crowds you rejoin in solitude, and are adored with the dearest veneration, that of silence.

Dryden, *Ded. of State of Innocence*

When he who adores thee has left but the mine

Of his faults and his follies behind. Moore, *Irish Mel*

3 Syn. *Adore, Worship, Revere, Venerate, Revere, Idolize*, do pay homage to. *Adore* and *worship* when not applied exclusively to God or gods are manifestly hyperbolic as he worshipped the ground she stood on. The others seem literal when applied to men, places, or things. *Adore* and *worship* are applied primarily to acts and words of homage the others are not. None of them primarily includes the idea of intercessory prayer. *Adore* is the noblest of the words. To worship is to pay homage by outward forms or in customary places. A man of Ethiopia had come to Jerusalem for to worship. Acts VIII 27. In the Phil. worship is used to express also extreme manifestations of respect paid to men. 'As Peter was coming in, Cornelius met him, and fell down at his feet, and worshipped him. Acts X 25. Reverence is upon a plane a little different from that of venerate there being sometimes more fear suggested by the former and more successiveness by the latter. We should reverence position ability, and character. We should venerate old age. *Revere* differs from *reverence* chiefly in suggesting rather less solemnity or awe.

It [worship] is also an act of the will, whereby the soul adores and reverences his majesty. We must worship God understandingly, it is not else a reasonable service.

Charnock, *Attributes*

So dying live, and living do adore him.

Spenser, *Sonnets* xiv

I love Quaker ways and Quaker worship. I venerate the Quaker principles.

Lamb, *Illa*

A foolish world is prone to laugh in public at what in private it reveres as one of the highest impulses of our nature. namely, love.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, III 8

II intrans. To perform an act of worship, be filled with adoration, reverence, or reverential admiration.

If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years how would man believe and adore?

Emerson, *Nature*

Litanies, chanting day and night by adoring hearts.

De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, 1

adore 2† (a-dŏr'), *v.* t. [A poet perversion of *adorn*, perhaps only in the two passages quoted.] To gild, adorn.

Like to the hour

(congealed little drops which dot the morning adore)

Spenser, *P. Q.*, IV xi 46

Armed for great quarters to adore.

Plutarch, *and Marston*, Elder Brother IV 3 (V. F. D.)

adornment† (a-dŏr'ment), *n.* Adoration, worship.

Adornment of cats, lizards, and beetles.

Su T. Brown, *Vulg. Ent.* 1 3

adorer (a-dŏr'er), *n.* [*< adorer* 1 + -er 1.] One who adores. (a) One who worships or honors as divine. (b) One who esteems or respects highly, a lover, an admirer.

I profess myself her adorer, not her friend.

Shak, *Cymbeline*, I 5

adoring (a-dŏr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *adori* 1.] An act of adoration, or one of homage paid by a lover.

And soft adorings from their loves receive.

Keats, *Exc. of St. Agnes*, vi

adoringly (a-dŏr'ing-li), *adv.* With adoration. **adorn** (a-dŏrn'), *v.* t. [*< ME. adornen, adournen, < OF. adornir, adourner* (earlier *ME. adournen, adornen, < OF. adourner, arner, arner*), mod. *F. adornier* = *Sp. P. g. adornar* = *It. adornare, < L. adornare, < ad, to, + ornare, deck, beautify.* see

ornate 1. To beautify or decorate, increase or lend beauty or attractiveness to, as by dress or ornaments, hence, in general, to render pleasing, or more pleasing or attractive, embellish.

A bride adorned herself with her jewels. Isa. LXI 10

His mind adorned his mind, triumph his brow.

Forst, *Faints & Memorials*

He left the name at which the world grew pale,

To point a moral, or adorn a tale.

Johnson, *Van of Hinn Wishes*, I 222

2 To display the beauty or excellence of, as, to "adorn the doctrine of God." Tit. II. 10

Syn. *Adorn, Ornament, Decorate, Embellish, Beautify, Deck, Array, grace, garnish, bedeck, set off.* (See *decorate*.) The italicized words except *deck* and *array*, are expressive of the attempt to add to the case beauty. *Adorn* has the most nobleness and spirituality. It is the least external ornaments that *adorn* a woman seem a part of her personality and bring out her comeliness, many virtues *adorn* his character. The hall was adorned with the portraits of their ancestors. In these examples, no other word in the list is high enough or noble enough to take the place of *adorn*.

Ornament and *decorate* express the addition of something external, which still preserves its separate character and may perhaps be easily removed. *Ornament*, as kindred to *adorn*, is more to its meaning, *decorate* expresses that which is more showy, ornamented with pictures, the bare walls were decorated for the occasion with flags and wreaths. Both express the adding of beauty to that which was deficient in it before. *Embellish* implies previous beauty, to which luster or brilliancy is added by something which perhaps becomes a part of the original, as a book embellished with plates, a style embellished with figures of speech. The word is sometimes used of over ornamentation. *Beautify* is the most direct in its expression of the general idea of the first five words, *decorate* is the least often used figuratively. *Decorate* speech is speech in which the ornaments have no vital connection or harmony with the thought so that they seem merely ornamental. *Deck* is to cover and hence to cover in a way to please the eye, as *decked* with flowers. *Array* is used especially of covering, with splendid dress, the meaning being extended from persons to animals, etc. the fields were arrayed in green.

But that which farest as but few behold,

Her mind adorned with virtues manifold.

Spenser, *Sonnets* xv

A whimsical fashion now prevailed among the ladies of strangely ornamented their faces with abundance of black patches cut into grotesque forms.

T. D. Brach, *Carlos of It*, I 311

Ivy climbs the crumbling hall

To decorate decay. Barley, *Festus*

We are to dignity to each other the daily needs and of

fices of man's life, and embellish it by courage, wisdom, and unity.

Johnson, *Friendship*

Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the face.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 98

And, with new life from sun and kindly showers,

With beauty deck the meadow and the hill.

James Lee, *Poems* p. 90

Even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these [lilies].

Mat. VI 29

adorn† (a-dŏrn'), *n.* [= *It. Sp. adorno*, ornament, from the verb.] Ornament.

Her breast all naked, as next ivory

Without adorn of gold or silver bright.

Spenser, *P. Q.* III xii 20

adorn† (a-dŏrn'), *a.* [*< It. adornare*, short form of *adornare* (= *Sp. P. g. adornado*), pp. of *adornare*, < *L. adornare* see *adornate*, *adorn*, *v.*] Adorned, decorated.

Made so adorn for thy delight. Milton, *P. L.* vii 576

adornate† (a-dŏr'nāt), *v.* t. [*< L. adornatus*, pp. of *adornare* see *adorn*, *v.*] To adorn.

To adornate gardens with the richness thereof.

Franklin, p. 33

adoration† (ad-ŏr-nä'shon), *n.* [*< L. as 11 *adoratio(n-), < adornare*, pp. *adoratus* see *adorn*, *v.*] Ornament.

Memory is the soul's treasury, and the more she hath her garments of adoration.

Wals. *Commonwealth*, p. 81

adorner (a-dŏr'nēr), *n.* One who adorns.

adorning (a-dŏr'nĭng), *n.* Ornament, decoration.

Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel.

1 Pet. III 3

adorningly (a-dŏr'nĭng-li), *adv.* By adorning, in an adorning manner.

adornment (a-dŏr'nment), *n.* [*< ME. adournment, < OF. adournement, adournement* (earlier *ME. adournement, adournment, < OF. adournement*), mod. *F. adournement* see *adorn* and *-ment*] An adorning, that which adorns, ornament.

I will write all down

Such and such pictures. Here the window such

The adornment of her bed. Shak, *Cymbeline*, II 2

adorsed (a-dŏrst'), *p. a.* [Also written *ad-dorsed*, a restored form of *adossed*, *adossed*, < *F. adosse*, pp. of *adossar*, set back to back (< *a, to, + dos*, < *L. dorsum*, the back), + -ed 2.] Placed back to back. In her, applied to any two animals, birds, fishes, or other



Two Dolphins Adorsed

ated at the beak or snout

adry (a-dri'), *a* [*< a- + dry, prob in imitation of athrist, q v*] In a dry condition, thirsty

Both a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold?

Burton, *Anat. of M.* p. 365

adescend (ad-sen-'dent), *a* [*< L adscenden(t)-s, ascenden(t)-s see ascend*] Ascending. *Imp. Dict.*

adscite (ad-sit'), *a* [*< L adscitus, derived see below*] In entom., pertaining to the *Braconidae*, or *Ichneumonidae* *adsciti*

Adsciti (ad-si-ti), *n pl* [NL, pl of *L adscitus*, derived, assumed, foreign see *adscititious*] A group of ichneumon-flies which have only one recurrent nerve in the fore wing instead of two. It corresponds to the modern family *Braconidae* (which see)

adscititious (ad-si-tish-'us), *a* [*< L as if *adscititus, < adscitus, derived, assumed, foreign, pp of adsciscere, later adsciscere, take knowingly to one's self, appropriate, assume, adopt, < ad, to, + sciscere, seek to know, < scire, know see science*] Added or derived from without, not intrinsic or essential; supplemental, additional. Also written *adscituous*

The fourth epistle on happiness may be thought *adscititious*, and out of its proper place

J. Warton, *Essay on Pope*

The first *s* of the tense sign *ss* is an *adscititious* syllable added to the root

Am. Jour. of Philol., VI 280

adscitiously (ad-si-tish-'us-ly), *adv* In an *adscititious* manner

adscript (ad-skrip't), *a and n* [*< L adscriptus, pp of adscribere, later ascribere, enroll, < ad, to, + scribere, write see ascribe*] 1 A 1 Written after, as distinguished from *subscript*, or written under as, in Greek grammar, an *iota* (*i*) *adscript* — 2 Attached to the soil, as a slave or feudal serf. See *adscriptus gleba*

II, n A serf attached to an estate and transferable with it

adscripted (ad-skrip-'ted), *a* Same as *adscript*

adscription (ad-skrip-'shon), *n* [*< L adscriptio(n)-, later ascriptio(n)-, > > > ascription, q v*] 1 Same as *ascription* — 2 Attachment to the soil, or as a feudal inferior to a superior or overlord

adscriptitious (ad-skrip-tish-'us), *a* [*< L adscriptitious, ascriptitious, enrolled, bound, < adscriptus, ascriptus see adscript*] Bound by *adscriptio* N. E. D.

adscriptive (ad-skrip-tiv'), *a* [*< L adscriptivus, enrolled adscript, < adscriptus see adscript*] Held to service as attached to an estate, and transferable with it, as a serf or slave

Many estates peopled with crown peasants have been ceded to particular individuals on condition of establishing manufactories, these peasants, called *adscripti*, working at the manufactories on fixed terms

Brougham

adscriptus glebae (ad-skrip-tus glō-'bō), *pl adscripti glebae* (-tā), [L *adscriptus*, *adscript*, *gleba*, gen of *gleba*, glebe] Belonging or attached to the soil, as a serf. In Roman law this term was applied to a class of slaves attached in perpetuity to land and transferred with the land they cultivated. The same custom prevailed among all Germanic and Slavonic peoples, and has been but gradually abolished during the past three hundred years, down to the emancipation of the Russian serfs in 1861

adsignification (ad-sig-'ni-fi-kā-'shon), *n* [*< ML adsignificatio(n)-, < L adsignificare, make evident see assignify*] The act of *adsignifying*, a modification of meaning by a prefix or suffix, an additional signification [Rare]

And in this opinion (*viz*, that there is no *adsignification* of manner or time in that which is called the indicative mood, no *adsignification* of time in that which is called the present participle) I am neither new nor singular

Horne Tooke, *Purley*

adsignify (ad-sig-'ni-fi), *v t* [*< L adsignificare, show, make evident, denote, point out, < ad, to, + significare, signify see ad- and signify*] To add signification or meaning to (a word) by a prefix or suffix Horne Tooke [Rare]

adsorption (ad-sōrp-'shon), *n* [*< L ad, to, + sorptio(n)-, after absorptio, q v*] Condensation of gases on the surfaces of solids

adstipulate (ad-stip-'ū-lāt), *v t, pret and pp adstipulatus, ppr adstipulating* [*< L adstipulari, stipulari, stipulate with, < ad, to, + stipulare, stipulate*] To act as second stipulant or receiving party to a bargain, attaining thereby in equal claim with the principal stipulant N. E. D.

adstipulation (ad-stip-'ū-lā-'shon), *n* [*< L adstipulatio(n)-, stipulatio(n)-, < adstipulari see adstipulate*] The addition of, or action as, a second receiving party in a bargain N. E. D.

adstipulator (ad-stip-'ū-lā-tor), *n* [L, also *astipulator, < adstipulari, astipulari see ad-*

stipulate] In law, an accessory party to a promise, who has received the same promise as his principal did, and can equally receive and exact payment

adstrict, adstriction, adstringent, etc. See *adstrict, etc.*

adsum (ad-'sum) [L, 1st pers sing pres ind of *adesse*, to be present, < *ad, to, + esse, be see essence*] I am present, present, here used in some colleges and schools by students as an answer to a roll-call

adsurgent (ad-sēr-'jent), *a* Same as *assurgent*

adterminal, atterminal (ad-, a-ter-'mi-nāl), *a* [*< L ad, to, + terminus, end, + -al*] Moving toward the end, an epithet applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber toward its extremities

adubi (a-'dub'), *v t* [*< ME adubben, adouben, < OF adubbi, aduber, adouben, equip a knight, array, < a, to, + duber, douben, dub see dub*] 1 To knight, dub as a knight — 2 To equip, array, accoutre

adularia (ad-'u-lā-'rī-a), *n* [NL, < *Adula*, a mountain group in the Grisons Alps, formerly confounded with St Gothard, where fine specimens are found] A variety of the common potash feldspar orthoclase, occurring in highly lustrous transparent or translucent crystals. It often exhibits a delicate opalescent play of colors, and is then called *moonstone* (which see). Fine specimens are obtained from various localities in the Alps

adulate (ad-'u-lāt), *v t, pret and pp adulatus, ppr adulating* [*< L adulatus, pp of adulari, flatter, fawn upon as a dog, < ad, to, + ulari, n word of undetermined origin, not found in the simple form, according to some, < *ula = Gioupa, a tail, adulari meaning then 'wag the tail at,' as a dog*] To show feigned devotion to, flatter servilely

It is not that I *adulate* the people

Without me there are demagogues enough

Byron, *Don Juan*, ix 25

Love shall be, but not *adulate*

The all fair the all embracing Fate

Emerson, *Woodnotes* ii

adulation (ad-'u-lā-'shon), *n* [*< F adulatio, < L adulatio(n)-, flattery, fawning, < adulari flatter see adulate*] Servile flattery, excessive or unmerited praise, exaggerated compliment. *Adulation* pushed to the verge sometimes of nouns use, and sometimes of implicitly, was not thought to disgrace a poet

Macaulay

And there he set himself to play upon her

With amorous *adulation*, till the mild

Rebeld against it

Trappan, *Lancelot and Elaine*

= Syn. *Adulation, Flattery, Compliment* These are varieties of praise. *Adulation* is servile and fulsome, proceeding either from a blind worship or from the hope of advantage. It may not be, but generally is, addressed directly to its object. *Flattery* is addressed to the person flattered. Its object is to gratify vanity with or without a selfish ulterior object. It is generally praise beyond justice. *Compliment* is milder, and may be expressive of the truth, it may be sincere and designed to encourage or to express respect and esteem. We may speak of a compliment, but not of an *adulation* or a *flattery*. *Adulation* of the conqueror, gross or delicate *flattery* of those in power, the language of *compliment*. In conduct, the correspondent to *adulation* is *obsequiousness*

Adulation ever follows the ambitious, for such alone receive most pleasure from *flattery*

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iii

Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver, and *adulation* is not of more service to the people than to kings

Burke, *Italy in France*

Who flatters is of all mankind the lowest,

Save he who courts the *flattery*

Hannah More, *Daniel*

The salutations of Arabs are such that *compliments* in a well bred man never last less than ten minutes

H. Spencer, *Prin of Sociol*, s. 343

adulator (ad-'ū-lā-tor), *n* [L, < *adulari see adulate*] An obsequious flatterer, one who offers praise servilely

And became more than ever an *adulator* of the ruling powers

D. G. Mitchell, *Wet Days*

adulatory (ad-'ū-lā-tō-rī), *a* [*< L adulatorius, < adulator see adulator*] Characterized by *adulation*, fulsomely flattering, servilely praising as, an *adulatory* address

You are not lavish of your words, especially in that species of eloquence called the *adulatory*

Chenit, *Chelt*

adulatrix (ad-'u-lā-tre-s), *n* [= F *adulatrice, < L adulatrix, see of adulatari* form of *adulator* see *adulator*] A female *adulator*

Indiana when the first novelty of the *à la fien* was over washed again for the constant *adulatrix* of her charms and endowments

Mrs. Burney, *Camilla* x 14

Adullamite (a-'dul-'am-it), *n* [*< Adullam + -ite*] 1 An inhabitant of the village of Adullam (Gen xxxviii 12 — 2 In *Eng hist*, one of a group of Laborers who seceded from the Whig

party and voted with the Conservatives when Earl Russell and Mr Gladstone introduced a measure for the extension of the elective franchise in 1866. They received the name from their being likened by Mr Bright to the discontented persons who took refuge with David in the cave of Adullam (1 Sam xxii 1, 2). The party was also known collectively as the *Cave*

The Conservative party then presented a tolerably solid front against the extension of the suffrage and received besides a large reinforcement of *Adullamites* from the Liberal side

New York Times, July 19, 1884

adult (a-'dult'), *a and n* [*< L adultus, grown up, pp of adolescere, grow up see adolescent*] 1. *a* 1 Having arrived at mature years, or attained full size and strength as, an *adult* person, animal, or plant

The elaborate reasonings of the *adult* man

H. Spencer, *Prin of Psychol*

2 Pertaining or relating to adults, suitable for an adult as, *adult* age, an *adult* school.

II, n A person or (sometimes) an animal grown to full size and strength, one who has reached the age of manhood or womanhood

Embryos and adults of common and curious forms are constantly met with, thus furnishing material both for general work and original investigation

Science, v 212

adulterated (a-'dul-'ted) *a* Completely grown

Now that we are not only *adulterated* but ancient Christians I believe the most acceptable sacrifice we can send up to heaven is prayer and praise

Bonill, *Letters* I vi 32

adulter (a-'dul-'ter), *n* [L, an adulterer, a counterfeiter, *adulter* ad], adulterous, formation uncertain, perhaps < *ad, to, + alter* other, different. In mod *adulter*, *adulter*, etc., have been substituted for the older *adulter*, *adulter*, etc. see *adulter*, etc.] An adulterer

We receive into our mass open sinners, the covetous, the extortioner, the *adulter* the back biter

Landale, *Expos* 1 John

adulter (a-'dul-'ter), *v* [*< L adulterare, commit adultery see adulterate, v*] 1 *intrans* To commit adultery B. Jonson, *Epigrams*

II, trans To pollute, adulterate as, "*adulterating spots*," *Marston*, *School of Villany* ii

adulterant (a-'dul-'ter-ant), *a and n* [*< L adulterant(-s), pp of adulterare see adulterate, v*] 1. *a* Adulterating, used in adulterating

II, n A substance used for adulterating

adulterate (a-'dul-'ter-at), *v, pret and pp adulterated, ppr adulterating* [*< L adulteratus, pp of adulterare, commit adultery, falsify, adulterate, < adulter, an adulterer, a counterfeiter see adulter, n*] 1. *trans* 1 To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or baser materials or elements as, to *adulterate* food, drugs, or coins, *adulterated* doctrines

The present war has *adulterated* our tongue with strange words

Spectator, No 65

2† To graft, give a hybrid character to

Excellent forms of grafting and *adulterating* plants and flowers

Prichard, *Exper of Own Times*

3† To defile by adultery

To force a rape on virtue, and *adulterate* the chaste bosom of spotless simplicity

Ford, *Line of Life*

= Syn 1 To mix, debase, corrupt, contaminate, vitiate, alloy, sophisticate

II,† intrans To commit adultery

But Fortune O!

She *adulterates* hourly with thy uncle John

Shak. K. John III 1

adulterated (a-'dul-'ter-at), *a* [*< L adulteratus, pp see the verb*] 1 Tainted with adultery as "*the adulterated* Hastings," *Shak*, *Rich III*, iv 4 — 2 Debased by foreign mixture, adulterated as, "*adulterated* copper," *Swift*, *Miscellaneous*

No volatile spirits, nor compounds that are *adulterated*

Carré, *Lo G N*

adulterately (a-'dul-'ter-āt-ly), *adv* In an adulterate manner

adulterateness (a-'dul-'ter-āt-ness), *n* The quality or state of being adulterated or debased

adulteration (a-'dul-'ter-ā-'shon), *n* [*< L adulteratio(n)-, adulteration, sophistication, < adulterare see adulterate, v*] 1 The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated or debased by admixture with something else, generally of inferior quality; the use, in the production of any professedly genuine article, of ingredients which are cheaper and of an inferior quality, or which are not considered so desirable by the consumer as other or genuine ingredients for which they are substituted

In commerce there are several kinds of *adulteration* conventional to suit the taste and demands of the public, fraudulent, for deceptive and gainful purposes, and accidental or unintentional *adulteration*, arising from carelessness in the preparation of the staple or commodity at the place of growth or shipment

Simmons, *Com Dict*

2. The product or result of the act of adulterating, that which is adulterated

adulterator (a-dul'ter-ā-tor), *n* [*L. adulterator moneta*, a counterfeit of money, < *adulterare* see *adulterate*, *v*] One who adulterates

adulterer (a-dul'tēr-ēr), *n* [*< adulter*, *v*, + *-er*, substituted for the older form *adoulter*, *adoulter*, *q v*] A man guilty of adultery, a married man who has sexual commerce with any woman except his wife See *adultery* Formerly also spelled *adulter*

adulteress (a-dul'tēr-es), *n* [*< adulter*, *n*, + *-ess*, substituted for the older form *adoulteress*, *adoulteress*, *q v*] A woman guilty of adultery Formerly also spelled *adultrix*

adulterine (a-dul'tēr-in), *a* and *n* [*< L. adulterinus*, < *adulter* see *adulter*, *n*] 1. *a* Of adulterous origin, born of adultery

It must be, however, understood that strong moral repugnance to the fictitious affiliation of these illegitimate and adulterine children begins to show itself among the oldest of the Hindu law writers whose treatises have survived *Mamie*, Early Law and Custom, p. 99

2. Relating or pertaining to adultery, involving or implying adultery as, *adulterine* fiction, *adulterine* marriage (used by St Augustine of a second marriage after divorce)—3. Characterized by adulteration; spurious, base as, *adulterine* drugs or metals [A Latinism, now rare]—4. Illegitimate, illicit, unauthorized as, *adulterine* castles (castles built by the Norman barons in England, after the conquest, without royal warrant)

The *adulterine* guilds, from which heavy sums were exacted in 1180, were stigmatized as *adulterine* because they had not purchased the right of association, as the other legal guilds had done, and had set themselves up against the government of the city which the king had recognized by his charter *Stubbs* Const Hist, III 684

II. *n* In civil law, a child begotten in adultery

adulterize (a-dul'ter-īz), *v* [*< adulter* + *-ize*] To be guilty of adultery *Milton* Also spelled *adultrise* [Rare]

Where did God ever will thee to lie, to swear, to oppress, to adulterize? *Rev P Adams*, Works, II 365

adulterous (a-dul'ter-us), *a* [*< adulter* + *-ous*, substituted for the older form *adoultrous*, *q v*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by adultery, given to adultery

An evil and adulterous generation seeks thee after a sign *Mat* xii 39

2. Illicit said of combinations or relations of any kind

Some of our kings have made adulterous connections abroad *Burke*, On a Regicide Peer

3. Spurious, corrupt, adulterated as, "forged and adulterous stuff" *Cassaubon*, Of Credulity (trans.), p. 297 [Rare]

adulterously (a-dul'tēr-us-ly), *adv* In an adulterous manner

adultery (a-dul'tēr-ē), *n*, pl *adulteries* (-īz) [*< L. adulterium*, < *adulter*, substituted for the older form *adoultrū*, *q v*] 1. Violation of the marriage-bed, carnal connection of a married person with any other than the lawful spouse, in a more restricted sense, the wrong by a wife which introduces or may introduce a spurious offspring into a family It is sometimes called *single adultery* when only one of the parties is married, and *double adultery* when both are married In some jurisdictions the law makes adultery a crime in some only a civil injury In England, formerly, it was punished by fine and imprisonment, and in Scotland it was frequently made a capital offense In Great Britain at the present day however, it is punishable only by ecclesiastical censure but when committed by the wife, it is regarded as a civil injury, and forms the ground of an action of damages against the paramour Contrary to the previous general opinion, it has recently been held in the United States that the wife may have a corresponding action against a woman who seduces away her husband In England and Scotland the husband's recovery of damages against the paramour can now be had only by joining him with the wife in an action for divorce See *divorce*

2. In the seventh commandment of the decalogue, as generally understood, all manner of lewdness or unchastity in act or thought See *Mat* v 28—3. Eccles., intrusion into a bishopric during the life of the bishop—4. In *old arboriculture*, the grafting of trees so called from its being considered an unnatural union—5. Adulteration, corruption as, "all the adulteries of art," *B. Jonson*, Epicæne, i 1—6. Injury, degradation, ruin

You might wrest the conduct out of my hand to the adultery and spoil of nature *B. Jonson* Mercurius Vinculatus

adulthood (a-dul'tnes), *n* The state of being adult

adumbral (ad-um'bral), *a* [*< L. ad*, to, + *umbra*, shade Cf *adumbrate*] 1. Shady.—2. Same as *adumbrellar*

adumbrant (ad-um'brānt), *a* [*< L. adumbrant(-is)*, ppr of *adumbrare* see *adumbrate*] Giving a faint shadow, or showing a slight resemblance

adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v* *t*, pret and pp *adumbrated*, ppr *adumbrating* [*< L. adumbratus*, pp of *adumbrare*, cast a shadow over, in painting, to represent an object with due mingling of light and shadow, also represent in outline, < *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shadow] 1. To overshadow, partially darken or conceal

Nor did it [a veil] cover but adumbrate only Her most heart-piercing parts *Marlowe and Chapman*, Hero and Leander, iv

2. Figuratively, to give a faint shadow or resemblance of, outline or shadow forth, foreshadow, prefigure

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is adumbrated *Is Taylor*

In truth in every church those who cling most tenaciously to the dogma are just the men "who have least hold of the divine substance which it faintly adumbrates" *H. A. Ozenham*, Short Studies, p. 314

adumbration (ad-um-brā'shon), *n* [*< L. adumbratio* (-ō), < *adumbrare* see *adumbrate*] 1. The act of adumbrating or making a shadow or faint resemblance—2. Figuratively, a faint sketch, an imperfect representation, something that suggests by resemblance, or shadows forth, a foreshadowing

Our knowledge is at best a faint confused adumbration *Glavin*, Sept 84

It is not enough to have a theory about anything, while he is still in merely a feeling animal, possessing only some adumbrations of instincts of thought *Kearny*, Prim Behav, p. 23

3. In *her*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field shadow, however, has no proper place in heraldry It is a modern device

adumbrative (ad-um'brā-tiv), *a* [*< adumbrate* + *-ive*] Shadowing forth, faintly resembling, foreshadowing or typical

We claim to stand there as mute monuments, pathetically adumbrative of much *Carlyle* Fr Rev, II i 10

adumbratively (ad-um'brā-tiv-ly), *adv* In an adumbrative manner

adumbrellar (ad-um-brē'lār), *a* [*< L. ad*, to, + *NL umbrellā*, the disk of aculephs see *umbrella*] Pertaining to the upper surface of the velum in sea-blubbers (*Medusa*) opposed to *adumbrellar*

adunation (ad-ū-nā'shon), *n* [*< L. adunatio* (-ō), < *adunare*, pp *adunatus*, make into one, < *ad*, to, + *unus* = *E* one see *union*, *unite*, etc Cf *atone*, the cognate *E* form] The act of uniting or the state of being united, union as, "real union or adunation," *Boyle*, Scept Chym (1680), p. 94 [Rare]

adunc (ad-ungk'), *a* [Formerly *adunque*, as if *F*, < *L. aduncus*, hooked see *aduncous*] Same as *aduncous*

I wrote have an adunque Bill *Bacon*, Nat Hist, § 238

The nose of Aquiline or Adunc *Ficlynn*, Numismata p. 297 (V E D)

aduncal (ad-ung'kal), *a* [*< L. aduncus* see *aduncous*] Same as *aduncous*

The spirit also opens out at its growing margin, and thus gives rise to the common aduncal type of this organism (*Orbucula*) *W B Carpenter*, Micros, § 464

aduncate (ad-ung'kāt), *v* *t*, pret and pp *aduncated*, ppr *aduncating* [*< ML aduncatus*, pp of *aduncare*, hook, curve, < *L. aduncus*, hooked see *aduncous*] To curve inward, as a bird's beak or a nose

aduncate (ad-ung'kāt), *a* [*< ML aduncatus*, pp see the verb] Aduncous, hooked, having a hook as, the aduncate bill of a hawk

aduncity (a-dun'si-tē), *n* [*< L. aduncitas*, hookedness, < *aduncus*, hooked see *aduncous*] The condition of being hooked, hookedness

The aduncity of the pinnaces and beaks of the hawks *Martinius Scriblerus*

aduncous (a-dung'kus), *a* [*< L. aduncus*, hooked, < *ad*, to, + *uncus*, hooked, barbed, *uncus*, a hook, barb] Hooked, bent or made in the form of a hook, incurved Equivalent formations are *adunc* and *aduncal*

ad unguem (ad ung'gwem) [*L. ad*, to; *unguē*, acc of *unguis*, nail, claw] To the nail, or touch of the nail, exactly, nicely

adunquet (ad-ungk'), *a* Obsolete form of *adunc*

adure (a-dūr'), *v* *t* [*< L. adurere*, set fire to, burn, < *ad*, to, + *urere*, burn, akin to *Gr* *εὔρω*, singe, *avere*, kindle, *Skt* *√ ash*, burn Hence *adust*, *q v*] To burn completely or partially; calcine, scorch, or parch.

adurent (a-dūr-ent), *a* [*< L. aduren(-is)*, ppr of *adurere* see *adure*] Burning, heating.

Bacon [Rare]

adusk (a-dusk'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³*, *prep*, + *dusk*] In the dusk or twilight; dark; in gloom [Rare]

You wish to die and leave the world adusk *For others Mrs Browning*, Aurora Leigh, l. 502

adust (a-dust'), *prep* *phr* as *a* [*< a³*, *prep*, + *dust*] Dusty.

He was tired and adust with long riding, but he did not go home *George Ethel*, Romola, xiv

Loss half their lives on the road often mired or adust *Blackwood's Mag*, XXI 792

adust (a-dust'), *a* [*< L. adustus*, burned, pp of *adurere* see *adure*] 1. Burned; scorched, become dry by heat; hot and fiery

Which with torrid heat, And vapour as the Libyan air adust, Began to parch that temperate clime *Milton*, P L, xii 636

2. Looking as if burned or scorched

In person he was tall, thin, erect, with a small head, a long visage, lean yellow cheek, dark twinkling eyes, adust complexion, and a long, sable silvered beard *Molloy*, Dutch Republic, II 109

3. In *pathol*, having much heat said of the blood and other fluids of the body, hence, ardent, sanguine, impetuous

If it [melancholy] proceed from blood adust, or that there be a mixture of blood in it, "such are commonly ruddy of complexion, and high coloured," according to Sallust, Sallustianus, and Hercules de Saxonia *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p. 242

adusted (a-dus'ted), *a* [*< adust* + *-ed*] 2. Become hot and dry, burned, scorched

Those rays which scorch the adusted soyles of Calabria and Spain *Huvel*, Fortific Travell, p. 74

adustible (a-dus'ti-bl), *a* [*< adust* + *-ible*] Capable of being burned up

adustion (a-dus'ti-on), *n* [*< L. adustio* (-ō), < *adurere* see *adure*, *adust* 2] 1. The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness, the state of being thus heated or dried *Harvey*

Others will have them [symptoms of melancholy] come from the diverse adustion of the four humours *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p. 242

2. In *med*, cauterization

adv. A common abbreviation of *adverb* and of *advertisement*

advalable (ad-vā'la-bl), *a* Obsolete form of *available*

ad val. An abbreviation of *ad valorem*

ad valorem (ad va-lō'rem), [*NL* *L. ad*, to, *LL* and *NL* *valorem*, acc of *valor*, value see *valor*] According to value Applied—(1) in *com*, to customs or duties levied according to the marketable value or worth of the goods at the original place of shipment as sworn to by the owner and verified by the customs appraisers, (2) in *law*, to lawyers fees for the drawing of certain deeds or other work chargeable according to the value of the property involved

advance (ad-vāns'), *v*, pret and pp *advanced*, ppr *advancing* [Earlier *advauce*, *avauce*, < *ME* *avauncen*, *avaunsen*, *avancen*, *avansen*, < *OF* *avancer*, *avancu*, later *avancer*, "to forward, set forward, further, put on, also, to hasten, and to shorten or cut off by haste, also, to advance, prefer, promote" (Cotgrave), mod *F* *avancer* = *Pr* *Sp* *avancar* = *Pg* *avancar* = *It* *avanzare*, < *ML* *abancare*, < *abante*, away before, > *It* *Sp* *Pg* *avante*, *Pr* *OF* *F* *arant*, before see *avant*, *avant*, and *van* 2 The prefix is thus historically *av-* for orig *ab-*; the spelling *adv-*, now established in this word and *advantage*, is due to a forced 'restoration' of *a-* taken as a reduced form of *ad-* see *a*-11 and *a*-13] **I trans** 1. To bring forward in place, move further in front

Now Morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl *Milton*, P L, v 2

One laid the helm, another held the lance A third the shining buckler did advance *Dryden*, Pal and Arc, l. 1732

A line was entrenched, and the troops were advanced to the new position *U S Grant*, Pers Mem, I 377

2. To forward in time, accelerate as, to advance the growth of plants—3. To improve or make better; benefit, promote the good of: as, to advance one's true interests

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more advances his calling *South*, Sermons.

4. To promote, raise to a higher rank: as, to advance one from the bar to the bench

And to advance again, for one man's merit, A thousand heirs that have deserved nought? *Sir J. Daines*, Immortal of Soul, viii

It has been the fate of this obliging favorite to advance those who some forget their original *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1674.

5. To raise; enhance as, to *advance* the price of goods — **6.** To offer or propose; bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by, allege, adduce, bring forward as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument

Propositions which are *advanced* in discourse generally result from a partial view of the question, and cannot be kept under examination long enough to be corrected

Macaulay, Athenian Orators

7 In *com*, to supply beforehand, furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered or work is done, or furnish as part of a stock or fund, supply or pay in expectation of reimbursement: as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or toward a purchase or an establishment

Two houses *advanced* to Edward the Third of England upwards of three hundred thousand marks

Macaulay, Machiavelli

8. To raise, lift up; elevate

They

Advanced their eyelids *Shak*, *Tempest*, iv 1
O, peer! 'Contemplation makes a rare turkey cock of him! how he jets under his *advanced* plumes!

Shak, *T N*, ii 5

A cherub fall,
Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled
The imperial ensign, which, full high *advanced*,
Shone like a meteor

Milton, *P L*, l 536

9 To put forth or exhibit with a view to display [Rare]

And every one his love feat will *advance*
Unto his several mistress *Shak*, *L L L*, v 2

10† To commend, extol, vaunt

Girtrix *advancing* his gay chivalree
Spenser, *F Q*, I v 10

11† To impel, incite

That lewd rhybauld with vyle lust *advanceth*
Spenser, *F Q*, II i 10

=**Syn** 4 To elevate, exalt, prefer, aggrandize, dignify — **5** To increase, augment — **6** *Adduce*, *Allege*, *Assign* (see *adduce*) propound, bring forward, lay down

II. intrans 1 To move or go forward, proceed as, the troops *advanced*

But time *advances* facts accumulate, doubts arise
Faint glimpses of truth begin to appear, and shine more
and more unto the perfect day

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh

They watched the rapiers' slow *advancing* line
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I 476

2 To improve or make progress, grow, etc as, to *advance* in knowledge, stature, wisdom, rank, office, dignity, or age

A great *advancing* soul carries forward his whole age,
a mean, sordid soul draws it back

J F Clarke, *Self Culture*, p 31

3 To increase in quantity, price, etc as, the stock *advanced* three points

advance (ad-vāns'), *n* [= *F* *avance*, from the verb] 1. A moving forward or toward the front, a forward course, progress in space as, our *advance* was impeded by obstructions

Don Alonso de Aguilá and his companions, in their eager advance, had got entangled in deep gloom and the dry beds of torrents

Irvine, *Grenada*, p 80

2 *Milit*, the order or signal to advance. as, the *advance* was sounded — **3** A step forward, actual progress in any course of action often in the plural as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge, civilization has made great *advances* in this century

Witness the *advance* from a rustic's conception of the Earth to that which a travelled geologist has reached

H Spencer, *Prin of Psychol*, § 481

4 An act of approach, an effort for approximation or agreement, anything done to bring about accord or any relation with another or others with to before the person and toward before the object or purpose as, A made an *advance* or *advances* to B, or toward acquaintance with B

Frederic had some time before made *advances* toward a reconciliation with Voltaire

Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*

5 A forward position, place in front, at the head, or in the lead as, his regiment took the *advance* in the march — **6** The state of being forward or in front, a being or going at the head or in the lead chiefly in the phrase *in advance* as, the groom rode *in advance* of the carriage, he is far *in advance* of the other pupils In this sense the word is often used in composition, sometimes without joining, giving it the appearance of an adjective, as it has been called in such use, although it is never really one Thus, an *advance* () *agent* is an agent sent out in advance of a theatrical company, exhibition, etc, to make preliminary arrangements, an *advance* () *ditch* or *fosse* is a ditch around the esplanade or glacis of a fortified place, and hence in advance of it, *advance* () *sheets* are sheets of a printed work sent to somebody in advance of publication

7 He who or that which is at the head or in the lead; the foremost or forward part; especially, the leading body of an army.

I got back on the 5th with the *advance*, the remainder following as rapidly as the steamers could carry them

U S Grant, *Pers Mem*, I 290

8. In *schools*, a lesson not previously learned opposed to *review* — **9** *Advancement*, promotion, preferment as, an *advance* in rank or office — **10.** An offer or tender

The *advance* of kindness which I made was figured

Dryden, *All for Love*, iv

11 In *com* (a) Addition to price, rise in price as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods, there is an *advance* on cottons (b) A giving beforehand, a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, toward a capital or stock, or on loan, or in expectation of being reimbursed in some way as, A made large *advances* to B

I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary *advances*

Jay

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made

Kent

(c) The money or goods thus furnished — **12** In *naval tactics*, the distance made by a ship

under way, in the direction of her course, after the helm has been put to one side and kept there opposed to *transfer*, the distance made at right angles to the original course of the vessel before the helm was put over — **In advance** (a) Before in front as, the cavalry marched *in advance*, or *in advance* of the artillery (b) Beforehand before an equivalent is received as, to pay rent *in advance*

They paid you *in advance* the dearest tribute of their affection

Junius, to the King, 1709

(c) In the state or condition of having made an *advance* as, *in advance* to B a thousand dollars = **Syn** *Advance* ment, *Proficiency*, etc See *progress*, *n*

advanceable (ad-vān'sa-bl), *a* [*<* *advance* + *-able*] Capable of being *advanced*

advance-bill (ad-vāns'bil), *n* Same as *advance-note*

advanced (ad-vāns't), *a* 1 Situated in front of or before others Hence — **2** In the front, forward, being in advance of or beyond others in attainments, degree, etc as, an *advanced* Liberal

The most *advanced* strategic ideas of the day

Grote, *Hist Greece*, II 86

3 Having reached a comparatively late stage, as of development, progress, life, etc as, he is now at an *advanced* age

advance-guard (ad-vāns'gurd), *n* [*<* *avant-garde*, *vanguard*] *Milit*, a body of troops or other force marching or stationed in front of the main body to clear the way, guard against surprise, etc

advancement (ad-vāns'ment), *n* [Earlier *advancement*, *avancement*, *<* ME *avancement*, *<* OF (and F) *avancement*, *<* *avancer* see *advance* and *ment*] 1 The act of moving forward or proceeding onward or upward — **2** The act of promoting, or state of being promoted, preferment, promotion in rank or excellence, improvement, furtherance — **3†** Settlement on a wife, jointure *Bacon* — **4** In *lat*, provision made by a parent for a child during the parent's life, by gift of property on account of the share to which the child would be entitled as heir or next of kin after the parent's death — **5†** The payment of money in advance, money paid in advance = **Syn** 1 and 2 *Advance*, *Proficiency*, etc See *progress*, *n* — **2** *Elevation*, *elevation*, *preferment*, *enhancement*, *amelioration*, *betterment*

advance-note (ad-vāns'nōt), *n* A draft on the owner or agent of a vessel, generally for one month's wages, given by the master to the sailors on their signing the articles of agreement Known in the United States as an *advance bill*

The practice was abolished in the United States by act of Congress in 1884

advancer (ad-vān'sér), *n* [ME *avancer*, *avanser*, *<* *advance* + *-er*] 1 One who *advances*, a promoter — **2** A branch of a buck's horn, the second from the base

advancingly (ad-vān'sing-l), *adv* In an *advancing* manner, progressively

advantive (ad-vān'siv), *a* [Irreg *<* *advance* + *-ive*] Tending to *advance* or *promote* [Rare]

The latter will be more *advantive* of individual interest than of the public welfare

Washington, in Bancroft's *Hist Const*, I 416

advantage (ad-vān'tāj), *n* [*<* ME *avantage*, *avantage*, *<* OF (and F) *avantage*, "an advantage, odds, overplus, addition, seeking, a benefit, furtherance, forwarding," etc (Cotgrave), = *Pr* *avantage* (ML reflex *avantagium*), *<* ML **avantatium*, *advantage*, *<* *avant*, *>* OF *avant*, etc, before see *advance*, *i*] 1 Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity or means specially favorable to success, prosperity, interest, reputation, or any desired end, anything that aids, assists, or is of service as, he had the *advantage* of a good constitution, of an excellent education, the enemy had the *advantage* of elevated ground, "the *advantages* of a close alliance," *Macaulay*

Advantage is a better soldier than rashness

Shak, *Hen V*, III 6

The streets, seen now under the *advantages* of a warm morning sun adding a beauty of its own to whatever it glanced upon showed much more brilliantly than ours of Rome

W War, *Zenobia*, I 58

2 Superiority or prevalence regularly with *of* or *on*

I set out in should get an *advantage* of us

2 Cor II 11

I have seen the hungry ocean gain

Advantage on the kingdom of the shore

Shak, *Sonnets*, lxi

The special *advantage* of manhood over youth lies in the sense of reality and limitation

I R Selig, *Nat Religion*, p 146

3 Benefit, gain, profit

What *advantage* will it be unto thee?

Joh xxxv 3

Yet hath St Protius for that's his name

Made use and full *advantage* of his days

Shak, *I G of V*, II 4

4† Usury, interest, increase

My thought you said, you with it had not borrow

Upon *advantage*

Shak, *M of V*, I 3

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love

Shak, *K John*, III 3

5† A thirteenth article added to a dozen, making what is commonly known as a *baker's dozen*

If the Scripture be for reformation, and Antiquity to boot, it is but an *advantage* to the dozen

Milton, *Ref in Eng*, I

6 In *lawn-tennis*, the first point gained after deuce

Commonly called *vantage* See *lawn-tennis* — **To advantage**, with good effect advantage only — **To have the advantage of**, to have superiority over, be in a more favorable position than in particular to know without being known, have a personal knowledge that is not reciprocal as, you have the *advantage* of me

To play upon advantage, to cheat — **To take advantage of**, (a) To avail one self of, profit by in a legitimate way (b) To overreach or impose upon (c) To utilize as a means toward overreaching or imposition

The restrictions both on masters and servants were so severe as to prevent either from taking advantage of the necessities of the other

Proudh, *Sketches*, p 146

= **Syn** 1 and 3 *Advantage*, *Benefit*, *Utility*, *Profit*, *help*, *vantage* ground, *good service* *Advantage* is the possession of a good vantage ground for the attainment of ulterior objects of desire as, he has the *advantage* of a good education

Benefit is a more immediate and realized good as, a child *benefit* of exercise is the improvement of health

Utility is usefulness in the practical or material sense the *utility* of an education is a small part of the *benefit* derived from it

Profit signifies gain, with a suggestion of trade or exchange A man may have good *advantages*, but derive from the small *benefit* or *profit* even the *utility* to him may be small

And deny his youth

The rich *advantage* of good exercise

Shak, *K John*, iv 2

The importance of the American revolution and the means of making it a *benefit* to the world

Washington, *Letter to Dr Price*

An undertaking of enormous labour and yet of only very partial *utility*

F Hall, *Mod Eng*, p 36

What *profit* lies in barren faith?

Pennypacker, in *Memorial*, cvii

advantage (ad-vān'tāj), *r*, *pret* and *pp* *advantaged*, *ppr* *advantaging* [*<* late ME *avantage*, *<* OF *avantager*, *avantager*, later *avantager*, "to advantage, give advantage unto," etc (Cotgrave), from the noun] **I. trans** 1 To benefit, be of service to, yield profit or gain to

What is a man *advantaged* if he gain the whole world and lose himself, or be cast away?

Luke ix 25

If trade pinches the mind, commerce liberalizes it and Boston was also *advantaged* with the neighborhood of the country's oldest college, which maintained the whole some traditions of culture

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p 96

2† To gain ground or win acceptance for, promote or further [Rare]

The Stoics that opined of the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the content of this effect

Sir T Browne, *Vulg Err*

3† To increase, as by interest

Advantaging their loan with interest

Of ten times double gain of happiness

Shak, *Rich III*, iv 4

4† Reflexively, to cause to be an advantage to, avail (one's self)

It is observed of wolves, that when they go to the fold for prey they will be sure to *advantage* themselves of the wind
[*See P. Adams, Works II 121*]

II. intrans To gain an advantage, be benefited

The cannon *advantaged* by the accident of their painted skins
[*See Robinson, Under the Sun p 195*]

advantageable (ad-van'taj-a-bl), *a* [Early mod E *avantagable*, < *advantage* + *-able*] Profitable, convenient, gainful [Rare]

It is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease
[*See T. Haugard*]

advantage-ground (ad-van'taj-ground), *n* Advantage-ground [*See London*]

advantageous (ad-van'taj-us), *a* [Formerly *advantageous*, < *advantage*, *n*, + *-ous*, after *avantagous*, < *avantage*] Of advantage, furnishing convenience or opportunity to gain benefit, gainful, profitable, useful, beneficial as, an *advantageous* position of the troops, trade is *advantageous* to a nation

Between these colonies and the mother country, a very *advantageous* traffic was at first carried on
[*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvi*]

It is evident that they [hangers in color] are under the control of the fish, and therefore *advantageous*
[*See Science, IV 331*]

advantageously (ad-van'taj-us-ly), *adv* In an advantageous manner, with advantage, profitably, usefully, conveniently

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India by sea
[*Ashmole*]

Their mother is evidently not without hopes of such one, at least [of her daughter], *advantageously* settled in life
[*Bosham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 184*]

advantageousness (ad-van'taj-us-ness), *n* The quality or state of being advantageous, profitableness, usefulness, convenience

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the *advantageousness* of His to us both in the present and the future life
[*Boyle, Works, I 279*]

advectitious (ad-vek-tish-us), *a* [*< L. advectivus*, prop *advectivus*, brought to a place from a distance, foreign, < *advectus*, pp of *advehere*, bring to see *advehere*] Brought from another place [*Blount*]

advehere (ad-vē-here), *a* [*< L. advehere*], *v* pp of *advehere*, bring to, carry to, < *ad*, to, < *vehere*, bring, carry see *vehicle*, convey] Bringing, carrying to, afford in *anal*, applied to sundry vessels the opposite of *revehent*

advene (ad-vēn'), *v* [*< L. advenire*, come to, arrive at, < *ad*, to, + *venire*, come, = *E. come*, *q v* Cf *convene*, *intervene*, *supervene*] To accede or come, be added or become a part, though not essential [Rare]

Where no act of the will *advenes* as a coefficient
[*Cotterill, Remains (1838), III 19*]

advenient† (ad-vo'ment), *a* [*< L. adveniens*], pp of *advenire* see *advene*] Advancing, coming from without, superadded

Divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception
[*See T. Brown, Vulg Err, I 1*]

advent (ad'vent), *n* [*< ME advent*, < *L. advenire*, a coming to, approach, < *advenire* see *advene*] 1 A coming into place, view, or being, visitation, arrival, accession as, the *advent* of visitors, of an infant, or of death [A modern use of the word, the ecclesiastical use having been the original one in English]

With the *advent* of the empire all this was destined to undergo a complete change
[*Merivale, Roman Empire, xxv*]

With the *advent* to power of a liberal minded Sovereign it might have been expected that there would be an immediate change in the Government of Piedmont
[*See Dancy, Victor Emmanuel, p 54*]

Specifically—2 The coming of Christ as the Saviour of the world Hence—3 [*cap*] *Ecceles* the period immediately preceding the festival of the Nativity It includes four Sundays, reckoning from the Sunday near St Andrew's day (Nov 30) to Christmas eve and has been observed since the sixth century as a season of devotion with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh and to his second coming to judge the world in the Roman Catholic Church observed also as a time of penance and fasting In the Oriental and Greek Churches the period includes six Sundays, or forty days—**Second advent**, the second coming of Christ to establish a personal reign upon the earth as its king See *millenarianism* and *premillenarianism*

Adventist (ad'ven-tist), *n* [*< advent* + *-ist*] One who believes in the second coming of Christ to establish a personal reign upon the earth, a millenarian, a Second-adventist The Adventists of the United States owe their origin to the millenarian teachings of William Miller (see *Millerite*), most of them believing at first in various dates fixed for the second coming of Christ from 1843 to 1861, but after

ward abandoning the attempt to determine the date There are several divisions or sects of Adventists, the principal of which are the *Advent* (or *Second Advent*) *Christians*, the largest, the *Seventh day Adventists*, much smaller but more compactly organized, and the *Evangelical Adventists*, the smallest The members of the first two believe in the final annihilation of the wicked, which those of the third reject The second observe the seventh day as the Sabbath and believe in the existence of the spirit of prophecy among them, they maintain missions in various parts of the world, and a number of institutions at Battle Creek, Michigan, their headquarters

adventitia (ad-ven-tish'i-a), *n* [*NL*, fem sing (see *membrana*, or *tunica*) of *L. adventitus* see *adventitious*] In *anal*, any membranous structure covering an organ but not properly belonging to it (in full, *membrana adventitia*, adventitious membrane), specifically, the outermost of the three coats of a blood-vessel (in full, *tunica adventitia*, adventitious tunica), consisting of connective tissue

adventitious (ad-ven-tish-us), *a* [*< L. adventitus*, prop *adventivus*, coming from abroad, < *advenire*, pp of *advenire* see *advene*] 1 Added extrinsically, not springing from the essence of the subject, but from another source, foreign, accidentally or usually acquired applied to that which does not properly belong to a subject, but which is superadded or adopted, as in a picture or other work of art, to give it additional power or effect

Every subject acquires an *adventitious* importance to him who considers it with application
[*Goldsmith, Poetic Learning, xiv*]

Put apart from any *adventitious* associations of later growth, it is certain that a very ancient belief gave to the power of imparting life or the semblance of it to inanimate things
[*Loud, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 117*]

2 In bot and zool, appearing casually, or in an abnormal or unusual position or place, occurring as a straggler or away from its natural position or habitation, adventive

The influence [of *Cuscuta glomerata*] is developed from numerous crowded *adventitious* buds and not by the repeated branching of axillary, flowering branches, as commonly stated
[*See Science, IV 342*]

3 In *anal*, of the nature of *adventitia* as, the *adventitious* coat of an artery

adventitiously (ad-ven-tish-us-ly), *adv* In an adventitious or extrinsic manner, accidentally

adventitiousness (ad-ven-tish-us-ness), *n* The state or quality of being adventitious

adventive (ad-ven'tiv), *a* and *n* [*< L. adventivus*, pp of *advenire* (see *advene*), + *-ive*] 1 *a* 1† Accidental, adventitious

The relative and *adventive* characters of offense on Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II

Specifically—2 In bot and zool, only transient and locally spontaneous, not thoroughly naturalized applied to introduced plants and animals

II.† n One who or that which comes from without, an immigrant

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also
[*Bacon, Advice to Villiers*]

adventry† (ad-ven'tri), *n* [*< adventure*, as if **adventury*] An enterprise, an adventure [Rare]

Act a brave work, call it thy last *adventry*
[*See Jonson, Epigrams*]

Adventual (ad-ven'tu-əl), *a* [*< L. as if *adventualis*, < *adventus* (adventu-), approach see *advent*] Relating to the season of Advent
[*See Sanderson*]

adventure (ad-ven'tür), *n* [Early mod E often also *adventre*, < *ME aventure*, *aventure*, often conti *aventure*, *auter*, *anter*, etc, < *OF* (and *F*) *aventure* = *Pr Sp Pg aventura* = *It avventura* = *Fris aventure* = *MHG aventure*, *avventura* = *Dan aventyr*, *erentyr* = *Sw aventyr*, < *ML avatura*, also *adventura*, lit a thing about to happen, < *L. advenire*, fut part act *adventurus*, come to, happen see *advene* The *ME* prefix *a-* (*a-11*) has been restored to its orig *L* form *ad-* Hence *peradventure*, *q v* Cf *venture*] 1† That which comes or happens to one, hap, chance, fortune, luck

Searching of thy wound,
I have by hard *adventure* found mine own
[*Shak, As you like it, II 4*]

And as my fair *adventure* fell, I found
A lady all in white, with laurel crown'd
[*Dryden, Flower and Leaf I 463*]

2 A hazardous enterprise, an undertaking of uncertain issue, or participation in such an undertaking

But that was later, boyish histories
Of battle, bold *adventure*, dungeon, wreck
[*Pennyson, Aylmer's Field*]

3 A remarkable occurrence in one's personal history, a noteworthy event or experience in one's life

Come, never mind our uncle's age, let us hear his *adventure*
[*Irving, Tales of a Traveler*]

4 A speculation of any kind, commercial, financial, or mining, a venture, specifically, a speculation in goods sent abroad

Lafayette directed the captain to steer for the United States, which, especially as he had a large pecuniary *adventure* of his own on board, he declined doing
[*Everett, Orations, I 467*]

5† Peril, danger

He was in great *adventure* of his life
[*Berners*]

6 Adventurous activity, participation in exciting or hazardous undertakings or enterprises as, a spirit of *adventure*—At all *adventures†*, at all hazards what ever may be the consequence

In this mist at all *adventures* go
[*Shak, C of E, II 2*]

Bill of adventure See *bill*

adventure (ad-ven'tür), *v*, pret and pp *adventured*, ppr *adventuring* [*< ME aventure*, usually conti to *auterren*, *autren* (which survives, prob, in *saunter*, *q v*), < *OF aventure*] = *Pr Sp Pg aventurar* = *It avventurare*, < *ML avventurare*, from the noun] 1 *trans* 1 To risk or hazard, put in the power of unforeseen events as, to *adventure* one's life

My father fought for you, and *adventured* his life far
[*Judges ix 17*]

2 To venture on, take the chance of, run the risk of doing or suffering

So bold I *adventur* would *adventure* it
[*Shak, I G of V, III 1*]

Well, my lord, I do *adventure*, on your word,
The duke's displeasure
[*Deke and Webster (7), Sir Thomas Wyatt, p 15*]

II. intrans To take the risk involved in doing anything, proceed at a venture

Still y^e plague continuing in our parish, I could not without danger *adventure* to our church
[*Evelyn, Diary, Sept 7, 1666*]

Its government began to *adventure* on a lenient policy
[*Bancroft, Hist II 9, I 349*]

adventurous (ad-ven'tür-ful), *a* Given to adventure, full of enterprise [Rare]

adventurement† (ad-ven'tür-ment), *n* Hazardous enterprise

Wiser Raymondus, in his (lost) pent,
Laughs at such danger and *adventurement*
[*See Hall, Satires, IV III 35*]

adventurer (ad-ven'tür-er), *n* [Late *ME aventurer*, a gambler, suggested by *F aventure*, with same sense, < *ML avventurarius*, -erius see *adventure* and -er] 1 One who engages in adventure, an undertaker of uncertain or hazardous actions or enterprises, as in travel, war, trade, speculation, etc as, the Young *Adventurer*, a title given to Prince Charles Edward Stuart on account of his leading the desperate insurrection of 1745 Specifically—(a) One of a class of soldiers in the middle ages who sold their services to the highest bidder, or fought and plundered on their own account (b) Formerly, a seeker of fortune by foreign trade, travel, or emigration, one who engaged in foreign discovery, colonization, or speculation for the sake of profit, especially in North America

While these things were thus acting in America, the *adventurers* in England were providing, though too tardily, to send them recruits
[*Beerly, Virginia, I 7*]

The colonial governor [of Maryland] was authorized to erect each holding of 1,000 acres and over into a manor, to be called by such name as the *adventurer* or *adventurers* shall desire
[*Johns Hopkins Univ Stud, III 319*]

(c) In general, one who undertakes any great commercial risk or speculation a speculator in mining, a share holder in or promoter of mines, particularly under the cost book system See *cost book*

2 In a bad sense, a seeker of fortune by underhand or equivocal means, a speculator upon the credulity or good nature of others, especially, one who ingratiates himself with society by false show or pretense in order to gain a surreptitious livelihood—**Adventurer tunnel** See *tunnel*—**Merchant Adventurers**, the title of a commercial company first established in Antwerp, and chartered in England by Henry IV in 1406, and by successive sovereigns down to Charles I in 1634, who carried on trading and colonizing enterprises in North America and other parts of the world Several local associations of merchants still exist in England under this name, that of Newcastle reckoning its origin from the seventeenth year of King John (1210)

adventuresome (ad-ven'tür-sum), *a* [*< adventure*, *n*, + *-some*] Bold, daring; adventurous; incurring hazard See *venturesome*

Adventuresome, I send
My herald thought into a wilderness
[*Keats, Endymion, I*]

adventuresomeness (ad-ven'tür-sum-ness), *n* The quality of being bold and venturesome

adventuress (ad-ven'tür-es), *n* [*< adventurer* + *-ess*] A female adventurer; a woman engaged in or capable of bold enterprises, especially enterprises of equivocal character.

It might be very well for Lady Baresacres and other ladies to cry lie at the idea of the odious *adventurous* making her curtsy before the sovereign

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii

adventurous (ad-ven'tū-rus), *a* [*ME* *aventurinus*, *aventurus*, *aunterous*, etc. < *OF* *aventuros*, *F* *aventureux* = *Pr* *aventuros* = *It* *avventuroso* see *adventure*, *n*, and *-ous*] 1 Inclined or willing to incur hazard or engage in adventures, bold to encounter danger, daring, venturesome, courageous, enterprising

In many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *adventurous* knight
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l 2207

The *adventurous* baron the bright locks admired
Pope, R of the L, ll 29

2 Full of hazard, attended with risk; exposing to danger, requiring courage, hazardous as, an *adventurous* undertaking

Of instrumental harmony, that breathed
Heroic ardour to *adventurous* deeds
Milton, P L, vi 66

A Greek temple preserves a kind of fresh immortality in its contrasted refinement, and a Gothic cathedral in its *adventurous* exuberance

II James, Jr, Trans Sketches, p 36

= **Syn** 1 *Adventurous, enterprising, rash, reckless, foolhardy, venturesome, venturous*. The *adventurous* man incurs risks from love of the novel, the arduous, and the bold, trusting to escape through the use of his bodily and mental powers, he would measure himself against difficult things. When this spirit does not go so far as to deserve the name of *rashness* or *foolhardiness*, it is considered a manly trait. The *enterprising* man is alert to undertake new and large things, not necessarily involving risk, he is constantly breaking out of routine. The *rash* man hastes to do a thing with little thought of the consequences, and generally in the heat of feeling. With the *foolhardy* man the risks are so great and the absence of thought is so entire that he seems to have the hardihood of the fool. The *reckless* man has the impetuosity of the *rash* man, but he is more careless of consequences. The *rash* man is too precipitate, the *reckless* man shows to merit the *foolhardy* man is careless or defiant even when he undertakes the impossible.

(*concrete*) is unexpectedly confident and serene, alert, *adventurous*, and unwearied *Thorau, Walden, p 130*

They have not been wanting *enterprising* and far seeing statesmen who have attempted to control and direct the Spirit of the Age *W K Clifford, Lectures I 80*

He is *rash*, and very sudden in cholera, and, haply, may strike at you *Shak, Othello, ll 1*

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incensed, that I am *reckless* what
I do to spite the world *Shak, Macbeth III 1*

The *foolhardy* levity of shallow infidelity proceeds from a morbid passion for notoriety, or the malice that finds pleasure in annoyance *Bancroft, Hist U S, I 194*

adventurously (ad-ven'tū-rus-ly), *adv* In an adventurous manner, boldly, daringly

They are both hanged and so would this be, if he durst steal anything *adventurously* *Shak, Hen V, iv 4*

adventurousness (ad-ven'tū-rus-ness), *n* The quality of being adventurous, during **adverb** (ad'verb), *n* [*F* *adverbe*, < *L* *adverbium*, an adverb (a tr of Gr *ἐπιρρημα*, an adverb, something additional to the predication), < *ad*, to + *verbum*, a word, verb see *verb*] In *gram*, one of the indeclinable parts of speech so called from being ordinarily joined to verbs for the purpose of limiting or extending their signification, but used also to qualify adjectives and other adverbs as, I *readily* admit, you speak *wisely*, *very* cold, *naturally* brave, *very* generally acknowledged, *much* more clearly. Adverbs may be classified as follows: (1) Adverbs of place and motion as *here*, *there*, *up*, *out*, etc. (2) Of time and succession as *now*, *then*, *often*, *ever*, etc. (3) Of manner and quality, as *so*, *thus*, *well*, *truly*, *faithfully*, etc. (4) Of measure and degree, as *much*, *more*, *very* enough, etc. (5) Of modality as *surely*, *not*, *perhaps*, *therefore*, etc. Often abbreviated *adv*

adverbial (ad-verb'i-al), *a* [*L* *adverbialis*, < *adverbium*, adverb see *adverb*] 1 Pertaining to, or having the character or force of, an adverb—2 Much inclined to use adverbs, given to limiting or qualifying one's statements [*Rare*]

He is also wonderfully *adverbial* in his expressions, and breaks off with a "Perhaps" and a nod of the head upon matters of the most indifferent nature *Tatler, No 191*

Adverbial modality (of a proposition), in *logic*, modality expressed by an adverb as, offenses necessarily come opposed to *nominal modality*, which is expressed by an adjective as, it is necessary that offenses should come—**Adverbial phrase**, or **adverb-phrase**, a collocation of two or more words in a sentence having conjointly the grammatical force of an adverb. The most distinct adverbial phrases consist of a preposition and a noun or a word used as a noun, with or without adjuncts, as *on the whole*, *in very deed*, *by the way*, *by chance*, *of course*. In this dictionary many such phrases in common use are defined under their principal words. Many elliptical phrases without a preposition are in reality adverbial, but are not usually treated as such as he goes there *every day*, this is *many times* larger than that. Some phrases have been made compound adverbs by coalescence, as *indeed*, *per*

chance, nevertheless, nowadays See *prepositional phrase*, under *prepositional*

adverbiality (ad-verb'i-al-i-ti), *n* [*adverbial* + *-ity*, = *F* *adverbialité*] The state or quality of being adverbial, adverbial form of expression *N E D*

adverbialize (ad-verb'i-al-iz), *v t*, pret and pp. *adverbialized*, ppr. *adverbializing* [*adverbial* + *-ize*] To give the form or force of an adverb to, use as an adverb

adverbially (ad-verb'i-al-i), *adv* In the manner or with the force or character of an adverb, as an adverb

adversaria (ad-vei-sā'ri-ā), *n pl* [*L* (*se scripta*), miscellaneous notes, memoranda, lit writings lying before one's eyes, < *adversarius*, turned toward, being in front of, standing opposite see *adversary*] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections, a commonplace-book, memoranda or annotations

These parchments are supposed to have been St Paul's *adversaria* *Bp Bull, Sermons*

adversarius (ad-vei-sā'ri-us), *a* [*L* *adversarius* see *adversary*] Adverse, hostile

adversary (ad-vei-sā-ri), *a* and *n* [*ME* *adversary*, *adversarie* (also *adverser*, < *AF* *adverser*, *OF* *adversur*, *aversur*, mod *P* *adversare*), < *L* *adversarius*, a, standing opposite or opposed to, turned toward, < *adversarius*, *n*, antagonist, opponent, < *adversus*, opposite see *adversus*, *a*] 1 *a* 1 Opposed, opposite to, adverse antagonist as, "adversary forces," *Bp King* [*Rare or obsolete*]—2 In law, having an opposing party, in contradistinction to *unopposed* as, an *adversary* suit

II, *n*, pl *adversaries* (ad'ver-sā-ri-iz) 1 One who acts adversely or inimically, an unfriendly opponent or antagonist, an enemy

The Lord will take vengeance on his *adversaries* *Nahum I 2*

We carry private and domestic enemies within, public and more hostile *adversaries* without *Sir T Brown, Religio Medici, ll 7*

Specifically—2 [*cap*] The devil, Satan as the general enemy of mankind as, the wiles of the *Adversary*—3 An opponent in a contest, one who contends against another or strives for victory, a contestant

Agree with thine *adversary* quickly lest at any time the *adversary* deliver thee to the judge *Mat v 26*

By reason of his *adversary's* odds *Shak I Hen VI, v 5*

The *adversaries* may consent as to a fish deal (in whist) *American Hoyle, p 2*

= **Syn** 1 and 3 *Adversary, Antagonist, Opponent, Enemy*. For these words vary in strength as ordering as they express spirit or relation. A *foe* has most of the spirit of enmity, or is actively hostile. The word is more used in poetry than in prose. *Foemy*, as denoting an opponent in war, or a member of an opposing party, does not necessarily imply personal hostility. *Opponent* and *antagonist* are less severe in their position, and need have no animosity. *Opponent* is often a passive word, *antagonist* is always active and personal. A man may be our *opponent* in an argument or a lawsuit, our *adversary* in a game, as chess, our *antagonist* in a wrestling or boxing match, or other occasion of strenuous exertion. The choice between the three words depends chiefly upon the measure of activity involved. In the Bible, *adversary* covers the meaning of all three words

I will be an *adversary* to thine *adversaries* *Ex xlii 22*

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our *antagonist* is our helper *Burke, Rev in France*

In the Socratic way of dispute you agree to everything your *opponent* advances *Addison, Spectator, No 239*

If they are spared by the humanity of the *enemy* and carried from the field, it is but a prolongation of torment *R Hall, Mod Infidelity*

Those who are national or political enemies are often private friends *Crabb*

No man's defects sought they to know,
So never made themselves a *foe* *Privo, Epitaph*

adversary (ad'ver-sā-ri), *v t* [*adversary*, *a*] To antagonize; oppose

To give any retorting accounts of the principal persons who thus *adversaried* him. *C Mather, Mag Chris, ll 12*

adversation (ad-vei-sā'shon), *n* [*L* *adversatio* (n-), < *adversari*, pp *adversari*, oppose see *adverse*, *v*] The state of being adverse, *adverseness*, opposition, hostility

adversative (ad-vei-sā-tiv), *a* and *n* [*LL* *adversativus*, < *adversatus*, pp of *adversari*, oppose see *adverse*, *v*] 1 *a* 1 Expressing difference, contrariety, opposition, or antithesis as, an *adversative* conjunction. In the sentence, he is an honest man, but a fanatic, but has an *adversative* force, and is called an *adversative* conjunction, and the whole proposition is called an *adversative* proposition

2. Of adverse nature, inimical

II, *n* A word or proposition denoting contrariety or opposition

adversatively (ad-vei-sā-tiv-ly), *adv* In an adversative or opposing manner

adverse (ad'vers, sometimes ad-veis'), *a* [*ME* *adverse*, < *OF* *advers*, earlier *avers*, *aversus*, *F* *adverso* = *Pr* *adversus* = *Sp* *lg adverso* = *It* *avverso*, < *L* *adversus*, earlier *adversus*, turned toward, over against opposite, opposed, pp of *advertere*, earlier *advertere*, turn to see *advert*] 1 Being or acting in a contrary direction, opposed or opposing in position or course, opposite, confronting most commonly used of hurtful or hostile opposedness, but sometimes of mere opposition in space

With *adverse* blast upturns them from the south *Milton, P L, x 701*

Thus murching to the trumpet's lofty sound,
Drawn in two lines *adverse* they wheel'd around *Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l 286*

He looked upon the bright green slope, that skirts the adverse hills *Blackie, Lays of Highlands, p 167 (N F D)*

2 Antagonistic in purpose or effect, opposite, hostile, inimical as, an *adverse* party, *adverse* criticism

The spirit of personal invective is peculiarly *adverse* to the coolness of the tone *De Quincy, Rhetoric*

Largely *adverse* to human happiness *II Spencer, Social Statics, p 238*

3 Opposing desire, contrary to the wishes or to supposed good, hence, unfortunate, calamitous, unprosperous as, *adverse* fate or circumstances

He lived, we are told, to experience sport of *adverse* for time *Mercator, Roman Empire, xlii*

In studying the minor poets, we see with especial clearness the *adverse* influence of a transition era, composite though it be *Stedman, Ver Poets, p 23*

4 In bot, turned toward the axis the opposite of *averse*, but rarely used. See *anatropon* [The early botanists used the term in the sense of *opposite*]—**Adverse leaf**, a leaf which has its upper surface turned toward the stem. **Adverse possession**, in law, occupancy of realty as if by right without molestation, which may at length ripen into a sufficient title—**Adverse radicle**, in bot, a radicle turned toward the hilum, as in *anatropon* seeds. See *anatropon*—**Syn** 1 Opposite, contrary, unfavorable—2 *Averse, Inimical*, etc. See *hostile*—3 Unfortunate, unlucky, calamitous, untoward, disastrous

adverset (ad-veis'), *v t* [*L* *adversari*, oppose, < *adversus*, opposite see *adversus*, *a*] To oppose

Fortune should him *adverset* *Gower Conf Amant II*

adversely (ad'vers-ly), *adv* In an adverse manner, oppositely, inimically, offensively, unfortunately, unprosperously, in a manner contrary to desire or success

If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it *Shak, Cor, ll 1*

adverseness (ad'ver-sness), *n* 1. Opposition, repugnance

This would account for an *adverseness* to all our overtures for peace *Hallam*

2 Adversity, unprosperousness as, *adverseness* of circumstances

adversifoliate (ad-vei-si-fō'h-i-āt), *a* [*L* *adversus*, opposite, + *folium* leaf, + *-ate*] In bot, having opposite leaves applied to plants where the leaves are arranged opposite to each other on the stem

adversifolious (ad-vei-si-fō'h-i-us), *a* [As *adversifoli-ate* + *-ous*] Same as *adversifoliate*

adversion (ad-vei'shon), *n* [*L* *adversio* (n-), a turning to, < *advertere*, pp *adversus*, turn to see *advert*] Attention, perception

The soul bestoweth her *adversion* on some thing or man *Dr H More, Phil Poems, p 294*

adversity (ad-vei'si-ti), *n*, pl *adversities* (-tiz) [*ME* *adversite*, < *OF* *adversitatem*, *adversitatem*, < *L* *adversitas* (t-), < *adversus*, adverse see *adverse*, *a*] 1 Adverse fortune or fate, a condition or state marked by misfortune, calamity, distress, or unhappiness

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which, like the toad ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head *Shak, As you like it, ll 1*

2 An unfortunate event or circumstance, an ill chance, a misfortune or calamity generally in the plural

Ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all your *adversities* *I Sam x 19*

= **Syn** Trouble, distress, misery, disaster, woe, ill luck. **advert** (ad-vert'), *v* [*ME* *advertn*, *averten*, < *OF* *avertre*, later *advertn*, "to inform, certify, advertise," etc. (*Coigrave*), < *L* *advertere*, earlier *advertere*, turn toward, *animum advertere* (see *animadvert*), or simply *advertere*, turn

the mind toward, advert to, notice, regard; < *ad*, to, + *vertere*, earlier *vertere*, turn see *vertex*, *vertice*, *versa*, etc Cf *advertise*] **I. intrans** 1 To turn the mind, fix the attention, give or pay heed with to, and sometimes upon, before the object of attention

He was so strangely advisable that he would *advert* unto the judgment of the meanest person

Ep. Fell, Life of Hammond

As I cannot be conscious of what I do not perceive, so I do not perceive that which I do not *advert* upon That which makes me feel makes me *advert*

W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, II

Even these primeval mountains Teach the *advertising* mind

Shirley, Mont Blanc, IV

2 To turn the attention in speech or writing, make a remark or remarks (about or in relation to) with to, and formerly sometimes on or upon, before the subject of remark as, he *adverted* briefly to the occurrences of the day

I will only *advert* to some leading points of the argument

Emerson, Am. Civilization

=Syn 2 *Advert* (to), *Refer* (to), *Allude* (to), *Hint* (at), remark (upon), take notice (of), dwell (upon), glance (at), animadvert (upon) These words are primarily used of the speaker in the conduct of his discourse *Advert*, to turn to a thing directly and plainly, perhaps abruptly, so that the listener's attention is fixed upon it for a time *Refer* implies a lighter treatment than *advert* *Allude*, to play upon, is a still more delicate reference to something that is well enough known to make an allusion sufficient, or is too much a matter of sensitiveness to permit the speaker to *advert*, or even *refer*, to it plainly for these or other reasons, the mention is slight or indirect *Hint* *A still lighter reference is expressed by hint* (at) See *Hint*, v

When a well dressed gentleman in a well dressed company can *advert* to the topic of female old age with out exciting, and intending to excite, a sneer

Lamb

I proceed to another affection of our nature which bears strong testimony to our being born for religion I *refer* to the emotion which leads us to revere what is higher than ourselves

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 11

There is one Principle of the Gospel, which constitutes its very essence, to which I have not even alluded

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 274

And one, in whom all evil faculties clung Like serpent eggs together, laughingly Would *hint* at worse in either

Tennyson, I noth Arden

II. trans 1 To turn the mind or attention to, take note of, observe

Adverting his father's deal bought experience

Wassell, Wind Carol, Int., p. 12 (A. I. D.)

2. To advise, warn, or counsel

I can no more but in my name, *advert* All earthly powers beware of tyrant's heart

Mir for Mugs, p. 442

advertence (ad-ver'tens), *n* [*<* ME *advertence*, *advertens*, *<* OF *advertencia*, earlier *avertencia*, *<* ML *advertentia*, *<* L *advertentia* (*-tē*) see *advertent*] A turning or directing of the mind, attention, notice, consideration, heed, reference

Such a process of reasoning is more or less implicit, and without the direct and full *advertence* of the mind exercising it

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent

Godwin writes, with *advertence* to the days of Queen Elizabeth, that, etc

F. Hall, Mod. Eng.

advertency (ad-ver'ten-si), *n* [*As advertence* see *-ency*] The act or habit of being advertent or attentive, attentiveness, heedfulness

advertent (ad-ver'tent), *a* [*<* L *advertentia* (*-tē*), *ppr* of *advertere*, *advert* see *advert*] Attentive, heedful

Advertent lest he should be deceived

Sir M. Hale, Wisdom of God

advertently (ad-ver'tent-h), *adv* In an advertent manner, with direct attention or intention

The impression produced on the mind is altogether different, and that which Lord Macaulay *advertently* avoided conveying

F. Hall, False Philol., p. 36

advertise (ad-ver'tiz or ad-ver'tiz'), formerly ad-ver'tiz', *v*, *pret* and *pp* *advertised*, *ppr* *advertising* [*Mod* E also *advertize*, *<* ME *advertisen*, *advertisen*, *-ysen*, *<* OF *advertiss*, *avertiss*, base of certain parts of *advertir*, *avertir*, *mod*. F *avertir*, inform, certify, warn, admonish, *<* L *advertere*, notice see *advert* The suffix *-ise* has the same origin as *-ish* in *abolish*, *polish*, *ravish*, etc] **I. trans** 1† To take note of, notice; observe

Yet is to be *advertised* that it is in direct respects that they be so exercised

Bryskett, Disc. (iv. 11c, p. 252) (A. E. D.)

2. To inform, give notice, advice, or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future. as, I advertised him of my intention

I will *advertise* thee what this people will do to thy people in the latter days.

Numb. xxiv. 14

His *Ma^y*, being *advertis'd* of some disturbance, forbore to go to the Lord Mayor's shew and feast appointed next day

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 28, 1662.

One does not need to *advertise* the squirrels where the nut trees are

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 127

3 To give information to the public concerning; make public intimation or announcement of, by publication in periodicals, by printed bills, etc., as of anything for sale, lost or found, a meeting, an entertainment, or the like

It [the Carnival] was *advertised* to begin at half past two o'clock of a certain Saturday

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 113

=Syn 2 To apprise, inform — **3** To make known, announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish

II. intrans 1† To take note; take heed, consider

Not *advertising* who speaketh the words, but rather what is said

Frith, Disput. Purg. (1829), p. 83 (N. E. D.)

2 To make public announcement of anything of which it is desired to inform the public, announce one's wishes or intentions by advertisement as, to *advertise* for something that is wanted

advertisement (ad-ver'tiz-ment or ad-ver'tiz'-ment), *n* [*Early mod* E also *advertizement*, *<* ME *advertisement*, *advertisment*, *<* OF *advertisement*, *advertisement*, *<* *avertir* see *advertise* and *ment*] 1† Attention; observation, heed — 2† Instruction, warning; intelligence

That is an *advertisement* to a proper maid to take heed

Shak., All's Well, iv. 3

For this *advertisement* is five days old

Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 2

3 A giving of notice or information, notification, specific intelligence about anything as, a publisher's *advertisement* prefixed to a book (as part of it) [Now rare] — **4** A notice or an announcement made public by handbill, placard, or similar means, or, as formerly, by proclamation, as by a town crier; specifically, a paid notice of any kind inserted in a newspaper or other public print

[The band] with noisy *advertisement*, by means of brass wood and sheepskin, makes the circuit of our starling village streets

Lowell, Intro. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

Announcements in the public journals known as *advertisements* appeared while journalism was in its infancy

Am. Cyr., I. 137

5 A bringing into public notice or attention, publicity, notoriety

All these matters have given the federation great *advertisement*

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 220

Often abbreviated *ad.*, *adv.*, or *advt.*

Foreclosure by advertisement See *foreclosure*

advertiser (ad-ver'ti-zér or ad-ver'ti-zér), *n* One who or that which *advertises*

advertising (ad-ver'ti-zing or ad-ver'ti-zing), formerly ad-ver'tiz-ing), *n* [*Formerly* also *advertizing*, verbal *n* of *advertise*] 1† Notification, information — 2. The act or practice of bringing anything, as one's wants or one's business, into public notice, as by paid announcements in periodicals, or by handbills, placards, etc. as, to secure customers by *advertising* Often used attributively as, an *advertising* agent, an *advertising* scheme, an *advertising* medium

advertising (ad-ver'ti-zing or ad-ver'ti-zing), formerly ad-ver'tiz-ing), *p. a.* 1† Attentive, advertising, giving attention

As I was then

Advertizing, and holy to your business,

Not changing heart with habit, I am still

Attorney'd at your service

Shak., M. for M., v. 1

2 Giving public notice; publishing advertisements as, the *advertising* public

advice (ad-vis'), *n* [*Early mod* E also *advise*, *<* late ME *advysen*, *advys*, earlier *avys*, *avis*, *<* OF *avis* (F *avis* = Pr. *avis* = Sp. Pg. *aviso* = It. *avviso*), *<* ML *advisum*, view, opinion, neut. *pp* of *advire*, look to, advise, *<* L *ad*, to, + *videre*, see see *vision* The mod. spelling has *ad-* restored for earlier *a-*, and *-ce* for earlier and orig. *-s*] 1 An opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion

What *advice* giv' ye?

2 Chron. x. 9

2 Deliberate consideration, reflection; cogitation

And that's not suddenly to be perform'd, But with *advice* and silent secrecy

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 2

3 Information; notice; intelligence; a communication, especially from a distance, containing information as, to receive *advice* of a coming storm, or *advices* from abroad. [Most commonly in the plural]

[The Armada] is sail'd, Our last *advices* so report

Sherridan, The Critic, II. 2

Specifically — **4**. In *com*, a notification by one person to another in respect to a business transaction in which they are mutually engaged, as information given by one party to another, by letter, as to the bills or drafts drawn upon him; formal official notice. — **To take advice**, to consult with others, specifically, to consult one who has a special knowledge of a subject, take the opinion of a professional or skilled person, as a physician, lawyer, or the like — **Syn.** 1 *Admonition*, recommendation, exhortation, persuasion — 3 *Intelligence*, *Tidings*, etc. (see *news*), word, notification

advice-boat (ad-vis'boat), *n* A swift vessel employed for carrying despatches or information, or for reconnoitering.

advised (ad-vīd'), *v. t.* [Later form of *aview*, with restored prefix *ad-* see *aview*] Same as *aview*

advisability (ad-vi-za-bl'i-ti), *n* [*<* *advisable* see *-bility*] The quality of being advisable or expedient, advisableness; expediency

Mr Benjamin Allen was holding a hurried consultation with Mr Bob Sawyer on the *advisability* of bleeding the company generally

Drakens, Pickwick

advisable (ad-vi'za-bl), *a* [*<* *advise* + *-able*]

1 Proper to be advised; prudent, expedient, proper to be done or practised

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day, and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course

South, Sermons

2. Open to or desirous of advice, capable of being influenced by advice [Rare]

Pray for an *advisable* and teachable temper

Wesley, in Four Cent. of Eng. Letters, p. 231 (A. E. D.)

=Syn 1 *Fit*, desirable, wise, best

advisableness (ad-vi'za-bl-ness), *n* The quality of being advisable or expedient, advisability

advisably (ad-vi'za-bl-ly), *adv* In an advisable manner, with advice

advisatory (ad-vi'za-tō-rī), *a* Pertaining to an adviser, or to the giving of advice, advising; advisory [Rare]

Though in recent times Church dignitaries do not actively participate in war, yet their *advisory* function is spreading it often prompting rather than restraining — has not even now ceased

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., p. 492

advise (ad-vīz'), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *advised*, *ppr* *advising* [*Early mod* E also *advise*, *advise*, *avise*, *<* late ME *advysen*, earlier *avysen*, *<* OF *aviser*, rarely *adviser*, F *aviser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *avisar* = It. *avvisare*, *<* ML *advissare*, advise, inform, give notice to, from the noun, ML *advisum*, OF *avis*, etc. see *advice*] **I. trans** 1† To look at, view

They *advised* you well and then etc was never off, wondering to see your rich purple robes

Holland, in Plutarch's Mor., p. 96 (A. E. D.)

2. To give counsel to, offer an opinion to, as worthy or expedient to be followed as, I *advise* you to be cautious of speculation — **3** To recommend as wise, prudent, etc., suggest as the proper course of action as, under these circumstances we *advise* abstinence

I'll do what Mend and Ch. seldom *advise*, To keep these limbs and to preserve these eyes

Pope, Imit. Horat., I. 1. 51

4 To give information to, communicate notice to, make acquainted with followed by *of* before the thing communicated as, the merchants were *advised* of the risk.

So soon as I shall return to the settled country, I shall *advise* you of it

Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const. I. 452

=Syn 2 To counsel, admonish, suggest (to), recommend (to) — **4**. To inform, apprise, acquaint

II. intrans 1† To deliberate, take thought, consider, reflect sometimes used reflexively

Advise, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me

2 Sam. xxiv. 13

Advise thyself of what word I shall bring again to him that sent me

1 Chron. xxi. 12

Advise you what you say, the minister is here

Shak., T. N., iv. 2

2. To take counsel; join others in deliberating; seek the advice of another or others followed by *with* as, I shall *advise* with my friends as to what is to be done

Advising with me often as to projected changes, she was sometimes more conservative than myself

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 134

3. To counsel; give advice. as, I will act as you *advise*.

[*Advise* and its derivatives have been used by old writers in a number of other applications connected with the notions of seeing, viewing, reflecting, etc., suggested by the etymology]

advised (ad-vīzd'), *p. a.* 1† Cautious; prudent, acting with deliberation

With the well *advised* is wisdom.

Prov. xiii. 10.

Let him be *advised* in his answers.

Bacon, Essays.

2. Marked by or resulting from advice or deliberation; considerate or considered; prudent, expedient; now used chiefly in composition with *well* or *ill*: as, a *well-advised* movement, your conduct is very *ill-advised*.

We have no express purpose nor any *advised* de termination. Hooker, Works, I 49

advisedly (ad-vi'zed-h), *adv* With advice or deliberation; heedfully; purposely; by design as, I speak *advisedly*, an enterprise *advisedly* undertaken.

advisedness (ad-vi'zed-nes), *n* The state of being advised, deliberate consideration, prudent procedure

advisement (ad-viz'ment), *n* [*< ME avise-ment, < OF avisement = Pr avasement = Pg avasamento = It avasamento, from the verb. see advise and -ment*] 1†. Counsel; advice

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils which seem most hurtful Spenser, State of Ireland

2 Deliberation; circumspection, consultation now used chiefly in the phrase *under advisement*

Among those that do all things with *advisement* there is wisdom. Prov xlii 10 (trans. 1539).

I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter *under advisement* Lincoln, in Raymond, p 215

adviser (ad-vi'zër), *n*. [*< advise + -er*] Cf. *ML. advisor* 1 One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a bad sense, one who instigates or persuades. Specifically, in *politics*, one of the counselors or ministers about a ruler, who may or may not be legally responsible for their superior's official acts. In the United States government the official advisers of the President are the heads of the various departments, collectively called the Cabinet. He requests their opinions in accordance with custom, but not through any provision of the Constitution. In England, until the middle of the seventeenth century, the Privy Council formed the King's executive advisers. This body, greatly enlarged, is now summoned in full only upon extraordinary occasions, and the ordinary advisers of the crown are those members of the ministry who constitute the Cabinet, which is in effect a committee of the Privy Council. The responsibility rests with the ministry, and not with the sovereign. See *cabinet*, and *privy council*, under *council*.

advisership (ad-vi'zër-ship), *n* The office of an adviser [Rare]

advising (ad-vi'zing), *n* Advice, counsel

Hasten your ear on my *advisings* Shak, M for M, in 1

advisor (ad-vi'zō), *n* [With orig *ad-* for *a-*, *< Sp Pg aviso = It avviso see advice*] 1 Advice; suggestion, information given as, "counsels and *advisors*," Whitlock, Manners of English, p 176 — 2 An advice- or despatch-boat, an *aviso*

advisory (ad-vi'zō-rī), *a* [*< advise + -ory*] Pertaining to or giving advice, having power to advise as, their opinion is only *advisory*, an *advisory* council

The powers of both these bodies are merely *advisory* J Adams, Works, IV 356

The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches B Trumbull, Hist Conn

ad vivum (ad vi'vum), [*L. ad, to, vivum, acc. neut. of vivus, alive see vivid*] To the life; lifelike, strikingly exact or good, said of portraits, etc.

advocacy (ad'vō-kā-sī), *n*; pl † *advocatus* (-sīz) [*< ME advocacie, < OF advocacie, advocare, advocasse, < ML advocatus, < L advocatus, advocate see advocate, n, and -acy*] 1 The act of pleading for, supporting, or recommending, active espousal

His *advocacy* or denunciation of a measure is to affect for evil or good the condition of millions

Whipple, Ess. and Rev, I 193

2† A lawsuit, a plea or pleading as, "advocates new," Chaucer, Troilus, II 1469

advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *n* [*< ME advocat, ad-voket, -ette, earlier avocat, avoket, in late ME also clipped vocate, voket, < OF avocat, later advocat, F avocat, vernacular OF avoet, avoc, avou, < E avowie, avowee, q v, = Pr avocatus = Sp abogado = Pg advogado = It avvocato, < L advocatus, an advocate, attorney, orig a person called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as a witness or counsel, < advocatus, pp. of advocare, call to, < ad, to, + vocare, call, < vox, voice see voice, vocation*] 1 One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law, specifically, a lawyer of full rank in a country, or practising before a court, in which the civil or the canon law prevails, as France and Scotland, and the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts of England — 2 One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; a pleader in favor of any person or thing; an upholder, a defender. as, an *advocate* of peace or of the oppressed.

That cause seems commonly the better that has the better *advocate* Sir W Temple, Miscellanies

This is the mode of the *advocate* rather than of the critic Whipple, Ess. and Rev, II 188

Advocate of the church (*ML. advocatus ecclesiae*), a person, usually a layman, appointed, according to a custom originating in the fifth century to protect the property of a church or an abbey, to plead its causes in the civil courts, and to manage its temporal affairs — **Devil's advocate** (*ML. advocatus diaboli*) (a) In the *Rom Cath Ch*, a name commonly applied to the promoter of the faith, one of the college of consistorial advocates in the papal court, from his office of urging the objections against the virtues, miracles, etc., of a person proposed for canonization. Hence — (b) One given to bringing forward objections against personal character — **Faculty of Advocates**, in Scotland, a society consisting of the whole body of lawyers who practise in the highest courts and who are admitted members after following a certain course of study, undergoing the prescribed examinations, and paying the requisite fees. It consists of about 400 members, and from this body vacancies on the bench are supplied — **God's advocate** (*ML. advocatus Dei*), in the *Rom Cath Ch*, the procurator of the cause in a canonization, regularly one of the same order or country as the person to be canonized. See *Devil's advocate*, above — **Judge-advocate**, a person, generally a military officer, detailed by the authority appointing a court martial or military commission to prosecute cases before it and to act as its legal adviser. It is, in general, the duty of the judge-advocate to see that the court conforms to the law and to military custom, to secure for the accused his rights before the court, to summon witnesses, and to administer oaths

— **Judge-advocate general** (a) In the United States army, a staff officer with the rank of brigadier general, who is also chief of the bureau of military justice, and whose duty it is to receive, revise, and record the proceedings of all courts martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions (b) In England, formerly, an official who prosecuted in all criminal cases falling under military law which concerned the crown, now, a subordinate member of the government who acts as the legal adviser of the crown in all matters of military law — **Lord advocate**, in Scotland, the principal crown counsel in civil cases, the chief public prosecutor of crimes, and an important political functionary in the management of Scottish affairs. His tenure of office ceases with that of the administration with which he is connected. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by the solicitor general and four advocates depute, appointed by himself. The lord advocate has usually a seat in Parliament, and before the union he had *ex officio* a seat in the Scots Parliament. He is also called *crown advocate*, *queen's (or king's) advocate*

advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *v* pret and pp *advocating*, ppr *advocating* [*< L advocatus, pp. of advocare see advocate, n. In the sense of 'act as an advocate,' the verb is from the noun*] 1. trans 1† To invoke

[The mercy of God] is not to be *advocated* upon every vain trifling. Rip Andrews, sermons, V 634

2. To plead in favor of, defend by argument before a tribunal, support or vindicate

This is the only thing distinct and sensible which has been *advocated* Burke, Ref of Representation

The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause Muford

3 In Scots law, formerly, to transfer from an inferior court to the Court of Session, as an action while still pending, or after judgment had been given, in order that the judgment might be reviewed. See *advocation*, 2 = *syn* 2 To plead for, stand up for, favor, uphold

II. intrans. To act as an advocate, plead [Rare]

To *advocate* in my own child's behalf Davebeny, Hist Cromwell (1659), Pref

I am not going to *advocate* for this sense of actual F Hall, Falsc Philol, p 75

advocateship (ad'vō-kāt-ship), *n* The office or duty of an advocate

advocatess (ad'vō-kā-tes), *n* [Improp *< advocate + -ess*] A female advocate [Rare] See *advocatress*

God hath provided us of an *advocatess* [in some editions, *advocatress*] Jer Taylor Diss from Popery, I 88

advocation (ad'vō-kā'shon), *n*. [*< L advocatio(-n-), a calling in of legal assistance, legal assistance, time allowed for procuring it, any kind of delay or adjournment, < advocare, call in legal assistance see advocate, n. See also advocison, which is a doublet of advocatio*] The first sense of *advocation* is due to *advocate, v* 1† The act of advocating, a pleading for, plea, apology

My *advocation* is not now in tune Shak, Oth, III 4

2 In Scots law, a form of process, now obsolete, the object of which was to remove a cause from an inferior to the supreme court for review or continuance

advocator (ad'vō-kā-tor), *n* [*< LL advocator, an advocate, < L advocare see advocate, n*] An advocate, a supporter

The *advocators* of change in the present system of things Browning, Soul's Tragedy, II (N E D)

advocatory (ad'vō-kā-tō-rī), *a* [*< ML advocatorius, < LL advocator see above*] Of or pertaining to an advocate or his functions.

advocatress (ad'vō-kā-tres), *n*. [*< advocator, q v, + -ess, prob after advocatress*] A female advocate, an advocatrix or advocatess

advocatricet (ad'vō-kā-tris), *n*. [*ME. advocatricet, < OF advocatrice, < ML advocatrix, acc advocatricem see advocatrix*] An advocatrix

Swich an *advocatricet* who can dyvnye

our grooves to redress

Chaucer, Mother of God, I 40

The emperor rejoyced to him selfe, that (inna had

founde such an *advocatricet*

Sir T Elyot, The Governour, II 7

advocatrit (ad'vō-kā-tris), *n* [*ML, fem of LL advocator, advocate see advocator*] A female advocate, an advocatress [Rare]

advocatus Dei (ad'vō-kā'tus dē'i) [*ML*] Same as *God's advocate* (which see, under *advocate*)

advocatus diaboli (ad'vō-kā'tus di-ab'ō-lī) [*ML*] Same as *Devil's advocate* (which see, under *advocate*)

advoker (ad'vōk'), *v* t [*< L advocare, summon, call to see advocate, n*] To transfer, relegate, specifically, call to a higher court

Queen Katharine had privately prevailed with the Pope to *advoker* the cause to Rome Fuller, Ch Hist, I 48

advouter (ad-vou'tër), *n* [*< late ME advouter, advoutour, advoute (also advow-), earlier avouter, avouter, avouter (also avow-), < OF. avoutre, aoutre, earlier avoltr, avultre, later advoutre, = Pr avouter, avoutro, < L adulter, an adulterer. see advouter (with additional suffix), and the later substituted forms adulter, n, and adulterer*] An adulterer

advouteret (ad-vou'tër), *n* [*< late ME advouter, advoutier, advouterero (also advow-), earlier avoutre, avouteret, avouterere (also avow-), < advouter, avouter, + -er*] See the later substituted form *adulterer*] An adulterer

advouteress (ad-vou'tres), *n* [Early mod E *advouteresse, -trise, < ME avoutres, avouteress (also avow-), < OF avouteresse, avouteresse, < avouter, an adulterer (see advouter), + -ess, E -ess* See the later substituted form *adulteress*] An adulteress

advoutrous (ad-vou'trus), *a* [*< late ME. advoutrous, < advouter + -ous* See the later substituted form *adulterous*] Adulterous

advoutry (ad-vou'tri), *n* [Early mod E *advoutry, -trie, -tery, advoutry, etc. < ME avoutrie, avoutrie, avoutry, -tru, -trye, etc. also avouter, < OF. avoutrie, avouterie, earlier avouterie, avouterie (< L as if 'adulteria, f), also avoutrie, avouterie, avouterie, avouterie, < L adulterium, neut, adultery, < adulter, an adulterer* See the later substituted form *adultery*] Adultery Also written *avoutry*

A marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape Bacon, Hist Hen VII

advowee (ad-vou-ē'), *n*. [Early mod E *avouee, < ME avowe, < OF avoue, earlier avoc, avoet, < L advocatus, patron, advocate see advocate, n, and advowson*] In England, one who has the right of advowson. So called originally as being the advocate, protector, or patron of an ecclesiastical office, house, or benefice

advowson (ad-vou'zōn), *n* [Early mod E also *advowzen, advowson, < ME avowson, avowson, avowison, < AF avowison, avowison, advowson, OF avowson, < L advocatio(-n-), a calling to or summoning of legal assistance, hence in ML the duty of defense or protection, the right of presentation, < advocare, call to defend see advocation, and cf avowee*] 1† Originally, the obligation to defend an ecclesiastical office or a religious house. See *advocate of the church*, under *advocate* — 2 In *Eng law*, the right of presentation to a vacant benefice. It was originally vested in the bishop of the diocese, but was often transferred to the founder or patron of the church. *Advowsons* are of three kinds, *presentative*, *collative*, and *donative*. *presentative* when the patron presents a clergyman to the bishop with a petition that he be instituted with the benefice, *collative* when the bishop is the patron, and both presents and institutes (or *collates*) the incumbent, *donative* when the sovereign, or any subject by his license having founded a church, appoints its incumbent without any reference to the bishop. *Advowsons* are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to the possession of a certain manor, or *in gross*, that is, separated by legal conveyance from the ownership of the manor

advoyer (ad-voi'ër), *n* Same as *avoyer*

advt. A common contraction of *advertisement*

adward (ad-wārd'), *n* and *v* A forced spelling of *award* Spenser, F. Q, IV x 17.

adynamia (ad-i-nā'mi-ā), *n* [NL (*> E adynamy = F adynamie*), *< Gr adynamia, weakness, < adinamios, weak, < a-priv, without, + dinamis, power. see dynamic.*] In *pathol.*, weakness;

mountains of the Caucasus, Persia, etc., the paseng or pasing of the Persians, and the wild stock of most if not all of the breeds of the domestic goat. It is the *Capra hircus* of Linnaeus, *C. agagrus* of Gmelin and Pallas, *C. caucasica* of H. Smith, and



Wild Goat (*Capra agagrus*)

Hircus agagrus of J. E. Gray. J. F. Brandt asserts that this is incontestably and exclusively the source of the domestic goat. In fact, the name *agagrus* may have been applied sometimes to goats run wild, and the *Capra agagrus* of both G. and F. Cuvier, the bezoar goat, ascribed to Persia and the Alps, is said to have been merely the domestic goat run wild. The celebrated Angora goat may have been derived from a different species or variety, *Capra falconeri*, originating in central Asia. The goat or *agagrus* in all its varieties is closely related to the ibex, *Capra ibex*, which, however, is a distinct species. In the stomach and intestines of the goat, as in those of other artiodactyls, are found the concretions called bezoar-stones. Also written *agagre*.

Whether the *Capra agagrus* or the *Capra ibex* should be regarded as the stock of the domesticated goat of Europe has long been a question among naturalists; the weighty arguments which may be drawn from the character of the wild species which was contemporary with the *Bos primigenius* [are] shown to be in favor of *Capra agagrus*. Owen

Egean, Egean (ē-jē'an), a or n [*L. Ægeum* (sc. *mare*, sea), < Gr *Αἰγαῖον* (sc. *πῆλαγος*), or *Αἰγαῖος* (sc. *πόντος*), the Egean sea, < *Αἰγία*, *ἄγος*, a town in Euboea, and also the name of several cities]. A name often applied to that part of the Mediterranean sea otherwise called the Archipelago.

eger (ē-jēr), n [*L.*, sick]. Same as *agrotat*.
Egeria (ē-jē'ri-ā), n [*NL.*, named after *Egeria*, or *Egeria*, a prophetic nymph or Camena celebrated in Roman legend, instructress of Numa]. In *entom.* (a) The typical genus of the family *Ageriidae*, order *Lepidoptera*. It consists of brightly colored moths with the wings wholly or in part transparent. The larvae are endophytous, boring into the stems and trunks of shrubs and trees, and embrace some of the most destructive enemies to cultivated fruit trees. See *borer* and *maple borer*. Also sometimes called *Sena*. (b) A genus of *Diptera* founded by Robineau-Desvoidy. Also spelled *Egeria*.

egerian (ē-jē'ri-an), a. Of or belonging to the *Ageriidae*. Also spelled *egeran*.

An *Egerian* enemy of the native pines. Science, VI 542

egeriid (ē-jē'ri-id), n. A moth of the family *Ageriidae*, a clearwing.

Egeriidae (ē-jē'ri-i-dē), n pl [*NL.*, < *Ageria* + *-idae*]. In *entom.*, a family of *Lepidoptera*, section *Heterocera*, comprising a number of interesting moths related to the sphinxes, hawk-moths, or *Sphinxidae*, and commonly called clearwings, from the transparency of their wings. The larvae live in the interior of the branches and roots of trees. Some attack the apple, and one, the *Ageria tyndariformis*, or currant-clearwing, feeds upon the plith of currant-bushes. Also written *Egerida*, *Egeriada*, and with initial *E* instead of *A*. Also sometimes called *Sensidae*.

Egialites (ē-jī-a-lī'tēs), n [*NL.*, < Gr *αἰγυλός*, the sea-shore, beach (that over which the sea rushes? < *αἰσέω*, rush, + *ἄλς*, the sea), + *-ites*]. 1 In *ornith.*, a genus of *Lamprolaima*, of the family *Charadriidae*, or plovers, chiefly distinguished from *Charadrius* by color, having the upper parts not speckled, the lower never extensively black, and bars or rings upon the head, neck, or breast. The tarsus is comparatively short, with large scutella arranged in two or three special rows. The sexes are usually distinguishable, though similar. The genus contains the numerous species of small plovers known as ring plovers, inhabiting all parts of the world. The killdeer (*E. vociferus*), the ring neck (*E. semipalmatus*), and the piping plover (*E. melodus*) are characteristic species of the United States. Also written *Egialitis*. 2 In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Egialitidae*. Eschscholtz, 1833

egialitid (ē-jī-a-lī'tid), n. A beetle of the family *Egialitidae*.



Ringed Plover (*Egialites hutchinsii*)

Egialitidae (ē-jī-a-lī'tī-dē), n pl [*NL.*, < *Egialites*, 2, + *-idae*]. A family of heteromorous coleopterous insects, having the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the tarsal claws simple, and six ventral segments, the last two being closely united and the first two connate. J. L. Le Conte, 1862.

Egiceras (ē-jūs'e-ras), n [*NL.*, < Gr *αἴξ* (*ai-*), a goat, + *κερας*, a horn, see *Cerastes*]. A genus of plants consisting of a single species, *E. majus*, belonging to the natural order *Myrsinaceae*. It is a shrub or small tree, found on the swampy shores of the East Indies and Australia. Its seeds germinate while still on the tree, and as the young plant grows, the roots into the mud, thus forming impenetrable thickets, which constitute the only vegetation for miles along some coasts, particularly of Sumatra.

egid (ē-jid), n. An isopod of the family *Egidae*.
Egidae (ē-jī-dē), n pl [*NL.*, < *ἄγος* + *-idae*]. A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Egga*, having all the segments beyond the head distinct, and no operculum closing the branchial chamber.

egilopic, egilopic (ē-jī-lop'ik), a. 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of *egilops*. — 2 Affected with *egilops*.

egilopical, egilopical (ē-jī-lop'ī-kal), a. Same as *egilopic*.

egilops, egilops (ē-jī-lops), n [*NL.*, < Gr *αἰγυλός* (*-ωπ*-), an ulcer in the eye, also, a kind of wild oats, and a kind of oak with sweet fruit. Cf. *αἰγύλος*, an herb of which goats were said to be fond, appar. < *αἴξ* (*ai-*), **αἰγύλ*-, a goat, + *ὄψ*, eye, cf. *ὤψ*, face, appearance]. 1 In *pathol.*, goat-eye; a tumor, abscess, or other affection of the inner angle (canthus) of the eye, sometimes, a fistula lacrymalis or other affection of the lacrymal duct. In a mild form, it is simply a swelling of the lacrymal papilla, and is very common. — 2 [cap.] In *bot.*, a genus of grasses allied to *Triticum*, or wheat-grass, growing wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is believed by many botanists to be the origin of cultivated wheat. — 3 A species of oak, *Quercus Egilops*, the valonia-oak of the Levant. — 4 [cap.] A genus of lamellibranchs. James E. Hall, 1850.

Egina (ē-jī'nā), n [*NL.*, < *L. Ægina*, < Gr *Αἴγνα*, an island in the Saronic gulf, also, in myth, a nymph of Argolis, beloved by Zeus]. 1 The typical genus of the family *Egminidae*. Eschscholtz, 1829. — 2 A genus of crustaceans.

Eginetan (ē-jī-nē'tan), a and n [*L. Ægina*, < Gr *Αἰγίνα*, an inhabitant of *Αἴγνα*]. 1. A relating or pertaining to the island of *Ægina* or its inhabitants. — *Eginetan* sculptures, or *Ægina* marbles, a collection of an



Eginetan Sculpture
Heracles, from the eastern pediment of the temple of Athena.

cient sculptures discovered in 1811 on the island of *Ægina*, which originally decorated the temple of Athena. They date from about 475 B.C., and, although in general true to nature, their faces bear that forced smile which characterizes the portrayal of the human subject in all early Greek art. These sculptures are now the most notable ornament of the Glyptothek at Munich.

II. n. An inhabitant of *Ægina*.
Eginetic (ē-jī-net'ik), a [*Gr. Αἰγιντικός*, pertaining to *Αἴγνα*, *Ægina*]. *Eginetan*, resembling *Eginetan* work.

The coinage of *Loxris*, *Phocis*, and *Boeotia* is entirely on the *Æginetic* standard. *Ægina*, XVII 642

Eginidae (ē-jī'nī-dē), n pl [*NL.*, < *Ægina*, 1, + *-idae*]. A family of *Trachymedusa*, typified by the genus *Ægina*, containing eusapedate scaplephs with a hard discoidal umbrella, pouch-like enlargements of the digestive cavity, and the circular vessel usually reduced to a row of cells related to *Geryonidae* and *Trachymedusa*. The order to which the *Æginidae* pertain is called *Hydromedusa*, *Hydromedusa*, and by other names, it is that in which there is no hydriiform trophosome, the medusae developing directly from the ovum.

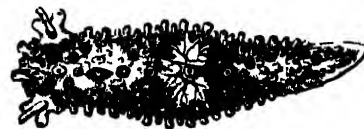
Eglothus (ē-jī'o-thus), n [*NL.*, < Gr *αἰγλόθος*, also *αἰγλός*, and later *αἰγλόθος*, a bird, perhaps the hedge-sparrow]. The redpolls or redpoll linnets, a notable genus of *Fringillidae*, founded by Cabanis in 1851. There are several species, of Europe, Asia, and North America; the common redpoll is *E. linaria*, the mealy redpoll is *E. caesia*. They are small finches, chiefly boreal in distribution, streaked with dusky and flaxen brown and white, the males with crimson poll and rosy breast. See *cut* under *redpoll*.

Egipan (ē-jī-pan), n [*L.*, < Gr *Αἰγίπας*, < *αἴξ* (*ai-*), goat, + *Πάν*, Pan]. 1 An epithet of the god Pan, having reference to his goat-like lower limbs, short horns, and upright pointed ears, the other portions of his body being like those of a man. See *Diopan*, and also *satyr* and *faun*. — 2 In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*. Snodder, 1877.

egirine (ē-jī-rin), n. Same as *egirite*.

egirite (ē-jī-rit), n [*L.*, < *Ægiri*, the Icel god of the sea (or *Ægirus*), + *-ite*]. A mineral occurring in greenish-black prismatic crystals, isomorphous with pyroxene. It is a bisilicate of iron sesquioxide, iron protoxide, lime, and soda, found in Norway, and also at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Also written *egirite* and *egirine*.

Egirus (ē-jī-rus), n [*NL.*, < (?) Gr *Αἰγίρος*, a city of Lesbos. Cf. *αἰγίρος*, the black poplar].



Agrius punctulatus, dorsal view

A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Polyceridae*, having large tubercles on the convex back. Three species are known from the European seas. Also written *Agrius*. Loven, 1844.

egis (ē-jis), n [*L. ægis*, < Gr *αἶψα*, the ægis, also a rushing storm, hurricane, appar. < *αἰσέω*, shoot, dart, glance, popularly identified with *αἶψα*, a goat-skin, < *αἴξ* (*ai-*), a goat. See *Aix*].

1 In *Gr myth*, originally the storm-cloud enveloping the thunderbolt, the especial weapon of Zeus, afterward considered as the skin of the goat Amalthea, the foster-mother of Zeus, which the latter took for defensive armor in his war with the Titans. According to another conception, it was a terrible and immortal arm wrought by Hephaestus after the fashion of a thunder cloud fringed with lightning. It was intrusted by Zeus to Apollo and to Athena, and became a characteristic attribute of the latter.

2 In *art*, a representation of the ægis as a sort of mantle fringed with serpents, much more ample in archaic examples than later, generally worn covering the breast, but sometimes held extended over the left arm, or thrown over the arm to serve as a shield. The ægis of Athena, except in the most primitive representations, bears in the midst the head of the Gorgon Medusa, and is usually covered with scales like those of a serpent. Hence, figuratively. — 3 Any influence or power which protects, as, under the imperial ægis.

Also spelled *egus*.

Egithaline (ē-jī-th-a-lī'nē), n pl. [*NL.*, < *Ægithalus* + *-inae*]. A subfamily of titmice,



Ægis - V. Irwin's Statue of Athena

family *Paridae*, typified by the genus *Egithalus*. It was named by Reichenbach in 1850, and by Gray is made to include *Parus* and a number of other genera of tits of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Egithalus (ē-jith'a-lus), *n* [NL, < Gr *αἰγίθαλος*, the tit, *L. parus*] The typical genus of *Egithalins*, based upon *Parus pendulinus*, one of the European bottle-tits. The name is also used for another genus of tits, more commonly called *Aceredula* (which see), of which *A. caudata* is the type. Also written *Egithalos*.

Egithognathus (ē-jithog'nā-thē), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *αἰγίθωρ*, also *αἰγίθωρ*, the hedge-sparrow, or perhaps the bunting, + *γναθός*, jaw] In Huxley's classification of birds, a suborder of *Corvinata*, having the bones of the palate disposed as in the sparrow and other passerine birds, and embracing the passerines, swifts, and woodpeckers. See *Agithognathism*.

egithognathism (ē-jithog'nā-thism), *n* The quality or condition of being egithognathous, that structure of the bony palate of birds which consists in the union of the vomer with the alveolar walls and turbinates, and is characteristic of the suborder *Egithognatha*. Parker distinguishes four styles: (a) *incomplete*, very curiously exhibited by the low *Turdus*, which is closely related to gallinaceous birds; (b) *complete*, as is presented under two varieties, one typified by the crow and the other by the clammatorial passerines *Pachyrhamphus* and *Pipra*; (d) *complete*, that is, mixed with a kind of demognathism.

Agithognathism is exhibited almost unexceptionally by the great group of passerine birds, it is also nearly coincident with Passerines, though a few other birds, notably the swifts, also exhibit it. *Cones*, *N. A. Birds*, p. 172.

egithognathous (ē-jithog'nā-thus), *a* [As *Egithognatha* + *-ous*] Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the *Egithognatha* having the vomer united with the alveolar walls and turbinates. See *agithognathism*.

Egle (ē-glē), *n* [L, < Gr *αἰγλή*, splendor, a female name in Greek mythology] 1 A genus of plants of tropical India, allied to and resembling the orange-tree, but with trifoliate leaves. 2 *Marmela*, the Bengal quince, golden apple, or bel, has an aromatic fruit, somewhat like an orange. A perfume and a yellow dye are obtained from the fruit, and the dried fruit is a popular remedy in diarrhea and dysentery.

2 A genus of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans, or crabs, of which a species, *Egle rajapunctata*, is found in Mauritius and the Philippine islands. — 3 A genus of mollusks (*Oken*, 1815. See *Pneumodermis*). — 4 A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

egobronchophony (ē-gō-brong-kof'ō-ni), *n* [< Gr *αἰ* (ai-), goat, + *βρόγχος*, the bronchial tubes, + *φωνή*, voice] In *pathol*, a combination of two sounds, egophony and bronchophony, heard by auscultation in pleuro-pneumonia. See *egophony* and *bronchophony*.

egocerine (ē-gos'e-rin), *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of the genus *Egocerus* as, an egocerine goat or antelope; *egocerine* horns. Also written *agocerin*.

Egocerus (ē-gos'e-rus), *n* [NL, < Gr *αἰ* (ai-), goat, + *κερας*, a horn] 1 A genus of wild goats, related to the ibexes, of the subfamily *Caprinae*. *P. S. Pallas*, 1811, *J. E. Gray*. — 2 A genus of antelopes with long spiral horns, related to the oryx and the addax, of the subfamily *Antelopinae* equal to *Hippotragus* (Sundevall). *Hamilton Smith*, 1827, *H. A. Turner*, 1849.

Also written *Agocerus*, *Agoceros*.

egophonic (ē-gō-fon'ik), *a* Of or pertaining to egophony. Sometimes written *egophon*.

egophony (ē-gōf'ō-ni), *n* [< Gr *αἰ* (ai-), a goat, + *φωνή*, voice, sound] In *pathol*, a form of vocal resonance, broken and tremulous heard in auscultation, and suggesting the bleating of a goat. It is best heard in hydrothorax at the level of the fluid. Sometimes written *egophony*.

egophile (ē-grō-pil), *n* Same as *agapophile*.

egrotans (ē-grō-tan'), *n*, *pl* *egrotantes* (ē-grō-tan'tēs) [L, *ppr* of *egrotare*, to be sick; see *agrotat*] In English universities, one who is sick, one who holds an *agrotat* (which see).

agrotant (ē-grō-tant), *n* [< L *agrotant* (t)-s, *ppr* of *agrotare*, see *agrotat*] One who is sick, an invalid. [Rare]

agrotantes, *n* Plural of *agrotans*.

agrotat (ē-grō-tat'), *n* [L, he is sick, 3d pers sing pres ind of *agrotare*, to be sick, < *agrotus*, sick, < *ager*, sick] In English universities, a medical certificate given to a student showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending to his duties. Also called *ager*.

I went my servant to the apothecary for a thing called an *agrotat*, which I understood meant a certificate that I was indisposed.

Babbage, *Pass* from *Life of a Phil* (1864), p. 37.

Reading agrotat, in some universities, leave taken, commonly in December, in order to get time to read for one's degree.

agryte, *n* See *agryte*.

elurid (ē-lū'rid), *n* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Eluridae*.

Eluridae (ē-lū'ri-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Elurus* + *-idae*] A family of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Ferae*, suborder *Pissipedia*, and series *Arctoidea*, closely related to the *Ursidae* (bears).

It is based upon a single genus and species, *Elurus fulgens*, the panda, resembling a racoon in some respects. The technical characters of the family are found chiefly in the details of the skull and teeth, as compared with those of either bears or racoons. The tail is well developed (rudimentary in *Ursidae*), the teeth are 36 in number (40 in *Procyonidae*), there are only 2 true molars on each side of (either) jaw, with 8 premolars, 1 canine, and 4 incisors. The alaphenoid canal is well developed, the auditory bulla is very small, and is separated from the long trigonal parietal process. Also written *Aluridae*.

eluroid (ē-lū'roid), *a* and *n* [< Gr *αἰλουρος*, a cat (see *Elurus*), + *-eidos*, form] 1. *a* Feline, cat-like, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Eluroidea*.

2. *n* A member of the *Eluroidea*.

Eluroidea (ē-lū-roi'dē-a), *n pl* [NL see *eluroid*] A superfamily section of feline fispiped carnivorous mammals, typified by the cat family, *Felidae*, and containing also the families *Cryptoproctidae*, *Proktidae*, *Hyamidae*, *Urocyonidae*, and *Eupleridae* (but not the family *Eluridae*) distinguished as a series from the *Cynoida* or canine series, and the *Arctoidea* or ursine series (to which the family *Eluridae* belongs). The carotid (anal) is not well developed, the glenoid foramen is minute or wanting, the foramen lacrimale posticus and the condyloid foramen debouch together, Cowper's glands are present, and the os penis is rudimentary, except in *Cryptoproctidae*. *Eluroidea typica* are the true felines or cats, of the families *Felidae* and *Cryptoproctidae*. *Eluroidea hyemiformis* are the hyenas of the families *Hyamidae* and *Proktidae*. *Eluroidea urocyoniformis* are the civets, Ichneumonidae, etc., of the families *Urocyonidae* and *Eupleridae*. See these family names. *Flower*, *Gill*. Also written *Aluroidea*.

It is unfortunate that the two names *Eluroidea* and *Aluroidea* should clash, as not belonging to the same sections of the *Carnivora*. *Pascoe*, *Zool. Class*, p. 258.

Eluropoda (ē-lū-ro-pō'da), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *eluropus* (-pod-), ad] see *eluropodous*] A name given by J. E. Gray to the typical viverrine division of the family *Viverridae*, the species of which division are eluropodous (which see). The name is contrasted with *Cynopoda*.

eluropodous (ē-lū-ro-pō'dus), *a* [< NL *eluropus* (-pod-), ad, cat-footed; see *Eluropus*] Cat-footed, having feet like a cat, that is, with sharp, retractile claws, opposed to *cynopodous*, or dog-footed, and specifically applied to the typical viverrine division of the family *Viverridae*.

Eluropus (ē-lū-rō-pus), *n* [NL, < *Elurus*, *q* v, + *Gr ποίς* (pod-) = *E foot*] A remarkable



Eluropus melanoleucus

genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the arctoid series of the order *Ferae*, connecting the true bears with *Elurus* and other genera. In the upper jaw they have 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 2 molar teeth, and in the lower 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars; the skull has a short facial portion, the bony palate not extending back of the teeth, an alaphenoid canal, an enormous sagittal crest, and zygomatic arches; the tail is very short, and the feet are less plantigrade and the soles more hairy than in the true bears. *E. melanoleucus*, of Tibet, the type and only species, is of the size of a small brown bear, of a whitish color, with black limbs, shoulders, ears, and eye ring. Also written *Aluropus*.

Elurus (ē-lū'rus), *n* [NL, < Gr *αἰλουρος*, a cat, perhaps < *αἰλος*, quick-moving, + *ουρά*, tail. The early history of the domestic cat being involved in doubt (see *cat*), some identify the Gr *αἰλουρος* with the ferret or polecat, *Futorius furo*, and others with the genet or civet-cat, a species of *Fiverra*] The typical genus of the family

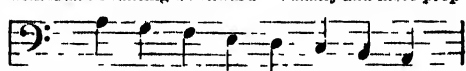
Eluridae (which see), containing the wah or panda, *Elurus fulgens*, of India. Also written *Alurus*.

Eolian (ē-ō'lī-an), *a*. [< L *Eolus*, < Gr *Αἰόλος*, *Eolian*, < *Αἰόλος*, *Eolus*, the god of the winds. see *Eolus*] 1. Pertaining to *Eolus*, the god of the winds in Greek mythology, and hence sometimes (with or without a capital) to the wind in general as, the *Eolian Isles* (now the Lipari islands, north of Sicily), the fabled home of the god. Also written *Eolian* and *Aiolian*.

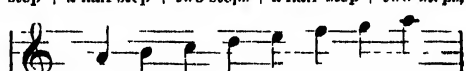
The breezes blur the fountain's glass,
And wake *Eolian* melodies. *T. B. Altreich*, *Pampinea*.

2. [c] Due to atmospheric action, wind-blown as, an *eolian* deposit. applied, in *geol*, to accumulations of detrital material, especially fine sand and loam, which have been carried to their present position by the wind. By far the most important deposit of this kind is the loess of north western China (see *loess*), and it was to designate this peculiar and most remarkable formation that the term *eolian* was applied in geology in place of *subaerial* (which see). Also written *colian*. — *Eolian attachment*, a contrivance attached to a pianoforte, by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the wires, prolonging their vibration and greatly increasing the volume of sound. — *Eolian harp* or *lyre*, a stringed instrument that is caused to sound by the impulse of air. A common form is that of a box of thin fibrous wood, to which are attached a number of fine catgut strings, sometimes as many as fifteen of equal length and tuned in unison, stretched on low bridges at each end. Its length is made to correspond with the size of the window or aperture in which it is intended to be placed. When the wind blows athwart the strings it produces the effect of an orchestra when heard at a distance, sweetly mingling all the harmonies, and swelling or diminishing the sounds according to the strength of the blast. — *Eolian rocks*. See above, 2.

Eolian (ē-ō'lī-an), *a* and *n* [< L *Eolus*, < Gr *Αἰόλος*, < *Αἰόλος*, *Eolus*, the mythical founder of the *Eolians*, one of the sons of Hellen, reputed ancestor of all the Hellenes, > Gr *Αἰολεύς*, an *Eolian*, pl *Αἰολεῖς*, *Aiolēi*, > L *Eolus*, the *Eolians*. See *Eolian* 1] 1. *a* Pertaining to the branch of the Greek race named from *Eolus*, son of Hellen, or to *Eolia* or *Eolis*, a district of Asia Minor north of Ionia colonized by and named from them. — *Eolian mode* (*a*) In *Greek music*, a diatonic scale consisting of two steps + a half step + two steps + a half step + a step. It is correctly represented by the natural notes of the staff beginning with A and counting downward. Usually and more properly



city called the *hypodorian*, sometimes the *Locrian mode* (b) The ninth of thethagorean church modes or scales. It was the fifth of the authentic modes, and consisted of a step + a half step + two steps + a half step + two steps,



represented by the natural notes of the staff beginning with A and counting upward.

2. *n* A member of one of the three great divisions of the ancient Greek race, the two other divisions being the Dorian and the Ionian. The inhabitants of *Eolis* of part of Thessaly, of Boeotia and much of central Greece, of Arcadia, and other districts not Dorian or Ionian, were commonly accounted *Eolians*. The *Acheans*, when not spoken of as a distinct race of Greeks, were also included among the *Eolians*.

Also written *Eolian* and *Aiolian*.

Eolic (ē-ō'līk), *a* and *n* [< L *Eolicus*, < Gr *Αἰολικός*, of or pertaining to *Eolis* or the *Eolians*. see *Eolian* 2] 1. *a* Pertaining to *Eolis* or *Eolia*, to the *Eolians*, or to *Eolis*, their mythical ancestor, *Eolian* us, *Eolic* towns, the *Eolic* branch of the Greek race.

That *Dionysius* was correct is proved by an examination of the peculiar position occupied by the traces of *Aeolic* influence in Homer. *Amer. Tour Philol*, VII 232.

Eolic dialect, one of the three great dialects or groups of subdialects of ancient Greek, the others being the Doric and Ionic. It was spoken in *Eolis* and many other Greek countries and is important as the dialect used by the Lesbian poets Sappho, Alcaeus, etc.

2. *n* The language of the *Eolians*; the *Eolian* dialect of Greek.

Also written *Eolic* and *Aiolic*.

solid, **solidid** (ē-ō-līd, ē-ō-lī-dīd), *n* A member of the *Eolidae* or *Eolididae*.

Eolidae (ē-ō-lī-dē), *n pl*. Same as *Eolididae*.

Eolididae (ē-ō-līd'ī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Eolis* (-id-) + *-idae*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, with diversiform gills placed on the sides of the back, and the tentacles retractile. They are active, and swim freely on their backs. In the genus *Folis* (which see) the gills consist of an immense number of finger like processes, forming tufts on each side of the body, some of which receive caecal prolongations of the stomach and liver. Their papillae pos-

sens the power of discharging, when the animal is irritated, a milky fluid, which, however, is harmless to the human skin. Also written *Eolididae*, *Eolidæ*, *Eolidæ*.

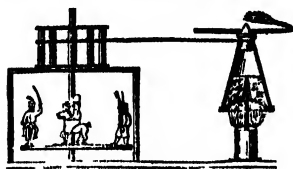


Eolis coronata dorsal view

Eolidinae (ē'ō-lī-dī-nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Eolis* (-id-) + -inae] A group of mollusks. See *Eolididae*. Also written *Eolidina*.

solina (ē'ō-lī-nā), *n*. [< L *solus*, < Gr *solos*, the god of the winds see *Eolis*] A small free-reed musical instrument, the precursor of the accordion and concertina (which see), invented by Wheatstone about 1829.

solipile (ē'ō-lī-pīl or ē'ō-lī-pīl), *n*. [< L *solipila*, *pl*, < *Eolis*, god of the winds (see *Eolis*), + *pila*, a ball] An instrument illustrating the expansive force of steam generated in a closed vessel, and escaping by a narrow aperture, said to have been invented by Hero of Alexandria in the second century B C. It consisted of a hollow ball containing water and two arms bent in opposite directions, from the narrow apertures of which steam issued with such force that the air, reacting on it, caused a circular or rotary motion of the ball. Several attempts have been made to apply the principle of the solipile to rotating machinery. Ely's solipile is used for rotating a toy. It consists of a boiler, with an arm through which the steam is permitted to escape, placed upon a central upright pivot, and connected by a band with the drum of the toy to be rotated. Also spelled *solipile* and (by mistake) *solipyle*.



Ely's Solipile

Eolis (ē'ō-lis), *n* [NL (like L *Eolis*, Gr *Αἰολίς* (-id-), name of a country), < *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, nimble, rapid, changeable] The typical genus of the family *Eolididae* (which see). Also spelled *Eolis*, as originally by Cuvier, 1798.

Eolism (ē'ō-lizm), *n*. [< Gr **Αἰολισμός*, < *Αἰολίς*, imitate the *Eolians* see *Eolis* and -ism] A peculiarity of the *Eolie* dialect, or such peculiarities collectively. Sometimes written *Aiolism*.

First must be eliminated from the so called *Eolians* all phenomena which, so far from deserving the name of *Eolians*, do not so much as occur in *Eolis*.

Amer Jour of Philol, V 521

Eolist (ē'ō-līst), *n*. [< L *Eolus*, the god of the winds, + -ist] A pretender to inspiration so called humorously by Swift ("Tale of a Tub," viii) as deriving all things from wind (that is, the breath of inspiration).

solotropic (ē'ō-lō-trop'ik), *a* and *n*. [< *solotropy* + -ic] *I. a* In *phys*, not having the same properties in all directions, non-isotropic, anisotropic. said of a body with reference to elasticity or the action upon it of light, heat, etc.

An individual body, or the substance of a homogeneous solid, may be isotropic in one quality or class of qualities, but *solotropic* in others.

Thomson and Tan, Nat Phil, I § 677

II. n A non-isotropic substance, or one having different properties in different directions, as a biaxial crystal.

solotropy (ē'ō-lōt'rop-i), *n*. [< Gr *αἰολος*, changeable, + -τροπία, < *τρέπειν*, turn] In *phys*, the state or quality of being *solotropic*; the opposite of *isotropy* (which see); anisotropy.

In the case of a sphere, the tendency to set in a uniform [magnetic] field is wholly dependent on the *solotropy* of the sphere.

Encyc Brit, XV 245

Eolis (ē'ō-lis), *n*. [L, < Gr. *Αἰολος*, the god of the winds, lit the rapid or the changeable, < *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, rapid, glancing, changing, changeable] 1 In classical myth, the god and ruler of the winds, which at his will he set free or held prisoners in a hollow mountain. — 2 [< c] An apparatus for renewing the air in rooms. — 3 A genus of coleopterous insects. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

eon, eonian, etc. See *eon*, *eonian*, etc.

Epyrus (ē'pus), *n*. Same as *Epyrus*.

Epyornis (ē-pi-ōr'nīs), *n*. [NL, < Gr. *αἰπός*, high, + *ὄρνις*, a bird] A genus of gigantic fossil birds found in Madagascar. The species is named *Epyornis maximus*. It was 3 toed like *Dinornis*, of similar enormous stature, and is one of the largest known birds. The egg was some 12 or 14 inches long, and

of the capacity of 6 ostrich-eggs or about 12 dozen hen eggs. The remains are found in very recent deposits, and the bird was probably contemporary with the moa. *Epyornis* is the type of a family *Epyornithidae*, related to the *Dinornithidae*, of the subclass *Latitae*. Sometimes spelled *Epyornis*, and even *Epyornis*, the latter is wholly inadmissible.

Epyornithes (ē-pi-ōr'nī-thēs), *n pl* [NL, *pl* of *Epyornis* (-nith-)] A superfamily group, made an order by Newton, of gigantic extinct ratite birds, based upon the *Epyornithidae* (which see).

Epyornithidae (ē-pi-ōr'nī-thī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Epyornis* (-nith-) + -idae] A family of birds represented by the genus *Epyornis* (which see).

Epyrrymnus (ē-pi-prīm'nus), *n*. [NL, < Gr *αἰπός*, high, steep, + *πυρρυνος*, stern] A notable genus of kangaroo-rats of comparatively large size, and otherwise resembling the hare-kangaroos, *Lagorchestes*. The type is *E. rufescens*, the red potoro of New South Wales. A H Garrod, 1875.

Epyrs (ē'pus), *n*. [NL, < Gr *αἰπός*, also *αἰπός*, high, steep] A genus of adelphagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, the larvae of which have but one claw on each foot. Also written *Epyrs*.

sequaliflorous, *a*. See *sequaliflorous*.

sequisonant, *a*. See *sequisonant*.

Equivalvia (ē-kwī-val'vī-ū), *n pl* [NL, < L *aequus*, equal, + *valva*, door (valve)] 1 In Lamarck's classification, 1801, one of two divisions of his conchiferous *Accephalaea*, containing the equivalent bivalves opposed to *Inaequivalvia*. — 2 In Latreille's classification, 1825, one of two divisions of pedunculate *Brachopoda* (the other being *Inaequivalvia*), represented by the genus *Lingula*. See cut under *Lingulidae*.

Equorea (ē-kwō-rē-ū), *n*. [NL, fem of L *aequoreus*, of the sea, see *aequoreus*] A genus of medusae, constituting the family *Equoreidae* (which see). *E. cyanica* is an example.

aequoreal (ē-kwō-rē-ū), *a*. [< L *aequoreus*, of the sea, < *aequor*, level, even surface, esp a calm, smooth sea, < *aequus*, even, equal see *equal*] Of or pertaining to the sea, marine, oceanic specifically used in the name of a fish, the *aequoreal* pipefish, *Syngnathus aequoreus* *Tarrell*.

Equoreidae, **Equoridae** (ē-kwō-rē-ū-dē, ē-kwō-rī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Equorea* + -idae] A family of *Hydromedusae*, represented by the genus *Equorea*, with numerous radial vessels and marginal tentacles. The family is related to the campanularians and scypharians, and pertains to an order *Calyptoblastae*, or to a suborder *Campanularia* of *Hydrozoa*. They attain a large size, being a foot or more in diameter. The family was founded by Eschscholtz in 1829.

aër (ā'ēr), *n*. [L, < Gr *αἴρ*, air see *air* 1] 1 (a) Ordinary air of the atmosphere. (b) Some kind of air, as a gas. [Formerly a common term in chemistry and physics, now rare or obsolete.] — 2 In the Hellenic branch of the Eastern Church, the third or outermost of the veils placed over the sacrament. See *air* 1, n, 7 — *Aër perflabilis* (L, air blowing through), open air.

Open air, which they call *aër perflabilis*.

Hacon, Nat Hist, § 331

aëra, *n*. See *cra*.

aërian, *n*. Plural of *ararium*.

ararian (ē-ā-rī-an), *a* and *n*. [< L *ararius*, monetary, fiscal, *ararius*, n (see *civis*), an *ararian*, < *ar-*), bronze, money see *as*] *I. a* In *Rom hist*, of or pertaining to the *ararium* or Roman treasury, fiscal as, the *ararian* prefects.

II. n One of the lowest class of Roman citizens, who paid only a poll-tax and had no right to vote. To this class the censors could degrade citizens of any higher rank who had committed heinous crimes.

ararium (ē-rā-rī-um), *n*, *pl. araria* (-ā) [L, neut of *ararius*, of or pertaining to money see *ararian*] Among the Romans, a place where public money was deposited, the public treasury.

aërate (ā-ō-rāt), *v. t*; pret and pp *aërated*, ppr *aërating*. [< L *aër*, air (see *air* 1), + -ate]

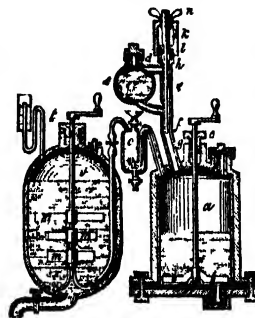
1 To expose to the free action of the air. — 2 To cause to mix with carbonic-acid or other gas. — 3. In *physiol*, to change the circulating fluids of, as animals, by the agency of the air, arterialize. — *Aërated bread*, bread baked from dough into which carbonic acid gas has been forced mechanically, instead of being set free within its substance by fermentation of yeast or decomposition of baking powder. — *Aërated waters*, a term applied to a variety of acidulous and alkaline beverages, more or less impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which renders them sparkling and effervescent. The most common, *carbonic acid water* (usually called *soda water*, because it was formerly an official preparation and contained sodium carbonate), is made

on a large scale by pouring dilute sulphuric acid on carbonate of lime, marble, or chalk. Carbonic acid gas is evolved, which is either forced into water at once by its own tension as it is evolved, or received in a reservoir and afterward forced into water by a pump. A small quantity of ginger or capsicum-extract and sugar, placed in bottles before filling with this water, converts the solution into gingerade or ginger ale, while essence of lemon, citric acid, and sugar mixed in the same way form lemonade. All water from natural springs is aerated, and the flat, mawkish taste of freshly boiled water is due to the absence of air and carbonic acid. — *Aërating filter*, a water filter in which the water as it descends falls into a closed chamber, displacing the contained air, which, passing upward through the filtering material, aerates the water in its passage.

aëration (ā-ō-rī-shon), *n*. [< *aërate*] 1 The act of airing or of exposing to the action of the air, as, the *aëration* of soil by plowing, harrowing, etc. — 2. The act or operation of mixing or saturating with a gas, as carbonic-acid gas or common air. — 3. In *physiol*, the arterialization of the venous blood by respiration in the higher animals, and by corresponding processes in the lower animals.

The taking in of food by a polype is at intervals now short, now very long, as circumstances determine, while such *aëration* as is effected is similarly without a trace of rhythm. H Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 23.

aëerator (ā-ō-rī-tor), *n*. [< *aërate*, as if L **aëra-*tor] 1. A blower, a contrivance for fumigating wheat and other grain, to bleach it and destroy fungi and insects. — 2. An apparatus for forcing an or carbonic-acid gas into water or other liquids. The most simple form is a mechanical device for pumping air into water, or a spray for bringing water into contact with air. More complicated forms employ chemical means to secure the formation of carbonic acid gas in water or liquors, or elaborate machinery for forcing the gas into vessels containing the liquid, and for producing the proper mixture by agitating the latter in presence of the gas under pressure.



Cameron's Aëerator

a, gas-generator; *b* and *m*, agitators; *c*, stuffing box; *d*, acid hold; *e*, *f*, conical plug; *g*, *h*, *i*, leaden pipes; *j*, stuffing box; *k*, pin; *l*, bridle; *n*, nut; *o*, intermediate vessel; *p*, pressure-gauge; *q*, impregnator.

aërial (ā-ō-rī-āl), *a*. [Formerly also *aëreal*, < L *aërius* (= Gr *αἰρίος*), also *aërius*, pertaining to the air, < *aër*, < Gr *αἴρ* see *air* 1] 1 Belonging or pertaining to the air or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air; existing or happening in the air, produced by or in the air, as, *aërial* regions, *aërial* perspective, *aërial* songsters; *aërial* ascents.

Even till we make the man, and the *aërial* blue,
An indistinct regard. Shak, Othello, II 1

Aërial hum y and ambrosial dwells

Dryden, Virgil's Georgics

2 Consisting of air, partaking of the nature of air, airy, hence, unsubstantial, visionary: as, *aërial* beings, *aërial* fancies, an *aërial* castle.

Fays, fairies, gull, elves, and demons, hear
Ye know the spirits and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to the *aërial* kind.

Pope, R of the L, II 76

The next who follows has to build his own cloud-castle as if it were the first *aërial* edifice that a human soul had ever constructed. O W Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

3 Reaching far into the air, high, lofty, elevated as, *aërial* spires, an *aërial* flight.

The *aërial* mountain which pour down

Indus and Ganges from their icy caves. Shelley, Alastor

4 Possessed of a light and graceful beauty, ethereal.

Some music is above me most music is beneath me I like Beethoven and Mozart—or else some of the *aërial* compositions of the older Italians. Coleridge, Table Talk

The light *aërial* gallery, golden rail d,

Burnt like a fringe of fire

Tennyson, Palace of Art

5 In bot, growing in the air, and independently of the soil, as epiphytes, or the adventitious roots of some trees as, *aërial* orchids or roots.



Aërial Roots of the Banyan (*Ficus Indica*).

Aërial acid, an old name for carbonic acid gas, from a belief that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air. — **Aërial birds** (*Aves aëriae*), birds which habitually move chiefly by flight, as distinguished from walking, wading, and swimming birds. — **Aërial car**, a car used for travelling in the air, specifically, the basket of a balloon, or a car designed for an aërial railway. — **Aërial figures**, figures by which painters seek to represent the fanciful inhabitants of the air, as demons, gnomes, etc. — **Aërial gills**, the wings of insects. — **Aërial image**, an image caused by the convergence of rays of light reflected or refracted from objects through strata of air of different densities, the image appearing suspended in the air, as the different kinds of mirage; also, an image perceived by looking into or toward a concave mirror. See *mirage*. — **Aërial mammals**, the bats. — **Aërial navigation**. See *navigation*. — **Aërial perspective**. See *perspective*. — **Aërial photography**, photography by means of cameras supported at a considerable height above the ground by kites or balloons. — **Aërial poison**. Same as *matama*. — **Aërial railway**. (a) A proposed system of wires for guiding balloons. (b) A name sometimes applied to systems of transportation by cars suspended from a tall or rope above them. — **Aërial rocks**. Same as *column rocks*. See *Pulani*, 2. — **Aërial telegraphy**, a method of telegraphing by means of kites. — **Aërial tints**, in painting, tints or modifications of color by which the expression of distance is attained. — **Syn. Aëry, Aerial**. See *aëryl*.

aëriality (ā-ē-rī-āl'itē), *n* [*aërial* + *-ity*] Unsubstantiality, airiness

The mere aëriality of the entire speculation
De Quincey, *Murder, Postscript*.

aërially (ā-ē-rī-āl'itē), *adv* In an aërial manner, so as to resemble air or the atmosphere, ethereally

Your eyes
Touch'd with a somewhat darker hue,
And less aërially blue
Tennyson, *Margaret*

aërianness (ā-ē-rī-āl-nēs), *n* The quality of being aërial or airy

aërian¹ (ā-ē-rī-ān), *a* [*L. aerius* see *aerial*] Aërial; of or belonging to the air, produced or existing in the atmosphere

In the flask which are altered by these aërian spots, there rarely is perceived that nauseating odour which is often of intense putrefaction
Savigny, III 620

Aërian² (ā-ē-rī-ān), *n* [*LL. Aërianus*, *pl*, < *Aerius*, a proper name] A member of a reforming sect of the fourth century, so called from their leader Aerius, a presbyter of Sebastia in Pontus, who separated from the church about A. D. 360. They maintained that a presbyter or elder does not differ from a bishop in authority, repudiated prayers for the dead, and rejected church fasts.

Aërides (ā-ē-rī-dēz), *n* [*NL*, < *L. aer*, *air*, + *-ides*] A genus of epiphytial plants, natural order *Orchidaceae*. These plants have distichous leaves, and large, bright colored, sweet scented flowers. The year natives of the warmer parts of Asia, and are extensively cultivated in hothouses.

aerie¹, *a* See *aeryl*

aerie², *n* and *v* See *aeryl*²

aëriation (ā-ē-rī-fak'shon), *n* [*aëryfy* see *-faction*] The action of aerifying, aëriification. *N E D*

aëriiferous (ā-ē-rī-fō-rus), *a* [*L. aer*, *air*, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹] Conveying air, as the tracheæ and bronchial tubes of air-breathing vertebrates or the tracheæ of insects

aëriification (ā-ē-rī-fī-kā'shon), *n* [*aëryfy* see *-fication*] 1 The act of combining anything with air, the state of being filled with air. — 2 The act of becoming air, or of changing into an aëriiform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor, the state of being aëriiform.

aëriiform (ā-ē-rī-fōrm), *a* [*L. aer*, *air*, + *-formus*, < *forma*, *form*] 1 Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic invisible fluid, gaseous. The gases are aëriiform fluids. — 2. Figuratively, unsubstantial, unreal. *Carlyle*

aëriify (ā-ē-rī-fī), *v t*, *pret* and *pp aerified*, *ppr aerifying* [*L. aer*, *air*, + *facere*, < *facere*, *make* see *-fy*] 1 To infuse air into, fill with air, or combine air with. — 2 To change into an aëriiform state.

aëro- [*NL*, etc., < *Gr. aëro-* (*aëro-*), combining form of *aëro*, *L. aer*, *air* see *aerial*] The first element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning air, the air, atmosphere

aërobatē (ā-ē-rō-bāt), *v i* [*Gr. aërobatēin*, < *aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *patrein*, *trod*] To walk (as if) on the air [*Rare*] *N E D*

aërohe (ā-ē-rōh), *n* One of the aërobina

aërobina (ā-ē-rō-bī-ā), *n pl* [*NL*, neut *pl* of *aërobium*, < *Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *bios*, *life*] A name given by Pasteur (in the French form, *aërobies*) to those bacteria which are able to live in contact with the air, and which absorb oxygen from it opposed to *anaërobina*

aërobian (ā-ē-rō-bī-ān), *a* Relating to or characteristic of aërobina (which see), dependent

upon air for life. An equivalent form is *aërobious*.

aërobic (ā-ē-rō-bīk), *a* Same as *aërobian*.

aërobiosis (ā-ē-rō-bī-ō'sis), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *bios*, *way of life*, < *βίος*, *live*, < *bios*, *life*] Life in and by means of an atmosphere containing oxygen

aërobiotic (ā-ē-rō-bī-ō'tik), *a* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *βιωτικός*, *pertaining to life*, < *βίος*, *live* see *aërobiosis*] Of or pertaining to aërobiosis, living on atmospheric oxygen as, *aërobiotic* forms in fermentation

aërobious (ā-ē-rō-bī-ūs), *a* [*NL. aërobios* see *aërobina*] Same as *aërobian*. *Pasteur*, *Fermentation* (*trans*), p 210

Aërobranchia (ā-ē-rō-brang'kī-ā), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *βράγχια*, *gills*] A subclass or "grade" of *Arachnida*, composed of *Scorpionina*, *Pedipalpi*, and *Araneida*, or true scorpions, whip-scorpions, and spiders, one of three groups, the other two being *Hematobranchia* and *Lapobanchia*. *E R Lankester*, 1881

aërobranchiate (ā-ē-rō-brang'kī-āt), *a* Pertaining to the *Aërobranchia*

aëroclinoscope (ā-ē-rō-clī'nō-skōp), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *κλίνειν*, *bend, incline*, + *σκοπεῖν*, *view, examine*] The name given to a kind of weather-signal. It consists of an elevated vertical axis with movable arms, either of which may be raised or depressed according to the increase or decrease of the barometrical pressure in the quarter to which it points, thus showing the direction of the wind and state of the weather to be expected. It has been much used in Europe.

aërocyst (ā-ē-rō-sist), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *κύστις*, *bladder* see *cyst*] In bot, the air-vessel or bladder by means of which many algae, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, are supported in the water, and oceanic species, as the gulfweed, float on the surface. See *cut* under *air-cell*.

aërodynanic (ā-ē-rō-dī-nam'ik), *a* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *δυναμική*, *dynamic, q v*] Relating or pertaining to the force of air and gases in motion

aërodynamics (ā-ē-rō-dī-nam'iks), *n* [*Pl* of *aërodynanic* see *dynamics*] The science which treats of the motion of the air and other gases, or of their properties and mechanical effects when in motion

aërognosy (ā-ē-rō-gnō-si), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *γνῶσις*, *knowledge*] Same as *aerology* [*Rare*]

aërographer (ā-ē-rō-grā-fēr), *n* One who describes the atmosphere

aërographic (ā-ē-rō-grāf'ik), *a* Pertaining to aerography

aërographical (ā-ē-rō-grāf'ī-kal), *a* Same as *aerographic*

aërography (ā-ē-rō-grā-fī), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, *write, describe*] Description of the air or atmosphere

aërohydrodynamic (ā-ē-rō-hī'drō-dī-nam'ik), *a* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *hydrodynamic*] Acting by the power of air in water. — **Aërohydrodynamic wheel**, an apparatus for transmitting power to a distance, proposed by M. Calles, a Belgian engineer. The operation consists in conducting condensed air through a tube, and discharging it into the curved buckets of a cogged wheel submerged in water in such a manner as to turn the wheel by its ascensional force.

aërohydrous (ā-ē-rō-hī'drus), *a* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *ὑδρῶς* (*hydrōs*), *water*, + *-ous*] Composed of or containing air and water specifically applied to minerals which contain water in their cavities. *Cray*

aërolite (ā-ē-rō-līt), *n* [The more common form of *aërolith* see *-lite* and *-lith*] A body falling through the atmosphere to the earth from outer space, a meteorite, properly, a meteoric stone. See *meteorite*

aërolith (ā-ē-rō-līth), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *λίθος*, *stone*] Same as *aërolite*

aërolithology (ā-ē-rō-līth-ō-lō-jī), *n* [*aëro-lith* + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λογίζω*, *speak* see *-ology*] That department of science which treats of aërolites

aërolitic (ā-ē-rō-līt'ik), *a* Relating to aërolites

aërologic, **aërological** (ā-ē-rō-lōj'ik, -ī-kal), *a* Pertaining to aërology

aërologist (ā-ē-rō-lō-jist), *n* One who is versed in aërology

aërology (ā-ē-rō-lō-jī), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *-λογία*, < *λογίζω*, *speak* see *-ology*] That branch of physics which treats of the air, its properties and phenomena. Also called *aërognosy*

aëromancer (ā-ē-rō-man'sēr), *n* [*ME. aëromancer*, < *aëromancy* + *-er*¹] One who practices aëromancy.

aëromancy (ā-ē-rō-man'si), *n*. [*ME. aëromancy*, < *aëromance*, < *OF. *aëromancie*, < *LL. aeromantia*, < *LGr. aëropanteia* (Harper's *Lat. Diet*), < *Gr. aëro*, *air*, + *μαντεία*, *divination*, < *μαντεύεσθαι*, *divine, prophesy*, < *μαντις*, *prophet*] Divination by means of the air and winds or atmospheric phenomena: now sometimes used to denote the practice of forecasting changes in the weather.

aëromantic (ā-ē-rō-man'tik), *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of aëromancy.

aërometer (ā-ē-rōm'ē-tēr), *n* [*NL. aerometrum*, < *Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *μέτρον*, *measure* Cf *Gr. aërometron*, *measure the air*] An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the density of air and other gases. — **Barometrical aërometer**, an instrument consisting of a vertical U tube with open ends and mounted upon a stand, used in measuring the relative specific gravities of liquids. Thus, if water is poured into one branch of the tube and oil into the other, and if it is found that 9 inches of water balance 10 inches of oil, it indicates that their relative specific gravities are as 10 to 9.

aërometric (ā-ē-rō-met'rik), *a* Of or pertaining to aërometry.

aërometry (ā-ē-rōm'ē-trī), *n* [= *F. aërométrie*, < *NL. aerometria*, < *aerometrum* see *aërometer*] The science of measuring the weight or density of air and other gases, and of determining the doctrine of their pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation

aëronaut (ā-ē-rō-nāt), *n* [*F. aëronaute*, < *Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *ναύτης* (= *L. navita*), *sailor*, < *ναῦς* = *L. navis*, *ship* see *nautical*] One who sails or floats in the air, an aerial navigator, a balloonist

aëronautic, **aëronautical** (ā-ē-rō-nā'tik, -tīkal), *a* Pertaining to aëronautics or aërial sailing

aëronautics (ā-ē-rō-nā'tiks), *n*. [*Pl* of *aëronautic* see *-ics*] The doctrine, science, or art of floating in the air, or of aerial navigation, as by means of a balloon

aëronautism (ā-ē-rō-nā'tizm), *n* [*aëronaut* + *-ism*] The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, as in balloons

aërophane (ā-ē-rō-fān), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *φανής*, *appearing*, < *φαίνω*, *show*] A light gauze or imitation of crape. *E H Knight*

aërophobia (ā-ē-rō-fō-bī-ā), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *φόβος*, *fear*, < *φοβέσθαι*, *fear*] A dread of air, that is, of a current of air, a symptom common in hydrophobia, and occasionally observed in hysteria and other diseases

aërophoby (ā-ē-rō-fō-bī), *n* Aërophobia

aërophone (ā-ē-rō-phōn), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *φωνή*, *voice, sound*] An apparatus invented by Edison for increasing the intensity (amplitude) of sound-waves, as those from spoken words

aërophore (ā-ē-rō-fōr), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = *E. bear*¹] A respirator in the form of a tank, into which the air exhaled from the lungs passes, and which contains chemicals designed to revive it and fit it to be breathed again. It is carried on the back like a knapsack, and was contrived for the use of firemen in entering burning buildings. *See respirator*

aërophyte (ā-ē-rō-fīt), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *φυτόν*, *a plant*, < *φύειν*, *produce*] A plant which lives exclusively in air, absorbing all its nourishment from it alone, as some orchids and many *Bromeliaceae*, an air-plant. See *epiphyte*

aëroplane¹ (ā-ē-rō-plān), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *πλάνω*, *wandering* see *planet*] A flying-machine invented by Victor Tatin and successfully tried at the French experiment-station of Chalais-Meudon in 1879. It consists of a cylindrical receiver for compressed air used to drive two air propellers, two laterally extended wings, and a tail for steering. The velocity obtained was 8 meters per second.

aëroscopy (ā-ē-rō-skep'si), *n* [*Gr. aëro* (*aëro-*), *air*, + *σκοπεῖν*, *a viewing, perception*, < *σκοπεῖσθαι*, *look at, watch* see *scriptic*, *skeptical*] In *zoöl*, ability to perceive the state of the atmosphere; such susceptibility to atmospheric conditions as various animals (insects and snails, for example) are supposed to possess; the sense of aëroscopy, the faculty of exercising aëroscopy in-

stinctively. It is considered by some zoologists to be a function of the antennæ, these being organs by means of which such animals may practise aerology (which see). [Aerology and aerology are often used as synonymous by zoologists, but the distinction here indicated is convenient, and agreeable to their difference of formation.]

aëroscope (ā'e-rō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. *αεροσκόπος*, see *aerology*.] An apparatus for collecting microscopic objects from the air. It consists of an inspirator and a glass collecting vessel smeared with glycerin. When air is drawn through it the fine dust sticks to the film of glycerin.

aëroscopic (ā'e-rō-skōp'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exercising aëroscopy.

aëroscopy (ā'e-rō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. αεροσκοπία*, divination by observing the heavens, *< αεροσκόπος*, observing the heavens, *< αήρ* (aēr-), air, + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, look at.] 1. Divination by means of the air; weather-prophecy. — 2. Examination or observation of the atmosphere, the practice of meteorology. — 3. In *zool.*, perception or observation of atmospheric conditions, as by insects and snails, the instinctive exercise of aerology; the operation or result of the faculty of aerology. See *aerology*.

aërose (ā'rōs), *a.* [*< L. aerous*, full of copper, *< αἴρ* (aēr-), copper see *aër*.] Having the nature of or resembling copper or brass, coppery. Also spelled *erose*.

aërosiderite (ā'e-rō-sid'ē-rīt), *n.* [*< Gr. αήρ* (aēr-), air, + *σίδηρος*, of iron see *siderite*.] A meteorite consisting essentially of metallic iron. See *meteorite*.

aërosiderolite (ā'e-rō-sid'ē-rō-līt), *n.* [*< Gr. αήρ* (aēr-), air, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] A meteorite containing both stone and iron. See *meteorite*.

aërosphere (ā'e-rō-sfēr), *n.* [*< Gr. αήρ* (aēr-), air, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The body of air surrounding the earth, the aerial globe, the entire atmosphere.

aërostat (ā'e-rō-stat), *n.* [*< F. aérostat*, *< Gr. αήρ* (aēr-), air, + *στάσις*, placed, standing, verbal adj. of *στάω*, place, cause to stand see *static*.] 1. A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a balloon, a flying-machine.

The *aërostat* was brought down in the very meadow whence it had set off. *Scudder*, IV 330.

2. An aëronaut; a balloonist. [Rare and incorrect.]

aërostatic, aërostatical (ā'e-rō-stat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*= F. aérostatique*, *< Gr. αήρ* (aēr-), air, + *στατικός*, causing to stand, *< στάσις*, standing see *aërostat* and *static*.] 1. Pertaining to aërostatics. — 2. Pertaining to aërostation, or the art of aerial navigation.

A memorable event in the history of aërostatic science. *The American*, VIII 317.

Aërostatic balance, an instrument, constructed on the same principle as the barometer, for ascertaining the weight of the air.

aërostatics (ā'e-rō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *aërostatic* see -ics.] The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them.

aërostation (ā'e-rō-stā'shon), *n.* [*< F. aérostation*, impropr. *< aërostat*, aërostat, in imitation of words in -ation, like *station*, etc.] 1. The art or practice of aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in balloons. — 2. The science of aërostatics.

aërotherapeutics (ā'e-rō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [*< Gr. αήρ* (aēr-), air, + *θεραπεία*, treatment.] A mode of treating disease by varying the pressure or modifying the composition of the air surrounding the patient.

aërothermal (ā'e-rō-thēr'mal), *a.* Pertaining to or using hot air as, Mouchot's aërothermal bakery, that is, a bakery in which the baking is effected by heated air. *Ure*, Diet, I 487.

aërotonometer (ā'e-rō-tō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰρόμετρον*, stretched or driven by air (*< αήρ* (aēr-), air, + *μετρέω*, stretch), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the tension of gases in the blood.

aërotropism (ā'e-rōt'rō-pizm), *n.* [*< NL. aërotopismus*, *< Gr. αήρ* (aēr-), air, + *τροπή*, *< τρέπω*, turn, + *-ισμός*.] In bot., deviation of roots from their normal direction by the action of gases. *Molisch*.

ærugeous (ā'rō-jin'ē-us), *a.* Same as *ærugeous*. *Bailey*.

ærugineous (ā'rō-jī-nus), *a.* [*< L. æruginosus*, *< ærugo* (æru-gin-), rust of copper see *æruugo*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of verdigris or the rust of copper.

A . . . kind of salt drawn out of ferrous and ærugineous earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper.

Sw T Browne

2. Of the color of verdigris.

Also spelled *ærugineus*.

æruugo (ā'rō-gō), *n.* [*< L.*, rust of copper, verdigris prepared from it, *< αἴρ* (aēr-), copper, bronze see *aër*.] Verdigris (which see). **Æruugo nobilis** (noble verdigris), or simply *æruugo*, a greenish crust found on antique bronzes, the patina. See *patina*.

æry (ā'ri, ā'er-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *æry*, for *airy*, with forced spelling, in imitation of *L. æreus*, *æreus*, airy, aerial see *airy*, *aerial*.] Airy, breezy; exposed to the air, elevated; lofty; ethereal, visionary. [Rare and poetical.]

The shepherd's pipe came clear from æry steep. *Keats*

Whence that æry bloom of thine,

Like a lily which the sun

Looks thro' in his sad decline?

Tennyson, *Adeline*

æry, **ærie** (ā'ri, ā'ri, ā'er-i, or ā'ri: see etym., at end), *n.*, pl. *æries* (-riz). [Also written *airy*, *eyry*, *eyrie*, and in early mod. E. *ærie*, *æry*, *ayry*, *ayery*, *eyry*, *eyrie*, etc., a lengthened form (with added syllable -y or -ie after E. *airy*, *a*, or the ML. form *aeria*) of early mod. E. *airy*, *ayre*, *< ME. *aere*, *eyr*, oldest form *air*, an æry (rare, and found only in the phrase *haube of noble air* (var. *nobulle eyre*), after OF. *faucon de gentil or bon air*, i. e., a hawk of noble or good stock see under *debonair*), *< OF. *aere*, m., an ærie or nest of hawks" (Cotgrave), OF. also *f*, mod. F. *aere*, *f*, = Pr. *aere*, *< ML. aeria*, *aria*, *aeria*, *aeria*, the nest of a bird of prey, of uncertain origin, but prob. only a special use of the common *L. aeria*, also written *aria*, an open space, floor, area, the spellings *aeria*, *aeria*, being due to a supposed connection with *L. æreus*, *æreus*, aerial, airy, such nests being built in lofty places. Owing to its poetical associations, and to confused notions as to its origin, this word has suffered unusual changes of spelling and pronunciation. The reg. mod. form, repr. ME. *aere*, *ayr*, *eyre*, would be **aer* (pron. *ār*), or, with the added syllable, *airy* (pron. *ā'ri*). The mod. spelling *æry* or *ærie* is in imitation of the ML. *aeria*, *aeria*, cf. *æry*, *a*, for *airy*, *a*, after *L. æreus*, *æreus*. The spelling *eyry*, *eyrie* does not follow from the ME. form *eyr* (which would give **ayr*, as said above), but is a 17th century archaistic simulation of ME. *eyr*, egg. The word not being in current popular use, the pronunciation, prop. *ā'ri* in all spellings, has varied with the spelling, the form *æry* or *ærie* is also pron. *ā'ri* or *ā'er-i*, while many dictionaries, following Walker, give as the exclusive or as an alternative pronunciation *ā'ri*, a purely pedantic pronunciation, due to mistaking the *æ-* for the diphthong *ae* or *æ*. Similarly, the form *eyry* or *eyrie*, pron. usually like *æry* or *ærie*, is in present usage sometimes pron. *i'ri*.] 1. The nest of a bird of prey, as an eagle or a hawk, hence, a lofty nest of any large bird.

There the eagle and the stork

On cliffs and cedar tops their eyries build

Milton, P. L., vii 424

2. The brood in the nest, the young of a bird of prey; figuratively, children.

Go! Our airy bulleth in the cedar's top

Q. Mar. Your airy bulleth in our æry's nest

Shak., Rich III, i 3

3. An elevated habitation or situation.

Where'er beauty dwelt,

In gulf or ærie, mountain or deep dell

Keats, *Endymion*, ii 94

These men had from their eyrie seen us go up the glacier

F. Jacob, in P. P. and G. I, 2d ser., i 328 (N. F. D.)

æry, **ærie** (ā'ri: see etym. of *æry, 2, *n.*, at end), *v.* [*< æry*, 2, *n.*] To build or have an æry.*

She [Pillanaw, a monstrous great bird] æries in the woods upon the high hills of Ossagey

Joan Lyn, New England's Rarities (1872), p. 41

æry-light (ā'ri-līt), *a.* [*< æry*, 1 + *light*, 2.] Light as air. *Milton*

æs (æz), *n.* [*< L. æs* (ar-), prop. ore, but applied chiefly to copper, or the alloy of copper and tin (and sometimes lead), bronze, hence, anything made of copper or bronze, in particular, coins, money, = Goth. *ais* = AS *æ*, E. *ore* see *ore*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, copper or bronze; money or coins of copper or bronze, money in general, works of art or other objects made of bronze. See *copper* and *bronze*. — **Æs Corinthium**, Corinthian bronze, the various alloys and art works in bronze produced at Corinth had a very high reputation in the ancient world particularly among the Romans. — **Æs Cyprium** (literally, Cyprian ore or metal see *copper*), copper. — **Æs grave** (see *grave*), a general term applied to the large, heavy bronze coins of the liberal system, first issued in Italy by

the Romans and other communities toward the end of the fifth century B. C. The Roman *æs* is the most familiar example. — **Æs rude** (see *rude*), the first Roman money, consisting of rude masses of copper, uncoined, of regular weights varying from two pounds to two ounces. — **Æs signatum** (stamped bronze), the first Roman expedient toward securing a regular coinage, legally sanctioned as early as 484 B. C. The pieces are approximately rectangular in shape, bearing on each side, in relief, a rude figure, as of a bull, a bear, or an elephant, and weigh about five pounds each. For smaller values the pieces were cut into fragments, and the *æs rude* also remained in use. The *æs signatum* continued to be employed for some time after a more advanced system of coinage had been adopted.

Æsalidæ (ā-sal'ī-dē), *n.* pl. [*< NL. < Æsalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, based by Macleay (1819) upon the genus *Æsalus*. See *Lucanidæ*.

æsalon (ā'sa-lon), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. αἰσάων*, a small kind of hawk, prob. the merlin.] 1. An old name of the merlin, *Falco æsalon* or *Æsalon rufus*. See *merlin*. — 2. [cap.] A genus of falcons (Brisson, 1760) formerly used in a broad sense, later restricted to the small species related to the merlin. *Æ. columbarius* is the common pigeon-hawk of North America. See *pigeon-hawk*.

Æsalus (ā'sa-lus), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. αἰσάων*] The typical genus of *Æsalidæ*, based by Fabricius (1801) upon *Æ. senaboides*, a European lamellicorn beetle with subquadrate body, unarmed head, 3-jointed antennæ, and short tarsi, now referred to *Lucanida*.

Æschna (esk'nā), *n.* [*< NL. (hist. Æschna*, Fabricius, 1776), prob. an error for **amhra* (fem., cf. *Æschrus*, m., a genus of neuropterous), *< Gr. αἰσχρος*, ugly, ill-favored.] A genus of neuropterous insects belonging to the suborder or group *Odonata*, referred to the family *Libellulidæ* or made the type of a separate family *Æschnidae*. There are several species, all known as dragonflies. Sometimes wrongly written *Æschna*.

Æschnidae (esk'nī-dē), *n.* pl. [*< NL. < Æschna* + *-idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects, founded on the genus *Æschna*, having the wings unequal, the triangles of all the wings alike, male genitals with connate anterior hamule and conjoined penis and vesicle, and female genitals exposed.

Æschylean (es-ki-lē'an), *a.* [*< L. Æschylus*, *< Gr. Αἰσχύλος*, orig. a nickname, 'Little Ugly,' dim. of *αἰσχρος*, ugly, ill-favored, in a moral sense, base, shameful, *< αἰσχος*, ugliness, shame, disgrace.] Written by or pertaining to Æschylus, an illustrious Athenian poet and dramatist, born 525 B. C., resembling his writings or characteristic of them.

Æschynanthus (es-ki-nan'thus), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰσχύνω*, shame (*< αἰσχύω*, be ashamed), + *άνθος*, a flower.] The name has reference to the crimson or scarlet ('blushing') flowers. The species have been called *blushworts*. A genus of beautiful epiphyllal plants, natives of tropical Asia, natural order *Gemmaraceæ*, with pendent stems and scarlet or orange flowers. They are among the most splendid hothouse flowers.

æschynite (es'ki-nīt), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰσχύνω*, shame, disgrace, + *-ίτης*.] A rare mineral from Miask in the Ural mountains, occurring in black prismatic crystals, and containing niobium, titanium, thorium, the cerium metals, and other uncommon elements. So called by Ilkitchew as being the "disgrace" of the chemistry, which at the time of its discovery was unable to separate two of its constituents, titanate acid and zirconia. Also spelled *æschynite*.

Æschynomene (es-ki-nom'e-nē), *n.* [*< L.*, a sensitive plant, *< Gr. αἰσχυνομένη*, a sensitive plant, prop. fem. pp. of *αἰσχύνομαι*, be ashamed, pass. of *αἰσχύω*, make ugly, disgrace, dishonor, cf. *αἰσχος*, ugliness, shame, dishonor.] A genus of leguminous plants, with jointed pods, pinnate leaves which are sometimes sensitive, and usually yellow flowers. There are 30 species, herbaceous or somewhat shrubby, of which 3 or 4 are widely distributed through the tropics, the rest being natives of America, from Patagonia to Virginia. The stem of the East Indian *Æ. aspera* remarkable for its lightness, is cut into thin strips for the manufacture of hats. It is also made into swimming jackets, floats for nets, etc., and is often worked into models of temples, flowers, etc.

æschynomenous (es-ki-nom'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. αἰσχυνόμενος*, pp. of *αἰσχύνομαι*, be ashamed see *Æschynomene*.] Sensitive applied to plants. **Æsculapian** (es-ki-lā'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Æsculapius*, accom. of *Gr. Ἀσκληπιός*, *Doi Ἀσκληπιός*, the god of medicine see *Asclepius*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Æsculapius, god of medicine, medical, pertaining to the healing art.

II. *n.* A medical man, a physician generally in a humorous sense.

Also spelled *Æsculapian*.

esculin, esculine. See *esculin, esculine*.
Esculus (es'kü-lus), *n.* [*L.*, the Italian oak: see *esculin*, etc.] A genus of trees and shrubs, natural order *Sapindaceae*, chiefly North American, with broad digitate leaves and showy flowers in large panicles. The seeds are large, of the shape and color of chestnuts, but too bitter to be eaten. The timber is of little value. The horse chestnut, *A. Hippocastanum*, supposed to be originally from northern India, is very extensively cultivated as an ornamental shade tree, and the fruits are used in southern Europe for feeding sheep and horses. The American species, growing in the western and southern United States, have the popular name *buckeye* (which see).



Esculus Hippocastanum
a flower, b seed, c, seed cut longitudinally

American species, growing in the western and southern United States, have the popular name *buckeye* (which see).

Esna (esh'na), *n.* See *Eschna*.
Esir (ä'sér, Icel pron ä'sir, mod i'sir), *n. pl.* [Icel, nom pl of *æsir*, a god see *As*] The collective name for the gods of Scandinavian mythology. There were twelve gods and twenty six goddesses, dwellers in Asgard. See *Asgard*.

esneey, *n.* See *esneey*.
Esopian (ë-sö'pi-an), *a* [*L.* *Æsopius*, < *Æsopus*, Gr. *Ἀἴσωπος*, *Æsop*] Pertaining to *Æsop*, an ancient Greek writer of fables, of whom little or nothing is certainly known, composed by him or in his manner as, a fable in the *Esopian* style. Also spelled *Esopian*.

estates (es-tä'tēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*, freckles, pl of *æstia*(t)-s, summer, summer heat see *æstival*] In *med*, heat-spots, freckles, sunburnt patches.

æsthematology, *n.* See *æsthematology*.
æsthesia (es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses, < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive by the senses] Perception; feeling, sensation, sensibility the opposite of *anæsthesia* (which see). Also written *æsthesia*, *æsthesia*, *æsthesus*.

æsthesiogen, **æsthesiogenic**, etc. See *æsthesiogen*, etc.

æsthesiology, **æsthesiometer**, etc. See *æsthesiology*, etc.

æsthesis (es-thē'si-s), *n.* Same as *æsthesia*. Also spelled *æsthesis*.

æsthesodic, **æsthetic**, etc. See *æsthesodic*, etc.

æstiferous, **æstival**, etc. See *æstiferous*, etc.

Estrelata, *n.* See *Estrelata*.

estuaner (es'tü-äns), *n.* [*L.* *æstuan*(t)-s, ppr of *æstuar*, burn, glow see *æstuate*] Heat, warmth as, "regulated estuaner from wine," Sir T. Browne. Also spelled *estuaner*.

estuary (es'tü-ä-r), *n.*, *pl* *æstuaries* (-riz) [*L.* *æstuarium*, a vent-hole for vapors, also an estuary, < *æstuar*, iage, burn, be warm see *æstuary*.] 1 A vapor-bath, or any other means for conveying heat to the body. 2 See *estuary*.

æstuate (es'tü-ät), *v.* < [*L.* *æstuat*, ppr of *æstuar*, burn, glow, rage, boil up, < *æstus*, a burning, glow, fire, surge, etc. see *estuary*, *æstival*] To boil, swell and rage, be agitated. Also spelled *æstuat*.

æstuation (es-tü-ä'shon), *n.* [*L.* *æstuat*(i)-o, < *æstuar* see *æstuate*] A boiling, agitation, commotion of a fluid, hence, violent mental commotion, excitement as, "æstuations of joys and fears," Montaigne. Also spelled *æstuation*.
æsture (es'tür), *n.* [Irreg < *L.* *æstuar*, be in commotion, boil, rage, etc. as if for *æstus*, surge, billows see *æstuate*] Violence, commotion. Also spelled *æsture*.

The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *æsture* there
Chapman, *Odyssey*, xii. 111

æt., ætat. [Abbrev of *L.* *ætatis*, gen of *ætatis*(t)-s, age see *age* and *eternal*] Of the age, aged chiefly used in classic or scholarly epitaphs or obituaries, whether composed in English or in Latin as, *Ob* 1880, *æt.* (or *ætatis*) 70 in full Latin, *obit* (*anno Domini*) MDCCCLXXX, [*anno*] *ætatis* (*sux*) LXX, that is, he (or she) died in (the year of the Lord) 1880, in the seventieth year of his (or her) age (but usually taken as "70 [full] years of age," "aged 70").

Ætea (ë-tä's), *n.* [*NL.*; origin not obvious.] The typical genus of *Æteidae*. *Æ. anguinea* is known as snake-coraline. Also written *Æta*.
Æteidae (ë-të'i-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ætea* + *-idae*.] A family of chelostomatous polyzoons, typified by *Ætea*, erect and free or decumbent and adherent, uniserial, with subterminal membranous area and tubular zoecia. Also written *Ætidae*.

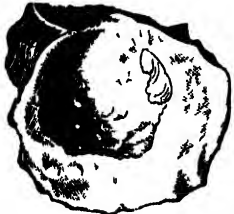
Æthallium (ë-thä'l-i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr *αἰθῶλος*, smoke, soot; with ref to the abundant dust-like spores. Cf *Fuligo*, an allied genus, < *L.* *fuligo*, soot.] 1. A genus of *Myxomycetes*, or slime-molds, forming thick cake-like receptacles covered by a brittle cortex, and closely adherent to the surface on which they grow. They are often found in hothouses where spent tan is used for heating purposes and hence are sometimes called *flower* of *tan*. 2. [*c*] A similar receptacle in any genus with a plural, *æthallia* (-ä).

ætheling, *n.* See *ætheling*.
æthoegam (ä-ë'thë-ë-gam), *n.* [*<* Gr *αἰθῶς*, unusual (< *α-* priv + *αἶθω*, custom see *ethic*), + *γάμος*, marriage] In De Candolle's system of classification, a plant belonging to a group of cryptogams which were the only ones of the order then known to have sexual organs, including the *Equisetaceae*, *Filices*, *Musci*, higher *Hepaticæ*, etc.

æthoegamous (ä-ë'thë-og'a-mus), *a* Belonging to the æthoegams.

æther, *n.* See *ether* 1.

Ætheria (ë-thë'r-i-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, appar named from the brilliancy of the interior surface, < *L.* *atherius*, < Gr *αἰθῆρ*, of the ether or upper air, heavenly, ethereal see *etheral*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Unionida*, found in the rivers of Africa and Madagascar, river-oysters. The exterior is rugged, but the interior of the valves is pearly, of a vivid green color, and raised in small bilobes. The natives of Nubia adorn their tombs with them. Also spelled *Ætheria*, as originally by Lamarck, 1805.



Atheria samulana

ætheriid (ë-thë'r-i-d), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Ætheriidae*.

Ætheriidae (ë-thë'r-i-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ætheria* + *-idae*] A family of mollusks, of which *Ætheria* is the typical genus. Also written *Ætheriidae*, *Ætheridae*, *Ætherida*, and *Ætheridæ*.

Æthiop, **Æthiopian**. See *Æthiop*, *Æthiopian*.
æthiops (ë'thi-ops), *n.* [*NL.*, after *L.* *Æthiops*, Ethiopian see *Æthiop*] An old pharmaceutical term applied to several mineral preparations of a black or nearly black color. Also spelled *æthiops* — *Æthiops martial* [*L.* *martialis*, of Mars, i. e., of iron] black oxide of iron. *Æthiops mineral*, black sulphid of mercury, prepared in the laboratory.

æthogen (ë'thë-jen), *n.* [*<* Gr *αἶθω*, a burning heat (see *ether*), + *-γενής*, taken as 'producing' see *-gen*] Nitrid of boron, a white, amorphous, tasteless, inodorous powder, insoluble in water, infusible, and non-volatile. Heated in an alcohol flame fed with oxygen, it burns rapidly with a faint greenish white flame. *Watts*.

æthroscope (ë'th-ë-sköp), *n.* [*<* Gr *αἶθρῐα*, the open sky (< *αἶθρῐς*, clear, fair, in the open air, < *αἶθρῐς*, the open sky, < *αἶθρῐς*, the sky, the upper air, > *E* *ether*), + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, look at.] An instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky. It consists of a differential thermometer (which see, under the *thermometer*), both bulbs of which are within a cup shaped mirror, one of them in its focus, so as to be especially affected on being exposed to the sky. The cup is kept covered with a lid when the instrument is not in use. Its delicacy is so great that it is affected by every passing cloud.

Æthusa (ë-thü'sä), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr *αἰθυσσα*, fem of *αἶθω*, ppr of *αἶθω*, burn, blaze. see *ether*] 1 In bot, a genus of umbelliferous plants, of a single species, *Æ. Cynapium*, introduced into America from Europe, and known as fool's-parsley. It is an annual garden weed, of nauseous and deleterious properties, and is sometimes mistaken for parsley, whence its common name. 2 In *zool*, a genus of decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dorippidae*.

Ætian (ë-ë'shi-an), *n.* [*<* *LL.* *Aetius*, Gr *Ἄετιος*, a personal name, < **ætiros*, *ætiros*, *ætiros*, of the eagle, < *αἰτός*, *αἰετός*, eagle.] One of a sect of strict Arians of the fourth century, named from their leader *Ætius*, called the *Ætist* (died in Constantinople, A. D. 387). See *Eunomian* and *Anomæan*.

Ætidae (ë'ti-dë), *n. pl.* Same as *Æteidae*.
ætiological, etiologically (ë'ti-ë-lj'i-käl), *a.* [*<* Gr. *αιτιολογικός*, inquiring into causes: see *etiology*.] Of or pertaining to *etiology*; connected with or dependent upon the doctrine of efficient or physical causes, as distinguished from teleological or final causes.

The practical results of *etiological* studies, so far as the prevention and cure of disease are concerned, are likely to be much greater than those which have been gained by the pathologists. G. M. Sternberg, *Bacteria*, p. 236

ætiologically, etiologically (ë'ti-ë-lj'i-käl-i), *adv.* In an *etiological* manner; with regard to cause, or the assignment of a cause. as, an *ætiologically* obscure failure of nutrition.

ætiologist, etiologist (ë-ti-ol'ë-jist), *n.* One who is versed in *etiology*; one who investigates physical causes, or inquires into the relations of such causes to effects in physics or biology often used as the opposite of *teleologist*.

etiology, etiology (ë-ti-ol'ë-jī), *n.* [*<* *LL.* *ætiologia*, < Gr *αιτιολογία*, statement of the cause (cf *αιτιολογέειν*, inquire into the cause, account for), < *αἰτία*, cause, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] 1 An inquiry into or a theory of the physical causes of any class of phenomena.

Morphology, distribution, and physiology investigate and determine the facts of biology. *Etiology* has for its object the ascertainment of the causes of these facts, and the explanation of biological phenomena, by showing that they constitute particular cases of general physical laws. It is hardly needful to say that *etiology*, as thus conceived, is in its infancy. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 37.

2. Specifically, in *med*, an inquiry into or account of the origin or causes of disease, or of a particular kind or case of disease.

Sometimes written *ætiology*.

æstites (ä-ë-ti'tör), *n.* [*<* Gr *αἰετός*, eagle-stone, < *αἰετός*, eagle] Same as *eaglestone*.

Ætnean, *a*. See *Ætnean*.

Ætolian (ë-tö'l-i-an), *a* and *n.* [*<* *L.* *Ætolia*, < Gr *Αἰτωλία*, *Ætolia*] 1. *a* Relating or pertaining to *Ætolia*, a district of Greece lying north of the gulf of Corinth, or to the race who anciently inhabited it. — *Ætolian League*, a democratic confederation of the tribes of ancient *Ætolia*, some times including the people of various neighboring regions, celebrated for its long successful wars against the Macedonians, Achæans, etc.

II. *n.* One of the race anciently inhabiting *Ætolia*. The *Ætolians*, though famous in the heroic age, were rude and barbarous as late as the time of the Peloponnesian war, and were not even reckoned as Greeks till a late period, but they attained to considerable power through their warlike prowess after the time of Alexander the Great and their gallantry against the invading Gauls.

ætomorph (ä'e-tö-mör't), *n.* A member of the *Ætomorphæ*, a bird of prey.
Ætomorphæ (ä'e-tö-mör'të), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr *αἰετός*, eagle, + *μορφή*, form, shape] In *ornith*, the birds of prey, a group equivalent to the *Raptores* or *Accipitres* of most authors. Named by Huxley in 1867 as a superfamily of the cosmogonous division of the order *Carnivora*, and divided by him into the four families of *Strigidae*, *Cathartidae*, *Upidae*, and *Gypogonidae*. The characters of the group are drawn chiefly from osteology, but are those of the *Raptores* as commonly understood.

ætomorphic (ä'e-tö-mör'fik), *a* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Ætomorphæ*, raptorial, as a bird.

Ætosauria (ä'e-tö-sä'r-i-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *αἰετός*, eagle, + *σαῦρος*, lizard] An order of saurians represented by the family *Ætosauridae* (which see). O. C. Marsh.

Ætosauridae (ä'e-tö-sä'r-i-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ætosaurus* + *-idae*] A family of extinct Triassic reptiles allied to or of the order of dinosaurians, with limbs and dermal armature resembling those of crocodilians, the calcaneum produced backward, and two sacral vertebrae. O. C. Marsh.

Ætosaurus (ä'e-tö-sä'r-us), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *αἰετός*, eagle, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard] A genus of extinct reptiles, representing the family *Ætosauridae*. *æusia, ævis.* In church music, a contraction of *alleluia*. See *alleluia*.

æviternal, æviternally, etc. See *æviternal*, etc.

Æx (eks), *n.* In *zool*, same as *Aix*.
af-. Assimilated form of Latin *ad-*, also an erroneous form of other prefixes, before *f*. See *ad-*, *af-* (a-fäs'), *prop. phr* as *adv* [*<* *a* + *face*.] In face, in front. [Rare]

afar (a-fär'), *adv* [*<* ME *asfer*, *asferre*, *ofer*, *asfer*, commonly separated, a *fer*, a *fer*, earliest form a *ferrum*, on *ferrum* (-um is the dat. suffix), of *fer*, equiv in sense to AS. *feorran*, from far. ME *of*, from (E. *of*, prefix *a-*), later confused with *on*, a (E. *on*, prefix *a-*); *feor*,

later *fer*, far. Cf. *ansar*.] 1. From far; from a distance. now usually preceded by *from*

He saw a place *afar* [var. *a fear*] *Wyck*, Gen. xlii.

And *from a fer* came walking in the mede

Chaucer, *Prolog* to Good Women, l. 212.

Held *from afar*, aloft, the immortal prize

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 90

2. Far, far away, at or to a distance; remotely in place now usually followed by *off*

A fer fro hom, alle be hem selue

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1215

Abraham lifted up his eyes, and saw the place *afar off*

Gen. xlii. 4

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar*

Beattie, *Minstrel*, l. 1

The coronach stole

Sometimes *afar* and sometimes *an ar*

Tennyson, *Dying Swan*

[Shakespeare uses *afar off* also in the sense of remotely in degree, indirectly]

He that shall speak for her is *afar off* guilty.

But that he speaks *Shak*, *W. T.*, l. 1

A kind of tender made *afar off* by Sir Hugh here

Shak, *M. W. of W.*, l. 1

afear (a-fēr'), *v. t.* [Now only E. dial., often shortened to *fear*, < ME *afēran*, < AS *āfēran*, terrify, < ā- + *fēran* (> ME *feren*), terrify, < *fē*, danger, terror, fear see *fear* 1] To cause to fear; frighten; terrify, make afraid

(*clerk* may bere wepen to *afere* the *nes*)

Dives & Pauper (W. de Worde), V. xix. 222 (N. E. D.)

As ghastly lug does greatly them *afere*

Spruett, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 20

afear (a-fēr'), *p. a.* [< ME *afērad*, *afērd*, *p. a.* see *afear* and -*ed* 2] No connection with *afraid* 1] Affected with fear; frightened, afraid [Now colloquial or vulgar]

Be not *afear*, the tale is full of noises

Shak, *Tempest*, iii. 2

afebrile (a-feb'ril), *a.* [< Gr. *a-feb-ri* (< *febris*)] Without fever, feverless

The course of subcutaneous fractures without extravasation of blood is usually *afebrile*

Belfield, *Rel. of Micro Org. to Disease*, p. 38

Afer (ā-fēr), *n.* [L., African, used by Milton for *Africa* (see *ventus*, wind), the southwest wind, blowing from Africa, It. *Affrico* or *Gherbino*, *Gardino*] The southwest wind

Milton, *aff* (āf), *prep* and *adv.* Off [Scotch] *aff-han'*, offhand, without reserve, frankly

Burns—*aff hands*, hands off—*aff-loof*, right off from memory, or with out premeditation

Burns—*To feeze aff* see *feeze* 5

affa (āf'ā), *n.* [The native name] A weight, equal to an ounce, used on the Guinea coast. Also spelled *offa*

affability (af-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< late ME *affabylite*, < OF *affabilté*, F *affabilité*, < L *affabiltas* (< *affabilis*, affable see *affable*)] The quality of being affable, readiness to converse or be addressed, civility in intercourse, ready condescension, benignity

Hearing of her beauty, and her wit,

Her *affability*, and bashful modesty

Shak, *I. of the 9*, l. 1

He had a majestic presence, with much dignity, and at the same time *affability* of manner

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa*, l. 18

=*Syn* Sociability, approachableness, accessibility, urbanity, complaisance, suavity, comity, amenity, friendliness, openness

affable (af'a-bl), *a.* [= F *affable*, < L *affabilis*, *affabilis*, easy to be spoken to, < *affari*, *adferi*, speak to, address, < *ad*, to, + *feri*, speak see *fable*] 1 Easy of conversation or approach, admitting others to intercourse without reserve, courteous, complaisant, of easy manners, kind or benevolent in manner now usually applied to those high-placed or in authority as, an *affable* prince

An *affable* and courteous gentleman

Shak, *T. of the 3*, l. 2

He is so insufferably *affable* that every man near him would like to give him a beating

Thackeray, *Newcomer*, l. xlii

2 Expressing or betokening affability, mild, benign as, an *affable* countenance

His manner was very unpretending—too simple to be termed *affable*—he did not condescend to their society—he seemed glad of it

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxvii

=*Syn* Courteous, civil, complaisant, accessible, mild, benign (condescending, communicative, familiar, easy, gracious, conversable)

affableness (af'a-bl-nes), *n.* Affability

affably (af'a-bli), *adv.* In an *affable* manner; courteously

affabroust (af'a-brus), *a.* [< L *affaber*, *affaber*, skilfully made, < *ad*, to, + *faber*, skilful, workmanlike, < *faber*, workman see *fabric*] Skilfully made

Bailey

affabulation (a-fab-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F *affabulation*, < L. as if **affabulatio* (< *n*), < *ad*, to, +

fabulatio (< *n*), story, < *fabulari*, narrate, < *fabula*, tale, fable see *fable*] The moral of a fable

Bailey

affabulatory (a-fab'ū-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Having a moral as, an *affabulatory* allegory [Rare]

affadyll, *n.* A variant of *affodill* See *affodill*

affaint (a-fān'), *t.* < [F *af- + jam*, an old spelling of *feign*, with ref. to L *afingere*, *adfinere*, add falsely, < *ad*, to, + *finere*, make, invent, feign see *feign*] To lay to one's charge falsely or feignedly [Rare]

Those errors which are maliciously *affainted* to him

By Hall, *Christ Moderation*, p. 15

affair (a-fār'), *n.* [< ME *afere*, *afere*, < OF *afaire*, *afere* (F *affaire* = Pr *afar*, *afaire* = It *affare*, orig. a prep phrase, a *faire* (F *a faire* = It *a fare*), to do, < L *ad*, to, + *fare* = It *fare*, < L *facere*, do see *fact* E *ado* is of parallel formation] 1 Anything done or to be done, that which requires action or effort; a moving interest, business; concern as, this is an *affair* of great moment, a man of *affairs*, *affairs* of state

Thy constellation is right apt

For this *affair* *Shak*, *I. N.*, l. 4

The nature of our popular institutions requires a numerous magistracy, for whom competent provision must be made, or we may be certain our *affairs* will always be committed to improper hands, and experience will teach us that no government costs so much as a bad one

A *Hamilton*, *Continentalist*, No. 6

Services to those around in the small *affairs* of life may be, and often are, of a kind which there is equal pleasure in giving and receiving

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 102

2 *pl* Matters of interest or concern, particular doings or interests, specifically, pecuniary interests or relations as, to meddle with a neighbor's *affairs*, his *affairs* are in an embarrassed state

Not I, but my *affairs*, have made you wait

Shak, *M. of V.*, l. 6

3 An event or a performance, a particular action, operation, or proceeding, *milit*, a partial or minor engagement or contest, a skirmish as, when did this *affair* happen? an *affair* of honor, or of outposts

In this little *affair* of the advance posts, I am concerned to add that Lieut. B was killed

Wellington's Despatches

4 A private or personal concern, a special function, business, or duty

Oh generous youth! my counsel take,

And warlike acts forbear

Put on white gloves and had folks out,

For that is your *affair* *Lady M. W. Montagu*

To marry a rich foreign nobleman of more than thirty

her age was precisely her *affair*

J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 102

5 Thing, matter, concern applied to anything made or existing, with a descriptive or qualifying term as, this machine is a complicated *affair*, his anger is an *affair* of no consequence

"They are offended," said Kristian Koppig, leaving the house, and wandering up to the little Protestant *affair* known as Christ Church

G. W. Cable, *Old Creole Days*, p. 231

6† Endeavor, attempt

And with his best *affair* obeyed the pleasure of the sun

Chapman, *Iliad*, v. 563

affair of honor, a duel

affamish (a-fam'ish), *v. t.* or *t.* [< F *affamer*, OF *afamer*, *afamer* = Pr *afamar* = It *affamare*, starve, < L *ad*, to, + *famis*, hunger see *famish*] To starve

affamishment (a-fam'ish-ment), *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved

Carried into the wilderness for the *affamishment* of his body

By Hall, *Contemplations*, iv

affatuate (a-fat'ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. as if **affatuator*, pp. of **affatuari*, < *ad*, to, + *fatuari*, he foolish (< *f infatuari*)] To infatuate

affatuate, **affatuated** (a-fat'ū-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L **affatuatus*, pp. after *infatuare*, a. q. v.] Infatuated [Obsolete or poetical]

They are so much *affatuated*, not with his person only, but with his palpable faults, and dote upon his deformities

Milton, *Prof. to Eikonoklastes*

You'll see a hundred thousand spell-bound hearts

By all of which he's *affatuated*,

That for his love they dress themselves in dowlas

And fight with men of steel

Sir H. Taylor, *Ph. van Art*, II, v. 2

afear 1†, *v. t.* Same as *afear*

afear 2†, *v. t.* [Obsolete form of *afear*]

affect (a-fekt'), *v.* [< ME *afecten*, < OF *afectere*, < L *afectare*, *adfectari*, strive after a thing, aim to do, aspire to, pursue, imitate with dissimulation, feign, also, in pass., be attacked by disease, freq. of *aficere*, *adficere*, act upon, influence. see *affect* 2, which is nearly

allied to *affect* 1; the two verbs, with their derivatives, run into each other, and cannot be completely separated] I. *trans* 1 To aim at, aspire to, endeavor after.

In this point charge him home, that he *affects* Tyrannical power

Shak, *I. of the 3*, l. 3

But this proud man *affects* imperial sway

Dryden, *Iliad*

2 To use or adopt by preference, choose, prefer, tend toward habitually or naturally

Musing Meditation most *affects*

The pensive secret of desert cell

Milton, *Comus*, l. 386

The peculiar costume which he *affects*

Thackeray, *Newcomer*, l. 126 (N. E. D.)

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure

Newton, *Opticks*

3 To be pleased with, take pleasure in; fancy; like, love

No profit grows where is no pleasure taken, — In brief sir, study what you most *affect*

Shak, *I. of the 8*, l. 1

They [the Koreans] more particularly *affect* the flowering shrubs to a comparative neglect of the annuals

Science, v. 262

Maria once told me, she did *affect* me

Shak, *T. N.*, l. 5

With two of them at once I am in love

Deeply and equally the third of them

My silly brother here as much *affects*

Chapman, *The Blind Beggar*

4 To make a show of, put on a pretense of, assume the appearance of, pretend, feign as, to *affect* ignorance

I *affect* to be intoxicated with sights and suggestions, but I am not intoxicated

Emerson, *Self-reliance*

5 To use as a model, imitate in any way

Spencer, in *affecting* the ancients, write no language

B. Jonson, *Discourses*

Nor can he, however laudatory of the masters he *affects* in youth, look upon other modern poets except with the complacency felt by one who listens to a stranger's rude handling of the native tongue

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 402

6† To resemble, smack of

He hath a trick of *Caesar de Hon's* face, The accent of his tongue *affecteth* him

Shak, *K. John*, l. 1

II.† *intrans* 1 To incline, be disposed —

2 To make a show, put on airs, manifest affectation

affect 2 (a-fekt'), *v. t.* [< L *afectus*, pp. of *aficere*, *adficere*, act upon, influence, affect, attack with disease, lit. do to, < *ad*, to, + *facere*, do, make († *affect* 1)] 1 To act upon, produce an effect or a change upon, influence, move or touch as, cold *affects* the body, loss *affects* our interests

There was not a servant in the house whom she did not infinitely *affect* with her counsel

Emerson, *Idylls*, 1635

On the whole, certain kinds of particles *affect* certain parts of the spectrum

Lockyer, *Spect. Anal.*, p. 142

The whole character and fortune of the individual are *affected* by the least inequalities in the culture of the understanding

Emerson, *Nature*

2† To urge, incite *Joye* — 3† To render liable to a charge of, show to be chargeable with

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony

But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony unless you can *affect* them with fraud

Julius, *Paragon* (1730), p. 59

4 To assign, allot, apply now only in the passive

One of the domestics was *affected* to his special service

Thackeray, *Vanities Vanities*, l. 111

A considerable number of estates were *affected* to the use of the Imperial family under the name of appanages

D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 473

=*Syn* 1 To work upon to concern, relate to, interest, bear upon to melt, soften, subdue, change *Affect* and *affecture* sometimes confused To *affect* is to influence, concern, to *affect* is to accomplish or bring about

affect 2† (a-fekt'), *n.* [< ME *afect*, < L *afectus*, *adfectus*, a state of mind or body produced by some (external) influence, esp. sympathy or love, < *aficere*, act upon, influence see *affect* 2, & *Affect*, *n.*, like *affectation*, is formally a deriv. of *affect* 2, *v.*, but in usage it rests also in part upon *affect* 1] 1 Affection, passion, sensation, inclination, inward disposition or feeling

My gay headed senate in the laws Of strict opinion and severe dispute Would lift the limits of our free *affects*, Lake superstitious Jews

Lord Lov., *A Sacrifice*, l. 1

Rachel, I hope I shall not need to urge The sacred purity of our *affects*

B. Jonson, *Case Is Altered*, l.

The *affects* and passions of the heart

Harvey, *Nat. Hist.*, § 97

2 State or condition of body, the way in which a thing is affected or disposed

Wiseman, *Surgery*

affectate (a-fek'tāt), *a.* [*< L affectatus*, pp of *affectare* see *affect*¹] Affected, marked by affectation *Elyot*, *Diet*

affectation (af-ek-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L affectatio(n)-, affectatio(n)-*], a striving after, affectation, conceit, *< affectare*, *affectare*, strive after, affect, imitate see *affect*¹] 1† Strenuous pursuit or desire, earnest quest, a striving in the direction (of)

Pretended sedition and affectation of the crown
By Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, p. 293
The affectation of being gay and in fashion has very nearly eaten up our good sense and our Religion
Steele, *Spectator*

2 A striving for the appearance (of), pretense of the possession or character (of), effort for the reputation (of) as, an affectation of wit or of virtue, affectation of great wealth

His arguments are stated with the utmost affectation of precision
Macaulay, *Mill on Government*

In matters of taste the Anglo-Saxon mind seems always to have felt a painful distrust of itself which it betrays either in an affectation of burly contempt or in a pretence of admiration equally insincere
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 395

3 A striving for effect, artificiality of manner or conduct, effort to attract notice by pretense, assumption, or any peculiarity as, his affectations are insupportable

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that is companion to what is natural
Locke, *Education*

The good sense and good taste which had weeded out affectation from moral and political treatises would, in the natural course of things, have effected a similar reform in the sonnet and the ode
Macaulay, *Dryden*

4† Affection, fondness

Bonds of affection between man and wife
By Hall, *Chorus of Concord*, iv. 3

affectationist (af-ek-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< affectation + -ist*] One who indulges in affectation, one who is given to putting on airs

It is just the kind of phrase to be petted, as it is, by certain affectationists
F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 94

affected¹ (a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [*< affect¹ + -ed²*] 1† Beloved as, "his affected Hercules," *Chapman*, *Iliad*, viii. 318—2 Having an affection, disposition, or inclination of any kind, inclined or disposed as, well affected to government or toward a project

Made their minds evil affected against the brethren
Acts xiv. 2

How he doth stand affected to our purpose
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 1

3 Assumed artificially, not natural as, affected airs

Of all his platitudes the least affected are those addressed to the dead or the unborn
Macaulay, *Petrarch*

4 Given to affectation, assuming or pretending to possess characteristics which are not natural or real as, an affected lady

Olivia was often affected from too great a desire to please
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, i.

= *Syn* 3 Artificial, feigned, insincere—4 Pretentious, self-conscious

affected² (a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [*< affect² + -ed²*, partly merged in *affected*¹] 1 Acted upon, influenced, particularly influenced injuriously, impaired, attacked, as by climate or disease—2 In *alg.*, same as *affected*¹—3 In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, said of a benefice the collation of which is reserved to persons possessed of certain qualifications, specifically, when the pope, by some disposition of the benefice, prevents the regular collation and tacitly signifies his intention of himself providing for the benefice when it shall become vacant

affectedly (a-fek'ted-li), *adv.* 1 In an affected or assumed manner, with affectation, hypocritically, with more show than reality as, to walk affectedly, affectedly civil

Balzac was genuinely as well as affectedly monarchical, and he was saturated with a sense of the past
H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 7

2† With tender care, lovingly
Letters sadly penned in blood,
With silken silk foot and affectedly
Emswath, *Shak.*, *Love's Complaint*, l. 48

affectedness (a-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being affected, affectation

affecter (a-fek'ter), *n.* [*< affect¹ + -er¹*] 1 One who affects, pretends, or assumes—2† One who affects or loves

Bring forth the princely dress'd in royal robes,
The true affecter of Alvaro's son
Lucas, *Dommon*, v. 1

Also spelled *affector*

affectibility (a-fek'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being affectible

affectible (a-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [*< affect² + -ible*] Capable of being affected [Rare]

affecting¹ (a-fek'ting), *p. a.* [*Ppr of affect¹*]

1 Loving, affectionate—2 Using affection, affected

I never heard such a drawing affecting rogue
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, ii. 1

affecting² (a-fek'ting), *p. a.* [*Ppr of affect²*] Having power to excite or move the feelings, tending to move the affections, pathetic as, an affecting spectacle, an affecting speech

I suppose you are surprised that I am not more sorrowful at parting with so many near relations, to be sure this is very affecting
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1

= *Syn* Moving, touching, impressive, stirring

affectingly (a-fek'ting-li), *adv.* In an affecting manner, in a manner to excite emotion

affect (a-fek'shon), *n.* [*< ME affectiun, affectiun, < OF affectiun, < L affectio(n)-*], a state of mind or feeling, especially a favorable state, love, affection, *< affectare, affectare*, act upon, influence see *affect*² Affection is formally a deriv. of *affect*², but in usage it rests also in part on *affect*¹] 1 The state of having one's feelings affected, bent or disposition of mind, phase of mental disposition, feeling

Be ware chiefly of two affections, fear and love
Latimer, *2d Sermon bet. Edw. VI.*, 1550

Affection is applicable to an unpleasant as well as a pleasant state of the mind when impressed by any object or quality
Cogan, *On the Passions*, l. 1

Specifically—(a) A general name for that class of feelings which bear an immediate relation of attraction or hostility toward other persons and even toward things, as love, esteem, gratitude, hatred, jealousy, etc. This use of the term is most frequent in ethical discussions, as in the common distinction between *benevolent* and *malevolent* affections

The affections and the reason are both undoubtedly necessary factors in morality, but the initiation is not in the reason, but in the affections
Fowler, *Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 217

The hues of sunset make life great, so the affections make some little web of cottage and firside populous, important, and filling the main space in our history
Emerson, *Success*

(b) Desire, inclination, appetite, propensity, good or evil as, virtuous or vile affections *Rom.* i. 26, *Gal.* v. 24 (c) One of the passions or violent emotions

Most wretched man,
That to affections does the bridge lend
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 34

2 A settled good will, love, or zealous attachment as, the affection of a parent for his child generally followed by *for*, sometimes by *to* or *toward*, before the object

Affection turned to hatred threatens mischief
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, ii. 2

[Fæc] desired to inspire, not gratitude, but affection
Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*

I think no modern writer has inspired his readers with such affection to his own personality
Emerson, *8th W. Scott*

3† Natural instinct or impulse, sympathy

Affection,
Master of passion, sways it to the mood
Of what it likes, or loathes *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 1

4† Prejudice, bias

"Well," he says, "a woman may not reign in England. Better in England than anywhere, as it shall well appear to him that without affection will consider the kind of regiment
By Aylmer, *Harborough for Faithful Subjects*

5 A modification; the effect or result of action upon a thing, especially, in *psychol.*, a passive modification of consciousness

All affections of consciousness we term sensations
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 91

6 In *metaph.* (translation of Gr *πάθος*, suffering), one of those qualities of bodies by which they directly affect the senses often improperly extended to other properties of bodies

I distinguish extension and figure by the title of the mathematical affections of matter
D. Stewart

The so-called forces of nature have been well and truly spoken of as the moods or affections of matter
W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature*, p. 1

7 A disease, or the condition of being diseased, a morbid or abnormal state of body or mind as, a gouty affection, hysterical affection

And, truly, waking dreams were, more or less,
An old and strange affection of the house
Tennyson, *The Princess*, i.

I have been thinking of the singular affection to which you are subject
O. W. Holmes, *Mortal Antipathy*, xxi

8 In *painting*, a lively representation of passion *Wotton* [Rare]—9† Affection

Pleasant without scurrility, witty without affection
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 1

= *Syn* 2 Attachment, fondness, etc. (see *love*), tender

affect (a-fek'shon), *v. t.* [= *F. affectonner*, from the noun] To love; have an affection for [Rare.]

But can you affection the woman?
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, i. 1

affectional (a-fek'shon-al), *a.* Relating to or implying affection; relating to the affections

God has made women, as men, compound creatures, with a fivefold nature, and it cannot be that either side, physical, mental, moral, affectual, or spiritual, can suffer loss without injury to the whole

Quoted in *Sex and Education*, p. 172.

affectonate (a-fek'shon-āt), *a.* [*< affection + -ate²*, suggested by *F. affectonné*, pp of *affectonner* see *affecton*, v.] 1 Having great love or affection, warmly attached, fond, kind; loving as, an affectionate brother

Her father appears to have been as bad a father as a very honest, affectionate, and sweet tempered man (as well be
Macaulay, *Madame D. Arbury*

2† Devoted in feeling, zealous

In their love of God, and desire to please him men can never be too affectionate
By Sprat, *Sermons*

3 Characterized by or manifesting affection, possessing or indicating love, tender; warm-hearted as, the affectionate care of a parent

He [Lord Russell] had sent to Kettlewell an affectionate message from the scaffold
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xiv

Victor Emmanuel was a man of strong family feeling and affectionate disposition
E. Durey, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 162

4† Strongly disposed or inclined with to

Affectionate to the war with France
Bacon, *Hist. of Hen. VII.*

5† Biased, partizan = *syn* Warm hearted, tender-hearted, attached, devoted

affectonate (a-fek'shon-āt), *v. t. or i.* To affect, be affected, inclined, or disposed

Be kindly affectonated one to another
Cambridge N. T., 1683 (*Rom.* xii. 10)

Give me but ten days respite, and I will reply,
Which or to whom myself affectonates
Greene, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*

affectonately (a-fek'shon-āt-li), *adv.* 1 In an affectionate manner, with affection, fondly, tenderly, kindly

Being affectonately desirous of you
1 Thes. ii. 8

2† In a biased manner, in the manner of a partizan

He doth in that place affectonately and unjustly reprove both the Bishop of Rome and Alexandria
Abp. Whitgift, *Works*, II. 185

affectonateness (a-fek'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being affectionate, fondness, good will, affection

Dryden and Pope, however, kept their strength for satire and invective, and this style does not easily comport with hearty affectonateness
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 587

affectoned (a-fek'shon-d), *p. a.* [*< affection + -ed²* Cf *affectonate*] 1 Having a certain disposition of feeling, disposed [Archaic]

Be kindly affectoned one to another
Rom. xii. 10

A man meanly learned himself, but not meanly affectoned to set forward learning in others
Ascham, *The Schoolmaster*, p. 132

2† Affected, concerted

An affectoned ass, that can state without book
Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 3.

affectonist (a-fek'shon-ist), *a.* [*< affection + -ous*. Cf *affectuous*] Affectionate; cordial

Therefore my deare, I dare wife, and dearest sonnes,
Let me ingirt you with my last embrace
And in your cheekes impresse a fare well kisse,
Kisse of true kindness and affectuous love
Tragedy of Nero (1607)

affective (a-fek'tiv), *a.* [*< ML affectivus, < L affectus*, pp of *affectare*, affect see *affect*²] 1 Affecting or exciting emotion, suited to affect [Rare]

A preacher more instructive than affective
By Burnet, *Owen Thomas* (1689), iv

2 Pertaining to the affections, emotional

Without epilepsy she would have a condition of the affective power of the mind which is so deficient as to lessen responsibility
Allen and Neurol., VI. 375

Affective quality Same as *affecton*, 6

affectively (a-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an affective manner; as regards the affections [Rare]

affecter, *n.* See *affecter*

affectual (a-fek'tū-al), *a.* [*< L affectus*, mental disposition, desire (see *affect*², n.), + *-al*] Pertaining to or consisting in disposition or desire; emotional; affectional, earnest

God hath beheld your affectual devotion from heaven
Caxton, *Golden Legend*, p. 389

Just not only affectual, but actual, is dispensed with
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 206

affectuous (a-fek'tū-us), *a.* [= *F. affectueux*, *< L affectuosus, < affectus*, affection, mood; see *affect*², n.] Marked by passion or affection; earnest, affectionate, affecting, as, "made such affectuous labour," *Psalms*, vii.

affectionally (a-fek'tū-us-ly), *adv.* Passionately; zealously; affectionately.

St. Remigius prayed so affectionately. *Fabryan*

affeeble (a-fē'bl), *v. t.* [Late ME *affeeble*, < OF *afebler*, *afebler*, < *a*, to, + *febler*, weaken, < *fioble*, feeble. see *feebly*] To enfeeble

affeer (a-fēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod E. also *affear*, < ME *afferen*, *affuren*, < AF *afferer*, *afferer*, OF *affeur*, *affur*, earlier *ajorer* = Sp *ajorar*, < ML *afforare*, fix the price or market value, assess, value, < L *ad*, to, + *forum*, market, ML also market price, fixed rate see *forum*] 1 In law, to assess or settle, as an amercement or arbitrary fine

That the constables in every parish should collect the money *affered* (assessed) in each parish to be delivered to the captain, who was bound to return any overplus unpended. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 60, note

2 To confirm as, "the title is *affeer'd*," *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3

Also spelled *affere*

affeerer, *n.* See *affecor*

affecor-man (a-fēr-ing-man), *n.* An affecor

affecment (a-fēr-ment), *n.* The act of affecoring or assessing an amercement according to the circumstances of the case

affecor, **affecor** (a-fēr'or, -er), *n.* [Early mod E. also *affecor*, < ME *afferer*, *affur*, -our, < AF *afferer*, -our, OF *affeur*, *affur*, < ML *afforator*, < *afforare* see *affer*] One who affecors, a person sworn to assess arbitrary fines to what seems a reasonable amount

Affenthaler (af'en-thā-lēr), *n.* [Gt (see *wein*, wine) so called from the village *Affenthal*, in Baden] A red wine made in Baden. It is one of the most esteemed of the Markgräfer wines

afferent (af'e-erent), *a.* [L *afferent* (-t-), ppr of *affere*, *adferre*, carry to, < *ad*, to, + *ferre*, carry, bear] Bringing, carrying to or toward, conveying inward. Used in *physiol* as the opposite of *efferent*, and said (a) of vessels which convey blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the blood circulation, (b) of those lymphatic vessels which enter a lymphatic gland, as opposed to those which leave it, and (c) of those nerves which have a sensory or efferent function, conveying an impulse from the periphery to a ganglionic center of the nervous system. In the case of nerves, *afferent* is nearly synonymous with *sensory*, as opposed to *motor*. The term is also applied to the function of these nerves, and to that which they convey as, an *afferent* impulse

Having arrived at this notion of an impulse travelling along a nerve, we readily pass to the conception of a sensory nerve as a nerve which, when active, brings an impulse to a central organ, or is *afferent* and of a motor nerve, as a nerve which carries away an impulse from the organ, or is *efferent*. It is very convenient to use these terms to denote the two great classes of nerves, for there are *afferent* nerves which are not sensory, while there may be in man, and certainly are in animals, efferent nerves which are not motor, in the sense of inducing muscular contraction. *Huxley*, *Physiol*, p. 288

affermet, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *affirm*. *Chaucer*

affettuoso (af-fet-to-ō'sō), *a.* [It, affectionate, kind, tender, < L *affectuosus* see *affection*] Tender, affecting in music, designating a movement which is to be sung or played softly and affectingly

affiance (a-fi'ans), *n.* [ME *affiance*, *afiance*, *afiance*, -aunce, < OF *afiance*, < *after*, *affur*, trust in, > ME *afien*, *afien* see *affy* and *-ance*] 1 Trust; confidence, reliance

The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance*. *Hammond*

Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have

Most love and most *affiance*

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

2 The pledging of faith, as in contracting marriage, a solemn engagement, a marriage contract

At cord of friends, consent of Parents sought,

Affiance made, my happiness begunne

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II iv. 21

3 Affinity; intimate relation, connection

In defiance of his church and not in *affiance* with it

H. James, *Subs. and Shad*, p. 198

affiance (a-fi'ans), *v. t.* pret. and pp *affianced*, ppr *affiancing* [OF *afiance*, from the noun] 1. To betroth, bind by promise of marriage as, to *affiance* a daughter, to *affiance* one's self

In me behold the Prince,

Your countryman, *affianced* years ago

To the Lady Ida

Tennyson, *Princess*, II

2 To assure by pledge or promise [Rare]

Stranger! whose or thou art, securely rest

Affianced in my faith, a friendly guest

Pope, *Odysey*, xv. 306

affiancer (a-fi'an-sēr), *n.* One who affiances; one who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

affiant (a-fi'ant), *n.* [OF *affiant*, ppr of *after*, pledge one's faith see *affy* and *-ant*] In law, one who makes an affidavit. [United States]

affiche, *v. t.* See *affiche*

affiche (a-fēsh'), *n.* [F, < *afficher*, OF *afcher*, *afcher*, fasten to, > ME *affiche* see *affich* and *affix*] A paper of any kind pasted or affixed to a wall, post, etc., to be read by passers-by, a poster

affidation, **affidature** (af-i-da'shon, af-i-dä-tür), *n.* [ML *affidare*, pledge see *affy* and *affiance*] A mutual contract of fidelity

affidavit (af-i-da'vit), *n.* [ML, he has made oath, 3d pers sing perf ind of *affidare*, make oath see *affy* and *affiance*] A written declaration upon oath, a statement of facts in writing signed by the affiant, and sworn to or confirmed by a declaration before a notary public, a magistrate, or other authorized officer. Affidavits are usually required when evidence is to be laid before a judge or court on a motion or summary application, as distinguished from a trial of the merits of the cause. The word is sometimes loosely used of an oral declaration under oath

affile, *v.* See *affile*

affile, *v. t.* [ME *affilen*, *afilen*, *affilen*, < OF *affiler*, later *affiler*, to sharpen, also to deck, mod F *affiler*, < ML **affilare* (in deriv), bring to an edge, < L *ad*, to, + *filum*, thread, ML also edge see *file*] To polish, sharpen

He moste priche and well *affile* his tounge

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to *1*, l. 714

affiliable (a-fil'i-a-bl), *a.* [ML as if **affilabilis*, < *affilare* see *affilare*] (capable of being affiliated, chargeable as result or effect with on or upon

The distribution of sediment and other geological processes which those marine currents effect, are *affiliable* upon the force which the sun radiates

H. Spencer, *First Principles*, § 69

affiliate (a-fil'i-ät), *v.* pret. and pp *affiliated*, ppr *affiliating* [ML *affiliatus*, pp of *affiliare*, *affiliare* (> F *affilier*), adopt as a son, < L *ad*, to, + *filus*, son, *filia*, daughter] 1. *trans* 1 To adopt, receive into a family as a son or daughter, hence, to bring into intimate association or close connection

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged and in rebellion? *Taylor*

2 In law, to fix the paternity of, as a bastard child with upon as, the mother *affiliated* her child upon John Doe. Hence—3 To connect in the way of descent or derivation with upon

Ethical requirements may here be to such extent *affiliated* upon physical necessities, as to give them a partially scientific authority. *H. Spencer*, *Data of Ethics*, § 108

4 To associate, receive or establish on terms of fellowship

Men who have a voice in public affairs are at once *affiliated* with one or other of the great parties between which society is divided. *Lowell*, *Democracy*

He [Lassalle] hoped the party of progress would *affiliate* itself with him. *G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 63

Austria and the *affiliated* Governments of the Peninsula. *E. Duce*, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 117

Affiliated societies, local societies connected with a central society or with one another

II. *intrans* To associate, consort, be intimately united in action or interest

The political organization with which the blacks now naturally *affiliate* is restrained, by fear of Caucasian sentiment, from giving this element the prominence it numerically deserves. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXV. 426

affiliation (a-fil-i-ä'shon), *n.* [F *affiliation*, < ML *affiliatio* (-n-), *affiliatio* (-n-), < *affiliare* see *affilate*] 1 Adoption; association in the same family or society, hence, consanguinity or kinship of feeling or character

There are a number of *affiliations* which were of at least equal antiquity with Adoption, and which, I suspect, served its object even more completely in very ancient times. *Maine*, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 98

So intense is our sense of *affiliation* with their nature, that we speak of them universally as our fathers. *Whipple*, *Das and Rev.*, I. 221

2 Association in general; relation, connection, friendship, alliance

The merry gallants of a French colonial military service which had grown gross by *affiliation* with Spanish American frontier life. *G. W. Cable*, *Old Creole Days*, p. 4

The population of the disputed territory on the western boundary of Afghanistan is sparse with few *affiliations* with the Afghans. *Science*, V. 530

3 In law, the act of imputing or of determining the paternity of a child, and the fixing upon the father the obligation to provide for its maintenance. Hence—4 The fethering of a thing upon any one, the assignment of anything to its origin, connection by way of derivation or descent. with upon.

The relationship of the sense of smell to the fundamental organic actions is traceable, not only through its *affiliation* upon the sense of taste, but is traceable directly. *H. Spencer*, *Prin of Psychol*

affinal (a-fi'nal), *a.* [L *affinis* (see *affinity*) + -al] Related by affinity, derived from the same source as, *affinal* tribes or products [Rare]

affine (a-fin'), *a.* and *n.* [OF *afin*, *afin*, "a kinsman or ally, one with whom affinity is had or contracted" (Cotgrave), < L *affinis*, neighboring, related by marriage, one related by marriage, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, border, end see *fin* 1, and cf *affinity*] I. *a.* Related, akin, affined

II. *n.* A relative by marriage, one akin

affine (a-fin'), *v. t.* [F *affiner*, OF *afner* = Fr Sp *afnar* = It *affinare*, < ML *affinare*, refine, < L *ad*, to, + ML *finus* (> OF *fin*, etc.), fin see *fin* 2] To refine. *Holland*

affined (a-find'), *a.* [F *affiné* 1 + -ed 2] 1

Joined by affinity or any close tie, akin, allied, confederated

For then, the bold and coward,

The wise and fool, the artist and unlearned,

The hard and soft, seem all *affined* and kin

Shak 1 and C, I. 3

If partially *affined*, or leagu'd in office,

Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,

Thou art no soldier. *Shak*, *Othello*, II. 3

2† Bound or obligated by affinity or some intimate relation

Now sir, be judge yourself,

Whether I in any just trim am *affined*

To love the Moor. *Shak*, *Othello*, I. 1

3 In *zool*, joined in natural affinity, having affinity, allied homologically and morphologically, related in structural character

Birds are homologically related, or mutually allied or *affined*, according to the sum of like structural characters. *Coues*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 68

affinitative (a-fin'i-tiv), *a.* [L *affinita* (-t-), affinity, + -ive] Of the nature of affinity, as, an *affinitative* resemblance. *N. E. D.*

affinitatively (a-fin'i-tiv-ly), *adv.* By means of affinity, as regards affinity

affinition (af-i-nish'on), *n.* [F *affinition* 1 + -tion Cf *define*, *definition*] The state or quality of being affined, mental affinity or attraction [Rare]

affinitive (a-fin'i-tiv), *a.* [F *affinitiv* 1 + -ive Cf *definitive*] Characterized by affinity, closely related. *N. E. D.*

affinity (a-fin'i-ti), *n.* , pl *affinities* (-tiz) [ME *afinit*, *afinit*, < OF *afinit*, F *afinit*, < L *affinita* (-t-), < *affinis*, neighboring, related by marriage see *afine* 1, *affined*] 1 An artificial relationship between persons of different blood, regarded as analogous to consanguinity, the relation between families or individuals created by intermarriage (excluding that between the married persons), by legal adoption, or by sponsorship, more especially, the relation between a husband or wife and the kindred of the other spouse. In the Jewish, Roman, and canon laws, affinity by marriage or adoption is a bar to marriage within certain degrees, equally with consanguinity and on this ground rests the prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in Great Britain. The canon law treats unlawful sexual intercourse as creating the same affinity with marriage. The relationship of godparents and godchildren, called *spiritual affinity*, is not now considered a bar to marriage, as it was before the Council of Trent, which made no provision on the subject.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. *1 Ki* iii. 1

2† Intercourse, acquaintance, companionship

About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William (Tennyson)

Burton

Hence—3 A natural liking for, or attraction to, a person or thing, a natural drawing or inclination, an inherent mutual liking or attraction

Some transcendental, unborn *affinity*, by which we are linked to things above the range of mere nature.

Bushnell, *Nat. and the Supernat.*, p. 68

4 Inherent likeness or agreement as between things, essential or specific conformity, intimate resemblance or connection

The perception of real *affinities* between events (that is to say, of ideal *affinities*, for those only are real) enables the poet thus to make free with the most imposing forms and phenomena of the world, and to assert the preponderance of the soul. *Emerson*, *Nature*

5 In *chem*, that force by which the atoms of bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound different in its nature from any of its constituents called distinctively *chemical* or *electric affinity*. The word has lost its original meaning and now signifies nothing more than chemical force. See *chemical*

Affinity is neither the cause nor the product, but a power which renders the product possible. *G. H. Lewes*, *Probs of Life and Mind* I. § 25

6 In *biol*, morphological and implied genetic relationship, resulting in a resemblance in general plan or structure, or in the essential structural parts, existing between two organisms or groups of organisms, true and near structural relationship, predicable of two or more organisms morphologically related, however diverse physiologically

At first we find marsupials and caninivora with marsupial affinities / *Task*, 1 evolutionist, p. 24

7 In *psychol*, that in ideas which renders them capable of being associated in the mind, as their similarity or contiguity. The *law of the affinity of ideas* is another name for the law of continuity of notions, according to which two notions cannot be so similar but that it is possible to find a third intermediate between them

8 In *geom*, the relationship between two figures in the same plane which correspond to each other, point to point and straight line to straight line, any point of the one lying in a fixed direction from the corresponding point of the other, and at a distance from it proportional to its distance from a fixed line, called the *axis of affinity*, the direction of which is that of lines joining corresponding points

affirm (a-fēr'm-tiv), *v* [*Formerly affirm*, but now spelled so as to approach the *L*; <ME *affirmen*, *afirmen*, <OF *affirmen*, *affirmer*, later *affirmar*, *affirm*, *avouch*, mod *F* *affirmer* = Pr *affirmar* = Sp *afirmar* = Pg *affirmar* = It *affirmare*, <L *affirmare*, *adfirmare*, present as *fixed*, *avouch*, *affirm*, <ad, to, + *firmare*, make firm, <firmus, firm see firm, *a*] **I** *trans* 1 To state or assert positively, tell with confidence, aver, declare to be a fact, maintain as true opposed to *deny*

One Jesus, which was dead, whom Paul affirmed to be alive Acts xiv 19

The gentleman came up, and asked pardon for having disturbed us, affirming that he was ignorant of our being so near Golden Smith, Vicar, viii

2 To make firm; establish, confirm, or ratify as, the appellate court affirmed the judgment - *Syn* 1 *Assert Affirm, Declare, etc* See *assert*

II *intrans* 1 To declare or assert positively or solemnly

Not that I so affirm, though so it seem To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth Milton, P I, viii 117

All books that get fairly into the vital air of the world were written by the affirming and advancing class who utter what tens of thousands feel though they cannot say *Fourteen Books*

2 To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, but without oath (a practice allowed where the affirmant has scruples against taking an oath), make a legal affirmation See *affirmation*

affirmable (a-fēr'ma-bl) *a* [*<affirm + -able*] Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared followed by *of* us, an attribute *affirmable* of every just man

affirmably (a-fēr'ma-blī), *adv* In a way capable of affirmation

affirmance (a-fēr'mans), *n* [*<OF affirmance, affirmance, <affirmen, affirm, affirm see affirm*] 1 The act of affirming, asseveration, assertion

In which sober truth prevails throughout, They swear it, till affirmance breeds a doubt Cooper, Conversation, I 66

2 Confirmation, ratification

All sentences are liable to the king's affirmance or reversal Brougham

3 In *law* (a) The confirmation by an appellate court of the adjudication of a lower court or officer (b) Confirmation of a voidable act

affirmant (a-fēr'mant), *n* [*<L affirmant(-e), pp of affirmare see affirm*] 1 One who affirms or asserts — **2** In *law*, one who makes affirmation instead of taking an oath

affirmation (af-ī-mā'shon), *n* [*<L affirmatio(n)-, <affirmare, affirm see affirm*] 1 The assertion that something is, or is true, the assignment of a certain character to an object opposed to *denial* or *negation* In ordinary formal logic, the distinction is made merely to the form of expression but usually affirmation is taken to mean the assertion of something positive and definite, as opposed to a merely negative assertion

2 That which is affirmed, a proposition that is declared to be true, avowment, assertion

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation which on his despair is founded Hammond, Fundamentals

3 Confirmation, ratification, establishment of something of prior origin

Our statutes some times are only the affirmation or ratification of that which by common law was held before Hooker

4 In *law*, the solemn declaration made by Quakers, Moravians, or others conscientiously opposed to taking oaths, in cases where an oath is generally required False affirmations made by such persons are punishable in the same way as perjury

affirmative (a-fēr'ma-tiv), *a*, and *n* [*<ME affirmativus, n, <OF affirmativus, F affirmativus, -ve, a, affirmative, n, <L affirmativus, <affirmatus, pp of affirmare see affirm*] **I**, *a* 1 Characterized by affirmation or assertion, assertive, positive in form, not negative as, an affirmative proposition, affirmative principles In formal logic, the distinction of affirmative and negative propositions relates not to the nature of what is asserted, but only to the form of the proposition, which is called affirmative if it contains no negative particle

Hence — **2** Positive in manner, confident, dogmatic

Be not confident and affirmative in an uncertain matter Jer Taylor, Holy Living, p 102

3 Giving affirmation or assent, confirmatory; ratifying, concurring, agreeing as, an affirmative decree or judgment by an appellate court, an affirmative answer to a request

II, *n* 1 That which affirms or asserts, a positive proposition or avowment as, two negatives make an affirmative

Your four negatives make your two affirmatives Shak, I N, v 1

2 That which gives affirmation or assent, the agreeing or concurring part or side with the definite article as, to support the affirmative, to vote in the affirmative (that is, in favor of the affirmative side), as in a legislative body

A government is perfect of which the affirmative can be truly stated in answering these questions Brougham

3 In *judicial proceedings*, the side which, whether in itself an affirmation or a negation, requires first to be supported by proof, presumption in the absence of proof being against it, the side which has the burden of proof — **4** Naut, the signal-flag or pendant by which assent is expressed

affirmatively (a-fēr'ma-tiv-lī), *adv* 1 In an affirmative manner, by express declaration, positively, expressly — **2** In the affirmative mode, by asserting that a disputed or doubtful thing is opposed to negatively

I believe in God First, in God affirmatively, I believe he is against atheism Secondly, in God exclusively, not in gods, as against polytheism and idolatry

affirmatory (a-fēr'ma-tō-rī), *a* [*<L as if *affirmatorius, <affirmator, an affirmor, <L affirmare see affirm*] 1. Affirmative, assertive

An oath may as well some times be affirmatory as promissory Hobbes Gov and Society, ii § 20

2 Dependent upon an affirmative principle as, an affirmatory syllogism De Morgan

affirmer (a-fēr'mēr), *n* One who affirms

The burden of the proof in law resteth upon the affirmer Bp Bramhall, Schism Unravelled, p 285

affitch, *v* [*<ME affitche, affliche, affiche, <OF affiche, ancher, mod F. afficher = Pr affiar, affiquar = Sp affiar = It afficare, <ML as if *afficare, a freq form equiv to afficere, freq of L afficere, affigere, fasten to, affix see affix, and cf fitch, fix*] To fasten to, affix

The plates of gold, the which he hadde affitche Wyclif, 2 Ki xviii 16 (N E D)

affix (a-fiks'), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *affixed* (formerly often and still occasionally *affit*), *ppr* *affixing* [*<ML affixare, freq of L affigere, affigere, pp affixus, affixus, fasten to, <ad, to, + figere, fasten, fix The older form in E was affitch, q v*] To fix, fasten, join, or attach, conjoin, add, or append, make an adjunct or part of followed by *to*

Archbishop Whitgift was the first to affix his name to the death warrant Bancroft, Hist U S, I 226

As plants became more highly developed and affixed to the ground they would be compelled to be anemophilous in order to intercourse Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p 400

We hesitate at doing Spenser so great an honor as to think that he intended by his allegory the sense we affix to it Fennell, Art

= *Syn* Add, Affix, Annex, etc (see add), suffix, superadd, tack on, fasten on join

affix (af'iks), *n* [*<F affixe, a and n, <L affixus, affixus, pp see affix, v*] 1. That which is joined, attached, or added, an addition or attachment — **2** In *philol*, a syllable or letter, prefix or suffix, attached to a word or a verbal root or stem, as in good-ness, ver-ify, civil-ize, un-able, un-con-form-able — **3** In *decorative art*, any small feature, as a figure, a flower, or the like, added for ornament to a vessel or other utensil, to an architectural feature, etc.

used especially with reference to ceramics and bronzes. Decoration of this kind is characteristic of the famous Palissy ware, which is adorned with affixes in the shape of serpents, lizards, fishes, and the like, and



Affixes
Italo-Greek Vase in the Campana Collection Louvre Museum
(From 'L'Art pour Tous')

modern ceramic ware of both fine and ordinary quality is often ornamented with flowers, figures, etc., in relief. The most beautiful examples of the artistic use of affixes are, however, to be sought among Japanese bronzes

affixal (af'iks-al), *a* [*<affix, n, + -al*] Pertaining to an affix, having the character of an affix [Rare]

affixation (af-iks-ā'shon), *n* [*<ML as if *affixatio(n)-, <afficare see affix, v*] The act of affixing, attaching, or appending, affixion [Rare]

affixion (a-fiks'shon), *n* [*<L affixio(n)-, affixio(n)-, <affigere, affigere see affix, v*] The act of affixing, or the state of being affixed [Rare]

In his scourging, in his affixion, in his transfixion Bp Hall, Sermon, Gal ii 20

affixture (a-fiks'tūr), *n* [*<affix + -ture, after fixture*] 1. The act of affixing, attachment — **2** That which is affixed [Rare]

afflate (a-flāt'), *v* *t* [*<L afflatus, pp of afflare, adflare, blow on, <ad, to, + flare, blow see blow*] To breathe on, inspire

afflation (a-flā'shon), *n* [*<L as if *afflatio(n)-, <afflare, adflare see afflatus*] A blowing or breathing on, inspiration

afflatus (a-flā'tus), *n* [*<L afflatus, adflatus, <afflare, adflare, blow on see afflate*] 1 A blowing or breathing on, as of wind, a breath or blast of wind [Rare or unused] — **2** An impelling mental force acting from within, supernal impulse or power, as of prophecy or expression, religious, poetic, or oratorical inspiration Often spoken of as the *divine afflatus*, a translation of the Latin *afflatus divinus*, inspiration

The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his afflatus J Spence, The Odyssey

affleuré (a-flē-rā'), *a* [*F*, pp of *affleurer* (Pr *afflourar*, make level or flush, <ad fleur = Pr. a flour = Pg a flor = It a fior, on a level, even, flush appar <L ad florem ad, to, at; florem, acc of flos, flower, in the later sense of 'upper surface' (see flower), in this sense perhaps associated with, if not derived from, G fleur = E floor, q v)] In decorative art, sunk to a level with the surface, not projecting said of a medallion, a disk, or other ornamental adjunct, inlaid as part of a design

afflict (af'likt'), *v* *t* [*In earlier form affright, q v; <L afflictere, afflictere, trouble, agitate, vex greatly, intensive of affigere, affigere, pp afflictus, afflictus, beat down, dash to the ground, <ad, to, + figere, beat, strike, prob akin to E blow, a stroke, hit*] 1. To strike down, prostrate, overthrow, rout

And, reassembling our afflicted powers, Consult how we may henceforth most offend Our enemy Milton, P L, I 186

2 To distress with mental or bodily pain, trouble greatly or grievously, harass or torment as, to be afflicted with the gout, or by persecution

Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child Ex. xxii 22

There is no community free from a multitude of croakers and alarmists, who afflict the patience and conscience of all good Christians within the reach of their influence. *Whipple, Ess and Rev, II 118*

The afflicted voice of the country, in its hour of danger, has charmed down with a sweet persuasion the angry passions of the day. *Everett, Orations, I 379*

Syn. Afflict, Distress, Trouble, Harass, Torment, try, pain, hurt, plague, persecute. Of these words, *afflict* implies the most spiritual effect, the greatest depth and continuance of sorrow. *To distress* is a more outward act, bringing one into straits of circumstances or feeling, so that there is more anxiety for the future, while perhaps the afflicted person knows the full measure of his loss and is wholly occupied with the past. *To trouble* is a lighter act, involving perhaps confusion or uncertainty of mind, and especially embarrassment. *Harass*, as applied to mind or body, suggests the infliction of the weariness that comes from the continuance or repetition of trying experiences, so that there is not time for rest. *Torment* implies the infliction of acute pain, physical or mental, and is frequently used in the sense of *harassing* by frequent return. The use of *afflicted* otherwise than of persons severally or collectively is highly figurative or poetic, as, my afflicted fortunes, the other words have freer figurative use. See *affliction*.

O ye afflicted ones who lie
Steeped to the lips in misery
Longfellow, Gable of Life

I come to visit the afflicted spirits
Here in the prison. *Shak, M for M, II 3*

Myself distressed, an exile, and unknown,
Debarred from Europe, and from Asia thrown,
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone.
Drayton, Fucid, I 531

For my own part I should be very much troubled were I
endowed with this divining quality.

Nature, oppress'd and harass'd out with care,
Shinks down to rest. *Addison, Cato, v 1*

The sight of any of the house of York
Is as a fury to torment my soul.
Shak, 3 Hen VI, I 1

afflict (a-flīk't), *v* *a* [In earlier form *aflicht*, *q v.*, < *L* *afflictus*, *adfectus*, pp. see the verb.] Afflicted, distressed.

afflict, *n* [*a* *afflict*, *v*] Conflict, struggle.

The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a warfare and continual afflict with her ghostly enemies. *Becon, Fastings* (ed 1844), p 642 (*N E D*)

afflictedness (a-flīk'ted-nes), *n* The state of being afflicted, affliction.

Thou art deceived if thou thinkest that God delights in the afflictedness of his creatures. *Ep Hall, Balm of Gilead, II § 6*

afflicter (a-flīk'tēr), *n* One who afflicts or causes pain of body or of mind.

afflictingly (a-flīk'ting-ly), *adv* In an afflicting manner.

affliction (a-flīk'shon), *n* [*< ME* *afflictoun*, *-tion*, < *OF* *affliction*, < *L* *afflictio*(*n*), *afflictio*(*n*), < *affligere*, *adfligere* see *afflict*] 1 The state of being afflicted, a state of pain, distress, or grief.

To visit the fatherless and widows in thine affliction. *Jas I 27*

He kindly took us all by the hand, and made signs that he should see us no more, which made us take our leave of him with extraneous reluctance and affliction for the moment. *Keelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646*

2 A cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, loss, calamity, adversity, persecution, etc.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. *Ps xxxiv 19*

Syn. 1 Affliction, Grief, Sorrow, Sadness, Distress, Misery, Wretchedness, pain. Affliction is acute, continued suffering caused by loss or its consequences. That is an affliction which is a severe deprivation or loss, as of health limbs, faculties, friends, or the property necessary to one's support, not temporary ailments, nor losses easily borne or repulsed. Grief is mental suffering too violent to be long continued, and therefore subsiding into sorrow or sadness, it is always in view of something recently past. Affliction is a personal matter, grief may be over another's work. Sorrow, though more quiet, may be long continued or permanent (as, a lifelong sorrow), and may be in view of the past, present, or future, it may be active penitence for wrong doing, as sorrow for sin, or it may be wholly sympathetic. Sadness is a feeling of dejection or inability to be cheerful, the cause being not always a matter of consciousness, it is primarily personal, and is of various degrees of depth and permanence. Distress is extreme adversity, and, subjectively, the corresponding state of mind, it is the agitation appropriate to circumstances well nigh desperate. It may be wholly sympathetic, as the distress caused by calamity to another and it may imply a struggle. The first five words may be freely used for either cause or effect, *misery* and *wretchedness* denote generally only the effect, that is the state of feeling. *Misery* is great and unrelenting pain of body or mind, unhappiness that crushes the spirit. *Wretchedness* is sometimes almost identical with *misery*, and sometimes goes beyond it, even to abjectness. See *calamity*.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly drossiness, and softens us for the impression of God's own stamp. *Boyle*

Indeed the violence and impression of an excessive grief must of necessity astonish the soul, and wholly deprive her of her ordinary functions. *Cotton, tr of Montaigne* (3d ed), II

A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.

Longfellow, The Day is Done

Great distress has never hitherto taught, and while the world lasts it never will teach, wise lessons to any part of mankind. *Burke, Letter to Mimb of Nat Assembly*

The state of one who really wishes for death is firmly linked in our thoughts with the extreme of misery and wretchedness and disease. *W A Clifford lectures, I 229*

2 Trouble, misfortune, disaster, visitation, blow, trial, woe, tribulation. See list under *grief*.

afflictive (a-flīk'tiv), *a* [= *F* *afflictiv*, < *ML* *afflictivus*, < *L* *afflictus*, pp of *affligere* see *afflict*, *v*] Characterized by or causing mental or physical pain, painful; distressing, of the nature of an affliction as, an afflictive dispensation of Providence.

We consider with the most afflictive anguish the pain which we have given and now cannot alleviate. *Johnson, Rambler, No 54*

Many that want food and clothing have cheerful lives and brighter prospects than she had many, harassed by poverty, are in a strait less afflictive. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii*

Syn. Afflicting, grievous, calamitous, disastrous, oppressive, severe, unhappy, trying.

afflictively (a-flīk'tiv-ly), *adv* In an afflictive manner, in a manner that is painful and trying.

affluence (af'loo-ens), *n* [= *F* *affluence*, < *L* *affluentia*, *adfluentia*, abundance, < *affluere*(*t*)-, *adfluer*(*t*)-, pp, abundant see *affluent*] 1 A flowing to, a concourse, afflux.

There had been a great affluence of company. *Carlyle, Frederick the Great, III viii 37*

2 Figuratively, an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, etc., a profusion, as of riches, hence, abundance of material goods, wealth.

Few scholars have manifested so much independence and affluence of thought, in connection with so rich and varied an amount of knowledge. *Whipple, Ess and Rev, I 17*

Many old and honorable families disappeared, and many new ones rose rapidly to affluence. *Macaulay, Hist Eng I*

Syn. 2 Wealth, Riches, etc. (see *opulence*), exuberance, profusion, overflow, fortune, prosperity, ample means. See list under *abundance*.

affluency (af'loo-en-si), *n* An abundant flow or supply, affluence. [*Rare*]

There may be certain channels running from the head to this little instrument of language in your tongue, and conveying into it a perpetual affluency of animal spirits. *Addison, Spectator, No 247*

affluent (af'loo-ent), *a* and *n* [*< ME* *affluent*, < *OF* *affluent*, mod *F* *affluent*, < *L* *affluens*(*t*)-, *adfluent*(*t*)-, abundant, rich, pp of *affluere*, *adfluer*, flow to, abound in, < *ad*, to, + *fluere*, flow see *fluant*] 1 A flowing to, as, "affluent blood" *Harvey*, Consumption — 2 Abundant, copious, abounding in anything, as attributes, attainments or possessions, hence, specifically, abounding in means, rich as a man of affluent intellect, an affluent man or community, affluent circumstances.

His imagination is most affluent when it is pervaded by a calm, yet intense and lofty spirit of meditation. *Whipple, Ess and Rev, I 240*

II. *n* A tributary stream, a stream or river flowing into another, or into a lake, bay, etc.

He cast anchor in a very great bay, with many affluents. *Bancroft, Hist U S, I 108*

As the Thames rolls along, it receives a number of tributaries, or affluents which empty themselves into the river. *Huxton, Physiology, p 4*

affluently (af'loo-ent-ly), *adv* In an affluent manner, in abundance, abundantly.

affluence (af'loo-ent-ness), *n* The state of being affluent, great plenty.

afflux (af'luks), *n* [= *F* *afflux*, < *L* as if **af-fluxus*, *n* (cf *flux*, < *fluxus*, *n*), < *affluere*, pp *affluxus*, flow to see *affluent*] The act of flowing to, a flow or flowing to, an accession, as, an afflux of blood to the head.

Not infrequently it happens that to a spot where two or more elements have met, there is an afflux of the protoplasmic substance. *W B Carpenter, Microsc, § 21*

affluxion (a-flīk'shon), *n* [*< L* as if **affluxio*(*n*)- (cf *fluxion*), < *affluere*, flow to see *affluent*] A flowing to or toward, an afflux or accession. *See T Brown*

affodill (af'ō-dil), *n* Obsolete form of *daffodil*.

afforage (af'ōr-aj), *n* [*< OF* *afforage*, *affurage*, < *affor*, *affor*, *affurer*, *affurer*, assess, value, affuer see *affier*] Formerly, in France, a duty paid to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine or liquors within his seigniority.

afforcer (a-fōr'ser), *t* *t*. [*< ME* *aforcen*, *aforsen*, < *OF* *aforcer*, < *ML* *affortare*, *affortare*, strengthen, fortify (cf *afforcement*), mixed with *OF* *efforcer*, *esforcer*, < *ML* *exfortare*,

force, compel; < *L* *ad*, to, or *ex*, out, + *ML* *fortare*, strengthen. see *forcel*] 1. To force; compel; violate — 2. To strengthen or reinforce by the addition of other or of specially skilled members, as juries and deliberative bodies.

The remedy for insufficient "government" was sought in admitting the houses of Parliament to a greater share of influence in executive matters in the *afforcement* or amending of the council and in the passing of reforming statutes. *Stubbs, Const Hist, § 696*

3 Reflexively, to exert one's self, endeavor, attempt.

afforcement (a-fōr'sment), *n* [*< OF* *afforcement*, < *afforcer*, *afforcer*, strengthen see *afforce* and *ment*] 1 A reinforcement, a strengthening, especially of a jury or deliberative body. See *extract*.

As it became difficult to find juries personally informed as to the points at issue, the jurors summoned were allowed first to add to their number persons who possessed the requisite knowledge under the title of *afforcement*. After this proceeding had been some time in use, the affording jurors were separated from the uninformed jurors, and allowed them along their character of witnesses. *Stubbs, Const Hist, § 164*

2 A fortress, a fortification. *Bailey*

afford (a-fōr'd), *t* *t* [Spelled *aff*-as if of *L* origin, but prop with one *f* early mod *E* *afford*, *affward*, *afford*, *aford*, < *ME* *aforthen*, *forth*, *forth*, earlier *forthan*, *geforthan*, < *AS* *aforthan*, further, advance, promote, accomplish, perform, < *ge*- + *forthan*, further, advance, promote, perform, < *forth*, forth, forward see *a-*, *ge*-, and *forth*, cf *further*, *v*] 1† To promote, further, forward, carry out, accomplish, achieve, manage.

And here and there as that my little wit
Affords me, eek think I translate hit
Chaucer (*Hallwell*)

2 To give, yield, produce, or confer upon, yield, furnish, supply, as an effect or a result, as of growth, effort, or operation, as, the earth affords grain, trade affords profit, religion affords consolation to the afflicted, the transaction afforded him a good profit, to afford one an agreeable sensation.

What could be less than to afford him praise?
Milton, P L, iv 46

Standing out in strong relief from the contrast afforded by the subtle background was a waxen image. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 145*

The delight which a work of art affords seems to arise from our recognizing in it the mind that formed Nature, again in active operation. *Pinchman, Art*

3 To manage, be able, or have the means (with an infinitive clause), to be able to give or bear, spare, or meet the expense of (with an object-noun) always, from the implication of ability, with *may* or *can* as, we can afford to sell cheap, he might afford to gratify us, you can well afford the expense.

Only this commendation I can afford her. *Shak, Much Ado I 1*

Thou shalt lie close hid with nature, and cannot not be afforded to the captor or the exchange. *Macmillan, The Poet*

A man is rich in proportion to the number of things which he can afford to let alone. *Thoreau, Walden, p 89*

Syn. 2 To supply, furnish, bestow, communicate, give, impart.

affordable (a-fōr'da-bl), *a* [*< afford* + *-able*] Capable of being afforded, spared, yielded, or borne.

affordment (a-fōr'dment), *n* [*< afford* + *-ment*] A donation, a grant. [*Rare*]

Your forward helps and affordments. *II Ford, Dec of Sect of the Banians, 1630*

afforest (a-fōr'est), *t* *t* [*< ML* *afforestare*, convert into a forest, < *L* *ad*, to, + *ML* *foresta*, a forest see *forest*] To convert, as bare or cultivated land, into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of providing themselves with hunting-grounds.

afforestation (a-fōr-es-tā'shon), *n* [*< ML* *afforestation*(*n*)-, < *afforestare* see *afforest*] The act of turning ground into forest or woodland, or subjecting it to forest law, the territory afforested.

Richard I and Henry II had made new afforestation, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *See M Hale, Hist Com Law of Eng*

afforestation (a-fōr'est-ment), *n* [*< afforest* + *-ment*] The act of converting, as arable land, into a forest, afforestation.

And once afforested became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which as well as the formalities required to constitute a valid afforestation have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers. *Encyc Brit, IX 409*

afform (a-fôr'm'), *v. t.* [*OF. aformer, < a- (L. ad, to) + former, form.*] To form; model, cause to conform

afformative (a-fôr'ma-tiv), *n.* [*< aff- (L. ad, to) + formative*] In philol., an affix, a formative addition to a word or stem

affranchise (a-fran'chiz or -chiz), *v. t.* pret and pp *affranchised, pp affranchising* [*< late ME affranchysen, affranchist, < OF affranchiss-, F affranchiss-, stem of certain parts of OF affranchir, F affranchir, make free, < a (L. ad, to), + franc, free see frank and franchise*] To make free, enfranchise

affranchisement (a-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* [*< F affranchissement*] The act of setting free, or of liberating from a state of dependence, servitude, or obligation, enfranchisement

It is deliverance from all evil. It is supreme affranchisement
ment I Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iv 7

affrap (a-frap'), *t. t.* and *s.* [= *It affrappare, < aff- (L. ad, to) + frappare = F frapper, strike, of uncertain origin see rap*] To strike, come to blows

They have ymett, both ready to affrap
Spenser, F Q, II 1 26

affray (a-frā'), *v. t.* [*< ME affrayen, affrayen, affrauen, affrauen (pp affrayed, affrayed, affrayed, > E affraid, q v), terrify, frighten, < OF affrayen, affrayen, affrauer, usually with initial c, affrayr (> mod F effrayor), effrauer, effrauer, effrauer, effrauer, effrauer, effrauer, effrauer, etc., earlier effraider = Pr effraider, terrify, frighten, disturb, disquiet (the OF. forms in aff-, and the prevailing sense of 'terrify' rather than 'disturb,' may be due to the influence of affie, affie, terror, fright, affie, affrou, horrible, frightful, > F effrauer, horrible, frightful), prob < ML *effridare, disturb, disquiet, < L ex, out of, + ML fridus, fridum, < OHG fridu, frido (MHG fride, G frude), peace = AS fithu, peace see fithi*] To frighten; terrify, give a shock to, arouse, disturb.

Smale foules a fite hepe
That had affraid me out of my slepe
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 206

The kettle drum and his heard clonket
Affray his ears Keats, I v of St Agnes, xxix

affray (a-frā'), *n.* [*< ME affray, affray, terror, disturbance, brawl, < OF affray, affray, usually, with initial c, effray, effray, effray, effray, effray, effray (F effray) = Pr effray, from the verb see affray, r, see also fray, a short form of affray*] 1† Fear, terror

Some man affray Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l 1039
Full of ghastly fight, and cold affray
Spenser, F Q, I iii 12

2†. Disturbance involving terror

Atte laste he made a foul affray
Chaucer, Monks Tale, l 93

3. A public fight, a noisy quarrel, a brawl, a tumult, disturbance Specifically, in law, the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others. It usually implies a casual meeting, not by previous agreement to fight. [A private quarrel is not in a legal sense an affray.] = *Syn.* 3 Brawl, Scuffle (to see quarrel, a)

affrayer (a-frā'er), *n.* One who raises or is engaged in affrays or riots, a disturber of the peace [Rare]

Felons, night walkers, affrayers
M Dalton, Country Justice (1620)

affrayment (a-frā'ment), *n.* [*< OF affrayment, affrayment (> ML affraymentum), < affrauer see affray, v*] Same as affray

affright (a-frāt'), *v. t.* [*< F affréter, < a- + freter, freight, charter see freight*] To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight [*rare*] [Rare]

affrighter (a-frā'ter), *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods [*rare*]

affrightment (a-frāt'ment), *n.* [*< affright + -ment, after F affretement*] 1 The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods — 2 The freight carried by a ship

affrended, *a.* See *affrinded*

affret (a-fret'), *n.* [*< It affrettare, hasten, hurry (cf affretto, hurried, affrettamento, haste, precipitation, fretta, haste, hurry), < frettare, sweep, prop, rub, < LL *fricare, < L fricatus, pp of fricare, rub see frict, v*] A furious onset or attack

With the terror of their fierce affret
They rudely drove to ground both man and horse
Spenser, F Q, III ix 16

affrication (a-frik'shon), *n.* [*< L as if *affricatio(n)-, cf affricatio(n)-, < affricare, rub on or against, < ad, to, + fricare, rub, > E friction*] The act of rubbing friction Boyle

affrinded, *affrinded* (a-fren'ded), *a.* [*< aff- (L. ad) + friend, formerly spelled friend*] Made friends, reconciled.

She saw that cruel war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully affrinded
Spenser, F Q, IV iii 50

affright (a-frīt'), *v. t.* [Spelled *aff-*, as if of *L* origin, but prop with one *f*, < *ME affrighten, affrighten (pp affright, affright), < AS afryhtan, terrify, < a- + fryhtan, terrify, < forht, fearful see a-1 and fright*] Not connected with *affraid* or *affraid*] To impress with sudden fear, frighten, terrify or alarm. [Archaic]

Thrice did he trembling feet for flight prepare,
And thrice affrighted did her slight forbear
Dryden, Ovid's Art of Love, l 620

Not to affright your tender soul with horror,
We may descend to talks of peace and love
Ford, Lady's Trial, II 1

= *Syn.* To scare, alarm, dismay, appal, daunt, intimidate, startle, shock, overawe

affright, Past participle of *affright* Chaucer
affright (a-frīt'), *n.* 1. Sudden or great fear, terror, fright

We have heard of these midnight scenes of desolation,
the ominous din of the alarm bell, striking with *af*
fright on the broken visions of the sleepers
Everett, Orations, I 116

2† The cause of terror, a frightful object

The gods upbraid our sufferings
By sending these affrights B Jonson, Catiline

affrightedly (a-frī'ted-lī), *adv.* In an affrighted manner, with fright

affrighten (a-frīt'en), *v. t.* [*< affright + -en, after frighten*] To terrify, frighten

affrighter (a-frīt'er), *n.* One who frightens

affrightful (a-frīt'ful), *a.* [*< affright, n + -ful*] Terrifying, terrible, frightful as, *an affrightful accident*, Bp Hall, Sermons, xxxiii

affrightment (a-frīt'ment), *n.* [*< affright + -ment*] 1† The act of frightening

Since your affrightment could not make her open (her purse) unto you, you thought to make her innocently smart for it
R Dione, Northern Lass

2 The state of being frightened, fright.

With as much affrightment as if an enemy were near
Jer Taylor, Sermons, II iii

With much terror and affrightment they turned the ship about, expecting every moment to be dashed in pieces against the rocks
I Johnson, Wonderworking Providence (1654)

affront (a-frunt'), *v. t.* [*< ME afronten, afronten, < OF afronter, afrunter, later and mod F afronter = Pr Sp afrontar = Pg afrontar = It afrontare, confront, oppose face to face, attack, < ML afrontare, afrontare, border on, as land, confront, attack, < L ad frontem, to the face, in front ad, to, frontem, acc of frons, forehead, front, < L a fronte, before, in front*]

ā for *ab*, from, *fronte*, abl of *frons*, forehead, front Cf *afront*, prep phr as *adv*] 1 To meet or encounter face to face, confront, front, face

I that he, as t were by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia Shak, Hamlet, III 1

Earnestly for her he raised
His voice in council, and affronted death
Bryant, Knight's Epitaph

2 To offend by an open manifestation of disrespect, put a slight upon, offend by affront-ery or insolence as, to affront one by doubting his word, an affronting speech.

Only our foe,
Templing, affronts us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity
Milton, P L, ix 523

Let me tell you, Mr Dangle, 'tis damn'd affronting in you to suppose that I am hurt, when I tell you I am not
Sheridan, The Critic, I 1

3. To put out of countenance, make ashamed or confused; give a shock to

Without affronting their modesty
Cave, Prim Christianity, II 33 (N F D)

affront (a-frunt'), *n.* [= *F affront* = *It afronto*, from the verb] 1† The act of opposing face to face; open defiance, encounter

This day thou shalt have ignominy, and, to-morrow, give
lords th affront B Jonson, Alchemist, II 2

I walk'd about, admired of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my affront
Milton, S A, I 531

2. A personally offensive act or word; an intentional or supercilious slight, an open manifestation of disrespect or contumely, an insult to the face

Off have they violated
The temple, off the law, with foul affronts
Milton, P L, III 161

Men of my condition may be as incapable of affronts, as hopeless of their reparations
Sir T Browne, Religio Medici, Pref

An affront to our understanding
Addison, Spectator, No 512

3†. Shame; disgrace; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace.

Antonius was defeated, upon the sense of which
affront he died of grief Arbuthnot, Anc Coins

= *Syn.* 2 Affront, Insult, Indignity, Outrage, provocation, impertinence, offense, rudeness. These words express disrespect shown in a way that is, or is meant to be, galling. An affront is generally open and to the face. An insult is stronger, perhaps accompanied by more insolence of manner. It is a deeper disgrace and a graver injury to the feelings of its object. An indignity is, specifically, treatment that is unworthy — an affront, insult, injury, or outrage from which one's condition or character should have saved one as, Zenobia was subjected to the indignity of being led in chains at Aurelianus's triumph. An outrage, primarily involving the idea of violence to the person, is a wanton transgression of law or propriety in any way, the perpetration of that which is shamefully contrary to the dictates of humanity or even decency, toward a person it is a combination of insult with indignity, hence it often stands for extreme abusiveness of language. It has freedom of use sufficient to make proper such expressions as, an outrage to his feelings, an outrage to all decency.

To call God to witness truth, or a lie perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him Ray

I will avenge this insult, noble Queen,
Done in your maiden's person to yourself
Tennyson, Geraldine

The enmity and discord, which of late
Sprung from the raucous outrage of your duke
To merchants Shak, C of E, I 1

affronté (a-frôn-tā'), *a.* [*F, pp of affronter see affront, v*] 1 In art, facing each other; front to front said of two figures. This was a frequent mode of representing animal and other figures in Oriental and early Greek art, as, for example, in Assyrian and Hittite sculptures, the so-called lions of Mycenae, and the sphinxes of the temple of Apollon at Amos.

2 Specifically, in her, applied to animals represented (a) front to front,

or aspectant opposed to *adorned*,

(b) facing the spectator directly, as

the lion in the royal crest of Scotland, not with merely the head turned outward. See *garland*

and *cut under crest*

Equivalent forms are *affrontée* (feminine)

and *confronté*

Têtes affrontées, or affronted heads, in decorative art,

profile heads in relief shown facing each other, as often in cameos, etc., but rarely on coins

affrontedly (a-frun'ted-lī), *adv.* In a manner to affront, with effrontery Bacon

affrontee (a-frun-tē'), *n.* [*< affront + -ee*] One who receives an affront N E D

affronter (a-frun'ter), *n.* 1 One who affronts or insults another openly and of set purpose —

2†. A deceiver or pretender

Must I because you say so,
Believe that this most miserable king is
A false affronter?

Massey, Believe as you List, III 3

affrontingly (a-frun'ting-lī), *adv.* In an affronting manner

affrontive (a-frun'tiv), *a.* [*< affront + -ive*] Giving offense, tending to offend, abusive

How much more affrontive it is to despise mercy
South, Sermon on the Restoration

Will not this measure be regarded as affrontive to the pride of portions of the people of America?

R Choate, Addresses, p 348

affuse (a-fūz'), *v. t.* [*< L affusus, pp of affundere, adfundere, pour upon, < ad, to, + fundere, pour see fuse*] 1 To pour

I first affused water upon the compressed beams.
Boyle, Works, IV 568

affusion (a-fū'zhon), *n.* [*< ML affusio(n)-, < L affundere, pour upon see affuse*] 1 The act of pouring upon, the act of pouring water or other liquid, as upon a child in baptism

When the Jews baptized their children, in order to circumcision, it seems to have been indifferent whether it was done by immersion or affusion

Wheatly, Ill of Book of Com Prayer, p 362

2. In med, the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means, as from a vessel, by a shower-bath, etc

When I travel'd in Italy, and the Southern parts, I did

some times frequent the public baths, but seldom

without peril of my life 'till I us'd this frigid affusion, or

rather profusion of cold water before I put on my garments
 Evelyn, To Doctor Boale

Some of these [remedies] are affusion, half baths,

fomentations, injections, wrapping up in the wet sheet.
Encyclo Brit, III 439

affy (a-fi'), *v.* [*< ME affyen, affien, affyen, < OF. after, later and mod. F after, < ML affidare, trust, pledge, make oath, < L ad, to, + ML fidare, trust, < L fidus, faithful, < fides, faith see faith, fidelity*] Deriv affiance and affidavit, q. v.] 1. *trans.* 1 To trust, confide (a thing to a person), reflexively, to confide one's self —

2. To confide in; trust. — 3. To affirm on one's

faith; make affidavit.—4. To assure by promise; pledge; betroth, affiance

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to affy a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king
Shak, 2 Hen. VI, iv 1

5. To engage; bind, join

Personal respects rather seem to affy me unto that synod
Ep Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, p 89

II. intrans. To trust, confide

I do affy
In thy uprightness and integrity
Shak, Tit And, i 1

Afghan (af'gan), *n.* and *a.* [A native name, derived by Afghan chroniclers from *Asghāna*, a mythical grandson of Saul, king of Israel.] **I. n.** 1. A native or an inhabitant of Afghanistan, a mountainous country lying northwest of British India, south of Asiatic Russia, and east of Persia, distinctively, a member of the principal or dominant race of Afghanistan, speaking the Afghan language, the other inhabitants generally speaking Persian.—2 The language of the Afghans, called by themselves *Pushtu* or *Pukhtu*, of Aryan affinity, though formerly supposed by some to be Semitic.—3 [*l c*] A kind of blanket made of knitted or crocheted wool, used as a sofa-cover or as a carriage-robe

II. a Pertaining or relating to Afghanistan or its people.

afield (a-fēld'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< ME a feld, o feld, < AS on felda (dat), on feld (acc.) on, E a³, on, in; feld, E field*] **1** In or to the field or fields as, "we drove *afield*," *Milton*, Lycidas, l 27, "Æneas is *afield*," *Shak*, T and C, v 3.

What keeps Gurth so long *afield*? *Scott*, Ivanhoe

2 Abroad, off the beaten path, far and wide
Why should he wander *afield* at the age of fifty five?
Trollope

Without travelling further *afield* for illustrations, it will suffice if we note these relations of causes and effects in early European times *H Spencer*, Prin of Sociol, § 376

afire, *v t* See *afire*

afire (a-fīr'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< ME a fire, afyre, afyr, afere, afure, o fure (also in fire) a, o, E a³, fyre, E fire*] On fire

The match is left *afire* *Fletcher*, Island Princess, l 1
His heart *afire*
With foolish hope
W Morris, Farthly Paradise, II 111

afame (a-flām'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ on, + flame*] On fire, in or into flame, ablaze

The explosions, once begun, were continued at intervals till the mine was all *afame* and had to be flooded
Pop Sci Mo, XX 425

Afame with a glory beyond that of amber and amethyst.
George Eliot

afiat (a-flat'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ on, + fiat*] On a level with the ground, flatly

Lay all his branches *afiat* upon the ground
Bacon, Nat Hist, § 426

afiant (a-flant' or a-flānt'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ on, + flant*] Flaunting or flauntingly, with showy equipage or dress

His hat all *afiant* and befeathered with all kinds of coloured plumes.
Copley, Wits, Kits, and Fancies (1614), p 29

afight, *v t* [*< ME. aflight, pret, after aflight, p a see aflight, p. a, and aflight, v* The ME spelling with *gh* may be due to the influence of ME *afright*, affrighted, and words of similar spelling; but cf *delight*] To terrify, alarm.

Can never yet to mannes sight
Merville whil h so sore *afight*
A mannes herte as it the dede [then did]
Gower, Conf Amant, l 327

afight, *p a* [*ME. < OF afit, later affict, < L affictus, pp see affict, p a*] Afflicted; distressed

Her herte was so sore *afight*
That she ne wiste what to thinke
Gower, Conf Amant, l 309

afighted, *p. a* [*< aflight + -ed*] Same as *afight*

Judas took a special pleasure to see them so *afighted*
Sir T More, Works, p 1489

afoat (a-flōt'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a*. [*< ME afoate, on fote, < AS. on fote (dat), on flot (acc.) on, E a³, on, in, flot, water deep enough to allow a ship or boat to float (cf flota, a ship), = Iscl. a flota (dat.), a flot (acc.), afoat* The OF. *a flot*, *afoat*, is of wholly different origin. See *float*, *n* and *v*] **1** Borne on the water, in a floating condition as, the ship is *afoat*

It was not without constant exertion that we kept *afoat*, baling out the scud that broke over us, and warding off the ice with boat hooks
Kane, Sec Grinn Exp, II 204

Seventy per cent of all the shipping *afoat* now use the Greenwich meridian
Science, IV 377

2 Figuratively, moving; passing from place to place, in circulation as, a rumor is *afoat*

I should like to know how much gossip there is *afoat* that the minister does not know
C D Warner, Backlog Studies, p 144

3 Unfixed, moving without guide or control as, our affairs are all *afoat*—4 In a state of overflow, flooded as, the main deck was *afoat*—5 On board ship, at sea as, cargo *afoat* and ashore

aflow (a-flō'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ + flow*] In a loose, waving state, flowing as, "with gray hair *aflow*," *Whittier*

afoam (a-fōm'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ + foam*] In a state of foam, foaming as, the water was all *afoam*

afoot (a-fūt'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< ME a fote, on fote, earlier with pl a foten, < AS on fōtum on, E a³, on, fōtum, dat pl of fot, E. foot*] **1** On foot, walking opposed to on horseback, or in a carriage or other conveyance as, he was mounted, but I came *afoot*—**2** In a condition to walk about, as after sickness

He distinguished himself as a sick nurse, till his poor comrade got *afoot* again
Carlyle

3 Astir, stirring, about

When thy eager hand,
With game *afoot*, unslipped the hungry pack
Whittier, Southern Statesman

4 In progress, in course of being carried out as, there is mischief *afoot*

afore (a-fōr'), *adv*, *prep*, and *conj* [*< ME afore, afor, aforne, aforon, < AS on-foran, before, < on, on, + foran, at the front* With ME *afore* was merged early ME *afor*, < AS *at-foran*, < *at, at, + foran* see *a-2*, *a-7*, and *for*, and cf *before*. *Afore* is nearly obsolete in literary use, though still common in colloquial and dial speech, cf *ahint*] **I. adv** **1** Before in place, in front especially in nautical phraseology

Will you go on *afore*? *Shak* Othello, v 1

2 Before in time, previously

If he have never drunk wine *afore* it will go near to remove his fit
Shak Tempest, II 2

II. prep **1** Before in time

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you
Shak, Lear, I 4

2 Before in place, *naut*, further forward or nearer the bows than as, *afore* the windlass—

3 Before in position, station, or rank

In this Trinity none is *afore* or after other
Thanasian Creed

4 In or into the presence of, under the regard or notice of

Afore God, I speak simply
B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II 3

Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you
B Jonson, Epitaph, III 5

Afore the mast See *before*

III. conj Before that, before, rather than

Afore I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue
And such a pride *B Jonson*, Magnetick Lady

aforegoing (a-fōr'gō'ing), *a* [*< afore + going*] Going before, foregoing

aforehand (a-fōr'hand), *prep* *phr* as *adv* and *a* [*ME aforhande, also afore the hand, < afore + hand. Cf beforehand*] **I. adv** Beforehand, in advance; in anticipation

She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body *Mark* xiv 8

II. a Beforehand in condition, forehanded as, he is *aforehand* with the world

Aforehand in all matters of power
Bacon, War with Spain

aforementioned (a-fōr'men'shond), *a* Mentioned before, forementioned

aforenamed (a-fōr'nāmd), *a* Named before

aforesaid (a-fōr'sed), *a*. [*ME aforseyd, < afore + said*] Said, recited, or mentioned before, or in a preceding part of the same writing or discourse common in legal use

aforethought (a-fōr'thāt), *a* and *n* [*< afore + thought, pp*] **I. a** Thought of beforehand, premeditated, prepense used in law *Malice aforethought* See *malice*

II. n [*< afore + thought, n.*] Premeditation, forethought [*Rare*]

aforetime (a-fōr'tim), *adv* [*< afore, adv, + time*] In time past, in a former time

For whatsoever things were written *aforetime* were written for our learning
Rom xv 4

afornt, *adv* and *prep* Obsolete form of *afore*

aforntst, *prep* and *adv* [*ME, also aforntst, afornt, afornt, before, +*

agens, etc., against see *afore*, *afornt* and *against*,

and cf. *forntst*.] **I. prep** Over against; opposite

The yonder hous that stent *aforntst* us
Chaucer, Troilus, II 1188

II. adv Over against.

The centurien that stood *aforntst* agens
Huchit, Mark xv 30 (N F D)

a fortiori (ā fōr-shī-ō'ri) [*L*, lit, from a stronger (sc cause) a for *ab*, from, *fortiori*, abl of *fortior*, *fortius*, compar of *fortis*, strong see *fort*] For a still stronger reason, all the more A phrase used in, and sometimes employed as the designation of a kind of argument, which concludes either (a) that some thing does not take place, because the causes which alone could bring it to pass operate still more strongly in another case without producing that effect or (b) that something does take place, because causes much weaker than those which operate to bring it about are effective in another case An argument of the latter kind is the following "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is and to morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" *Mat* vi 30

As he [Shakespeare] has avoided obscurities in his sonnets, he would do so *a fortiori* in his plays, both for the purpose of immediate effect on the stage and of future appreciation
Loud, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 105

afoul (a-foul'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ + foul*] In a state of collision or entanglement with of as, a ship with its shrouds *afoul*, the big gun *afoul* of the steamer—**To fall afoul** of, to assail violently attack vigorously in any way as, he fell *afoul* of him tooth and nail, or with an envenomed dagger

afraid (a-fīd'), *a* [*< ME afraid, etc, pp of afrān, etc, > E afray, frighten see afray, r* Not connected with *afraid*] Impressed with fear or apprehension, fearful followed by of before the object of fear, where that is not an infinitive as, to be *afraid* of death, I am *afraid* to go

Be of good cheer it is I, be not *afraid* *Mat* xiv 27

Whistling, to keep myself from being *afraid*
Duden, Amphitruo, III 1

A man who's not *afraid* to say his say,
Though a whole town's against him
Longfellow, John Fitchett, II 2

= *Syn.* *Afraid* *Frightened* *Terrified* *faint*, *shy*, *apprehensive*, *troubled*, *suspicious*, *distrustful* *Afraid* expresses a less degree of fear than *frightened* or *terrified* which describe outward states In colloquial language, I am *afraid* is often nearly equivalent to I suspect I am inclined to think, or the like, and is regularly used as a kind of polite introduction to a correction, objection etc, or to make a statement sound less positive as, I am *afraid* you are wrong I am *afraid* that argument won't hold

And there is even a happiness
That makes the heart *afraid*
Hood, Melancholy

Antony on the other hand was desirous to have him there fancying that he would be *frightened* into a compliance
C Middleton, Life of Cleopatra, III ix

Any ghosts,
That work no mischief, to keep us more
Than men in state with bloody purposes
T B Aldrich, Set of Turquoise

Afrancesado (Sp pron ā-frān-thā-sā-dō), *n* [*Sp*, lit Frenchified, pp of *afrancesar*, Frenchify, < *a* (L *ad*), to, + *frances*, < ML *Francensis*, French see *French*] A member of that party in Spain which during the war of independence (1808-14) supported the French government of the country

afreet (a-frēt'), *n* Same as *afrit*

afrescat, *adv* [*Prop afresco, < It afresco, a fresco a, < L ad, to, + fresco, fresh, fresco see fresco*] In fresco *Evening*

afresh (a-fresh'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [*< a⁴ (for of, as in anew) + fresh*] Anew, again, after intermission

They crucify to themselves the Son of God *afresh*
Heb vi 6

Not a few of the sites of the Roman cities were in after times occupied *afresh* as English towns
H A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 130

Afric (af'ric), *a* and *n* [*< L Africus see following*] Same as *African* as, "Afric shore," *Milton*, P L, l 585

Then will the *Afric* indeed have changed his skin and the leopard his spots
N A Rev, CXXIII 446

African (af'ri-kan), *a* and *n* [*< L Africanus, < Africa, name of the country, prop fem of Africa, a, < Afr, an African, a word of Phœnician (Carthaginian) origin*] **I. a** **1** Pertaining to Africa either (a) to the continent of that name, or (b) to the region about Carthage, the ancient Roman province of Africa—**2** Of or belonging to the black race of Africa, characteristic of or peculiar to negroes as, *African* features, *African* cheerfulness **African** almond, cubebs, goose, etc See the nouns

II. n **1** A native of the continent, or in ancient times of the province, of Africa—**2** A member of the black African race, a negro.

Africander (af'ri-kan-dër), *n* [*< African + -dër*] A native of Cape Colony or the neighboring regions of Africa born of white parents, a descendant of European settlers in southern Africa

The young *Africander* picks up his language from the half-caste Dutch and the descendants of Malay slaves and Hottentot servants

R N Cust Mod Lang of Africa, p 44

Africanism (af'ri-kan-i-zm), *n* [*< African + -ism*] 1 An African provincialism, a peculiarity of Latin diction characteristic of some of the African fathers of the church

He that cannot understand the sober plain, and unaffected style of the Scriptures will be ten times more puzzled with the knotty *Africanisms*, the puerile metaphors, the intricate and involved sentences of the fathers

Milton, Reformation in Eng, 1

2 A mode or peculiarity of speech of the African race in America

He dropped the West Indian softness that had crept into his pronunciation and the *Africanisms* of his black nurse

G W Cobb, Crooks of Louisiana, p 260

Africanization (af'ri-kan-i-zā'shon), *n* The act of making African in character, or of placing under negro domination

Africanize (af'ri-kan-i-z), *v t*, pret and pp *Africanized*, ppp *Africanizing* [*< African + -ize*] 1 To give an African character to — 2 To place under negro domination

But the whites have race instincts and when the *Africanizing* and ruin of the South becomes a clearly seen danger, they will be a unit, the country over, for the remedy

N Y Rev, 1 XXXIX 429

afrit, afrite (af-ril', af-ril'), *n* [*< Ar 'afrit, a demon*] In *Arabian myth*, a powerful evil demon or monster Also written *afreet*

Be he gentle or *afrite* caliph or merchant of Bassora into whose hands we had fallen, we resolved to let the adventure take its course

R Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 197

We first hold the feet,
Then the huge grasping hands, at last the frown
On what should be the face of this *afreet*

R H Stoddard, Guests of the State

Afrogean (af-rō-jē'an), *a* [*< L Afro, African, + Gr γῆ, earth, land*] In zoology, African or Ethiopian Applied by Gill to a prime realm or zoological division of the earth's land surface, including Africa south of the desert of Sahara, with Madagascar, the Mascarenes, and perhaps the Arabian peninsula

à froid (à frwō'), [*F a, to, with, < L ad, to, from, < L frigidus, cold see frigid*] Incram, applied without heat, not baked or fired Subl of decoration applied to pottery, glass, or the like, by ordinary painting or gliding, and which therefore can be scraped or washed away

afroft (a-frwō'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* and *prep* [*< a³ + front (f) ahead of*] 1 *adv* Face to face, in front, abreast

These four came all a *front* and mainly thrust at me

Shak, 1 Hen IV, li 4

II t prep In front of, as, *afroft* the foe

aft (aft), *a* and *adv* [*< ME *aft, *afte, *afren, < AS aftan, behind, in the rear, < Goth astanta, from behind, < afta, behind, back, forms developed from the comparative, AS aften = Goth aftra see after, and cf Icel aþtr (pronounced and formerly spelled aftr), back, backward, aft*] 1 *Naut*, in, near, or toward the stern of a ship as, the *aft* part of the ship, haul *aft* the main-sheet, that is, further toward the stern — *Flat aft*, hauled *aft* as far as possible — *aft of a fore and aft sail* — *Fore and aft*, lengthwise or through out the whole length of a ship — *Fore-and-aft sail* See *fore and aft* — *Right aft*, in a direct line with the stern

aft², aften (aft, af'ten), *adv* Oft, often [Scotch] **afataba** (af'ta-ba), *n* [Pers *afataba*, a ewer] A vessel for water, like an *arguère* with handle and long spout, made in Persia and northern India, commonly of metal, and decorated with enamels or lacquer painting It is used with a basin having a perforated lid for washing the hands before and after eating Sometimes written *afatabah*



Afataba of copper with disks of white and blue enamel Pers in 18th century

afcastle (aft'kas-l), *n* [*< aft + castle Cf forecas-tle*] 1 *Naut*, an elevation formerly placed on the after part of ships of war, to aid in fighting

after (āf'ter), *adv*, *prep*, and *conj* [(1) *After*, *adv*, < ME *after*, *after*, *efter*, < AS *after*, *adv* after, afterward, back, = OS *aftar*, *after* = OFries *after* = D *achter* = Icel *aþtr*, *aftr* = Dan *Sw after* = OHG *at- tar*, *after* = Goth *afta*, *after*, again, backward,

etc., = Gr. *αποτερος*, further off, = OPers. *apa-taram*, further, all adverbs, compar forms, < *af*, *ap* (= Goth *af* = AS and E. *of*, prep., q v), off, + compar suffix *-ter*, *-lar*, hence *after* orig meant 'more off, further off' (2) *After*, prep, < ME *after*, *after*, etc., < AS *after*, prep, after, behind, along, = OS *aftar*, *after* = OFries. *after* = D *achter* = Icel *aþtr*, *aftr* = Dan *Sw after* = OHG *atlar*, *after*, prep; all from the adverb (3) *After*, conj, is an elliptical use of the prep] 1. *adv* 1. Behind, in the rear as, to follow after — 2. Later in time; afterward as, it was about the space of three hours after

First, let her show her face, and, after, speak

Shak, M for M, v 1

II, prep 1 Behind in place, as, men placed in a line one after another

Many of the warriors, round by his [Hamets] words and his example, spurred resolutely after his banner

Irving, Granada, p 205

2 Later in time than, in succession to, at the close of as, after supper

After life a fitful fever he sleeps well

Shak, Macbeth, li 1

For life is sweet, but after life is death

Swinnburne, Ballad of Burdens

3 In pursuit of, in search of, with or in desire for

After whom is the king of Israel come out

1 Sam xxiv, 14

As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God

Ps xlii, 1

That [habit of mind] which chooses success for its aim and covets after popularity

Gladstone, Might of Right, p 20

4 In imitation of, or in imitation of the style of as, to make a thing after a model, after the French, after the antique, after Raphael

He gave his only son the name of Orlando, after the celebrated hero of Roncesvalles

Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, li 1

5 According to, in proportion to, in accordance with as, "after their intrinsic value," Bacon, Wax with Spain

O Lord, deal not with us after our sins Neither reward us after our iniquities

Common Prayer

6 According to the nature of, in agreement or unison with, in conformity to

For if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die

Rom vii, 13

Mr Partridge has been lately pleased to treat me after a very tough manner

Smyth, Bickerstaff Papers

The captive king readily submitted to these stipulations and swore, after the manner of his faith, to observe them with exactitude

Irving, Granada, p 141

7 Below in rank or excellence, next to as, Milton is usually placed after Shakespeare among English poets — 8 Concerning as, to inquire after a person

Thus much may give us light after what sort Books were prohibited among the Greeks

Milton, Arcopagitica, p 8

I told him you had sent me to inquire after his health, and to know if he was at leisure to see you

Sheridan, The Rivals, li 1

9 Subsequent to and in consequence of as, after what has happened I can never return — To look or see after, to attend to, take care of as, he hired a boy to look after the furnace

III, conj Subsequent to the time that.

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee

Mat xxvi, 32

= *Syn*. Behind, after See behind

after (āf'ter), *a* [*< ME. after, after, etc, adj, merged with after, adv, in loose comp like after-past, etc, < AS aftera, fem and neut atere, adj, < after, adv and prep*] 1 Later in time, subsequent, succeeding, as, an after period of life [After in composition may be either the adjective in loose combination, where the hyphen is optional as an after period, after ages or the adverb, qualifying a verbal form, or depending logically on a verb implied as after past, the aftercome, aftergrowth The loose combinations are very numerous, only a few are here given]

So smile the Heavens upon this holy act

That after hours with sorrow chide us not!

Shak, R and J, li 6

To after age thou shalt be woe the man,

That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue

Milton, Sonnets, viii

Wherever I am sung or told

In after time, this also shall be known

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur

2 *Naut* (a) Further aft, or toward the stern of the ship as, the after-sails, the after-hatchway (b) Pertaining to the after-body of a ship as, after-timbers — After-cabin, after-peak, after-sail, after-yard. See the respective nouns

afterbirth (āf'ter-bërth), *n* 1 That which is expelled from the uterus after the birth of a child It includes the placenta, part of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum Also called *seundines*. — 2. A posthu-

mous birth; a birth occurring after the father's last will, or after his death. used as a translation of *agnatio* in Roman law.

after-body (āf'ter-bod'i), *n*, pl. *after-bodies* (-iz) That part of a ship's hull which is abaft the midships or dead-flat

afterbrain (āf'ter-brān), *n* That part of the brain which lies behind the hind brain, the last encephalic segment, following the hind brain; the medulla oblongata as far as the pons Varolii: called *metencephalon* by Wilder and Gage, and *myelencephalon* by Huxley and others See these words

afterburthen (āf'ter-bër'thən), *n* The afterbirth Also written *afterburden*

afterclap (āf'ter-klap), *n* [*< ME after clap, afterclappe, < after + clappe see clap*] An unexpected subsequent event, something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end

Those dreadful afterclaps

South, Sermons, VI 227

To spare a little for an afterclap

Were not improvidence

Manning, The Renegade, li 3

aftercome (āf'ter-kum), *n* What comes after; consequence [Scotch]

And how are you to stand the after come?

Hogg, Brownie o' Bodaback, li 9

aftercrop (āf'ter-krop), *n* A second crop in the same year

after-damp (āf'ter-damp), *n* The irrespirable gas left in a coal-mine after an explosion of fire-damp (which see) It consists chiefly of carbonic-acid gas and nitrogen

after-egg (āf'ter-eg), *n* Same as *metovum*

after-eye (āf'ter-i'), *v t* To keep in view

Thou shouldst have made him

As little as a crow, or less, ere left

To after eye him

Shak, Cymbeline, li 4

afterfeed (āf'ter-fēd), *n* Grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and is fed off instead of being cut as aftermath

after-game (āf'ter-gām), *n* A second game played in order to reverse or improve the issues of the first, hence, the methods taken after the first turn of affairs — *After-game at Irish*, an old game resembling *hac kiammon*

N F D

after-gland (āf'ter-gland), *n* In *mech*, a piece which grasps a part of any mechanism and transmits force to it

afterglow (āf'ter-glō), *n* 1 The glow frequently seen in the sky after sunset

The after glow of the evening suffused the front of the chapel with a warm light

C W Stoddard, South Sea Idylls, p 230

Frequently in the month of November my attention had been called to the intense coloring of the sky, and brilliant red afterglows, slowly fading away, and lasting long after the sun had set

Severin, III 121

2. A second or secondary glow, as in heated metal before it ceases to be incandescent

aftergrass (āf'ter-grās), *n* A second growth of grass in a mown field, or grass growing among the stubble after harvest

aftergrowth (āf'ter-grōth), *n* A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed, hence, any development naturally arising after any change, social or moral

The after growths which would have to be torn up or broken through

J S Mull, Pol Econ, II li 2

afterguard (āf'ter-gärd), *n* In men-of-war, that division of the crew which is stationed on the quarter-deck to work the after-sails, etc, generally composed of ordinary seamen and landsmen who are not required to go aloft, hence, a drudge, one occupying an inferior position

While in the steerage, however useful and active you may be, you are but a mongrel, a sort of afterguard and ship's cousin

R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 67

afterhind (āf'ter-hind), *adv* [*< after + hind³, as in behind*] Afterward Also written *after-hin*, *afterhind* [Scotch]

after-hold (āf'ter-hōld), *n* *Naut*, that portion of the hold of a ship which lies between the mainmast and the stern

The Glasgow was in flames, the steward having set fire to her while stealing rum out of the after hold

Southey, Life of Nelson, I 28

after-hood (āf'ter-hud), *n* *Naut*, that portion of the after end of a vessel's bottom plank which is fastened to the stern-post

after-image (āf'ter-im'ā), *n* An image perceived after withdrawing the eye from a brilliantly illuminated object Such images are called positive when their colors are the same as those of the object, and negative when they are its complementary colors

afterings (āf'ter-ingz), *n*, pl [*< after + -ing-s*]

1 The last milk drawn in milking; strippings.

as, to strike *against* a rock; the rain beats *against* the window; to ride *against* the wind

Agayne his daughter hastilich goth he
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 911
The birds *against* the April wind
blew northward, shuning as they flew
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

2. Of position (a) In an opposite position, directly opposite, in front of in this sense often preceded by *over* as, a ship is *against* the mouth of a river

[Aaron] lighted the lamps there *over against* the candlestick
Sum viii 3

(b) In contact with, bearing upon as, to lean *against* a wall, in optical contact with (something behind), athwart as, the ship loomed up dark and grim *against* the sky

He saw
High up in heaven the hall that Merlin built,
Blackening *against* the dead green stripes of even
Tennyson, Poems and Etcetera

3 Of action or purpose (a) In opposition to, in contrariety to, adverse or hostile to as, twenty votes *against* ten, *against* law, reason, or public opinion

His hand will be *against* every man
Gen xvi 12

When a scandalous story is believed *against* one, there certainly is no comfort like the consciousness of having deserved it

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv 3

(b) In resistance to or defense from as, protection *against* burglars, cold, fire, etc., to warn one *against* danger, the public are cautioned *against* pickpockets

As if the man had fixed his face,
In many a solitary place,
Against the wind and open sky!
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, l. 26

(c) In provision for, in preparation for, in anticipation of, with reference to

Against the day of my burying hath she kept this
John xii 7

It was now high time to retire and take refreshment *against* the fatigues of the following day

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii

(d) In exchange for, in return for, as a balance to as, an exporter draws *against* merchandise shipped

Vassours subdivide again to vassals, exchanging land and cattle, human or otherwise *against* fealty

Motley, Dutch Republic, I 28

Against the grain See *against* — **Against the sun**, in a direction contrary to the apparent movement of the sun — **Against time** (a) Literally in competition with time as, a match or a race *against time* that is, with the effort to finish before the close of a given time

I always felt as if I was riding a race *against time*

Dickens

(b) For the purpose of consuming time as, he talked *against time*, that is, merely to gain time, a method sometimes adopted by members of legislative and deliberative assemblies who desire to defeat some measure or motion by lapse of time or to gain time for supporters to assemble — **To be against**, to be unfavorable to as, the bill is *against* you, that is, in favor of some other bidder — **To bear against**, to bristle *against*, to go *against*, etc. See these verbs — **To run against**, to meet accidentally

II. con. (by ellipsis) **Against** the time that, by the time that, before as, be ready *against* I get back [Now only colloq or dial]

Throw on another log of wood *against* father comes home
Dickens, Pickwick

againststand (a-geu-'stand), *v* t [*<* ME *agein*, *agen-standen*, *-stonden*, *<* AS *agēn*, *ongedē-standen* see *again* and *stand*] To stand *against*, withstand, oppose

againward, *adv.* [*<* ME *agayn*, *agayn*, *ayenward*, etc., *<* *agayn* + *-ward*.] 1 Backward, back again *Chaucer* — 2 In return, back *Sir T. More* — 3 Again, once more — 4 Conversely, vice versa *Spenser* — 5 On the contrary, on the other hand *Sir T. More*.

agalactia (ag-a-lak'ti-g), *n* [*<* NL, *<* Gr *agalaktia*, want of milk, *<* *agalaktos*, wanting milk see *agalactous*] In *pathol*, a deficiency of milk in a mother after childbirth Also called *agalaxy* **agalactous** (ag-a-lak'tus), *a*. [*<* Gr *agalaktos*, wanting milk, *<* *a-* priv + *gala* (*galakt-*) = *lact* (*lact-*), milk] Characterized by agalactia *Syd Soc Let*

agal-agal (a-gal-i-gal), *n* Same as *agar-agar* **agalaxy** (ag'a-lak-si), *n* Less correct form of *agalactia*

Agalena (ag-a-lō'nā), *n* [*<* NL, *<* Gr *a-* priv. + *gálēny*, repose, calmness, tranquillity in allusion to the spider's restlessness] A genus of true spiders, founded by Walckenaer, giving name to the family *Agalenidae* *A labyrinthica* is a pretty British species which spins its web upon herbage Usually written, but incorrectly *Agelena*

agalenid (ag-a-lō'nid), *n* A spider of the family *Agalenidae*

Agalenidae (ag-a-lō'nī-dē), *n* pl. [*<* NL, *<* *Agalena* + *-idae*] A family of tubitularian spiders,

typified by the genus *Agalena*, of the order *Araneae* They have an oblong cephalothorax, with the large cephalic region distinct, and the upper mammillae larger than the lower The species are numerous, and 13 genera have been admitted for those of Europe Among them are some of the most familiar spiders which spin tubular webs

agalloch (a-gal'ok), *n* Same as *agalochium*.

agalochium (a-gal'ō-kum), *n* [*<* NL, *<* Gr *agaloxos* (Dioscorides), not, as stated in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, the bitter aloe, but the fragrant wood also called in later times *εὐαλάριον*, in NL transposed *Aloexylon* (another genus), translated *liquum aloes*, *F. lign-aloes*, *q v*, of eastern origin cf. Heb. *akhālīm*, masc. pl., from a sing. *akhāl*, Hind *aghal*, Skt. *aguru*, agalloch, aloes-wood See *aloe*] A fragrant wood, the aloes or lign-aloes of the Scriptures It is much used by the Orientals, and especially by the Chinese, as incense in their religious ceremonies It is the produce of *Aquilaria Agallocha* a large tree which grows in the mountains of Cochín (China, Assam, and adjoining regions, and belongs to the natural order *Thymelaeaceae* Portions of the trunk and branches become saturated with a dark aromatic resin, and these alone are used in the preparation of incense The resin is sometimes extracted by distillation or infusion The wood is also called *calambac*, *aloes wood*, and *agal*, *agal*, or *eaglewood* See *eagle wood*

agalma (a-gal'mā), *n*; pl *agalmata* (-mā-tā) [*<* NL, *<* Gr *ἀγάλμα*, a delight, honor, a pleasing gift, esp to the gods, a statue, any image or work of art, *<* *αγάλλεσθαι*, take delight in, *αγάλλειν*, honor, glorify] 1 In *law*, the impression or image of anything upon a seal — 2 In *Gr antiq*, a votive offering to a deity, especially a statue, but also a painting or any other art-object See etymology of *anathema* — 3 [*cap*] In *zool*, a genus of physophorous oceanic hydroids, the type of the family *Igalimidae* *Eschscholtz*, 1829

agalmatolite (ag-al-mat'ō-lit), *n* [*<* Gr *ἀγάλμα* (-), image, + *λίθος*, stone] A soft stone, of a grayish or greenish color, found in China and elsewhere It can be cut with a knife and polished, and in China is thus formed into works of art, as grotesque figures, pagodas, etc. It belongs in part to the mineral points, and in part to pyrophyllite and staurolite Also called *figure stone*, *laidstone*, *laidstone*, and *pagodite*

Agalmidae (a-gal'mī-dē), *n* pl [*<* NL, *<* *Agalma* + *-idae*] A family of physophorous siphonophorous hydroids, having a greatly elongated and spirally twisted stem, the swimming-column with two or more rows of nectocalyces, and hydrophylls and tentacles present

Agalmopsis (a-gal-mop'sis), *n* [*<* NL, *<* *Agalma* + *opsis*, appearance] A genus of *Agalmidae* resembling *Agalma*, having deciduous hydrophylls replaced by nectocalyces, a saecule and an involucre, a terminal filament and no vesicle *Sars*, 1846

agalwood (ag'al-wud), *n* [See *eaglewood*] Same as *agalochium*

Agama (ag'a-mā), *n* [*<* NL, from the Caribbean name] 1 A genus of small saurian reptiles, typical of the family *Agamidae* (which see) — 2 [*l c*] A member or species of the genus *Agama*, or of closely related genera with a plural, *agamas* (-māz)

Agama (ag'a-mā), *n* pl [*<* NL, neut pl of *agamus* see *agamous*] The agamous division of mollusks *Latreille*, 1825 See *agamous*, 2

Agame (ag'a-mē), *n* pl [*<* NL (sc. *plantae*), fem pl of *agamus* see *agamous*] A name given by some authors to the large division of cryptogamic plants, which were formerly supposed to be without distinctions of sex

agami (ag'a-mi), *n* [*<* F. *agamy* (1741), now *agami*, from the native name in Guiana.] A gallatorial bird, *Psophodes crepitans*, a native of South America, often called the golden-breasted trumpet-er It is in body of the size of a pheasant, it runs with great speed, but flies poorly, is easily tamed, and becomes as docile and attached to man as a dog See *Psophodes*

agamian (a-gā'mi-an), *a* and *n* [*<* F. *agamien*, *<* NL *Agama*] 1. *a* Pertaining to the *Agamidae*

II. *n* A member of the family *Agamidae* (which see).

agamian (a-gā'mi-an), *a*. [*<* *Agamic* + *-ian*] Same as *agamic*

agamic (a-gam'ik), *a*. [*<* Gr *ἀγαμος*, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *-ic*] 1 Asexual. in *zool*, applied to reproduction without the congress of individuals of opposite sexes, as by fission, budding, encystment, or parthenogenesis, used also of ova capable of germination without impregnation The word is of general application to asexual reproduction, but has some special applicability to the phenomena of alternate generation or discontinuous development which may intervene in ordinary sexual reproduction Opposed to *gamie* See *agamogenesis*

The *agamic* reproduction of insects and other animals.

W B Carpenter, in *Corr of Forces*, p 425

The *agamic* ova may certainly be produced, and give rise to embryos, without impregnation

Huxley, *Anat. Invert*, p 250

2 In *bot*, of or pertaining to the *Agamas* or cryptogams

agamically (a-gam'i-kal-i), *adv*. In an agamic or asexual manner, asexually

agamid (ag'a-mīd), *n*. A lizard of the family *Agamidae*.

Agamidae (a-gam'i-dē), *n*. pl [*<* NL, *<* *Agama* + *-idae*.] A family of saurian reptiles, order *Lacertilia*, superfamily *Agamodea*. They are characterized by having a short, thick tongue, entire (that is, unclotted) or nearly so, not extensible, small rhombic overlapping ventral scales, a long tail, round pupil, and



Agama brachyura

eyes provided with lids The family is very closely related to the *Iguanidae*, but the dentition is acrodont, not pleurodont It is named from the leading genus, *Agama* (or *Amphibolurus*), but contains several others, among them *Dracon* *D. volens* is the so called flying lizard The family is divided into *Agaminae* and *Draconinae*

Agamine (ag'a-mī-nē), *n* pl [*<* *Agama* + *-inae*] A subfamily of agamid lizards with no wing-like lateral expansions, a mouth of moderate size, and small conical incisors It embraces about 70 species, inhabiting Asia, Africa, and Australasia

agamine (ag'a-mīn), *n* A lizard of the subfamily *Agamina*

agapist (ag'a-mīst), *n*. [*<* Gr *ἀγαμος*, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *-ist*] One who does not marry, one who refuses to marry, one who opposes the institution of marriage

Agamists and wilful rejecters of matrimony
Foer, *Book of Martyrs*

agamogenesis (ag'a-mō-jen'e-sis), *n*. [*<* Gr. *ἀγαμος*, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *γένεσις*, production] Non-sexual reproduction (a) In *zool*, the production of young without the congress of the sexes, one of the phenomena of alternate generation, *parthenogenesis* opposed to *gamogenesis*

Agamogenesis is of frequent occurrence among insects, and occurs under two extreme forms. In the one, the parent is a perfect female, while the germs have all the morphological characters of eggs, and to this the term *parthenogenesis* ought to be restricted In the other, the parent has incomplete female genitalia, and the germs have not the ordinary characters of insect eggs.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert*, p 383.

(b) In *bot*, natural reproduction by buds, offshoots, cell-division, etc.

agamogenetic (ag'a-mō-jē-net'ik), *a*. [*<* *agamogenesis*, after *genetic*, *q v*] Of or pertaining to *agamogenesis*, produced without the congress of the sexes

All known *agamogenetic* processes end in a complete return to the primitive stock

Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p 312

agamogenetically (ag'a-mō-jē-net'ik-al-i), *adv* In an *agamogenetic* manner, by or with asexual generation

In most *Discophora*, the embryo becomes a fixed actinula, multiplies *agamogenetically* by budding and gives rise to permanent colonies of *Hydriform* polyps

Huxley, *Anat. Invert*, p 133.

agamoid (ag'a-mōid), *a* and *n*. [*<* *Agama* + *-oid*, *q v*] 1. *a* In *zool*, pertaining to or resembling the *Agamidae* or *Agamodea*.

II. *n* A lizard of the family *Agamidae* or superfamily *Agamodea*.



Agami or Trumpeter (*Psophodes crepitans*)

2 A draw-plate used by gold wire drawers, named from the piece of agate through which the eye is drilled — **3** In *printing*, type of a size between pearl and nonpareil, giving about 160

lines to the foot. It is used chiefly in newspapers. In Great Britain it is known as *ruby*.

This line is printed in agate

4 An instrument used by bookbinders for polishing, a burnisher. *McElrath, Com Dict* — 5 A child's playing-marble made of agate, or of glass in imitation of agate

agate-glass (ag'-ät-glās), *n* A variegated glass made by melting together waste pieces of colored glass

agate-shell (ag'-ät-shel), *n* A popular name of certain large shells of the genus *Achatina* (which see)

agate-snail (ag'-ät-snal), *n* A species of the genus *Achatina* (which see)

agate-ware (ag'-ät-wär), *n* 1 Pottery mottled and veined in imitation of agate — 2 A variety of enameled iron or steel household ware

Agathis (ag'-ä-this), *n* [NL, < Gr *ayathir*, a ball of thread] 1 In bot, the older and now accepted name for the genus of *Coniferae* commonly known as *Dammara* (which see) — 2 In zool, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the family *Ichneumonidae*. Latreille, 1804

agathism (ag'-ä-thizm), *n* [< Gr *ayathós*, good, + *-ism*] The doctrine that all things tend toward ultimate good

agathist (ag'-ä-thist), *n* [< Gr *ayathós*, good, + *-ist*] One who holds the doctrine of agathism

agathocacological (ag'-ä-thō-kak'-ō-lōj'-i-kal), *a* [< Gr *ayathós*, good, + *kakos*, bad, + *-λογία* (-λογία), < *lógos*, speak, see *-ology*] Composed of good and evil, pertaining to both good and evil. *Southery, Doctor*, I 120

agathodæmon (ag'-ä-thō-dē-mon), *n* [< Gr *ayathodaimon*, prop. written separately *ayathós*, *daimon*, good, *daimon*, spirit, demon, see *demon*] A good genius or spirit, a male divinity corresponding to the female *Agathe Tyche*, or Good Fortune. At Athens, and elsewhere in ancient Greece, it was customary at the end of a meal to pour out in his honor a libation of pure wine

agathodæmonic (ag'-ä-thō-dē-mon'-ik), *a* [< Gr *ayathodaimon*, see *agathodæmon* and *dæmonic*] Relating to or of the nature of an agathodæmon, pertaining to an agathodæmon

agathopoietic (ag'-ä-thō-poi-et'-ik), *a* [Prop. *agathopoietic* or *-poietic*, < Gr. *ayathopoietiv*, do good, < *ayathós*, good, + *poieiv*, do, see *poietic*] Intended to do good, benevolent. *Bentham* [Rare]

Agathosma (ag'-ä-thōz'-mā), *n*. [< Gr *ayathos*, good, + *ōsmā*, earlier *ōsmā*, smell, akin to *L odor*, see *odor*] A large genus of plants, natural order *Rutaceae*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The *Platanus* mix the dried and powdered leaves of *A pulchella* with the grease with which they smear their bodies, giving them a small intolerable to Europeans. Several species are cultivated for their flowers

agatiferos (ag'-ä-tif'-e-rus), *a* [< *agathē* + *-iferous*, < *L ferre* = *E bear*] Containing or producing agates. *Craig*

agatiform (ag'-ä-ti-fōrm), *a* [< *agathē* + *-i-form*, < *L forma*, form] Having the form of an agate, resembling an agate in appearance

agatine (ag'-ä-tin), *a* [< *agathē* + *-ine*] Pertaining to or resembling agate

agatize (ag'-ä-tiz), *v t*, pret and pp *agatized*, pp *agatizing* [< *agathē* + *-ize*] To change into agate. Also spelled *agatise*. *Agatized wood*, alkali wood in the form of agate

agaty (ag'-ä-ti), *a*. [< *agathē* + *-y*] Of the nature of or resembling agate. as, "an *agaty* flint." *Woodward*

Agave (a-gā'-vē), *n* [NL, < Gr *ayavē*, noble, used also as a proper name, *Ἀγανή*, *L agavi*, *igavi*, fem of *ayavós*, noble, illustrious, akin to *pauciv*, be proud, rejoice, and to *L gaudium*, joy] A large North American genus of plants, of the natural order *Amayllidaceae*, chiefly Mexican. They are acaulescent or nearly so, of slow growth, often large, consisting of a dense cluster of rigid fleshy leaves, which are spiny tipped and usually sparsely toothed. The best known species is the century plant, or American aloe, *A Americana*, first introduced from Mexico into Europe in 1561, and now frequently cultivated for ornament, as are also various other species. It lives many years, 10 to 50 or more, before flowering, whence the name *century plant*. At maturity it



Century Plant (*Agave Americana*)

throws up rapidly from its center a tall scape bearing a large compound inflorescence, and dies after perfecting its fruit. It is extensively cultivated in Mexico under the name of *maguey*, and is put to many uses. The sap, obtained in abundance from the plant when the flowering stem is just ready to burst forth, produces when fermented a beverage resembling cider, called by the Mexicans *pulque*. An extract of the leaves is used as a substitute for soap, and the flower stem, when withered, is cut up into slices to form razor strops. The leaves of nearly all the species yield a more or less valuable fiber, which is made into thread and ropes and has been used in the manufacture of paper. Sisal hemp, or henequen, is the product of *A latifolia* and is exported in large quantities from Yucatan. A West Indian species, *A keratto*, closely resembling *A Americana*, yields the keratto fiber. A *virginica*, of the southern United States, known as false aloë, belongs to a group of species with less rigid leaves and with the solitary flowers in a simple spike

agaze (a-gāz'), *prep* phr as *adv* or *a* [< ME *a gaze*, *a, E as, gaze*, *E gaze*] On the gaze, in a gazing attitude

agazed (a-gāzd'), *p a* [< ME, *agazed*, prob. same as *agast*, modified toward *gaze*, see *agast*, *aghastr*, and *gaze*] The examples cited below are the only ones found] *Agast*, astonished

The [they] were so sore *agazed*

Chester Plays, II 85

Whereat this dreadful conquerour

Thereat was sore *agazed*

Percy's Folio MSS (ed. Hailes and Furnivall), III 154

As nukered faste my spirities doe all resorte

to stand *agazed*, and sink in more and more

Surrey, Monges and Sonnets (1557)

of understanding rob'd, I stand *agaz'd* (1600)

In *E. Fari's* *Soleil Poetry* (1845), II 438 (*N E D*)

The French exclaimed, The devil was in arms,

All the whole army stood *agaz'd* on him

Shak, I Hen VI, I 1

age (ā), *n* [< ME *age*, later sometimes, in OE spelling, *agec*, *age*, *agec*, < OF *agec*, *agec*, earlier *edage*, *E. age* = *Pr age*, < ML **aetaticum*, < L *aet* (-t-), *age* (> OE *ac*), a contr. of earlier *aetia* (-t-), which reappears in ML in the sense of eternity (cf *aeternus*, eternal, see *eternal* and *eternity*), < *ætern*, OL *aetern* = Gr *aiōn* (**aiōn*), a period of existence, an ago, a lifetime, a long space of time, eternity (see *aion*, *con*) = Goth *aiws*, an age, eternity (see *aiw*, used adverbially, ever, with neg, *ni aiw*, never), = AS *ā* = Icel *ei*, E *aye*, ever, = AS *āw*, *ā*, life, custom, law, marriage, see *ay*, *aye*] 1 The length of time during which a being or thing has existed, length of life or existence to the time spoken of, period or stage of life in the history of an individual existence, animate or inanimate as, his *age* is twenty years, he died at the *age* of eighty, at your *age* you should know better, a tree or a building of unknown *age*, to live to a great *age*, old *age*

Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of *age*

Luke III 23

2 Duration of existence, specifically or generally, the lifetime of an individual, or of the individuals of a class or species on an average as, the *age* of the horse is from twenty-five to thirty years

What fame is left for human deeds

In endless *age*?

Tennyson, In Mem, Ixxiii

The *ages* of the patriarchs before the flood have been a

subject of critical dispute

Am Cyc, I 181

3 A period of human life usually marked by a certain stage of physical or mental development, especially, a degree of development, approximately or presumptively measured by years from birth, which involves responsibility to law and capacity to act with legal effect as, the *age* of discretion or of maturity (the former technically occurring some years prior to the latter, about the age of fourteen). More specifically, of *age*, full *age*, or *lawful age* designates the attainment of majority at that period when the general disabilities of infancy cease. It is fixed by the law of England and of most of the United States at 21 (in some States at 18 for females), but in Germany and some other European States at 24 or 25. At common law one is of full age the first instant of the beginning of the day before the 21st anniversary of one's birth. Other periods are fixed for special purposes, thus, the *age of consent* for marriage was fixed by the common law at 14 for males and 12 for females, not as being a *marriageable age* in the ordinary sense of being a suitable age for marriage, but as being the age after which one contracting marriage could not justly repudiate its obligations on the mere ground of youth. For the purposes of consent which will preclude charges of abduction and the like, the *age of consent* has been fixed in some jurisdictions at 16. Up to the age of 7 a child is conclusively presumed to be incapable of criminal intent, from 7 to 14 (in some jurisdictions 12) it is presumed to be incapable of such intent, but the contrary may be proved, over that age it is presumed to be capable of such intent. At 12 the capacity to take the oath of allegiance begins. The *age of discretion*, in the sense in which the term is used in the law of infancy, is 14, after which the child wishes as to the choice of a guardian are consulted (sometimes called the *age of election*), and the entire period before the age of 14 is called the *age of nurture*. The age at which testamentary capacity begins in most of the United States is 21, with exceptions, many al

lowing a younger age for wills of personal property, and also for females or for married women

He is of *age*, ask him

John ix 21

4 The particular period of life at which one becomes naturally or conventionally qualified or disqualified for anything as, at 46 a man is over *age* and cannot be enlisted; under *age* for the presidency, canonical *age* (which see, below)

Sara was delivered of a child when she was past *age*

Heb xi 11

5 Specifically, old age (see 1), the latter part of life or of long-continued existence; the lapse of time, especially as affecting a person's physical or mental powers, the state of being old; oldness.

The eyes of Israel were dim for *age*

Gen xlviii 10

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale

Her infinite variety

Shak, A and C, II 2

6 An aged person, or old people collectively

And *age* in love loves not to have years told

Shak, Sonnets, cxxxviii

7 One of the periods or stages of development into which human life may be divided, time of life as, life is divided into four *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood or womanhood, and old age

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players

They have their exits, and their entrances,

And one man in his time plays many parts,

His acts being seven *ages*

Shak, As you like it, II 7.

Just at the *age* twixt boy and youth,

When thought is speech and speech is truth

Scott, Marmion, Int. to II

8 A particular period of history, as distinguished from others, a historical epoch as, the golden *age*, the *age* of heroes, the *age* of Pericles, the dramatists of the Elizabethan *age*. See *ages in mythology and history*, below

Intent on her, who, rapt in glorious dreams,

The second sight of some Astræan *age*,

Sat compass'd with professors

Tennyson, Princess, II

Our nineteenth century is the *age* of tools

Fineison, Works and Days

9 In *geol*, a great period of the history of the earth, characterized by the development of some particular phase of organic life or of physical condition as, the *age* of reptiles; the *age* of ice. In Dana's scheme of classification, the Silurian is the *age* of invertebrates, the Devonian the *age* of fishes, the Mesozoic the *age* of reptiles, the Tertiary the *age* of mammals, and the Quaternary the *age* of man

10 The people who live at a particular period, hence, a generation or a succession of generations as, *ages* yet unborn — 11 [Cf *L sæculum*, an ago, a century, see *secular*] A century, the period of one hundred years, as in the phrases *dark ages*, *middle ages*, etc

Henry justly and candidly apologizes for these five

ages

Hallam

12 A great length of time; a protracted period. as, I have not seen you for an *age*

No rose within the compass of the year

An *age*'s work, a glorious theatre

Dryden, Pal and Arc, I 1067

Suffering thus he made

Minutes an *age*

Tennyson, Geraldine

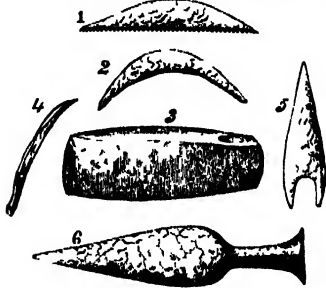
13 In *poker*, the eldest hand, or the first player to the left of the dealer who bets — *Age* of *acrogens*. See *acrogen* — *Age of the moon*, the time elapsed since her last conjunction with the sun — *Ages in mythology and history*, particular periods in the life of mankind distinguished by bearing specific names. The most important of these periods are (a) The poetic division of human existence into the golden, silver, heroic (generally omitted), brazen, and iron *ages*, ascribed to Hesiod (about the eighth century B C) who regarded the people of the different ages as constituting distinct races successively replacing each other. See *extract*. The terms are still in use, especially *golden age* which is applied to the culminating or most brilliant epoch of any portion of history or department of activity as, the seventeenth century was the *golden age* of the drama, the nineteenth century is the *golden age* of invention, the *golden age* of a country's power or prosperity

The *golden age* [of Hesiod], synchronous with the reign of Saturn, was a period of patriarchal simplicity, when the earth yielded its fruits spontaneously and spring was eternal, the *silver age*, governed by Jupiter, was a lawless time, in which the seasons were first divided, agriculture took its rise, and men began to hold property in land, the *brazen age*, or reign of Neptune, was an epoch of war and violence, in the *heroic age* (omitted by Hesiod) the world began to aspire toward better things, and in the *iron* or *Plutonian age*, in which Hesiod believed himself to be living, justice and piety had disappeared from the earth

Am Cyc, I 185

(b) The *dark ages*, a period of European history, beginning with or shortly before the fall of the Roman Empire of the West (A D 476), marked by a general decline of learning and civilization. It was introduced by the great influx of barbarians into western Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries known as the wandering of the nations, and is reckoned by Hallam as extending to the eleventh century, when a general revival of wealth, manners, taste, and learning began, and by others to the time

of Dante in the thirteenth century, or later (c) The *middle ages*, a period of about a thousand years, between the close of what is technically considered ancient history and the first definite movements in Europe of the distinctively modern spirit of freedom and enterprise. Its beginning is synchronous with that of the dark ages, and it is variously reckoned as extending to the fall of Constantinople (1453), the invention of printing, the Renaissance, or the discovery of America, in the fifteenth century, or to the Reformation, in the early part of the sixteenth (d) The *feudal ages*, a portion of the middle ages, marked by the prevalence of feudal institutions and of the spirit of chivalry, extending from their nearly universal establishment in the tenth century to their decline in the sixteenth — *Archaeological ages or periods*, the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age, these names



Implements of the Stone Age

1 saw edged flint knife, 2, crescent shaped flint knife, 3 stone ax, 4 flint flake knife, 5 harpoon head of flint, 6 flint knife

being given in accordance with the materials employed for weapons, implements, etc., during the particular period. The stone age has been subdivided into two, the paleolithic and neolithic. (See these words.) The word *age* in this sense is improperly used (by an unfortunate transfer from the Scandinavian archaeology) since it has no reference to chronology, but simply denotes the stage at which a people has arrived in its progress toward civilization. There are tribes yet in their stone age. Neither do the more primitive implements necessarily disappear wholly on the appearance of those of a more advanced stage. The phrase *stone age* or *stage*, therefore, merely marks the most primitive period, and *bronze age* (chiefly in antiquity) that before the employment of iron, among any specified people or tribe — **Canonical age** (a) In the *Rom Cath Ch*, that age fixed by the church at which her subjects incur, or become capable of assuming, special obligations, states of life, etc., or of enjoying special privileges and dignities. Thus, the obligation of fasting begins at twenty-one, profession by religious vows is made only after the age of sixteen, and to become a bishop one should have completed his thirtieth year. The age of reason is that at which a child becomes morally responsible, supposed, in the majority of cases, to be about seven (b) In *Anglican churches*, the age at which a man may be ordained to any one of the three grades of the ministry — **Dark ages** See above — **Fabulous age** See *fabulous* — **Geological ages** See above, *u* — **Middle ages** See above — **The age of a horse**, in racing and trotting rules is reckoned from January 1st of the year of foaling. Other dates, as May day, were formerly used — **Syn.** *Fra*, *Period*, etc. (see *epoch*), *date*, *years*, *com*, *cycle*

age (āj), *v*, pret and pp *aged*, ppr *aging* [*ME* *agen*, *aqyn*, *< age*, *n*] **I.** *intrans* To grow old, assume the appearance of old age as, he *ages* rapidly

I am *aging*, that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light coloured hair here and there

II trans To make old, cause to grow or to seem old, produce the effect of age upon, bring to maturity or to a state fit for use, give the character of age or ripeness to as, to *age* wine, clay, etc

-age. [*ME* *-age*, *< OF* *-age*, mod *F.* *-age* = *Pr* *-age* = *Sp* *-age* = *It* *-aggio* and *-itico*, *< L* *-aitum*, a noun suffix, orig neut of *-aitus*, adj suffix For examples see *savage*, *voyage*, etc.] A noun suffix of French, ultimately of Latin origin

Frequent in words taken from the French, as *language*, *savage*, *voyage*, *postage*, *baggage*, etc., it has come to be a common English formative, forming, (a) from names of things, collective nouns, as *fruitage*, *leafage*, *baggage*, etc., (b) from personal terms, nouns denoting condition, office, rank, service, etc., as *bondage*, *parsonage*, *portage*, etc., (c) from verbs, nouns expressing various relations, as *breakage*, *clearage*, *postage*, *steerage*, etc

aged (ā'jed, sometimes ājd), *p a* [*ME* *aged*, *ayyd*, *< age*, *v*, + *-ed*] **1** Old; having lived or existed long, having reached an advanced period of life as, an *aged* man, an *aged* oak

Shall *aged* men, like *an* of trees,
Strike deeper their vile root and closer cling,
Still more enanour'd of their wretched soil?

Young, Night Thoughts, iv 111

[Under English racing rules, a horse is said to be *aged* (upon add) when he is more than seven years old]

2 Of the age of as, a man *aged* forty years — **3** Pertaining to or characteristic of old age

These bitter tears which now you see
killing the *aged* wrinkles in my cheeks

Shak, Tit And, iii 1

= Syn **1** *Aged*, *Elderly*, *Old*, *Anient* *Old* is the general word for being near to the natural end, or having nearly reached the usual period, of life as, a cat is *old* at twelve years. *Elderly* is rather *old*, beginning to be *old*. *Aged* is very *old*. *Anient* is so *old* as to seem to belong to a past age (See other comparisons under *ancient*)

The *aged* man that cowers up his gold

Is plagu'd with cramps and gout and painful fits
Shak, Lucree, l 855

It is a great misfortune to us of the more *elderly* sort, that we were bred to the constant use of words in English children's books, which were without meaning for us and only mystified us O W Holmes, Old Vol of Life, p 172

You are *old*.

Nature in you stands on the very verge

Of her decline

Change, 'The Ancient Mariner' to 'The Old Sailor' and you throw the mind into a mood utterly inharmonious with the tone of Coleridge's wonderful poem

A S Hill Rhetoric

agedly (ā'jed-lī), *adi* Like an *aged* person

agedness (ā'jed-nēs), *n* The state or condition of being old, oldness

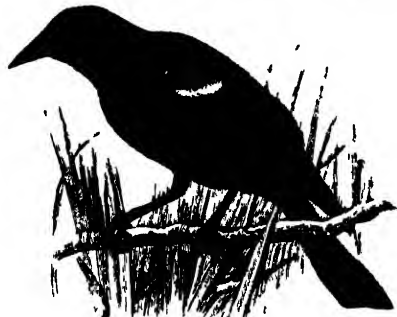
Custom without truth is but *agedness* of error

Milton Reform of Church Discipline l 26

agee (a-jē'), *prep* *ph* as *adi*, or *a* Same as *age*

ageing, *n* See *aging*

Agelaius (ā-jē-lē-i-nē), *n* pl [*NL*, *< Agelaus* + *-ina*] A subfamily of American oscine



Marsh Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)

passerine birds of the family *Icteridae*. It is related to the coniostratial *Pipilo*, or flicker, less nearly to the crows, *Corvidae*, and to some extent to *Peucaea* and represents in America the old world *Sturnella* of starlings. The subfamily includes the marsh blackbirds of the genus *Agelaius*, as the common red winged blackbird of the United States, *A. phoeniceus*, the yellow headed blackbird, *A. anthracinus*, the cowbird, *Molothrus ater*, the bobolink, *Dolichopus caryocarpus*, and numerous related species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America. Less correctly written *Agelaius*

Agelæus (ā-jē-lē-us), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *αγέλαος*, belonging to a herd, gregarious, *< agela*, a herd (*L* *grex*), *< ager*, drive] The typical genus of blackbirds of the subfamily *Agelaiina*, the marsh-blackbirds. There are several species such as *A. phoeniceus*, the common red winged marsh blackbird of the United States, and *A. tricolor* of California. Also spelled *Agelaius*, as originally by Vieillot, 1816

agelast (ā-jē-lāst), *n* [*Gr* *αγέλαστος*, not laughing, *< a-* priv + *γελαστος*, verbal adj of *γελαω*, laugh] One who never laughs [Rare]

Men whom Fate has would have called *agelasts* or non laughers
London Times Feb 5 1877 (M F D)

Agelena, *Agelenidae*. See *Agelena*, *Agelenidae*

ageless (ā-jē-lēs), *a* [*< age*, *n*, + *-less*] Without age, without definite limits of existence

agemina (ā-jen-i-nā), *n* Same as *azzemina*

agen (ā-jen'), *adi*, *prep*, and *conj* An old spelling of *again*, still occasionally used

Born far wounded by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they met again

Dryden, Ial and Arc, l

agency (ā-jen-sī), *n*, pl *agencies* (-sīz) [= *F* *agence*, *< ML* *agencia*, *< L* *agen(t)-s*, ppr of *ager*, act see *agent*] **1** The state of being in action or of exerting power; action, operation, instrumentality

The *agency* of providence in the natural world

Woodward, Pref to Ess toward Nat Hist of Earth

For the first three or four centuries we know next to nothing of the course by which Christianity moved, and the events through which its *agency* was developed

De Quincey, Esays, i

2 A mode of exerting power, a means of producing effects

But although the introduction of a fluid as in *Agent* explains nothing the fluid as an *Agency* — i e, its involuntary name laws — explains much

G H Lewis, Probs of Life and Mind I l 92

Opinion is the *agency* through which character adapts external arrangements to itself

H Spencer, Social Statics, p 617

3 The office of agent or factor, the business of an agent entrusted with the concerns of another as, the principal pays the charges of *agency* — **4** The place of business of an agent

In the United States, frequently used in the sense of an *Indian agency*, an office or settlement in or near the reservation of an Indian tribe at which resides an Indian agent of the government, charged with the interests of the tribe and the care of the relations of the government to it as, the Pawnee *agency* — **Free agency**. See *free*

agendē (ā-jend), *n* Same as *agendum* (c)

agendum (ā-jen'dum), *n*, pl *agenda* (-dā) [*L*, something to be done, neut of *agendus*, gerundive of *agere*, do see *agent*, act] A thing to be done usually in the plural, things to be done, duties. Specifically (a) Items of business to be brought before a committee, council, board, etc., as things to be done (b) Matters of practice, as opposed to *crendenda*, or matters of belief

The moral and religious *crendenda* and *agenda* of any good man

Coleridge

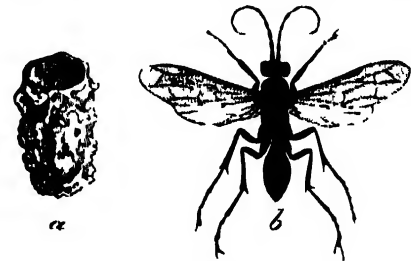
Especially — (c) Matters of ecclesiastical practice ritual or liturgy (d) As a collective singular, a memorandum book [Rare in all uses]

agenesia (ā-jē-nē-si-a), *n* [*NL*] Same as *agenesis*

agenesic (ā-jē-nēs'ik), *a* [*< agenesic* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or characterized by *agenesis*

agenesis (ā-jen'e-sis), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *a-* priv + *γενεσις*, generation] In *physiol*, any anomaly of organization consisting in the absence or imperfect development of parts. Also called *agenesia* [Rare]

Agania (ā-jē-ni'a), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *αγανειος*, beardless, *< a-* priv + *γενειος*, beard, *< γενεω* = *E chin*] In *entom*, a genus of hymenopterous spider-wasps, of the family *Pompilidae*, charac-



Agania bombylina (Cresson)

a cell constructed by the wasp's female wasp (The vertical line shows natural size)

terized by having smooth legs. The females build curious mud cells under logs or under the bark of trees, provisioning them with spiders

agennesia (ā-jē-nē-si-a), *n* [*NL*] Same as *agenesis*

agenesic (ā-jē-nēs'ik), *a* [*< agenesic* + *-ic*] Characterized by sterility or impotence, pertaining to *agenesis*

agenesis (ā-jē-nēs'is), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *a-* priv + *γενεσις*, engendering, *< γενειω*, engender] In *med*, want of reproductive power in either sex, impotence of the male or sterility of the female. Also called *agenesia* [Rare]

agenetic (ā-jē-net'ik), *a* [*< agenesic* (*agenesic*) + *-ic*] Characterized by sterility, unproductive, *agenesic* as, an *agenetic* period

agent (ā-jent), *a* and *n* [*< L* *agen(t)-s*, ppr of *ager*, drive, lead, conduct, manage, perform, do, = *Gr* *αγω*, lead, conduct, do, = *lead*, *drive*, = *Skt* *√ ag*, drive see *act*, etc., and *cf* *ake*, *ache*, *acre*] **I.** *a* Acting opposed to *patient* in the sense of sustaining action [Rare]

The force of imagination upon the body *agent*

Bacon, Nat Hist, § 902

Agent intellect See *intellect*

II. *n* [*< F* *agent*, *< ML* *agen(t)-s*, a deputy, attorney, factor, etc., substantive use of *L* *agen(t)-s*, ppr of *ager* see above] **1** An active cause, an efficient cause, one who or that which acts or has the power to act as, a moral *agent*, many insects are *agents* of fertilization. In *phys*, heat, light and electricity are called *agents*, in order to avoid hypothesis with regard to their nature. In *chem* and *med* whatever produces a chemical or medical effect is called an *agent*

Heaven's under us *agents* free to good or ill,

And force it not, though he foresees the will

Dryden, Cuck and Fox, l 538

To say that man is a free *agent* is no more than to say that in some instance, he is truly an *agent* and a cause, and is not merely acted upon as a passive instrument. On the contrary, to say that he acts from necessity is to say that he does not act at all, that he is no *agent* and that, for anything we know there is only one *agent* in the universe who does everything that is done, whether it be good or ill

Reid

Thro' many *agents* making strong,

Matures the individual form

Tennyson, Love thou thy I and

2 A person acting on behalf of another, called his *principal*, a representative, a deputy, factor, substitute, or attorney. Often abbreviated to *agt*. In *law* *agent* implies a kind of service in which the one serving has some discretion as to the manner of accomplishing the object

ding, the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honor, exaltation, enlargement as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family. Also spelled *aggrandisement*.

Survival of the fittest will determine whether such specially favourable conditions result in the *aggrandizement* of the individual or in the multiplication of the race.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 369

-Syn. Augmentation, advancement, elevation, preferment, promotion, exaltation
aggrandizer (ag'ran-di-zér), *n* One who aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor. Also spelled *aggrandiser*

aggrappet, *n* Obsolete form of *aggrate*
aggrate (a-grät'), *t* [*It aggratari*, also *aggruare* and *aggruare*, < ML **aggratari* (cf *aggruare*, under *aggrace*), please, < *La ad*, to, + *gratus*, pleasing, > *It grato*, pleasing, *grado*, pleasure.] 1 To please

Each one sought his lady to *aggrate*
Spenser, I Q, II ix 34

2. To thank or express gratitude to
The Island King
Aggrates the Knights, who thus his right defended
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, II 9 (V E D)

aggravable (ag'ra-vä-bl), *a* [*La aggrava-re* (see *aggruare*) + *E -ble*] Tending to aggravate, aggravating

This idolatry is the more discernible and *aggravable* in the invocation of saints and idols

Dr H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, II

aggravate (ag'ra-vät'), *t* & *pp* *aggravated*, *ppr* *aggravating* [*La aggruatus*, *pp* of *aggruare*, *adgruare*, add to the weight of, make worse, oppress, annoy, < *ad*, to, + *gruare*, make heavy, < *gravis*, heavy, see *grate*. Cf *aggruare* and *aggruare*] 1 Laterally, to add weight to or upon, increase the amount, quantity, or force of; make heavier by added quantity or burden

Then, soul, live thou upon thy servant's loss,
And let that pine to *aggravate* thy store.

Shak., Sonnets, cxlvi

In order to lighten the crown still further, they *aggravated* responsibility on ministers of state.

Burke, Rev. in France, p 39 (V E D)

2 To make more grave or heavy, increase the weight or pressure of, intensify, as anything evil, disorderly, or troublesome as, to *aggravate* guilt or crime, the evils or annoyances of life, etc

Maim'd in the strife, the falling man sustains
Th' insulting shout, that *aggravates* his pains

Crabbe, Tales of the Hall

The [French] government found its necessities *aggravated* by that of procuring immense quantities of firewood

H. Johnson, Autobiog., p 72

In every department of nature there occur instances of the instability of specific form, which the increase of materials *aggravates* rather than diminishes

A. H. Wallace, Nat. Sel., p 160

3 To exaggerate, give coloring to in description, give an exaggerated representation of as, to *aggravate* circumstances [Rare]

He [Colonel Nath. Bacon] dispatched a messenger to the governor, by whom he *aggravated* the mischief done by the Indians, and desired a commission of general to go out against them

Royster, Virginia, I 97

4 To provoke, irritate, tease [Colloq.]
I was so *aggravated* that I almost doubt if I did know

Dickens

-Syn. 2 and 3 To heighten, raise, increase, magnify, overstate. See list under *exaggerate*

aggravating (ag'ra-vä-ting), *p a* 1 Making worse or more heinous as, *aggravating* circumstances — 2 Provoking, annoying, exasperating as, he is an *aggravating* fellow [Colloq.]

Which makes it only the more *aggravating*

aggravatingly (ag'ra-vä-ting-h), *adv* In an aggravating manner

aggravation (ag'ra-vä'shon), *n* [= *F aggruare*, < ML *aggruare* (see *aggruare*)] 1 Increase of the weight, intensity, heinousness, or severity of anything, the act of making worse, addition, or that which is added, to anything evil or improper as, an *aggravation* of pain, grief, crime, etc — 2 Exaggeration, as in a pictorial representation or in a statement of facts, heightened description [Rare]

Accordingly they got a painter by the knight's directions to add a pair of whiskers to the face and by a little *aggravation* of the features to change it into the Saracen's Head

Addison

3 Provocation, irritation [Colloq.] — 4 In *Rom. canon law*, a censure, threatening excommunication after disregard of three admonitions (*Chamb. Cyc* (1751))

aggravative (ag'ra-vä-tiv), *a* and *n* I. *a* Tending to aggravate

II. *n* That which aggravates or tends to aggravate or make worse

aggravator (ag'ra-vä-tor), *n*. One who or that which aggravates

aggreget, *v t* [*ME agredgen, aggrequen, agreggen, agrege*, < OF *agregere, aggreger* = *Pr*

agregere, < ML **aggruare* for **aggruare*, equiv. to *La aggruare*, to add to the weight of, make worse, oppress, annoy, *aggruare* see *aggruare* and *aggruare*, and cf *abridge, abbreviate, alleger, alluvate*] To make heavy, *aggruare*, exaggerate

aggregant (ag'grä-gant), *n* [*La aggruans* (see *aggruare*), *ppr* of *aggruare* see *aggruare*, *t*] One of the particulars which go to make up an aggregate, specifically, one of a number of logical terms which are added together to make a logical sum

Aggregata (ag-rë-gä'tä), *n pl* [*NL*, neut. pl. of *La aggruatus* see *aggruare*, *t*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his *Acipha nuda*, or shell-less aciphas, the compound or social ascidians opposed to *Scyregata*

aggregate (ag'rë-gät'), *t*, *pret.* and *pp* *aggregated*, *ppr* *aggregating* [*La aggruatus*, *pp* of *aggruare*, *adgruare*, lead to a flock, add to, < *ad*, to, + *gruare*, collect into a flock, < *gru* (*gruq*), a flock, see *gregation* (cf *congregate*, *segregate*] I. *trans* 1 To bring together, collect into a sum, mass, or body as, "the *aggregated* soil," *Milton, P L*, v 293

The protoplasmic fluid within a cell does not become *aggregated* unless it is in a living state and only imperfectly if the cell has been injured

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p 62

Ideas which were only feebly connected became *aggregated* into a close and compact whole

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I 93

2. To amount to (the number of), make (the sum or total of) an elliptical use

The guns captured will *aggregate* in all probability five or six hundred

Morning Star, April 17 1865 (A F D)

3 To add or unite to as a constituent member, make a part of the aggregate of as, to *aggregate* a person to a company or society [Rare]

II. *intrans* To come together into a sum or mass, combine and form a collection or mass

The taste of honey *aggregates* with sweet tastes in general, of which it is one, not with such tastes as those of quinine, or of castor oil

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 114

aggregate (ag'rë-güt'), *a* and *n* [*La aggruatus*, *pp* see the verb] I. *a* Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum, total, combined as, the *aggregate* amount of indebtedness

Societies formed by conquest may be composed of two societies which are in a large measure alien, and in them there cannot arise a political force from the *aggregate* will

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 469

Specifically (a) In *geol.*, composed of several different mineral constituents capable of being separated by chemical means as, granite is an *aggregate* rock (b) In *anat.*, cluster of as *aggregate* glands (c) In *bot.*, forming a dense cluster (d) In *zool.*, compound associated (e) In *law*, composed of many individuals united into one association — **Aggregate animals**, animals in which many individual organisms are united in a common household or colony, as various polyps, scale plus, etc. See cuts under *anthozooid* and *colony* — **Aggregate combination**, in *mech.*, a combination which causes compound motions in secondary pieces. The effects of aggregate combinations are classified as *aggregate paths* and *aggregate velocities* (which see below)

Aggregate flower, one formed of several flowers closely gathered upon a common receptacle, but not coherent, as in *composite* — **Aggregate fruit**, a fruit formed of a cluster of distinct carpels belonging to a single flower, as crowded upon the common receptacle, becoming separate or disjunct, and some times more or less coherent as in the blackberry and the fruit of the magnolia. Also sometimes used as synonymous with *multiple* or *compound* fruit (which see, under *fruit*) See cut under *Rubus* — **Aggregate gland**, see *gland* — **Aggregate path**, in *mech.*, that path through which a part of a machine is moved, which is the resultant of the aggregate combination of the other parts which operate it. Thus, in so called parallel motion, a movement of one part in a right line is effected by the combined and counteracting movements of other parts moving in circular arcs — **Aggregate velocity**, the resultant velocity imparted by forces moving with different or with varying velocities, as the velocity imparted by systems of pulleys through trains of gearing, or by so called differential motions — **Corporation aggregate**, in *law* See *corporation*

II. *n* 1 A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars, a total or gross amount, any combined whole considered with reference to its constituent parts. An aggregate is essentially a sum, as, for example a heap of sand, whose parts are loosely or accidentally associated. When the relation between the parts is more intimate — either chemical as in a molecule or a crystal, or organic as in a living body or for the realization of a design as in a house — the sum ceases to be a mere aggregate and becomes a *compound* or *combination* or *organism*, etc. But in a general way anything consisting of distinguishable elements may be called an aggregate of those elements as, man is an aggregate of structure and organs — a mineral or volcanic aggregate (that is a compound rock)

Looking to the aggregate of all the interests of the commonwealth

D. Webster, Speech Boston June 5, 1828

Aggregates of brilliant passages rather than harmonious wholes.

Lowell, Study Windows, p 414

The difference between an *aggregate* and a product is that in the first case the component parts are simply grouped together, added, in the second, the constituent elements are blended, multiplied into each other

G. H. Lewis, Probs. of Life and Mind II § 93

2 Any hard material added to lime to make concrete

A. E. D — 3 Milit., the total commissioned and enlisted force of any post, department, division, corps, or other command

In the *aggregate*, taken together, considered as a whole, collectively

Our judgment of a man's character is derived from observing a number of successive acts, forming in the *aggregate* his general course of conduct

Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, II

aggregated (ag'rë-gä-ted), *p a* Same as *aggregated*, *a*

aggregately (ag'rë-gät-h), *adv* Collectively; taken together or in the aggregate

Many little things though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit

Chetwood, Letters, II 347

aggregation (ag-rë-gä'shon), *n* [*ML aggruatio* (see *aggruare*), < *La aggruare* see *aggruare*, *t*] 1 The act of collecting or the state of being collected into an unorganized whole

By 'material *aggregation*' being meant the way in which by nature or by art the molecules of matter are arranged together

Lyndall

Wanting any great and acknowledged centre of national life and thought, our expansion has hitherto been rather *aggregation* than growth

Town, Study Windows, p 81

2 In *logic*, the union of species to form a genus, or of terms to form a term true of anything of which any of its parts are true, and only false when all its parts are false — 3 The adding of any one to an association as a member thereof, affiliation [Rare]

The second [book] recounts his *aggregation* to the society of free masons

Monthly Rev., XX 657 (A F D)

4 A combined whole, an aggregate

In the United States of America a century hence we shall therefore doubtless have a political *aggregation* immeasurably surpassing in power and in dimensions any empire that has as yet existed

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p 139

Features of inferior type are little more than *aggregations* of numerous like parts

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p 491

5 In *bot.*, applied by Darwin specifically to the peculiar change induced in the cells of the tentacles of *Diosora* by mechanical or chemical stimulation — **Theorem of aggregation**, in the theory of invariants, a theorem concerning the number of linearly independent invariants of a given type

aggregative (ag'rë-gä-tiv), *a* [*La aggruare* + *-iv*, = *F aggruatif*] 1 Pertaining to aggregation, taken together, collective

Other things equal the largest mass will because of its superior *aggregative* force, become hotter than the others, and radiate more intensely

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p 291

2 Tending to aggregate, gregarious, social [Rare]

His [Mirabeau's] sociality, his *aggregative* nature will now be the quality of qualities for him

Carbide, French Rev., I 14

aggregator (ag'rë-gä-tor), *n* One who collects into a whole or mass

Barton

aggress (a-gres'), *v* [*La aggruare*, *pp* of *aggruare*, *adgruare*, attack, assault, approach, go to, < *ad*, to, + *gruare*, walk, go, > *gruare*, step, see *grate*] I. *intrans* 1 To make an attack, commit the first act of hostility or offense, begin a quarrel or controversy, hence, to act on the offensive

The moral law says Do not *aggress*

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p 298

2 To encroach, intrude, be or become intrusive

The plebeian Italian, inspired by the national vanity, bears himself as proudly as the noble, without at all *aggressing* in his manner

Houelle, Venetian Life, xxi

While the individualities of citizens are less *aggressed* upon by public agency they are more protected by public agency against aggression

H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX 12

II. *trans* To attack *Quarterly Rev* [Rare]
aggress (a-gres'), *n* [*La aggruare*, < *La aggruare*, *adgruare*, an attack, < *aggruare*, *adgruare* see *aggruare*, *t*] Aggression, attack

Military *aggression* upon others

Sir M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown, xv

aggression (a-gres'h'on), *n* [*F aggruare*, attack, now *aggression*, < *La aggruare* (see *aggruare*), < *La aggruare*, *adgruare* see *aggruare*, *t*] 1 The act of proceeding to hostility or invasion, a breach of the peace or right of another or others, an assault, inroad, or encroachment,

hence, any offensive action or procedure as, an *aggression* upon a country, or upon vested rights or liberties

We have undertaken to resent a supreme insult and have had to bear new insults and aggressions, even to the direct menace of our national capital

O. B. Holmes, *Old Vol of Life*, p. 103

2 The practice of making assaults or attacks, offensive action in general

Only this policy of unceasing and nothing *aggression* thus waiting out and crushing out this war upon all the resources and all the armies of the rebellion, could now succeed

Baldwin, *Mil Hist of Grant*, II, 10

= *Syn.* Attack, invasion, assault, encroachment, injury, offence

aggressionist (a-grēsh'ion-ist), *n* [*< aggression + -ist*] One who commits or favors aggression

Aggressionists would much more truly describe the anti-freedomists than the euphemistic title "protectionists", since that one product may kill ten consumers are killed

H. Spencer, *Pop Sci Mo*, XXV, 156

aggressive (a-grē'siv), *a* [*< aggress + -ive*, = *F. aggressif*] Characterized by aggression, tending to aggress, prone to begin a quarrel, making the first attack, offensive, as opposed to defensive as, the minister pursued an aggressive foreign policy

That which would be violent if aggressive might be justified if defensive

Phillimore's Reports, II, 135

I do not think there is ever shown, among Italians either the aggressive pride or the abject meanness which marks the intercourse of people and nobles elsewhere in Europe

Havelock, *Novels*, Vol. I, xxi

Syn. Aggressive, Offensive. Offensive is the direct opposite to defensive. Offensive warfare is that in which one is quick to give battle, as opportunity offers or can be made, and presses upon the enemy. Aggressive warfare is only secondarily of this sort, primarily it is a warfare prompted by the spirit of encroachment, the desire of conquest, plunder, etc. A war that is thus aggressive is naturally offensive at first, but may lose that character by the vigor of the resistance made. It then comes to be thought of as aggressive. Hence aggressive has come to be often synonymous with offensive

The steady pushing back of the boundary of rebellion in spite of resistance at many points, on even of such aggressive fronts as that which our armaments now meet with their long lines of bayonets

O. B. Holmes, *Old Vol of Life*, p. 101

The peremptory conversion of each other's offense into a purely defensive attitude, in marked contrast with the tactics of his rival

Baldwin, *Mil Hist of Grant*, II, 130

aggressively (a-grē'siv-ly), *adv* In an aggressive or offensive manner

aggressiveness (a-grē'siv-ness), *n* The quality of being aggressive, the disposition to encroach upon or attack others

aggressor (a-grē'sor), *n* [*L.*, also *aggressor*, *< aggressus*, pp of *aggre*, *aggre* see *aggress*, *r*] The person who first attacks; one who begins hostilities or makes encroachment, an assailant or invader

There is nothing more easy than to break a treaty ratified in all the usual forms and yet neither party be the aggressor

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xvii

aggravance (a-grē'vans), *n* [*< ME. aggravance*, *ouns*, *< OF. agravance*, *< aggraver* see *aggrave* and *ance*] Oppression, hardship, injury, grievance

Deliver those *aggravances* which lately

Your impatience possess our council

Wrote fit for audience

Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, III, 1

aggravate (a-grē'vāt), *v*, pret and pp *aggravated*, pp *aggravating* [*< ME. agravat*, *< OF. aggraver*, *aggraver*, later restored *aggraver*, *aggraver*, to *aggravate*, *exasperate*, = *Sp. agravar* = *Pg. agravar* = *It. aggravare*, *< L. aggravare*, make heavy, make worse, aggravate see *aggrave* (*< aggrade* and *grave*)] *I trans* 1† To give pain or sorrow to, afflict, grieve

Which yet *aggravates* my heart

Spenser

2 To bear hard upon, oppress or injure in one's rights, vex or harass, as by injustice used chiefly or only in the passive

The two races, so long hostile, soon found that they had common interests and common enemies. Both were alike aggrieved by the tyranny of a bad king

Macauley

So the bugle stood

They break it, and he felt himself aggrieved

Bronson, *Ring and Book*, II, 27

II † *intrans* To mourn, lament

My heart *aggrieved* that such a wreck should reign

Walt Whitman, *Drum*, p. 142

aggrout (a-grōt'), *v*, *t* [*< F. agrouper* (= *Sp. P. agrupar* = *It. agrupare* and *aggruppare*), *< a*, to, + *group*, group see *group*, *t*] To bring together, group, make a group of

Bodies of divers natures which are aggrouted (or combined) together are agreeable and pleasant to the sight

Dryden, *Tr of Dufrenoy*, p. 197

aggroutment (a-grōp'ment), *n* Arrangement in a group, as in statuary or in a picture, grouping. Also spelled *agroupment*

aggr-beads (ag'ri-bēdz), *n* pl [*< aggr*, prob of African origin, + *beads*] Glass beads, supposed to be of ancient Egyptian manufacture, occasionally found in the Ashantee and Fanti countries. They are of exquisite colors and designs, and are much valued by the natives. Also spelled *aggr beads*

agha, *n*. See *aga*

aghane (ag-ha'nē), *n* [Anglo-Ind, also written *aghane*, *regr* Hind *aghani*, the produce of the month *Aghan*, the eighth in the Hindu year, answering to the last half of November and the first half of December] The name given to the chief rice-crop in Hindustan. It is the second of the three crops being sown along with the rice-crop in April and May, and reaped in November and December. *< agh* *amun* in lower Bengal

aghost (a-gāst'), *p* or *a* [The spelling with *h* is unnecessary and wrong, *< ME. agast*, rarely in the fuller form *agasted*, pp of the common verb *agasten*, rarely *agaten*, pret *agaste*, *territ*, *< a-* (*< AS. ā-*) + *gasten* (pret *guste*, pp *gast*), *< AS. gāstan*, terrify see *a-1*, *gast*, *ghost*, and *ghostly*, and cf *agazed*] Struck with amazement, filled with sudden fright or horror. See *agast*, *r* *t*

Aghast he waked and starting from his bed,

Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread

Dryden, *Enoch*

Stupefied and aghast, I had myself no power to move from the upright position I had assumed upon that bearing the shock

For, Tales, I, 172

= *Syn.* Horrified, dismayed, confounded, astounded, dumfounded, thunderstruck

agible (a-jī'bī), *a* [*< ML. agibilis*, that can be done, *< L. agere*, do see *agent*, *act*] Capable of being done, practicable

When they were fit for *agible* things

Sir A. Shirley, *Travels*, Paris, I

agila-wood (ag'ī-lā-wūd), *n* [See *agilewood*] Same as *agallochum*

agile (a-jī'l), *a* [Early mod. E. *agil*, *agill*, *< F. agile*, *< L. agilis*, *< agere*, do, move see *agent*, *act*] Nimble, having the faculty of quick motion, apt or ready to move, brisk, active said of the mind as well as of the body

Shirley was sure footed and *agile* she could spring like a deer when she chose

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xix

The subtle, *agile* Greek, unprincipled, full of change and levity

De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, II

Syn. Nimble, *Agile* (*see nimble*), quick, lively, alert, supple, *agery*

agilely (a-jī'l-ly), *adv* In an agile or nimble manner, with agility

agileness (a-jī'l-ness), *n* The state or quality of being agile, nimbleness, activity, agility

Agilia (a-jī'l-ya), *n* pl [NL, neut pl of *L. agilis*, agile see *agile*] In Hager's classification of mammals, a family of rodents notable for their agility. It contains the squirrels and dormice. [Not in use.]

agility (a-jī'l-ty), *n* [*< F. agilité*, *< L. agilitas* (*< agilis*, agile see *agile*)] 1 The state or quality of being agile, the power of moving quickly, nimbleness, briskness, activity, either of body or of mind

A limb restrained by lifting a weight above its power may never recover its former *agility* and vigor

Watts

The common dormouse handles its hazel or beech nuts with the air of a squirrel, and displays no less *agility* in skipping about the shrubbery and tangle it inhabits and forages in

Stand Nat Hist, V, 115

2† Powerful action, active force

No wonder that he found men and women of strange and monstrous shapes considering the *agility* of the sun's fiery heat

Holland

= *Syn.* 1 *See agile*

aging (a-jing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *age*, *v*] 1 Any process for imparting the characteristics and properties of age as, the *aging* of wines and liquors by heat and agitation — 2 In *calico-printing* and *dyeing*, the process of fixing the soluble mordant or dye by exposing the cloth in well-ventilated chambers to air which is kept warm and moist, for a time sufficient to allow the mordant or dye had upon the surface of the cloth to penetrate the fibers and become firmly attached to them. Any superfluous portions, or those which may remain soluble, are removed by dunging — 3 In *ceram*, the storage of prepared clay, to allow it time to ferment and ripen before using. *F. H. Knight* The clay is kept wet and is often mixed and tempered, and the process sometimes lasts for many years

Also spelled *aging*

agio (a-jī-ō or ā-jī-ō), *n* [*< Fr. agio*, *< It. agio*, usually in this sense spelled *aggio*, exchange, premium, the same word as *agio*, ease see *ada-*

gio and *ease*] A commercial term in use, principally on the continent of Europe, to denote — (a) The rate of exchange between the currencies of two countries, as between those of Italy and the United States (b) The percentage of difference in the value of (1) two metallic currencies, or (2) a metallic and a paper currency of the same denomination, in the same country; hence, premium on the appreciated currency, and *disagio*, or discount, on the depreciated one.

Six years ago this *kinsatsu* [Japanese paper currency] stood at par and was even preferred by the natives to the gold and silver currency, now, from 40/ to 45/ *agio* is paid

Rein Japan, p. 382

(c) An allowance made in some places for the wear and tear of coins, as in Amsterdam, Hamburg, etc.

a giorno (ä-jör'nō) [It. = *F. a jour*] In decorative art, same as *a jour*

agiotage (a-jī-ō or ä-jī-ō-tā), *n* [*F.*, *< agioter*, job or dabble in stocks, *< agio*, price, rate of exchange, discount see *agio*] Speculation in stocks, etc., stock-jobbing [Not used in the United States]

Vanity and *agiotage* are, to a Parisian, the oxygen and hydrogen of life

London Imaginary Conversations, xlvii

agist (a-jist'), *v* *t* [*< OF. agister* (*> ML. agitare*, *adagistare*), *< a-* (*L. ad*, to) + *gister*, assign a lodging, *< gist*, a bed, place to lie on see *gist*, *gist*, *gist*, *gist*] 1 To feed or pasture, as the cattle or horses of others, for a compensation used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests — 2 To rate or charge, impose as a burden, as on land for some specific purpose

agistage (a-jis'tāj), *n* [*< agist + -age*] In law (a) The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forests, or on one's own land (b) The contract to do so for hire (c) The price paid for such feeding (d) Generally, any burden, charge, or tax. Also called *gist* and *agistment*

agistator, *n* [ML., *< agistare*, pp *agistatus* see *agist*] Same as *agistor*

agister, *n* See *agistor*

agistment (a-jis'tment), *n* [*< OF. agistement* (*> ML. agistamentum*) see *agist* and *-ment*] 1 Same as *agistage*

Henry de Lucy, earl of Lincoln, who had the *agistments* and summer and winter herbage of Pendle

Baines Hist Lancashire, II, 2

No sooner had that [the Irish] Parliament, by its resolutions concerning the title of *agistment* touched the interests of his order than he [Swift] did everything in his power to discredit it

Locky, Eng in 18th Cent, vii

2 A dike or embankment to prevent the overflow of a stream or encroachments of the sea

F. H. Knight

agistor, *agister* (a-jis'tor, -tēr), *n* [*< ME. agistor*, *< AF. agistor*, *< OF. agister*, *< see agist*] An officer of the royal forests of England, having the care of cattle agisted, and of collecting the money for the same, one who receives and pastures cattle, etc., for hire

agitableness (a-jī-tā-bl), *a* [*< F. agitable*, *< L. agitare* see *agitate*] 1 Capable of being agitated or shaken — 2 That may be debated or discussed

agitate (a-jī-tāt), *v*, pret and pp *agitated*, pp *agitating* [*< L. agitare*, pp of *agitare*, drive, move, arouse, excite, agitate, freq of *agere*, drive, move, do see *agent* and *act*] *I trans* 1† To move or actuate, maintain the action of.

Where dwells this sovereign arbitrary soul,

Which does the human animal control,

Inform each part, and agitate the whole!

Sir R. Blackmore

2 To move to and fro, impart regular motion to

The ladies sigh, and *agitate* their fans with diamond sparkling hands

J. E. Cook, *Virginia Comedians*, I, xlviii

3 To move or force into violent irregular action, shake or move briskly, excite physically as, the wind *agitates* the sea, to *agitate* water in a vessel

Tall precipitating flasks in which the materials were first *agitated* with the respective liquids and were then allowed to stand at rest under various conditions as to light, temperature, etc.

Amer Jour Sci, 3d ser, XXIX, 2

4 To disturb, or excite into tumult, perturb

The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions

Johnson

5 To discuss, debate, call attention to by speech or writing as, to *agitate* the question of free trade

Though this controversy be revolved and hotly *agitated* among the moderns

Boyle, *Colours*

6. To consider on all sides; revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects, plan

When politicians most *agitate* desperate designs

-Syn. 3 and 4. To rouse, stir up, ruffle, discompose — 5 and 6 To canvass, deliberate upon

II. intrans. To engage in agitation; arouse or attempt to arouse public interest, as in some political or social question. as, he set out to *agitate* in the country.

The Tories *agitated* in the early Hanoverian period for short parliaments and for the restriction of the corrupt influence of the Crown

agitated (aj'i-tā-ted), *p. a.* Disturbed, excited, expressing agitation as, in an *agitated* manner, "an *agitated* countenance," Thackeray.

She burst out at last in an *agitated*, almost violent, tone

agitatedly (aj'i-tā-ted-li), *adv.* In an *agitated* manner

agitating (aj'i-tā-ting), *p. a.* Disturbing, exciting, moving

agitation (aj-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. agitatio(n)-, < agitare* see *agitate*] The act of agitating, or the state of being agitated. (a) The state of being shaken or moved with violence, or with irregular action, commotion as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation*.

The molecules of all bodies are in a state of continual *agitation*

(b) Disturbance of the mind, perturbation excitement of passion

Agitations of the public mind so deep and so long continued as those which we have witnessed do not end in nothing

Away walked Catherine in great *agitation*, as fast as the crowd would permit her

(c) Examination of a subject in controversy, deliberation, discussion, debate

We owe it to the timid and the doubting to keep the great questions of the time in unceasing and untiring *agitation*

(d) The act of arousing public attention to a political or social question by speeches, etc. — *Syn. (b) Agitation, Tremor, Tremor, Emotion, excitement, flutter, Tremor* is, in its literal use, wholly physical, it may be in a part of the body or the whole. It is generally less violent than *tremulation*. *Tremulation* and *agitation* are more often used of the mind than of the body. But all these words may express states either of the body or the mind, or of both at once, through reflex influence. *Tremulation* is generally the result of fear. It is the excited anticipation of speedy disaster, penalty, etc. *Agitation* may be retrospective and unsolicited by that which is pleasant. It includes the meaning of *tremulation* and is a part of that of *emotion*. *Emotion* is used only of the mind. It is the broadest and highest of these words, covering all movements of feeling, whether of pleasure or pain from *agitation* to the pleasant that the mind may take in abstract truth

What lengths of far famed ages billowed high
With human *agitation*, roll along
In unsubstantial images of air!

I can recall vividly the *tremulation* which I carried to that meeting

I had a worrying ache and inward *tremor* underlying all the outward play of the senses and mind

Me low, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to quash up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest *emotion*

agitational (aj-i-tā'shon-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to agitation

agitative (aj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< agitate + -ive*] Having a tendency to agitate

agitato (ā-jē-tā'to), *a.* [*It, pp of agitare, < L. agitare* see *agitate*] Agitated, restless a word used in music, generally in combination with *allegro* or *presto*, to describe the character of a movement as broken, hurried, or restless in style

agitator (aj'i-tā-tor), *n.* [*L. < agitare* see *agitate*] 1. One who or that which agitates. Specifically — (a) One who engages in some kind of political agitation, one who stirs up or excites others, with the view of strengthening his own cause or party

[Robin of Redersdale] collected forces and began to traverse the country as an *agitator* in the summer of 1469, possibly at the suggestion, certainly with the connivance, of Warwick

(b) A machine for agitating and mixing, specifically, a machine for stirring pulverized ore in water

2 A name given to certain officers appointed by the army of the English Commonwealth in 1647-9 to manage their concerns. There were two from each regiment

They proceeded from those elective tribunals called *agitators*, who had been established in every regiment to superintend the interests of the army

It has been supposed that in this sense the proper spelling of the word is *adjuator*, meaning not one who agitates, but one who assists. But Dr J A H Murray says "Careful investigation satisfies me that *Agitator* was the actual title, and *Adjuator* originally only a bad spelling of soldiers familiar with *Adjutants* and the *Adjutors* of 1642."

agitatorial (aj'i-tā-tō'ri-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an agitator

Aglaophenia (ag'lä-ō-fē-ni-ä), *n.* [*NL (Lamarek, 1812), appar an error for 'aglaophema, < Gr. Ἀγλαοφύη, one of the sirens, fem. of Ἀγλαοφύης, of splendid fame, < ἄγλαος, splendid, brilliant, & φύη = L. fama, fame*] A notable genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Plumularidae*. A *struthionides* is an elegant species of the Pacific coast of North America known from its figure and general appearance, as the ostrich plume. Others occur on the Atlantic coast.

aglare (a-glär'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a3 + glare*] In a glare, glaring

The tons of unshorn hair,
And wringing of hands, and eyes *aglare*
Whither? The Preacher

Aglaura (ag-lä-rä), *n.* [*NL, < (Gr. Ἀγλαυρά, a mythol. name)*] 1 A genus of craspedote hydroids, or *Trachymedusae*, of the family *Trachymedusidae*. *Péron and Lacépède*, 1809 — 2 A genus of worms — 3 A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Bosadual*, 1851

Agaurine (ag-lä-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Aglaura, 1, + -ina*] A group of *Trachymedusae*, typified by the genus *Aglaura*, having 8 radial canals and a pedicle to the stomach

ag-leaf (ag'lēf'), *n.* [Prob a corruption of *hag-leaf*, as witches were believed to use the plant in their incantations see *hag*] 1 A name of the common mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*

agleam (a-glēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a3 + gleam*] Gleaming, in a gleaming state

aglee, *agley* (a-glē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a-3 + Se gley, gleg, squint, oblique look* see *gley*] Off the right line, obliquely, wrong [Scotch]

The best had schemes o' mink an' men
Gang aft a *gley* Burns To a Monno

aglet, *aglet* (ag'let, āg'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aglet*, < ME *aglet*, *agletu*, < OF *agillet*, *agilletu*, < F *aiguillette*, a point, dim. of *aiguille*, < ML *aculeus*, dim. of *L. acus*, a needle see *acus*] 1. A tag or metal sheathing of the end of a lace, or of the points (see *point*) or ribbons generally used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to fasten or tie dresses. They were originally intended simply to facilitate the passing of the ends through the eyelet holes, as in modern shoe laces and stay laces but were afterward frequently formed of the precious metals, carved into small figures, and suspended from the ribbon etc. as ornaments (whence Shakespeare's phrase "an *aglet* baby, which see), and they are still so used in the form of tagged points of braid hanging from the shoulder in some military uniforms, now officially styled *aiguillettes*. Also written *aiguilet*

And on his head an hood with *aglets* spread
Spenser, F. Q., VI, li 6
His gown, addressed with *aglets*, esteemed worth 2d
Sir J. Hayward Life of Edw. VI

2† In bot., a pendent anther, also, a loose pendent catkin, as of the birch

aglet-baby (ag'let-bā'bi), *n.* A small image on the end of a lace. See *aglet*

Marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby
Shak., I of the 8, l 2

agley, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *aglie*

aglimmer (a-glīm'er), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a3 + glimmer*] In or into a glimmering state; glimmering

aglisti (a-glī'stī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a3 + glist, q v*] Glistening as, *aglist* with dew

aglobulia (ag-lo-bū'li-ä), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. a-priv + L. globulus, globule*] Same as *oligocythemia*

aglobulism (a-glob'ū-lizm), *n.* [*< Gr. a-priv + globule + -ism*] In *pathol.* (a) Diminution of the amount of hemoglobin in the blood (b) *Oligocythemia*

Aglossa (a-glos'sä), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Gr. Ἀγλωσσος, tongueless, < a-priv + γλῶσσα, tongue*] 1 A series of anurous or salient batrachians which have no tongue (a) In some systems com-



Surinam Toad (*Pipa surinamensis*)

prehending the genera *Pipa*, *Dactylethra*, and *Mop* batrachians, and divided into *Aglossa* *haplophonia* for the first two of these genera and *Aglossa* *dysphonia* for the third genus. In this sense the term is contrasted with *Phaneroglossa* (b) Restricted to *Pipa* and *Xenopus* (or *Dactylethra*), and divided into the families *Pipidae* and *Xenopodidae*, which agree in having opisthocaulian vertebrae, expansive sacral processes, discrete epiglottoids, and, in the larval state, one pair of spiracles.

2†. [Used as a singular] A genus of pyralid moths, containing such species as *A. pingualis* and *A. capreolatus*

aglossal (a-glos'al), *a.* [*< Gr. Ἀγλωσσος, tongueless, + -al*] Tongueless, pertaining to the *Aglossa*

aglossate (a-glos'at), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. aglossatus* see *Aglossa* and *-ate*] 1. A having no tongue, aglossal

II. *n.* An aglossal batrachian, a member of the suborder *Aglossa*. See *Aglossa*, 1

aglossostoma (ag-lo-sos'tō-mā), *n., pl. aglossostomata* (ag'lo-sō-s'tō-mā-tā) [*NL, < Gr. Ἀγλωσσος, without a tongue, + στόμα, mouth*] In *teatol*, a monster having a mouth without a tongue

aglow (a-glō'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a3 + glon*] In a glow, glowing as, her cheeks were all *aglow*

The ashen soul of the Puritan *aglow* with the gloomy or rapturous mysticism of his theology

Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 12.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 251

aglutition (ag-lo-tish'on), *n.* [*< Gr. a-priv + L. glutitio(n)-, < glutit, pp. glutit, swallow*] In *pathol.*, inability to swallow

Aglycyderes (ag-lī-sid'ē-rēz), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. a-priv + γλυκύς, sweet, & δερμ, Attic form of δέρι, neck*] The first two elements, meaning lit. 'not sweet,' are taken in the forced sense of 'uncomely' or 'unusual.' A notable genus of beetles, of the family *Ichneudae*, characterized by the fact that the head of the male is anteriorly produced on each side into a horn-like process, and posteriorly contracted into a narrow neck, whence the name. *H. Stuebel*, 1863

aglyphodont (a-glīf'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< Aglyphodontia*] 1. *a.* In *herpetol.*, having the characteristics of the *Aglyphodontia*, without grooved teeth and poison-glands

II. *n.* A serpent of this character, one of the *Aglyphodontia* (which see)

Aglyphodontia (a-glīf'ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Aglyphodontia*

Aglyphodontia (a-glīf'ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. Ἀγλωσσος, uncurved (< a-priv + γλῶσσα, carve, cut out), & ὄντω (odont-) = F. tooth*] A group or series of innocuous serpents (*Ophidia*), embracing ordinary colubrine or colubriform snakes, without poison-glands, with a dilatable mouth, and with solid hooked teeth in both jaws. The name is derived from the last character, for the venomous serpents of the series *Proteroglypha* or *Solenoglypha* have poison fangs channeled or grooved for the transmission of the venom. The *Aglyphodontia* include numerous families and genera, of most parts of the world, *Colubridae* and *Bufo* being among the best known of the families. Synonymous with *Colubrina*. See cuts under *Coluber* and *Junco*

agmatology (ag-mat'ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< (Gr. ἄμα(r)-, a fragment (< ἄμα, break), + -λογία, < λῆγω, speak* see *-ology*] That department of surgery which is concerned with fractures

agmen (ag'men), *n., pl. agmina* (-mī-nā) [*L.*] a train, troops in motion, army, multitude, < *agere*, drive, move, do see *agent*] In *zool.*, a superordinal group, a division of animals ranking between a class and an order. *Sunderland*

Sunderland would still make two grand divisions (*Agmina*) of birds

agminant (ag'mī-nant), *a.* [*< L. agminatus, < agmen (agmin-), a train* see *agmen*] 1† Pertaining to an army or a troop. *Bailey* — 2 In *zool.*, of or pertaining to an *agmen*

agminate (ag'mī-nāt), *a.* [*< NL. agminatus, < L. agmen (agmin-), a multitude* see *agmen*] Aggregated or clustered together in an *anat.*, said of the lymphatic glands forming patches in the small intestine (Peyer's patches), as distinguished from the solitary glands or follicles as, "agminated glands." *H. Gray, Anat.*

agminated (ag'mī-nāt-ed), *a.* [*< agminate + -ed*] Same as *agminate*

agnail (ag'nail), *n.* [Early mod. E. *agnail*, *agnale*, *agnel*, *agnyle*, *agnale*, *agnayle*, mod. dial *agnail*, < ME *agnayle*, **agnail*, < AS *agnagyl*, occurring twice (Leachdoms, II p. 80, and index, p. 8), and usually explained by *paronychia*, i. e., a whitlow, but prop. it seems, a corn, wart, or excrescence (cf *angnet*, *angseta*, *angseta*, a wart, boil, carbuncle), (= OFries *ongul*, *ognest*, a misshapen finger-nail or an excrescence following the loss of a finger-nail, = OHG *ungnagel*, (dial *amngelen*, *amngeln* (Grimm), < (?) *angc*, *angc*, *angc*, narrow, tight, painful (see *anger*), *angush*, for the same here. cf. LG *moednagel*, a hangnail, *moed*, distress,

trouble, pain), + *naeg*, a nail, i e, a peg (cf. *L. clavus*, a nail, peg, also a wart), in comp. *wer-naeg*, *E. wærn*, q v, a wart, lit. 'man-nail'. The second element was afterward referred to a finger- or toe-nail, and the term applied to a whitlow (end of 16th century), and to a 'hang-nail' (Bailey, 1777), *hangnail*, like the equiv. *Sc. angr-nail*, being due to a popular etymology. 1† A corn on the toe or foot.

Agnail upon ones toe. *Corset*, an *agnail*, or little corn upon a toe. *Palgrave*
Corset, an *agnail*, or little corn upon a toe. *Palgrave*
Palgrave, *agnails*, corns, pushes, fclous or swellings in the flesh.

Passing good for to be applied to the *agnails* or corns of the foot. *Holland* 11th, xx 3 (N F D)

2† A painful swelling or sore under or about the toe- or finger-nails, a whitlow.

Good to be layed unto altered nayles or *agnails*, which is a paynfull swelling about the loyetes and nayles. *Lab. Dolous* (1578) p. 258 (V E D)

Agnail, a sort of the root of the nail on the fingers or toes. *Bailey* (1721)

3 A hangnail, a small piece of partly separated skin at the root of a nail or beside it.

agname (ag'-nam), *n* [*< ag- + name*, after *L. agnomen*] An appellation over and above the ordinary name and surname. *N E D*

agnamed (ag'-namd), *a* [*< agname + -ed*] Styled or called apart from Christian name and surname. *N E D*

agnate (ag'-nat), *n* and *a* [Early mod. E. *agnat*, *agnel*, < *F. agnat*, < *L. agnatus*, *adgnatus*, *adgnatus*, prop. pp. of *agnatus*, *adgnatus*, be born to, belong by birth, < *ad*, to, + *gnatus*, *gnatus*, be born (cf. *adgnate* and *coagnate*)] *L. n* Specifically, a kinsman whose connection is traceable exclusively through males, more generally, any male relation by the father's side. See *agnati*.

Who are the *Aggnates*? In the first place, they are all the Cognates who trace their connexion exclusively through males. A table of Cognates is of course formed by taking each lineal ancestor in turn and including all his descendants of both sexes in the tabular view, if the tracing the various branches of such a genealogical table or tree, we stop when we come to the name of a female and pursue that particular branch or ramifications no further, all who remain after the descendants of women have been excluded are *Aggnates*, and their connexion together is *Aggnatic Relationship*. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 148

II. *a* 1 Related or akin on the father's side. 2 Allied in kind, from a common source as, "agnate words," *Pownall*, Study of Antiquities, p. 168. [Rare]

Agnatha (ag'-na-thik), *n* pl. [NL, neut. pl. of *agnathus*, jawless see *agnathous*] A section of geophilous gastropods destitute of jaws.

Agnathi (ag'-na-thi), *n* pl. [NL, masc. pl. of *agnathus*, jawless see *agnathous*] A group or series of neuropterous insects, held by some as a suborder of the order *Neuroptera* so called because the jaws are rudimentary or obsolete. The wings are naked and not folded in repose, the posterior pair small, sometimes wanting, the antennae are short, setaceous and foliated, and the abdomen ends in two or three long delicate setae. The group includes the well-known May flies and is practically identical with the family *Ephemeroidea*.

agnathia (ag'-na-thi-ik), *n* [NL, < *agnathus*, jawless (see *agnathous*), + *-ia*] In *pathol.* anat., absence of the lower jaw, due to arrested development.

agnathous (ag'-na-thus), *a* [*< NL. agnathus*, jawless, < *Gr. a-* priv + *gnathos*, jaw] 1 Without jaws, characterized by the absence of jaws. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 2 Of or pertaining to the *Aggnathi* or *Aggnathi*.

agnati (ag'-na-ti), *n* pl. [L, pl. of *agnatus* see *agnate*] The members of an ancient Roman family who traced their origin and name to a common ancestor through the male line, under whose paternal power they would be if he were living, hence, in *law*, relations exclusively in the male line. See *agnate*.

agnatic (ag'-nat-ik), *a* [*< F. agnatique*, < *L. agnatus* see *agnate*] Characterized by or pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. See *agnate*.

Nevertheless, the constitution of the [Hindu] family is entirely, to use the Roman phrase, *agnatic*, kinship is counted through male descendants only.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 76

agnatically (ag'-nat-ik-ul-i), *adv* In an agnatic manner, by means of agnation.

agnation (ag'-na-shon), *n* [*< F. agnation*, < *L. agnatio* (n-), < *agnatus* see *agnate*] 1 Relation by the father's side only, descent from a common male ancestor and in the male line distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in both the male and the female lines.

I have already stated my belief that at the back of the ancestor worship practised by Hindus there lay a system

of *agnation*, or kinship through males only, such as now survives in the Punjab.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 118

2 Alliance or relationship generally, descent from a common source. [Rare]

Agnation may be found amongst all the languages in the Northern Hemisphere.

Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 168

agnel† (ag'-nel), *n* Obsolete form of *agnail*.

agnel† (ag'-nel, *F* pron a-nyel'), *n* [*< OF. agnel* (F. *agnau*), a lamb, an agnel, < *L. agnel-*

agnus, a lamb see *agnus*] A French gold coin bearing a figure of the paschal lamb, first issued by Louis IX, and not struck after Charles IX. Its original weight was from 62.5 to 64.04 grams, but after the reign of John II it gradually fell to about 48.7 grams.

agnil, *n* Plural of *agnus*.

agnition (ag'-nish-on), *n* [*< L. agnition* (n-), < *agnitus*, pp. of *agnoscere*, also *ad-* *agnoscere*, *adnoscere*, know as having seen before, recognize, acknowledge, < *ad*, to, + *gnoscere*, *gnoscere*, know, see *know* (cf. *agnomen*)] Acknowledgment.

agnize (ag'-niz'), *v* t [*< L. agnoscere*, in imitation of *cognize*, ult. (through *F*) < *L. cognoscere* see *agnition*] To acknowledge, own, recognize. [Rare]

I do *agnize*
I find in hardness. *Shak*, *Othello*, I 3
Doubtless you have already set me down in your mind as a votary of the desk — a notched and crooked native son — one that sticks his snout under, as certain sick people are said to do, through a quill. Well, I do *agnize* some thing of the sort. *Tamb*, III, I 11

agnosce (ag'-nos'), *n* [NL, < *Gr. agnosce*, want of perception, ignorance, < *agnosce*, not knowing, < *a-* priv + *gnosce*, root, contr. *gnosce*, perception, mind, akin to *E. know* see *know* and *know*] In *pathol.*, the state of a patient who does not recognize persons or things.

Agnosce (ag'-nos'), *n* pl. [NL, also improp. *Agnoia*, < *Gr. agnosce*, hereticoes so named, < *agnosce*, be ignorant, < *agnosce*, not knowing see *agnate*] 1 A Christian sect of the fourth century, which denied the omniscience of the Supreme Being, maintaining that God knows the past only by memory, and the future only by inference from the present. 2 A sect of the sixth century, followers of Theodotus, deacon of Alexandria, who, on the authority of Mark viii 32 ("But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, neither the Son, but the Father"), held that Christ, as man, was ignorant of many things, and specifically of the time of the day of judgment.

Other forms are *Agnoia* and *Agnoites*.

Agnosce, *Agnoite* (ag'-nos-ē, -it), *n* One of the *Agnoites*.

agnosce (ag'-nos'), *n* [*< Agnoia* + *-ism*] The doctrinal system of the *Agnoites*.

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agnosce (ag'-nos'), *n* [*< Agnoia* + *-ism*] The doctrinal system of the *Agnoites*.



Obverse



Reverse

Agnel of John II, King of France (Size of the original)

agnomical (ag'-no-mi-kal), *a* [*< Gr. a-* priv. + *gnomai*, thought, purpose see *gnome*, *gnomic*] Of or pertaining to the absence of set purpose or intention. *N E D*

agnomina, *n* Plural of *agnomen*.

agnominal (ag'-no-mi-nal), *a* [*< agnomen* (ag'-no-men-) + *-al*] Of or pertaining to an *agnomen*.

agnominat (ag'-no-mi-nat), *v* t [*< L. agnominatus*, pp. of *agnominare*, implied in *agnominatio* see *agnomination*] To name.

The flowing current a silver stream
Shall be agnominated by our name. *Loerne*, III 2

agnomination (ag'-no-mi-nā-shon), *n* [*< L. agnominatio* (n-), *agnominatio* (n-), paronomasia, < *agnominare*, < *ad*, to, + *gnominare*, *gnominare*, name] 1 An additional name or title, a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, etc.; a surname. 2 Resemblance in sound between one word and another, especially by alliteration, also, the practice of using in close proximity to one another words which resemble each other in sound (see *an-nomination*) as, "Scott of Scottstarvet's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen."

Our bard holds agnominations and enforcing of con-sonant words or syllables one upon the other to be the great elegance. So have I seen divers old rhymes in Italian running so. "In solva salvo a me. Plu caro ch' non." *Hovell*, Letters, I 40

agnostic (ag'-nos-tik), *n* and *a* [*< Gr. agnostos*, unknowing, unknown, unknowable, < *a-* priv, not, + *gnostos*, later form of *gnōstos*, known, to be known (cf. *gnōstikós*, good at knowing), verbal adj. of *gnōstos*, know, = *L. gnosce-re*, *gnōstos* = *E. know* see *a-18* and *gnostic*] The word *agnostic* was "suggested by Prof. Huxley in 1869. He took it from St. Paul's mention of the altar to 'the Unknown God' [ἄγνωστον θεῶν, Acts xvii 23]. R. H. Hut-ton, in letter, 1881." *N E D*] *I* One of a class of thinkers who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the ultimate nature of things. They hold that human knowledge is limited to experience, and that since the absolute and unconditioned, if it exists at all, cannot fall within experience we have no right to assert anything whatever with regard to it.

I only said I invented the word *agnostic*. *Huxley*, London Academy, Nov. 24, 1883

While the old Athlete sheltered his view behind a rampart of nihilism where no appeals could reach him, the new *agnostic* honestly maintains that his opinions are the very best foundations of virtue.

F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darkn, p. 3

II. *a* Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines, expressing ignorance or unknowableness.

That bold thinker in the third century, Clement of Alexandria declares that the process of theology is, with regard to its doctrine of God, *gnostic* and *agnostic*, always "setting forth what God is not, rather than what he is." *Pop. Sci. M.*, LXXV 79

agnostically (ag'-nos-ti-kal-i), *adv* In an agnostic manner, from an agnostic point of view; with a tendency or inclination to agnosticism; as an agnostic.

agnosticism (ag'-nos-ti-sizm), *n* [*< agnostic* + *-ism*] 1 The doctrines of the agnostics, the doctrine that the ultimate cause and the essential nature of things are unknowable, or at least unknown.

By *Agnosticism* I understand a theory of things which abstains from either affirming or denying the existence of God. It thus represents, with regard to Theism, a state of suspended judgment, and all it undertakes to affirm is, that, upon existing evidence, the being of God is unknown. But the term *agnosticism* is frequently used in a widely different sense, as implying belief that the being of God is not merely now unknown but must always remain unknown. *G. J. Romanus*, Contemporary Rev., L 59

2 Belief in the doctrines of the agnostics.

Agnostus (ag'-nos-tus), *n* [NL, < *Gr. agnostos*, unknown see *agnostic*] A genus of trilobites of the Lower Silurian rocks so called because of the uncertainty attaching to its true affinities. They are of small size and somewhat semicircular form, and it has been supposed that they may be the larval form of some other animal.

Agnotherium (ag'-nō-thē-ri-um), *n* [NL, short for *agnostotherium*, < *Gr. agnostos*, unknown (see *agnostic*), + *therion*, a wild beast, < *θηρ*, a wild beast] A genus of extinct mammals of uncertain affinities. It is identified by some with the amphicyon (which see) *Kaup*.

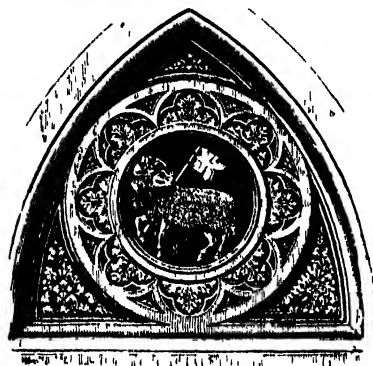
agnus (ag'-nus), *n*, pl. *agni* (-ni) [L, a lamb, perhaps for *arignus*, lit. 'sheep-horn', < *ar-*, older form of *ovis*, a sheep (= Skt. *ari* = *Gr. ἄρις*, *ἄρις*, *ἄρις* = *E. ewe*, q v, cf. also *Gr. ἀρνός*, a lamb, for *ἄρνός*, prop. adj., < *ἄρις* + *-νός*), + *gnus* (cf. *benign*, *malign*), -*gnus* (see *-genous*), < *√ gen*, beget, bear] 1 An image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of Christ; an *Agnus Dei* (see below).

They will kiss a crucifix, salute a cross, carry most devoutly a scapulary, an *agnus*, or a set of beads about them
Brent, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p 831

2. [cap] In zool: (a) A genus of beetles *Burneister*, 1847 (b) A genus of fishes *Günther*, 1860 — *Agnus castus* (kas-tus) [L., supposed to mean 'chaste lamb' (hence tr into *G. keuschlamm*), but *agnus* is here only a transliteration of *ayvos*, the Greek name of the tree, and *L. castus*, chaste, is added in allusion to its imagined virtue of preserving chastity, from the resemblance of the Greek name *ayvos* to *ayvos*, chaste] A disagreeably aromatic shrub, or small tree of the genus *Ulex*, *V. Agnus-castus*, natural order *Leguminosae*. It has digitate leaves and spikes of purplish blue flowers, and is native in the countries around the Mediterranean. Also called *chaste tree* and *Abraham's bath*.

The herbe *Agnus castus* is always green, and the flower thereof is namely called *Agnus castus*, for with smell and use it makyth men chaste as a lombe
Trevet, tr of Barth Aug de P R, xvii 612 (N F D)
And wreaths of *Agnus castus* others bore,
These last, who with those virgin crowns were drest,
Appear'd in higher honour than the rest
Dryden, *Flower and Leaf*, l 172

Agnus Dei (dē-l) [L., Lamb of God] (a) Any image or representation of a lamb as emblematic of Christ,



Agnus Dei
(From the Campanile of Giotto Florence)

specifically such a representation with the nimbus in which with the cross about its head, and supporting the banner of the cross (b) One of the titles of Christ John 1 29 (c) In the *Rom Cath Ch* (1) A waxen medallion blessed by the pope and stamped with the figure of a lamb bearing the banner of the cross. It is worn by Roman Catholics as a supplication to be preserved from evil by the merits of the Lamb of God. Anciently these cakes of wax were often mounted on inclosed in precious metals, etc but this is not now permitted. Relics of the saints were sometimes preserved within them. (2) A prayer, beginning with these words, and by the priest at mass shortly before the communion. (d) In the *Gr Ch*, the cloth bearing the figure of a lamb which covers the communion service. — *Agnus Scythicus* (sith-i-kus) the Scythian or Tartar lamb, a fabulous creature, half animal half plant, formerly believed to inhabit the plains bordering upon the Volga. In reality, the shaggy rhinoceros of the form *Dicksonia Barometz*, which when in verted and suitably trimmed somewhat resembles a small lamb.



Agnus Scythicus
(*Dicksonia barometz*)

ago, agone (a-gō', a-gōn'), a and adi [ME *ago*, *agon*, pp of *agon*, < AS *agān*, go away, pass away, go forth, come to pass (= *G. ergehen*, come to pass, cf OS *agangan*, go by, = Goth *usgagan*, go forth), < *ā* + *gān*, go see *a-1* and *go*. The form *agone* is now obsolete or archaic] I. a Gone, gone by, gone away, past, passed away always after the noun

Of this world the fyth is all *agon*

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II 410

Yonder woman, sir, you must know was the wife of a certain learned man who had long dwelt in Amsterdam whence, some good time *agone*, he was minded to cross over and cast in his lot with us of the Massachusetts
Hawthorne *Scarlet Letter*, III

II. *adv* In past time, in time gone by only in the phrase *long ago*

O brother, had you known our mighty hall,
Which Merlin built for Arthur *long ago*!

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

agog (a-gog'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [Formerly on *gog*, on *gogge*, perhaps < OF *en gogues* "estre en ses gogues", to be frolic, lusty, lively, wanton, gamesome, all a hoit, in a pleasant humour; in a vein of mirth, or in a merry mood" (lit be in his glee), "gogues, jollity, glee, joyfulness, light-heartedness" (Cotgrave), in sing. *gogue*, mirth, glee (Roquefort), "se goguer, to

be most frolic, lively, blithe, crank, merry," etc. (Cotgrave), origin uncertain. The *W. gog*, activity, velocity, *gogi*, agitate, shake, appear to be unoriginal, and may be from E] In a state of eager desire; highly excited by eagerness or curiosity, *agor*

Or at the least yt setteth the harte on *goggy* *Gascogne*
Cotton Mather came galloping down
All the way to Newbury town
With his eyes *agog* and his ears set wide
Watt, *Double-headed Snake*

agoggled (a-gog'ld), a [< *a-* (expletive) + *goggled*, q. v] Staring, having staring eyes [Rare.]

A man a little *agoggled* in his eyes

A Leighton, *Trind Scot Life*, p 8 (V F D)

agometer (a-gom'e-tēr), n [Irreg < Gr *agōn*, lead, draw, weigh, + *metron*, measure] A form of rheostat. A mercury *agometer* is an instrument for measuring electrical resistances or for varying the resistance of a circuit, by means of a mercury column whose length may be adjusted as required

Agomphia (a-gom'fi-ā), n pl [NL, neut pl of *agomphus* see *agomphous*] A name given by Ehrenberg to those rotifers which have toothless jaws [Not in use]

agomphian (a-gom'fi-an), n One of the *Agomphia*

agomphiasis (a-gom'fi-ā-sis), n [NL, < Gr *agomphos* (see *agomphous*) + *-iasis*] Looseness of the teeth

agomphous (a-gom'fi-us), a [< NL *agomphus*, < Gr *agomphos*, without grinders, < *a-* priv + *gomphos*, prop adj (see *odont*, tooth), a grinder-tooth, a molar] Toothless *N J D*

agonist. An obsolete form of *ago*

agon (ag'on), n, pl *agones* (a-gō'nēz) [< Gr *agōn*, contest see *agony*] In *G. antiqu*, a contest for a prize, whether of athletes in the games or of poets, musicians, painters, and the like

agone, a and *ade* See *ago*

agone (ag'on), n [< Gr *agōn*, without an angle, < *a-* priv + *gonia*, angle see *goniometer*, *trigonometry*, etc.] An agonic line See *agonic*

agonic (a-gon'ik), a [< Gr *agōn*, without an angle see *agone*] Not forming an angle — **Agonic line**, an irregular line connecting those points on the earth's surface where the declination of the magnetic needle is zero, that is where it points to the true north, and consequently does not form an angle with the geographical meridian. There are two principal agonic lines one, called the *American agone*, is in the western hemisphere, and passes northward through the eastern part of Brazil, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Lake Erie and British America. The other, called the *Indian agone* is in the eastern hemisphere and traverses western Australia the Indian ocean Persia, and Russia toward the magnetic north pole. A third agonic line having the form of an oval curve, incloses a part of eastern Asia. The agonic lines are continually changing their position that in the eastern United States has been moving slowly westward since the beginning of this century. See *declination* and *magnetic*

agonid (a-gon'id), n One of the fishes forming the family *Agonidae*

Agonidae (a-gon'i-dē), n pl [NL, < *Agonus* + *-ida*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Agonus*

Agoninae (ag-o-ni-nē), n pl [NL, < *Agonus* + *-inae*] A subfamily of the *Agonidae*, having two dorsal fins, the spinous being well developed

agonize, agonizingly. See *agonize, agonizingly*

agonist (ag'ō-nist), n [< L *agonista*, < Gr *agōnistēs*, contestant, plender, actor, < *agōnizō*, contend, etc see *agonize* Cf *antagonist*, *protagonist*] 1 One who contends for the prize in public games, a combatant, a champion, a dramatic actor. Also called *agonaster* — 2 [cap] One of a violent party of Donatists in northern Africa in the fourth century

agonistarch (ag-ō-nis'tark), n [< L *agonistarcha* (in an inscription), < Gr *agōnistarchēs*, < *agōnistēs* (see *agonist*) + *archēs*, rule, govern] In *G. antiqu*, one who trained persons to compete in public games and contests

agonistery (ag'ō-nis-tēr), n [< *agonist* + *-ery* Cf *sophistry*] Same as *agonist*, 1.

agonistic (ag-ō-nis'tik), a. [< ML *agonisticus*, < Gr *agōnistikos*, < *agōnistēs*, agonist see *agonist*] 1 Pertaining to contests of strength or athletic combats, or to contests of any kind, as a forensic or argumentative contest

The silver knave given by Achilles as an *agonistic* prize at the funeral of Patroklos, which, as the poet tells us, was made by the Sidonians, and brought over the sea by the Phoenicians C T Newton, *Art and Archaeol*, p 280

2. Combative, polemic, given to contending

Two conflicting *agonistic* elements seem to have contended in the man, sometimes pulling him different ways, like wild horses
Walt Whitman, in *Essays from The Critic*, p 82

3. Strained, aiming at effect; melodramatic.

N. E. L.

agonistical (ag-ō-nis'ti-kal), a. Same as *agonistic*.

agonistically (ag-ō-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv* In an agonistic manner [Rare]

agonistics (ag-ō-nis'tiks), n [Pl of *agonistic* see *-ics*] The art or science of contending in public games or other athletic contests

agonizant (ag-ō-ni-zant), n [< ML *agonizans* (t-), ppr of *agonizare* see *agonize*] One of a Roman Catholic confraternity whose chief duty it is to offer prayers for the dying, and more especially to assist and pray for criminals under sentence of death

agonize (ag'ō-niz), v, pret and pp *agonized*, ppr *agonizing* [< F *agoniser*, < ML *agonizare*, labor, strive, contend, be at the point of death, < Gr *agōnistēō*, contend for a prize, fight, struggle, exert one's self, < *agōn*, a contest for a prize, etc. See *agony*, from which the stronger sense of *agonize* is imported] I. *intrans* 1. To struggle, wrestle, as in the arena, hence, to make great effort of any kind — 2. To withe with extreme pain, suffer violent anguish

To snort and *agonize* at every pore

Pope Essay on Man, l 108

II. *trans* To distress with extreme pain, torture

He *agonized* his mother by his behaviour *Thackeray*

Also spelled *agonise*

agonizingly (ag'ō-niz-ing-ly) *adv* In an agonizing manner, with extreme anguish. Also spelled *agonisingly*

Agonoderus (ag-ō-nod'ō-rus), n [NL, < Gr *agōnōs*, without angle, + *derm*, *derm*, neck, throat]

A genus of *Carabidae*, comprising a moderate number of species of very small or medium-sized beetles peculiar to temperate America. It is not usually distinguished either by structural characters or by general appearance and the smaller species which are of nearly uniform light brown or testaceous color, are very difficult to distinguish from similarly colored species of other genera. *A. pallipes* (Fabricius) one of the commonest species is about a quarter of an inch long and of a pale yellowish color. Its elytra have a wide black stripe divided by the suture, the disk of the pronotum is usually marked with a large black spot, and the head is always black. Most of the species in the United States are extremely abundant, especially in moist places and are readily attracted by light. Nothing is known of their earlier stages

agonoid (ag'ō-noid), a and n [< *agonos* + *-oid*] I. a Having the characters of the *Agonidae*

II. n A fish of the family *Agonidae*, an *agonoid* **agonothete** (a-gō-no-thet), n [< L *agonotheta* and *agonothetes*, < Gr *agōnothētēs*, < *agōn*, contest, + *nothetēs*, place, appoint see *theme*, *thesis*, etc.] One of the officials who presided over public games in ancient Greece and awarded the prizes

agonothetic (a-gō-no-thet'ik), a [< Gr *agōnothētikos*, < *agōnothētēs* see *agonothete*] Pertaining to the office of *agonothete*

Agonus (ag'ō-nus), n [NL, < Gr *agōn*, + *gon*, knee (taken in the sense of 'joint'), = E *knē*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Agonidae* Bloch, 1801. Also called *Aspidophorus*. A *cataphractus* (asp *europaeus*) is the sea-pouch or pogy

agony (ag'ō-ni), n, pl *agony* (s-niz) [< ME *agone*, < OF *agone*, < LL *agonus*, < Gr *agōnia*, a contest, struggle, agony, orig a contest for a prize at the public games, < *agōn*, a contest, wrestle, a place of contest, an assembly (see *agon*), < *agōn*, assemble, bring together, lead, drive, move, etc., = L *agere* see *agent*, *act*, etc. Cf *agonia*, etc.] 1. A violent contest or struggle [Rare]

Ill he have thus denuded himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly unqualified for them *agony*
Decay of Christ Prety, p 408

2. The struggle, frequently unconscious, that often precedes natural death in this sense of death — 3. Extreme, and generally prolonged, bodily or mental pain, intense suffering, hence, intense mental excitement of any kind as, the *agony* of suspense or uncertainty

A great *agony*

Of hope strove in her
W Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II 318

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony

Byron, Don Juan, II 53

Continued agony is followed by exhaustion, which in fact the persons may be fatal. *II Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 29*

4 In a special sense, the sufferings of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane. **Agony column**, the column of a newspaper which contains advertisements relating to lost relatives and friends and other personal matters, so called from the apparent distress of the advertisers. [English and chiefly in London.] — *Syn 3* **Agony**, *Anguish*, *Pain*, *Torture*. *Torture*, thro', paroxysm, ache. These all denote forms of excruciating pain of the body or the mind. *Agony* is pain so extreme as to cause struggling, it is general rather than local pain. *Anguish* is, in the body, commonly local, is the anguish of amputation, and transfusion. *Pain* is brief and intermittent, it is a paroxysm upon a thro' thrill or thro' of pain, in the mind there may be the pains of remembrance etc., and in the body the pains of hunger etc. The agonies of pains of dissolution, the anguish of a fresh bereavement. *Torture* and *torture* are by definition pains that seem to wrench or rack the body or mind, they are the most powerful of these words. *Torture* expresses a more permanent state than *torture*. See *pain*.

The octopus had seized his left arm, causing dreadful agony by the fastening of its suckers upon the limb.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, vii

One fire burns out another's burning,
One pain is lessened by another's anguish.

Shak. R. and J. I 2

That last glance of love which becomes the sharpest pang of sorrow.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xliii

Suspense in news is torture. speak them out.

Milton, S. A. I 1509

O, that torment should not be confined
To the body's wounds and sores!

Milton, S. A. I 606

agoodt (a-gū'dt), *prep* *phi* *us* *adv* [*< a*, on, in, + *good* (the phrase in good earnest)] In earnest, heartily.

I made her weep a good. Shak. I G of V, iv 4

The world laugh'd a good at these jests.

Atter, Next of Nimbles, 1608 (Halliwell)

agora (ag'ō-rā), *n* [*< Gk* *agora*, assembly, market-place, *< agōra*, call together, assemble.] In ancient Greece (a) A popular political assembly, any meeting of the people, especially for the promulgation or discussion of laws or public measures. Hence — (b) The chief public square and market-place of a town, in which such meetings were originally held, corresponding to the Roman forum. The agora usually occupied the site about the original public fountain or well of a settlement, which was the natural place of reunion for the inhabitants. It was often surrounded by colonnades and public buildings, sometimes public buildings and temples stood within it. In some instances a large open space was reserved for public meetings, and the remainder was variously subdivided for purposes of traffic. It was customary to erect in the agora altars to the gods and statues of heroes and others and sometimes as at Athens it was adorned with allegorical figures.

agoranome (ag'ō-nō-mē), *n* [*< L* *agoranomus*, *< Gk* *agoronomos*, clerk of the market, *< agora*, market, + *nomos*, managing, rule.] One of those magistrates in a Greek city who had charge of the inspection of the markets, of weights and measures, and of public health. Their functions corresponded to those of the Roman aediles.

agoraphobia (ag'ō-rā-fō-bi-ā), *n* [*< Gk* *agora*, market-place (see *agora*), + *-phobia*, fear, see *-phobia*.] In *pathol*, a dread of crossing open spaces, such as open squares, city parks, etc. a feature of some cases of neurasthenia.

agostadero (a-gō-stā-dā-rō), *n* [*Sp*, a summer pasture, *< agosta*, pasture cattle on stubble in summer, dual plow in August, *< agosto*, August, harvest-time, harvest.] A place for pasturing cattle. [Used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

agouara (a-go-ā-rā), *n* [Native name in South America.] A species of racoon, *Procyon cancrivorus*, about the size of a fox. It is a native of the warmer parts of America and eats all kinds of crabs, mollusks, marine and terrestrial, from this habit it is also called the *crab eating racoon*.

agoumenos (a-gō-me-nos), *n* Same as *hequemenos*.



Agouti (Solenodon paradoxus)

agouta (a-gō'tā), *n* [Native name.] An insectivorous mammal peculiar to Haiti, the type-member of the genus *Solenodon* and of the

family *Solenodontidae*. It is so puzzling to naturalists that it has received the name of *S. paradoxus*. It has the fur, ears, and tail of the opossum, but the teeth and elongated nose of the shrew. Its feet terminate in five toes and the long claws are curved and evidently adapted for scapling in the earth. The dentition is unique, the grooving of the second incisor of the lower jaw distinguishing this genus from all others whose dental system is known. It is of the size of a rat, and not unlike one in general appearance. See *abacus* and *Solenodon*.

agouti (a-gō'ti), *n* [*< F* *agouti*, *acouti*, *< Sp* *aguti*, *< aguti*, *acuti*, the native Amer name.]



Agouti (Dasyprocta agouti)

The American name of several species of rodent mammals of the genus *Dasyprocta* and family *Dasyproctidae*. The common agouti, or yellow rumped cavy *D. agouti* is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black, the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground or in hollow trees, lives on vegetables, does much injury to the sugar cane, is as voracious as a pig and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore paws like a squirrel. When scared or angry its hind feet become erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind feet. Its flesh is white and of agreeable taste and the animal is pursued as game in Brazil. Also spelled *aguti* and *agouti*. See *acouchy* and *Dasyprocta*.

agracet, *v* *t* See *agrace*.

agraffe (a-graf'), *n* [Also, as a historical term, *agrappe*, *agrappe*, *< F* *agraft*, formerly *agraft*, "agraffe", a clasp, hook, brace, grapple, hump"] (*Cotgrave*), also "agraffe" (*Walloon agrap*), *< a-* + *grappe*, *< ML* *grappa*, *< OHG* *grappa*, *< G* *grapp*, a hook see *grape*, *grapple*.] 1 A clasp or hook, used in armor or in ordinary costume, fastening in the same manner as the modern hook and eye, often made into a large and rich ornament by encasing the hook itself beneath a jeweled, engraved, embossed, or cu-



Agraffe—13th century

The plate in two parts, a hook behind the left hand piece enters a ring behind the other. (From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire du Mobilier français*.)

ameled plate, as, "an agraffe set with brilliants," Scott, Ivanhoe. Also *agrappe*, *fermail*.

Amongst the treasures in the Crown of Charlemagne his 7 foot high scepter and hand of justice, the *agraffe* of his royal mantle beset with diamonds and rubies, his sword, belt and spurs of gold.

Evans, Diary, Nov 12 1643

2 A device for preventing the vibration of that part of a piano-string which is between the pin and the bridge — 3 A small cramp-iron used by builders.

agrammatism (a-gram'a-tizm), *n* [*< Gr* *agrammatos*, without learning (*< a-* priv + *gramma* (τ), a letter), + *-ism*.] In *pathol*, inability to form a grammatical sentence.

agrammatist (a-gram'a-tist), *n* [As *agrammatism* + *-ist*.] An illiterate person. Bailey

agraphia (a-graf'i-ā), *n* [*< NL*, *< Gr* *a-* priv + *-graphia*, *< grapho*, write.] A form of cerebral disorder in which there is a partial or total loss of the power of expressing ideas by written symbols.

agraphic (a-graf'ik), *a* Pertaining to or characterized by agraphia.

agrappe (a-grap'), *n*. Same as *agraffe*, 1.

agrarian (a-grā-rī-an), *a.* and *n* [*< L* *agrarius*, *< ager*, field, country, land, = *E* *acre*, *q* *v*; *agrarius leges*, laws relating to the division of the public lands among the poorer citizens; *agrarii*, *n* *pl*, those who favored such laws.] 1. *a* 1 Relating to lands, especially public lands; pertaining to the equal or uniform division of land.

His grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an agrarian experiment. Burke

2 Growing in fields; wild. said of plants.

We believe that the charlock is only an agrarian form of Brassica.

Prof. Buchanan, Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. of Sci., 1861

3 Rural — **Agrarian laws**, in ancient Rome, laws regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens, hence in modern use, laws relating to or providing for changes in the tenure of landed property — **Agrarian murder**, **agrarian outrage**, a murder or an outrage brought about by some dispute concerning the occupancy of land, or by general discontent among tenants or the rural classes. **Agrarian region**, the name proposed by H. C. Watson for that altitudinal zone of vegetation within which grain can be cultivated.

II *n* 1 One who favors an equal division of property, especially landed property, among the inhabitants of a country, or a change in the tenure of land. Hence sometimes applied to agitators accused of leveling tendencies or of hostile designs against the holders of property, as to certain political parties at different times in the United States.

The new party [the Equal Rights party, 1855, nicknamed *Locofocos*] was arrayed in the hallmarks of a real bug bear. *Agrarian* was the accused name to be fastened on them, and to make them an abomination in the eyes of all those who took any interest in law or social order. H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), II 397

2. The land itself. [Rare.]

The agrarian in America is divided among the common people in every state. Adams, Works, IV 369

3 An agrarian law. [Rare.]

agrarianism (a-grā-rī-an-izm), *n*. [*< agrarian* + *-ism*.] 1 The principle or theory of an equal or uniform division of lands, more generally, any theory involving radical changes in the tenure of land, as the denial of the right of private property in it, and advocacy of its distribution and control by the government — 2 The movement or agitation in favor of agrarian views, or for the establishment of more favorable conditions in the use of land, violence exercised in pursuit of this object.

Every county board, every central council, however limited its legal powers, may become a focus for agrarianism or sedition. *Continent Century*, XIX 319

agrarianize (a-grā-rī-an-iz), *v* *t*, *pr* *t*, and *pp* *agrarianized*, *pp* *agrarianizing* [*< agrarian* + *-ize*.] 1 To distribute, as public lands, among the people — 2 To imbue with ideas of agrarianism. *N F D*

Agra work. See *work*.

agret, *prep* *phi* *as* *adv* See *agrie*.

agreeable, **agreeablest** Obsolete forms of *agreeable*, *agreeableness*.

agree, *prep* *phi* *as* *adv* [*< ME* *agrec*, *agre* (also in forms *in gre*, *at gre*, *to gre*), *< OF* *a gre* (*F* *à gre*), favorably, according to one's will, at pleasure. *a* (*< L* *ad*), to, at, *gre*, earlier *gre*, *gre*, that which pleases, *< ML* *gratum*, will, pleasure, neut. of *L* *gratus*, pleasing see *grateful* (*< agree*, *v*)] In good part, kindly; in a friendly manner.

But take agree all, hood my play
Rom. of the Rose, I 4340

agree (a-grē'), *v* [*< ME* *agrec*, *< OF* *agrec*, *F* *agrec* = *Pr* *agrar*, from the *OF* phrase *a gre*, favorably, according to one's will, at pleasure see *agrie*, *adv*.] 1 *intrans* **A**. With a personal or personified subject, in which case *agree* is either used absolutely or is followed by *with* before the agreeing object, and by *upon*, *on*, *for*, *to*, or *in*, and sometimes *with*, before the object or condition of the agreement, the latter may be expressed by an infinitive or a clause. 1 To be of one mind; harmonize in opinion or feeling as, with regard to the expediency of the law all the parties agree.

Science agrees with common sense in demanding a belief in real objective bodies really known as causes of the various phenomena, the laws and interrelations of which it investigates. *Miscell. Nature and Thought*, p 89

2 To live in concord or without contention; harmonize in action; be mutually accordant in intercourse or relation.

How dost thou and thy master agree?

Shak. M. of V, II 2.

3. To come to one opinion or mind; come to an arrangement or understanding, arrive at a settlement

Agree with thine adversary quickly Mat. v 25
They agree, he to command, they to obey

Where an ambiguous question arises between two governments, there is, if they cannot agree, no appeal except to force
Macaulay, Warren Hastings
Didst not thou *agree* with me for a penny? Mat. xx 13
Make not a city feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can *agree* upon the first place *Shak., I. of A., III. 6*
Society seems to have *agreed* to treat fictions as realities, and realities as fictions *Emerson, Ethics*

4. To yield assent, consent; rarely, express concurrence as, he *agreed* to accompany the ambassador

Agree to any covenant *Shak., I. Hen. VI. v. 5*
Agree with his demands to the point *Shak., M. for M., III. 1*

The tyrant would have *agreed* to all that the nation demanded
Macaulay, Burleigh

B. With a thing or things for the subject, in which case *agree* now takes no preposition except *with* or *in* after it, though formerly it was also so used **5.** To be consistent, harmonize, not to conflict or be repugnant as, this story *agrees* with what has been related by others

Their witness agreed not together Mark. xiv 56

When we possess ourselves with the utmost acuity of the demonstration, that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, what do we more but perceive that equality to two right ones does necessarily *agree* to, and is inseparable from, the three angles of a triangle?
Locke, Human Understanding, v. 1

A wild rose rooks the ruined shed,
And that and summer well *agree*
Coleridge, A Day Dream

6. To resemble, be similar, be applicable or appropriate, tally, match, correspond, coincide as, the picture does not *agree* with the original

They all *agree* in having for their object deliverance from the evils of time
F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, III. 5

His system of theology *agreed* with that of the Puritans
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii

7. To suit, be accommodated or adapted as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution — **8.** In *gram*, to correspond in number, case, gender, or person as, a verb must *agree* with its subject — **Syn.** To accord (with), concur (in), subsist (to) promise, engage, undertake See list under *accord*

II. trans 1. To settle, determine, arrange

He saw from far
Some troublous uproar or contentious fray,
Where to he drew in hast to *agree*
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 3

I do believe the two Pretenders had, privately, *agreed* the matter beforehand
Gray
[This use of the verb *agree* is now obsolete except in the impersonal phrase *it is agreed*, and in a few legal and business expressions as, the account has been *agreed*

It is thus agreed
That peaceful truce shall be proclaimed in France
Shak., I. Hen. VI., v. 4

2. To agree with, suit

If harm *agrees* me, what to plague I theme?
Chaucer, Troilus I. 409

Case agreed or stated See *case*

agreeability (a-grē-a-bil'i-ti), *n* [Mod form of ME *agreeable*, < OF *agreeable* (= Pr *agreeable*), < *agrabile* see *agreeable* and *-bility*] The quality of being agreeable, easiness of disposition, agreeableness

All fortune is blisful to a man by the *agreeable* or by the gentle of hym that suffereth it
Chaucer, Boethius

She was all good humour spirits sense and *agreeableness* (Surely I may make words when at a loss, if I do John son does)
Mme. D'Aubray, Diary, I. 42

agreeable (a-grē-a-bl), *a* [**< ME agreeable, < OF agreeable (F agreeable), < agreeer** see *agree*, *v*]

1. Suitable; conformable, correspondent as, conduct *agreeable* to the moral law

Though they embraced not this practice of burning yet contrived they many ceremonies *agreeable* unto Greek and Roman obsequies
Sir F. Brown, I. in Burial, 1

[In this sense *agreeable* is sometimes incorrectly used for *agreeably* as *agreeably* to the order of the day, the house took up the report of the committee]

2. Pleasing, either to the mind or to the senses, to one's liking as, *agreeable* manners, fruit *agreeable* to the taste

There was something extremely *agreeable* in the cheerful flow of animal spirits of the little man
Irving, Sketch Book, p. 200

My idea of an *agreeable* person said Hugo Bohun, is a person who agrees with me
Thackeray

3. Willing or ready to agree or consent now used only or chiefly as a colloquialism

Three Frenchmen gave unto the said captain of Calais a great sum of money, so that he will be but content and *agreeable* that they may enter into the said town
Latimer

I'll meet you there, and bring my wife that is to be
You're *agreeable*? *Dickens*

4. Agreeing one with another, concordant

These manifold and *agreeable* testimonies of the old and new writers
Author of 1590, quoted by F. Hall

Syn 1. Fitting, fitting appropriate consonant (with) — **2.** Pleasing, etc. See *pleasant*

agreeableness (a-grē-a-bl-nes), *n* The state or quality of being agreeable (a) Suitableness, conformity, consistency as the *agreeableness* of virtue to the laws of God (b) The quality of pleasing that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses as *agreeableness* of manners, there is an *agreeableness* in the taste of certain fruits

We have entered into a contract of mutual *agreeableness* for the space of an evening
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, x

(c) Concordance harmony, agreement

The *agreeableness* between man and other parts of creation
Greene, Cosmologia Scitifica

agreeably (a-grē-a-bl), *adv* [**< ME agreeably** see *agreeable* and *-ly* **2**] In an agreeable manner (a) Suitably consistently, conformably See remark under *agreeable* **1**

The effect of which is that marriages grow less frequent *agreeably* to the maxim above laid down
Palmer

Reason requires us, when we speak of Christianity to expound the phrase *agreeably* to history if we mean to claim on its behalf the authority of civilized man
Gladsome, Might of Right, p. 180

(b) Pleasingly In an agreeable manner In a manner to give pleasure as, to be *agreeably* entertained with a discourse

The years which he [Temple] spent at the Hague seem to have passed very *agreeably*
Macaulay, Sir William Temple

We were also most *agreeably* surprised by the beauty of the scenery
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Southampton II. xlii

(c) Alike, in the same or a similar manner similarly
With him that every fortune receives *agreeably* or equally [equally]
Chaucer, Boethius

Armed both *agreeably* *Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 3*

agreeingly (a-grē-ing-l), *adv* In conformity to *Sheldon*

agreement (a-grē'ment), *n* [**< ME agreement, < OF agreement, F agreement** see *agree*, *v*, and *-ment* **1**] The state of agreeing or of being in accord (a) Concord harmony conformity, resemblance, suitableness
What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols?
2 Cor. vi. 16

Knowledge is represented as the perception of the agreement or repugnance of our ideas, not with things but with one another in some cases the agreement being seen intuitively or directly, and in others by a process in which there may be more or less certainty
McCosh, Locke's Theory, § 2

(b) Union of opinions or sentiments harmony in feeling absence of dissension as, a good *agreement* of subsists among the members of the council

With dim lights and tangled circumstances they tried to shape their thought and deed in noble *agreement*
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Prologue

(c) In *gram*, correspondence of words in respect of number, gender, etc. See *agree*, *v*, 8 (d) In *logic*, capability of being true together said of terms

2. The act of coming to a mutual arrangement, a bargain, contract, covenant, or treaty as, he made an *agreement* for the purchase of a house

Make an *agreement* with me by a present
2 Ki. xviii. 31

An *agreement*, if it involve an unlawful act or the prevention of lawful acts on the part of others, is plainly unlawful
Bookey, Intro. to Inter Law, § 42

3. Agreeable quality or circumstance, agreeableness generally in the plural [A Gallicism, now often written as French, *agreements*]

This figure, says he, wants a certain gay air, it has none of those charms and *agreements*
Town Brown, Works, III. 52

Agreement for insurance, an agreement preliminary to the filling out and delivery of a policy with specific stipulations — **External agreement** See *external* — **Memorandum of agreement** See *memorandum* — **Method of agreement** See *method* — **Non-importation agreement**, an agreement made between the American colonies at Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1774, not to import anything from or manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland or the West Indies. This action was taken by way of retaliation for the passage by Parliament of certain acts for raising revenue in America

agreet, agreeget, v See *ag-greget*

agrenon (a-grē-nōn), *n* [Gr *ἀγρον*, a net, a net-like woollen robe] In *Gr antiqu*, a net-like woollen garment worn by bacchanals and soothsayers

agrestial (a-gres'ti-al), *a* [**< L agrestis** see *agrestic* **1**] Inhabiting the fields — **2** In *bot*, growing wild in cultivated land [Rare]



Torso of Apollo wearing the *agrenon*, non found at Epidaurion in Sicily near Tricoli

agrestic (a-gres'tik), *a* [**< L agrestis**, rural, rustic, < *ager*, field see *agrarian* and *acre*] Rural; rustic, pertaining to fields or the country, unpolished [Rare]

Cowley retreated into solitude, where he found none of the *agrestic* charms of the landscapes of his muse
J. D. Isidori, Calam. of Authors, I. 64

agrestical (a-gres'ti-kal), *a* Same as *agrestic*
agrevet, *v* An obsolete spelling of *aggrue*

agria (ag'ri-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀγρία*, wild, savage, malignant, < *ἀγρός*, field, = E *acre*, q. v.] Same as *herpes*

agricolation (a-grik-ō-lā'shon), *n* [**< L. agricola** (n) < *agricola*, cultivate land, < *agri*, a cultivator of land, farmer see *agricole*] Cultivation of the soil *Cockerham*

agricole (ag'ri-kōl), *n* [**< F agricole**, < L *agricola*, a farmer, < *ager*, field (see *acre*), + *colere*, till] A husbandman, a rustic A F D [Rare]

agricolist (a-grik'ō-list), *n* [**< L agricola**, farmer (see *agricole*), + *-ist*] An agriculturist

the pasture and the food of plants
Just let the young *agricolist* be taught
Dodd's Call of Poems, Agricolture

agricolous (a-grik'ō-lus), *a* [**< L agricola**, farmer (see *agricole*) + *-ous*] Agricultural
Sydney Smith

agricultor (ag'ri-kul-tor), *n* [L, better written separately, *agri*, tiller of land, *agri*, gen. of *ager*, land, field (see *acre*), *cultor*, tiller, < *colere*, till, cultivate (< *agricole*)] A tiller of the ground, a farmer, a husbandman [Rare]

agricultural (ag'ri-kul'tur-al), *a*. Pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in agriculture

The transition from the pastoral to the *agricultural* life has almost always been effected by means of slavery
D. W. Jones, German Landholding, p. 3

Agricultural art, a kind of art which clears the ground of verdure in the vicinity of its nest, such a species in *Pomomormus barbatus* of Texas which cuts down all the herbage within ten or twelve feet of its nest — **Agricultural chemistry**, a branch of chemistry treating of the composition and chemical properties of plants, soils, manures, feeding stuffs for cattle etc. **Agricultural Children Act**, an English statute of 1874 (40 and 41 Vict. c. 47) which restricts the employment of children in agricultural work and provides for their education

Agricultural engine, a portable steam engine for general work on a farm See *traction engine* and *steam plow* — **Agricultural Ganges Act**, an English statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict. c. 130) which regulates the contracting of women and children to labor on farms

Agricultural geology, that branch of geology which treats of the resources of a country in respect of soils, subsoils, subaqueous strata, and mineral resources — **Agricultural Holdings Act**, two English statutes of 1875 and 1887, as to the relation of land lord and tenant, the settlement of the land disputes, and compensation for improvements

Agricultural society, a society for promoting agricultural interests, such as the improvement of land, of implements, of the breeds of cattle, etc.

agriculturalist (ag'ri-kul'tur-al-ist), *n* [**< agricultural** + *-ist* (< F, *naturalist*)] Same as *agriculturist*

Every truly practical man, whether he be merchant, mechanic or *agriculturalist*, transmuteth his experience into intelligence, until his will operates with the clarity of instinct
W. Hoppe, Lit. and Phil., p. 104

agriculturally (ag'ri-kul'tur-al-ly), *adv* As regards agriculture or agricultural purposes

The dissolved constituents of sewage by far the most valuable portion *agriculturally*
Sci. Amer. Supp., XVII. 8840

agriculture (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n* [**< F agricultur**, < L *agricultura*, better written separately, *agri*, cultura, tilling of land, *agri*, gen. of *ager*, field, *cultura*, tilling, cultivation see *agricultor* and *culture*] The cultivation of the ground, especially, cultivation with the plow and in large urens in order to raise food for man and beast; husbandry, tillage, farming

The *theory of agriculture*, is a science comprehending in its scope the nature and properties of soils, the different sorts of plants and seeds fitted for them, the composition and qualities of manures and the relation of crops, and involving a knowledge of chemistry, geology, and kindred sciences. *Practical agriculture*, or *husbandry* is an art comprehending all the labors of the field and of the farm yard, such as preparing the land for the reception of the seed or plants, sowing and planting, rearing and gathering the crops, care of fruit trees and domestic animals, disposition of products etc. **Bachelor of agriculture**, a degree, corresponding to bachelor of arts or of science, conferred by agricultural colleges. Often abbreviated to *B. Agr.* **Chamber of Agriculture**, an association of agriculturists for the purpose of promoting and protecting the interests of agriculture — **Department of Agriculture and Commissioner of Agriculture** See *department*

agriculturism (ag'ri-kul'tur-izm), *n* [**< agricultural** + *-ism*] The art or science of agriculture [Rare]

agriculturist (ag'ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n* [**< agricultural** + *-ist*] One occupied in cultivating the ground, a husbandman Also written *agriculturatist*

W-marked Cutworm (*Agrotis clandestina*, Harris) and Green Cutworm Moth (*Agrotis ypsilon*, Hübner) natural size.

guished by their somber colors and as being the parents of worms injurious to agriculture, especially the different cutworms. See *cutworm*.

aground (a-ground'), *prep* *phr*. as *adv* or *a* [ME *agrounde*, also on *grounde*, < *a³*, on, + *ground*] 1 On the ground, stranded a nautical term signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water opposed to *afloat*—2 Figuratively, brought to a stop for want of resources, matter, and the like as, the speaker is *aground*

The Administration are now in fact *aground* at the pitch of high tide, and a spring tide too

H Adams, Gallatin, p 481

agroupment, *n* See *agroupment*

agrypnia (a-grip'-ni-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr *αγρυπνία*, < *αγρυπνός*, sleepless see *Agrypnus*] Sleeplessness; insomnia; morbid wakefulness or vigilance

agrypnocoma (a-grip-nō-kō'mā), *n* [NL, < Gr *αγρυπνός*, sleepless (see *Agrypnus*), + *κόμα*, coma] 1 A lethargic or partly comatose state, between natural sleep and coma [Rare] 2 **agrypnotic** (ag-rip-not'ik), *a* and *n* [*< F* *agrypnotique* (with term assimilated to that of *hypnotique*, hypnotic), < Gr *αγρυπνός*, wakeful, < *αγρυπνός*, be wakeful, < *αγρυπνός*, wakeful see *Agrypnus*] 1 *a* Sleep-preventing, causing wakefulness

II. *n* In *med*, something which tends to drive away sleep, an antihypnotic

Agrypnus (a-grip'-nus), *n* [NL, < Gr *αγρυπνός*, wakeful, sleepless, < *αγρυπνός*, *αγρυπνός*, hunt, seek, + *πνός*, sleep] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Elateridae*, one of those genera of insects whose destructive larvae are known as wire-worms

agt, A contraction (a) of *agent* and (b) of *against*

agua (ä-gwä'), *n* Same as *agua-toad*

aguara (a-gwä'-rā), *n* [Native name] A name of the maned dog of South America, *Canis jubatus* Also called *guara* and *culepu*

aguardiente (a-gwä'-di-en'te), *n* [Sp, contr of *agua ardiente*, burning water] *agua*, < L *agua*, water (see *agua*), *ardiente*, *pyr* of *ardere*, < L *ardere*, burn (see *ardent*) 1 A brandy made in Spain and Portugal, generally from grapes—2 In general, in Spanish countries, any spirituous liquor for drinking In California and New Mexico the name is applied to American whisky, and in Mexico to pulque (which see)

agua-toad (ä-gwä-tōd'), *n* [*< NL* *agua*, the specific name (appar of native origin), + *E*



Agua toad (*Bufo marinus*)

toad] The *Bufo marinus* or *B. aqua*, a very large and common South American toad, with enormous parotid glands It is one of the noisiest of its tribe, uttering a loud snoring kind of bellow chiefly during the night It is very voracious and being believed to devour rats, has been largely imported from Barbados into Jamaica to keep down the swarms of rats that infest the plantations Also called *agua*

ague (ä-gü), *n* [*< ME* *agu*, *aque*, < OF *agu*, fem *aque* (F *agu*, fem *aigue*) = Pr *agut*, fem *aguda*, sharp, acute, < L *acutus*, fem. *acuta*, acute, sharp, violent, severe, *fibris acuta*, a violent fever see *acute*] 1† An acute or violent fever

And the burning *ague*, that shall consume the eyes

Lev xxvi 16

2 Intermittent fever, a malarial fever characterized by regularly returning paroxysms, each in well-developed forms, consisting of three stages marked by successive fits, cold or shivering (the chill), hot or burning, and sweating, chills and fever

That ye schul have a fever terclane

Or an *agu* Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l 140

3 Chilliness, a chill not resulting from disease—**Dumb ague** See *dumb*

ague (ä-gü), *v. t.* [*< ague*, *n*] To cause a shivering in; strike with a cold fit. Heywood.

[Rare]

Faces pale

With tight and *agued* fear Shak, Cor, l 4

ague-bark (ä-gü-bärk'), *n*. The bark of the water-ash, *Ptelea tryfoliata*

ague-cake (ä-gü-käk'), *n* An enlarged and hardened spleen, the consequence of intermittent and remittent fevers

ague-drop (ä-gü-drop'), *n* A solution of the arsenite of potassium, the liquor potassii arsenitis of the United States Pharmacopoeia It is also known as *Forbes' solution*, and is much employed as a remedy in intermittent fever

ague-fit (ä-gü-fit'), *n* A paroxysm of cold or shivering, a sharp attack of chilliness

This *ague fit* of fear is over blown

Shak, Rich II, iii 2

ague-grass (ä-gü-gräs'), *n* The plant blazing-star, *Aletris farinosa* Also called *ague-root*

ague-proof (ä-gü-pröf'), *a*. Proof against *ague*

I am not *ague proof* Shak, Lear, iv 6

ague-root (ä-gü-röt'), *n* Same as *ague-grass*

aguerried (ä-ger'id'), *a* [*< F* *aguerrier*, to make warlike, < *a* (< L *ad*, to) + *guerre*, war see *guerilla*] Inured to the hardships of war, instructed in the art of war

An army, the best *aguerried* of any troops in Europe

Lord Lyttelton, Hist II, iii 11

ague-spell (ä-gü-spel'), *n* A spell or charm to cure or prevent *ague*

His pills, his balsams, and his *ague spells*

Guy, Pastorals, vi

ague-tree (ä-gü-trē'), *n* A name sometimes applied to *sassafras* on account of its supposed febrifugal qualities

ague-weed (ä-gü-wed'), *n* 1 The common boneset of the United States, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*—2 A species of gentian, *Gentiana quinqueflora*

aguey (ä-gü-ä'), *a* [*< agu* + *-y*] Aguish

aguillert, *n* [*< ME* *agulier*, *agulier*, < OF *agulier*, *agulier*, mod *agullier* (= Pr *agullier* (Rouquetort), a needle-case, cf *agullier*, needle-maker) < *agule*, *agulle*, F *agulle*, needle see *agulle*] A needle-case Rom of the Rose, l 98

aguilt (ä-gilt'), *r* [*< ME* *agulten*, *agulten*, *agulten*, < AS *agultan*, be guilty, < *ä-* + *gultan* see *a-1* and *gult*] 1 *intrans* To be guilty of

Thing of which they were *agult* by law

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l 392

II. *trans* To sin against, offend

Whi hastow madd Froylns to me nutrite

That we be yet *agult* hym that I wote?

Chaucer, Troilus, iii 840

aguiset, **aguiset** (ä-giz'), *n* [*< a-* (expletive) + *guise*] Dress

Thich fashions and brave *aguiset*

Dr H More Song of the Soul, p 7

aguiset, **aguiset** (ä-giz'), *r* 1 [See *aguiset*, *n*] To dress, adorn

And that durt *aguiset* upon your shield deivid

Wherewith above all knights ye goodly were *aguiset*

Spenser, F. Q., II, i 31

aguish (ä-gü-ish'), *a* [*< ague* + *-ish*] 1 Chilly, somewhat cold or shivering—2 Having the qualities of an *ague* as, an *aguish* fever

Her *aguish* love now glows and burns

Granville

3 Productive of *agues* as, an *aguish* locality

Through chill *aguish* gloom outburst

The comfortable sun

Krass, Endymion, iii

4 Subject to *ague*

aguishness (ä-gü-ish-ness), *n* The condition of being *aguish*, chilliness

aguiset, *n* and *r* See *aguiset*

agut, *n* See *agut*

agy (ä-y'), *a* [*< age* + *-y*] Aged; old. *N E D*

agynary (ä-yi-nä-ri), *a* [After F *agynare* (De Candolle), < NL **agynarius* see *agynous* and *-ary*] In bot, characterized by the absence of female organs a term applied by A P de Candolle to double flowers which consist wholly of petals, no pistils being present

agynic (ä-yi-nik'), *a* [As *agynous* + *-ic*] In bot, a term applied to the insertion of stamens which are entirely free from the ovary [Rare]

agynous (ä-yi-nus), *a* [*< Gr* *αγυνός*, *αγυνός*, also *αγυνός*, wifeless, < *a-* priv. + *γυνή*, a woman, female see *gyn-*] In bot, having no female organs

agyrate (ä-yi-rät'), *a*. [*< NL* **agyratus* see *a-18* and *gyrate*] In bot, not arranged in whorls

ah (ä), *interj* [A natural cry, expressive of sudden emotion, ME *a* (cf OHG **ā* = Ice *a*, *ai*) = OF *a*, F *ah* = L *ah* = Gr *ā*, in Tent usually with final guttural, AS *ēd* (for **eah*) = D *ach* = OHG *ah*, MHG *āch* = Sw *ack* = Dan *ah* Often repeated, with aspiration, *ah ha*, *aha* See *aha* and *ha*, and cf *O*, *oh*] An exclamation

expressive of pain, surprise, pity, compassion,

complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

When it ea [ia] born it cryes awa [so]
If it be man it cryes a, a
That the first letter is of the nam [name]
Of our forme [first] fader Adam,
And if the child a woman be,
When it is born it says e, e [See *ch*] Hampole

A H. An abbreviation of the Latin *anno hujus*, in the year of the hejra, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A D 622

aha (ä-hä'), *interj* [A repetition of *ah*, *a³*, with aspiration of the second *a*, < ME *a ha* = *ā ha*, etc Cf *ha*, *ha-ha*, *o-ho*, etc] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, simple surprise, etc, according to the manner of utterance

They said, *Aha, aha*, our eye hath seen it

Ps xxv 21

aha (ä-hä') *n* Same as *ha-ha*

ahead (ä-hed'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³*, on, at, + *head*, front] 1 In or to the front, in advance, before as they walked *ahead* of us all the way in nautical language, opposed to *astern* as, to lie *ahead*

The east end of the island bore, but a little *ahead* of us

Futaba, Voyage to Lisbon

It seemed to me when very young that on this subject life was *ahead* of theology, and the people knew more than the priests had taught

Emerson, Compensation

2 Forward, onward, with unrestrained motion or action as, go *ahead* (= go on, proceed, push forward or onward, carry out your task or purpose an idiomatic phrase said to have originated in the United States, and sometimes converted into an adjective as, a *go-ahead* person), he pushed *ahead* with his plans

They suffer them [children] at first to run *ahead*

See R. L. Strang, Fables

To forge ahead *Naut* (a) to move slowly, and as it were laboriously, past another object, draw *ahead*, as one ship out-sailing another

No man would say at what time of the night the ship (in case she was straggling on course) might *forge ahead* of us, or how near she might be when she passed

(b) To move *ahead*, as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled

To get ahead, hold ahead, etc See *get, hold*, etc

To run ahead of one's reckoning See *reckoning*

ahelp (ä-hēp'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [*< a³*, on, in, + *heap*] In a heap, in a huddled or crouching condition, as from terror, in a constrained attitude, as from fear or astonishment as, this fearful sight struck us all *ahelp* (= all of a heap)

When some fresh built

Startled us all *ahelp* and soon I saw

The horrid shapes that crouched my awe

Keats, Mids. Fairies, xvi

ahight (ä-hit'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [Also spelled *ahight*, < *a³*, on, + *height*, *hight* Cf *aloft*, of similar sense] Aloft, on high as, "look up *ahight*," Shak, Lear, iv 6

ahem (ä-hēm'), *interj* [Intended to represent an articulate sound made in clearing the throat, usually as preparatory to speaking] An utterance designed to attract attention, express doubt, etc

ahigh (ä-hi'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [*< a³*, on, + *high*] On high

One heaved a *high*, to be huddled down below

Shak, Rich III, iv 4

ahint, **ahin** (ä-hint', ä-hin'), *prep* or *adv* [*< ME* *at hind*, < AS *at-hindan*, behind, < *at*, E *at*, + *hindan*, from the back, behind see *a-7*, *hind*, *behind*, and cf *ajore*] Behind [Scotch]

ahm (äm'), *n* Same as *aum*

ahna-tree (ä-nä-tiē'), *n* [*< ahna*, *anna*, native name, + *-tree*] A large evergreen thorny species of *Acacia*, growing abundantly in the sandy river-beds of Damaraland, Africa The wood is light but durable and the bark is said to be a good tanning material The tree bears a profusion of pods which are very nutritious food for cattle, and are also eaten by the natives Also with *anna tree*

ahold (ä-höld'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³*, on, + *hold*] Near the wind, so as to hold or keep to it as, to lay a ship *ahold* Shak

ahoy (ä-hoi'), *interj* [Same as *hoi*, *interj*] with prefix *a-* marking a slight preliminary utterance see *a-9*] *Naut*, an exclamation used to attract the attention of persons at a distance as, ship *ahoy*

ahu (ä-ho'), *n* [Pers *ahū*, a deer] One of the native names of the common gazel of central Asia, the *Gazella subgutturosa* (*Antelope subgutturosa* of Gmelin) It is said to inhabit in herds the open country of central Asia Persia, the Balkan region, and to be found from the eastern boundary of Bokhara to the Hellespont Its principal food is a species of worm

wood, *Artemisia Pontica* The *ahu* is pale brown, white

aiguère (ā-gī-ār'), *n* [F, a ewer, jug see *over*²] A tall and slender vessel of metal, por-

celain, glass, or pottery, with a foot, a handle, and a spout or nozzle. In English the word is generally limited to vessels of highly decorative character, of rich material, etc. See *agaba*.

aignille (ā-gwēl'), *n* [F, a needle: see *aglet*] 1 A slender form of drill used for boring or drilling a blast-hole in rock — 2 A priming-wire or blasting-needle — 3 The name given near Mont Blanc to the sharper peaks or clusters of needle-like rock-masses, ordinarily seen wherever the slaty crystalline rocks occur, forming a more or less considerable part of a mountain range, but most strikingly near Chamonix. Hence applied, though rarely, to similar sharply pointed peaks elsewhere.



Aiguille of silver gilt in the Pyrenees, France

aignillesque (ā-gwē-lesk'), *a* [F, needle, + *-esque*] Shaped like an aiguille, resembling an aiguille. *Ruskin* (N.E.D.)

aignillette (ā-gwē-let'), *n* [F, dim of aiguille, a needle: see *aglet*] 1. Same as *aglet*, 1 — 2 In cookery, a name given to a number of hors d'œuvre, or side-dishes, from their being served on small ornamental skewers or needles (*aiguilles*).

aignisé (ā-gwē-zā'), *a* [F, pp of *aiguiser*, sharpen, = Pr *aguisar* = It *aguzzare*, < ML *acutare*, sharpen, < L *acutus*, sharp: see *acute*] In her, sharpened or pointed applied to anything sharpened, but in such manner as to terminate in an obtuse angle. Synonymous with *apointée*. Also written *éguisé*.

aignulet (ā-gū-let'), *n* Same as *aglet*, 1 as, golden *aignulets*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II, in 26.

aininite (ā-kin-ite), *n* [Named after Dr. A. Aikin] A native sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper, of a metallic luster and blackish lead-gray color. It commonly occurs in embedded acicular crystals, and is hence called *needle ore* and *acicular bismuth*.

ail¹, *a* [ME *eyle*, *eyl*, < AS *egle*, painful, troublesome, = Goth *aglus*, hard Cf. Goth *aglo*, distress, tribulation, akin to *agur*, fight, = E *awe*, q. v.] Painful, troublesome.

Eyle and hard and much

ail² (āl), *v* [ME *ailen*, *aylen*, earlier *eylen*, *eylen*, < AS *eylan*, *eylan*, trouble, pain, = Goth **aglan*, only in comp *usaglan*, trouble exceedingly, distress, from the adj. see *ail¹*, *a* and *n*] 1. *trans* To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or of mind, trouble used in relation to some uneasiness or affection whose cause is unknown as, what *ails* the man? What *ailth* thee, Hagai? Gen. xxi 17.

What do you *ail*, my love? why do you weep? Webster, The White Devil, iv 2.

Never have not fail, Nor ask questions what I fail. Peck, Edward I (Dyce ed., 1861), p. 396.

[Rarely used with a specific disease as subject, unless colloquially in iterative answer to a question as, What *ails* you? A pleurisy *ails* me.]

II. intrans To feel pain, be ill (usually in a slight degree), be unwell now used chiefly in the present participle as, he is *ailing* to-day.

And much he *ails*, and yet he is not sick. Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

One day the child began to *ail*. R. H. Stoddard, Pearl of the Philippines.

ail¹ (āl), *n* [From the verb Cf. early ME *ail*, *ail*, harm (very rare), from the adj.] Indisposition or morbid affection, ailment. *Pope*.

ail² (āl), *n* [E dial, in pl *ails*, variously corrupted *ails*, *hails*, *hauels*, < ME *eylc*, *eylc*, *eigle*, < AS *egle*, the beard of grain, corn, found only twice, as tr of *I. festuca*, "the mot that is in thy brother's eye" (Luke vi 41, 42), = OHG *ahil*, *ahel*, beard of grain, from the same root, with diff. suffix (-i), as *awn¹* and *ear²*, q. v.] The beard of wheat, barley, etc., especially of barley chiefly in the plural. *Hallwell*, *Wright* [Prov. Eug. (Essex)].

For to whiden [war] winnow, winnow] hwate, and headen [shed, i. e., separate] the *ailen* and tot chief [the chaff] from the clene cornes. Auren Rude, p. 270 (N. F. D.).

ailantic, ailanthic (ā-lan'tik, -thik), *a* [Cf. *Atlantus*, *Atlantus*, + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to *Atlantus* — *Ailantic acid*, an acid obtained from the bark of *Atlantus excelsa*.

ailantine (ā-lan'tin), *a* [Cf. *atlantus* + *-ine¹*] Relating or pertaining to the *atlantus*, or to the silkworms which feed upon its leaves.

Atlantus (ā-lan'tus), *n* [NL; also erroneously *Atlantus* (simulating Gr *αἰθῶν*, flower), < *atlant*, the Malacca name of one species, said to mean 'tree of heaven'] 1 A genus of trees, natural order *Simarubaceae*. The only commonly known species is the tree of heaven or Chinese mimosa, *A. glandulosa* native of Mongolia and Japan frequently planted as a shade tree. It is of rapid growth with very long pinnate leaves and throws up abundant root suckers, by which it is usually propagated. The flowers are polygamous or nearly dioecious, and are very ill-scented. *Bombus* (*Phalagium*) *cytherea*, a species of silkworm, feeds on its leaves. In Japan the produce of silkworms fed on this tree is very large, and the material, though wanting the fineness and gloss of mulberry silk, is produced at far less cost and is more durable.

2 [C] A tree of the genus *Atlantus*, or the genus collectively as, the *atlantes*, when once established, is difficult to eradicate.

aillet, *n* 1 The older and more correct spelling of *aisle* — 2 [F see *aisle*] *Milit*, a wing or flank of an army or a fortification.

aileron (ā-le-ron), *n* [F, dim of *aile*, wing: see *aillette*] Same as *aillette*.

aillette (ā-let'), *n* [F, dim of *aile*, a wing, < L *ala*, wing: see *ala* and *aisle*] A plate of iron worn over the mail to protect the shoulders of a man-at-arms, before the introduction of plate-armor for the body. Aillettes were sometimes charged with heraldic bearings. Also *aislette* and *aileron*.



All the with armor of Henry's, 15th century (from Vol. I. k. 100). Det. du Mobilier Français.

ailing (ā'ling), *n* [Verbal *n* of *ail*, *v*] Sickiness, indisposition.

ailing (ā'ling), *p a* Not well; indisposed.

But there is a sort of puny sickly reputation that is always *ailing* yet will outlive the robust characters of a hundred princes. Sheridan, School for Scandal, I 1.

My mother had long been *ailing*, and not able to eat much. R. D. Blackmore, Linn's Doom, p. 41.

= Syn *Unwell*, etc. See *sick*.

ailment (ā'il-ment), *n* [Cf. *ail*, *v*, + *-ment*] Disease, indisposition, morbid affection of the body not ordinarily applied to acute diseases = Syn *Sickness*, etc. (see *illness*), indisposition, disorder, complaint.

Ailsa-cock (ā'l'sa-kok), *n* A local name for the puffin, *Fratercula arctica* from its breeding about Ailsa Craig, in the Frith of Clyde, Scotland. See *ent* under *puffin*.

Ailuridae (ā-lū'rī-dē), *n pl* Same as *Fluridae*.

Ailuroides (ā-lū-roī-dē-ā), *n pl* Same as *Eluroides*.

Ailuropus (ā-lū'rō-pus), *n* Same as *Eluropus*.

Ailurus (ā-lū'rus), *n* Same as *Flurus*.

ailweed (ā'il-wēd), *n* [Cf. *ail* (?) + *-weed*] The clover-dodder, *Cuscuta trifoli*.

aim (ām), *v* [ME *aymen*, *amen*, *cymen*, < OF *amē* (Pr *amē*), *amen* (= Pr *amen*, < L *astmare*), and with prefix, *astmer*, *astmer*, *astmer*, < ML *adastmar*, < L *ad*, to, + *astmar*, estimate: see *astmar*] 1. *trans* 1† To esteem, consider — 2† To estimate, guess, conjecture. *Wyclif* — 3† To calculate, devise, intend.

My speech should fall into such vile success Which my thoughts *aim* not. Shak., Othello, iii 3.

4 To direct or point at something, level as, to *aim* the fist or a blow, to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

Bulls *aim* their horns, and asses lift their heads. Pope, Im. of Horace, Sat. I 8.

5 To give a certain direction and elevation to (a gun, cannon, arrow, etc.), for the purpose of causing the projectile, when the weapon is discharged, to hit the object intended to be struck as, to *aim* a gun.

II. intrans 1† To estimate, guess, conjecture.

Rom. In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman. Ben. I *aim* d so near, when I suppose I love you. Shak., R. and J., I 1.

2 To direct one's intention, purpose, or action, as to the attainment or accomplishment of something, intend, endeavor as, a man *aims* at distinction, *aim* to be just in all you do. The short-sighted policy which *aimed* at making a nation of saints has made a nation of scoffers. Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3 To direct or point anything, as a weapon or missile, toward an object.

[In all senses *aim* is used with *at* or an infinitive before the object to be reached.]

To *cry aim*, in archery, to encourage the archers by crying out "Aim!" when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to mean to applaud or encourage in a general sense.

It ill becomes this presence to *cry aim*. To these ill-timed repetitions. Shak., K. John II 1.

aim (ām), *n* [ME *ayme*, *ame*, < OI *enne*, from the verb] 1† Conjecture, guess. He that seeth no mark must shoot by *aim*. Bp. Hall, Reply to Huddinge, p. 11.

It is impossible by *aim* to tell it. Spenser, State of Ireland.

What you would work me to I have some *aim*. Shak., I. C. I 2.

2 Course, direction in particular, the direction in which a missile is pointed, the line of shot.

And when the cross blue lightning seem'd to open The breast of heaven, I did present myself Even in the *aim* and very flash of it. Shak., I. C. I 3.

3 The act of aiming or directing anything (as a weapon, a blow, a discourse, or a remark) at or toward a particular point or object with the intention of striking or affecting it, the pointing or directing of a missile.

I chafed at the head Level'd his deadly *aim*. Milton, P. L. II 712.

4 The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected, the mark or target. To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot. Shak., Rich. III, iv 4.

5 A purpose, intention, design, scheme as, men are often disappointed of their *aim*.

The *aim* if reached or not makes great life Try to be Shakespeare, leave the rest to fate. Browning, Bishop Blomfield's Apology.

The *aim* of scientific thought, then, is to apply past experiences to new circumstances. W. A. Clifford, Lectures, I 171.

To give *aim*, in archery, to stand near the butt to tell the archer where the arrow has light. The transverse wide on the shaft (right) hand wide on the bow (left) hand, "short" — goin' the distance being measured by bow lengths. See *bow hand*. — Syn 5. *End*, scope, drift, goal, intent, ambition.

aim-crier (ām'kri'), *n* 1 One who encouraged an archer by crying "Aim!" when he was about to shoot. Hence — 2 An encourager generally, an approving on-looker, an abettor.

Thou smiling, *aim-crier* at princes' fall. G. Marston, Eng. Arcadia.

aimer (ā'mer), *n* One who aims.

aim-frontlet (ām'frunt-let'), *n* A piece of wood fitted to the muzzle of a cannon so as to make it level with the breech, formerly used by gunners to facilitate aiming.

aimful (ām'ful), *a* [Cf. *aim* + *-ful*] Full of purpose.

aimfully (ām'ful-ly), *adv* In an aimful manner, with fixed purpose.

aiming-drill (ā'ming-dril), *n* A military exercise designed to teach men the proper method of pointing and aiming firearms, a training preliminary to target-practice.

aiming-stand (ā'ming-stand), *n* *Milit*, a rest for a gun, used in teaching the theory of aiming.

aimless (ām'les), *a* [Cf. *aim* + *-less*] Without aim, purposeless.

The Turks, half asleep, ran about in *aimless* confusion. Dryden, Don Sebastian.

aimlessly (ām'les-ly), *adv* Without aim, purposelessly.

aimlessness (ām'les-ness), *n* The state or quality of being without aim or definite purpose.

[Thornton] whose life was a rebuke of the waste and *aimlessness* of our American luxury which is an abject enslavement to tawdry phylaxies. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 200.

ain (an), *a* [Also spelled *am*, = E *oun¹*] Own [Scottish].

-ain. [ME *-ain*, *-cin*, *-ayn*, *-eyn*, < OF *-ain*, *-cin*, < L *-anus* see *-an*] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring inflex in English nouns, as in *chaplain*, *captain*, *chaplain*, *curtain*, and, as originally, in adjectives, as in *certain*, etc. It is a Middle English and Old French form of *-an* (which see).

aince, aines (āns), *adv* [Cf. ME *ains*, north form of *once* (pron. o'ne), now corrupted to *once* (pron. wuns)] Once [Scottish].

ainhum (ān'hūm), *n* [A negro term, said to mean orig. 'saw'] A disease peculiar to the negro race, consisting of the sloughing off of the little toes, unaccompanied by any other disorder of the system.

Aino (i'no), *a* and *n* [Etim. doubtful, supposed to be a corruption of Jap. *inu* (pron. é'no), a dog, applied contemptuously by the Japanese] 1 A Of or pertaining to the Ainos, certain aboriginal tribes in Japan now forming small tribal communities in the island of Yezo, the Kurile Islands, and Saghalin or Karafuto. They are a hairy people, with Caucasian features and gentle manners, but in a low state of civilization.

2 The language of the Ainos.

air-carburetor (är'kär'bū-ret-ēr), *n*. An apparatus in which air is passed through or over the surface of liquid hydrocarbons, and thus becomes charged with inflammable vapor. See *gas-machine*.

air-casing (är'käs'ing), *n*. An air-tight casing of sheet-iron placed around a pipe to prevent undue transmission of heat or cold, specifically the casing placed around the base of the funnel or smoke-stack of a steamship, to prevent too great a transmission of heat to the deck.

air-castle (är'käs'el), *n*. A castle in the air, a day-dream, a visionary scheme. See *castle*.

Adventures, triumphs of strength and skill—these furnish subject matter for the talk of the uncivilized man and the air-castles of the youth.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 482

air-cavity (är'kav'i-ti), *n*. A cavity containing air, specifically, such a cavity occurring in the body or bones of an animal, a large air-sac or pneumatocyst of a bird.

In the latter case, *air-cavities* take the place of the medulla, which disappears, and so diminish permanently the specific gravity of the animal.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 673

air-cell (är'sel), *n*. 1 In bot., one of the cavities in the leaves, stems, or other parts of plants, containing air. They are well seen in the bladder of seaweeds and are found in other aquatic plants, which they serve to float.

2 In anat. and zool., a definite circumscribed cavity in the body, containing atmospheric air inhaled through air-passages which place it in direct communication with the outer air.

The term is used for any such cavity without reference to the technical meaning of cell (which see). An air cell is generally of small size. It is not microscopic, as one of those in lung tissue, but it sometimes forms a great space or inflatable inflated area, as the air cells of birds, and is then also called *air space*, *air receptacle*, or *pneumatocyst*. Specifically—(a) One of the small hemispherical sacs which line the walls of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs. Also called *alveolus*. (b) One of the dilatations of the trachea or air tube in insects forming the respiratory apparatus. (c) In ornith., a pneumatocyst, any one of the extra pulmonary cavities of the body of a bird, containing air, which are continuous with one another and with one or more of the bronchial tubes. See *pneumatocyst*.

air-chamber (är'chäm'bēr), *n*. 1 A large cavity in an organic body containing air.

2. A compartment of a hydraulic engine or apparatus, as a pump, interposed between and connected with the supply- and delivery-passages, and containing air which by its elasticity equalizes the pressure and flow of the fluids.

Thus, in a reciprocating force pump, the impulse given to the fluid by the delivery stroke compresses the air in the air chamber, and this compressed air reacts upon the outflowing fluid to continue its motion during the reverse stroke, or during those intervals when the force imparted falls below the average, or normal amount. The pressure and flow are thus made practically uniform notwithstanding the intermittent or variable action of the force.

For some special forms see *air vessel*.

3 Any compartment or chamber designed to contain air, as, the *air-chamber* of a life-boat.

air-chambered (är'chäm'berd), *a*. Furnished with an air-chamber or with air-chambers.

It [the life boat] was *air-chambered* and buoyant.

Kau., &c. Grinn. Exp., I 49

air-cock (är'kok), *n*. A cock used to control the admission or outflow of air. See *cock*, 1.

air-compressor (är'kom-pres'or), *n*. A machine for condensing air, usually in the form of a force-pump. See *compressor*.

air-cone (är'kōn), *n*. A cone in a marine engine designed to receive air and steam from the hot-well, and carry them off through a pipe at the top.

air-cooler (är'kōl'er), *n*. Any appliance for lowering the temperature of the air, as in hospitals, dwellings, and theaters. A common form consists of chambers filled with ice or fitted with screens of light fabric kept constantly wet with cooling liquids, through which a current of air is forced. See *refrigerating chamber*, under *refrigerate*.

air-course (är'kōrs), *n*. A passage in a mine made or used for ventilating purposes, an air-way.

air-crossing (är'krōs'ing), *n*. A passageway or bridge constructed to carry one air-course over another, as in the ventilation of coal-mines.

air-cushion (är'küsh'on), *n*. 1. A bag made of an air-tight fabric used when inflated with air as a cushion for a seat. 2. Same as *air-bag*. 3. A ball or cylinder (usually of india-rubber) filled with air and placed in a water-pipe,

to act as a cushion for the water, or to receive the pressure or shock caused by a sudden stoppage of its flow, or by the expansion of the water in freezing. 4. Same as *air-spring* or *pneumatic spring*.

air-cylinder (är'sil'vinder), *n*. In gun., a device consisting of a cylinder and piston, used for checking the recoil of heavy guns by means of the elasticity of atmospheric air confined within it, a pneumatic buffer.

air-dew (är'dū), *n*. Manna [Rare].

air-drain (är'drän), *n*. 1 An empty space left around the external foundation-walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and thus causing dampness. 2 In molting, a large passage for the escape of gases from heavy castings while in the mold.

air-drawn (är'drän), *a*. Drawn or depicted in the air, as, "the *air-drawn dagger*," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii 4.

air-dried (är'drīd), *a*. Dried by or in the air applied to fruits and materials from which moisture has been removed by exposure to currents of air under natural atmospheric conditions.

air-drill (är'dril), *n*. A rock-drill driven by compressed air, as distinguished from a drill driven by steam. See *rock-drill*.

air-drum (är'drum), *n*. A drum-shaped chamber or reservoir for air; specifically in ornith., a large lateral cervical pneumatocyst.

The great *air drums* of our plumed grouse and cock of the plains.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 280

air-duct (är'dukt), *n*. A duct or passage conveying air, specifically, in zool., the communication of the air bladder with the intestinal canal. It is persistent in physostomous, temporary in physoclistous, fishes.

aire¹, *n*. An old form of *any*.

aire² (i're, mod. pron. är), *n*. [Ir., pl. *aire*, cf. *aireach*, a noble, a privileged person.] In *Irish antiqu*, a freeman, a gentleman, one of the privileged classes. Answered to two classes: (a) the *flaith*, or those who possessed property in land, and (b) the *boiaice*, who possessed cows and other chattels. The king was elected by these two classes.

Chieftains who possessed twenty-one cows and upwards were *aire* (sing. *aire*), or, as we should say, had the franchise, and might fulfil the functions of bail-witness, etc.

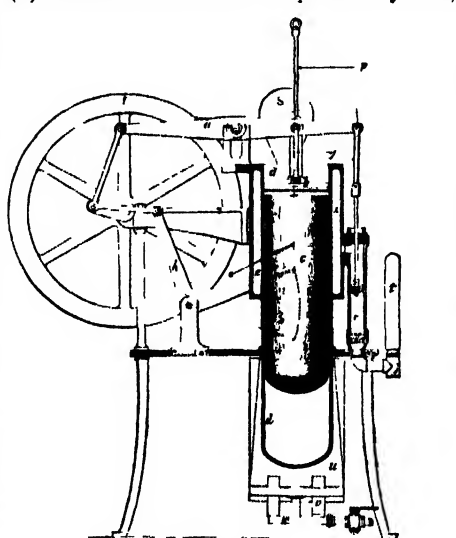
Finn. Hist. VII 257

The upper classes were all *aires*. To be eligible to the *aire* grade, the freeman should possess besides a certain amount of wealth in cattle a prescribed assortment of agricultural implements and household goods.

Lucan. Hist. IV 252

air-endway (är'end'way), *n*. A roadway or level driven into a coal-seam parallel with a main level, used chiefly for purposes of ventilation. *Gresley* [Eng.]

air-engine (är'en'jin), *n*. A motor employing (a) the elastic force of air expanded by heat,



Ericsson's Hot Air Pumping engine

a beam, b air piston, c transfer piston, d cylinder, f air piston link, h bell crank, i slide rod, p transfer piston rod, r pump, s air chamber, t vacuum-chamber, u gas furnace, z gas-lubricator, w gas-chamber, x, water jacket.

or (b) air compressed by means of another and separate motor, called a *compressor*, which is generally a steam-engine. Machine drills in mining are generally run by compressed air engines, the compressor being located at the surface, and the air engines distributed underground, at the various points where their work is required.

air-equalizer (är'ē'kwāl-i-zēr), *n*. A device for distributing a current of air equally throughout its working-space.

airer (är'er), *n*. [*air*, *r*, + *-er*] 1 One who airs or exposes to the air. 2 A screen for drying clothes, etc.

air-escape (är'es-kap'), *n*. An air-trap for the escape of air which collects in the upper bonds of water-pipes and in other hydraulic apparatus. The usual form is that of a ball cock (which see) inclosed in a chamber situated at the point at which the air is to be withdrawn and so adjusted that as the water level within is lowered by the pressure of the accumulated air the ball float descends, opens the valve, and permits the air to escape, the water then rising, moves up the float and closes the valve.

air-exhauster (är'eg-zhäs'ter), *n*. 1 Same as *air-escape*. 2 Any apparatus, as an air-pump, exhaust-fan, suction-blower, or steam-jet, used for withdrawing air from an inclosed place, for ventilation or for the creation of a vacuum. See *air-pump*, *blower*, *fan*, and *exhaustor*.

air-faucet (är'fau-set), *n*. A stop-cock for letting an out or in.

air-filter (är'fil'ter), *n*. An apparatus for extracting dust, smoke, microscopic germs, etc., from the air. It consists of screens or strainers of woven wire fabrics, gun-cotton, asbestos, slag-wool, or other flocculent material through which the air is drawn, or of showers, sprays, or films of water or chemical solutions through or over which the air to be filtered passes. Air filters are used in the ventilation of buildings and railroad cars in physical research in surgery and in the recovery of by-products in munitions.

air-flue (är'flo), *n*. A conduit for air. See *air-box*, *air-funnel*, and *air-pipe*.

air-fountain (är'foun'tein), *n*. An apparatus for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a close vessel and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised.

air-funnel (är'fun'l), *n*. In ship-building, a flue formed by the omission of a timber in the upper works of a vessel and designed to promote the ventilation of the hold.

air-furnace (är'furnas), *n*. 1 A reverberatory furnace (which see, under *furnace*). 2

An air-heating furnace for warming apartments. Air is led into a space formed between an outer casing and the sides of a fire pot and combustion chamber, and after becoming heated by contact with the walls of the latter, flows to the apartments which are to be warmed. See *air-stove*, *furnace*, and *heater*.

air-gage (är'gaj), *n*. An instrument for indicating the pressure of air or gases. It consists of a glass tube of uniform caliber closed at the top and having its lower end dipped into a cup of mercury on the surface of which the air or gas presses, thus forcing mercury into the tube and compressing the air within it to an amount directly proportional to the pressure. This pressure can be read from a scale attached to the tube, the zero of the scale being usually placed at the upper surface of the mercurial column when the instrument is exposed to the ordinary atmospheric pressure. Also called *air manometer*.

air-gas (är'gas), *n*. An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging ordinary atmospheric air with the vapors of petroleum, naphtha, or some similar substance, as the hydrocarbon called *gasolene*.

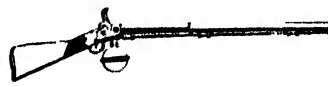
air-gate (är'gat), *n*. 1 An underground roadway in a coal-mine, used chiefly for ventilation. [Eng. Midland coal-fields.] 2 In molting, an orifice through which the displaced air and the gases which are formed escape from the mold while the molten matter is filling it.

air-gossamer (är'gos'amēr), *n*. Same as *air-thread*.

air-governor (är'gōv'nōr), *n*. A device, attached to pneumatic apparatus and machinery, for regulating the pressure or delivery of air.

air-grating (är'grat'ing), *n*. A grating protecting or forming a ventilating orifice in a wall or partition. See *air-brick*.

air-gun (är'gun), *n*. A gun in which condensed air is used as the propelling agent. The bore of the barrel is connected with a reservoir inclosed within or attached without the stock, into which air is forced by a piston or plunger fitted to the bore, or by an independent



Air gun

condenser. When the trigger is pulled it operates a valve which permits the sudden escape of the whole or of a portion of the condensed air into the barrel at the rear of the ball or dart thus projecting, the latter. In some forms the propelling agent is a compressed spring fired by the trigger. The reactive force of the spring compresses the air which interposes between it and the projectile, and the air acts upon and projects the ball.

air-heading (är'hēd'ing), *n*. An excavation in a mine through which air is made to pass for ventilation.

air-hoist (ār'hōist), *n*. Hoisting machinery operated by compressed air, or by the creation of a partial vacuum. It consists of a cylinder fitted with a piston, which is connected by ropes passing over pulleys with the platform of the hoist. See *elevators* and *hoist*.

air-holder (ār'hōl'der), *n*. 1 A vessel for holding air for any purpose, as for counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury, or for keeping up a moderate and steady current of air. See *anemometer*, *air-vessel*, and *gas-holder*. — 2† A gasometer.

air-hole (ār'hōl), *n*. 1 An opening to admit or discharge air. — 2 In *foundry*, a fault in a casting, caused by a bubble of air which passes from the core outward, and is retained in the metal. Also called *blow-hole*. — 3 A natural opening in the frozen surface of a river or pond, caused by currents or springs.

airie† (ār'ī), *a*. An old spelling of *airy*†.

airie† (ār'ī), *n*. An old spelling of *airy*†.

airified (ār'īf'ed), *a*. [*< airify*, make airy (*< air* + *-ify*), + *-ed*] Fashioned in an airy manner, characterized by the assumption of airs, as, in *airied style* ['contemptuous or slighting].

airily (ār'īl), *adv*. [*< airify* + *-ly*] 1. In an airy or gay manner, gaily, jauntily.

Fanny bade her father good night, and whisked off airily. *Dickens*, *Little Dorrit*.

2 Lightly, delicately, as, *airily wrought details*.

airiness (ār'ī-nēs), *n*. 1 Exposure to a free current of air, openness to the air, as, the *airiness* of a country-seat. — 2 Unsubstantiality, like that of air. — 3 Delicacy and lightness, ethereality. — 4 Sprightliness of motion or manner, gaily, jauntiness, vanity, affectation, as, the *airiness* of young persons.

airing (ār'ing), *n*. [Verb. *n* of *air*, *v*] 1 An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for drying or warming. — 2 Exposure in or exposure to the open air, an excursion for the purpose of taking the air.

All the virtues seemed to have come out for an *airing* in one chamber. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, III, 544.

airing-stage (ār'ing-staj), *n*. A stage or platform upon which materials are placed to be aired or dried, as, the *airing-stage* upon which powder is dried.

air-injector (ār'in-jek'tor), *n*. A simple blowing device, used with a dental drill or employed for removing dust from the path of a fine saw.

airisad, **airisard**, *n*. Same as *airisad*.

airish (ār'ish), *a*. [ME *ayrische*, *ayrisch*, etc., *< air* + *-ish*] 1 Of or belonging to the air, aerial.

And behold the *ayrische* bestes. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, I, 905.

2 Cool, fresh.

The morning was *ayrisch*. *Best*, *Farming*, p. 18 (*N & D*).

air-jacket (ār'jak-et), *n*. A jacket inflated with air, or to which bladders filled with air are fastened, to render the wearer buoyant in water.

airless (ār'les), *a*. [*< air* + *-less*] 1 Not open to a free current of air, wanting fresh air or communication with open air. — 2 Without air, devoid of atmosphere.

Desolate as the lifeless, *airless* moon.

Harpers Mag, 1887, 73.

air-level (ār'lev-el), *n*. A name sometimes given to a spirit level (which see).

air-line (ār'lin), *n* and *a*. 1. A line as direct as though drawn or stretched through the air, a *bee-line*.

II A straight or direct as a line in the air, not deflected laterally, as, an *air line* railroad.

airling (ār'ling), *n*. [*< air* + *-ling*] A thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be slight *airlings* will be won. With dogs and horses. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, I, 4.

air-lock (ār'lok), *n*. An air-tight chamber in a caisson in which operations are carried on under water, communicating by one door with the outer air and the main entrance-shaft of the caisson, and by another door with the chambers filled with condensed air in which the men are at work. Its purpose is to regulate the air pressure so that the change from ordinary air to condensed air may be made without injury. When a workman steps from the shaft into the air lock the door of ingress is closed and condensed air is admitted until the pressure is the same as that in the working chamber. The process is reversed when leaving the caisson.

air-locomotive (ār'lō-kō-mō'tiv), *n*. A locomotive driven by compressed or heated air, usually the former.

air-logged (ār'logd), *a*. [*< air* + *logged*, after *water-logged*] In *mach*, impeded as motion, by the intrusion of air. Thus, a machine consisting

in part of a piston moving in a cylinder would become *air-logged* if air should enter the cylinder and remain between the piston and the cylinder head, so as to prevent the piston from making its full stroke.

air-machine (ār'ma-shēn'), *n*. In *mining*, an apparatus by which pure air is forced into parts badly ventilated, and the foul air extracted.

air-manometer (ār'ma-nōm'e-tēr), *n*. Same as *air-gage*. See *manometer*.

air-meter (ār'mō'tēr), *n*. An apparatus for measuring the quantity or rate of flow of air. Various devices are used, as bellows, cylinder and piston, and rotating buckets, in which capacities are constant, and fans and vanes, which measure the rapidity of flow through conduits of known sectional area, and therefore indicate the quantities passing in any given time.

airn (ār'n), *n*. Scotch form of *iron*.

airhydrogen (ār'o-hī'drō-jen), *a*. [*< air*, after *aero-*, + *hydrogen*] Pertaining to a mixture of atmospheric air and hydrogen. — **Airhydrogen blowpipe**. See *blowpipe*.

airrometer (ār'om'e-tēr), *n*. [*< air*, after *aero-*, + *ir* *μετρον*, measure. Cf. *anemometer*] 1 An air-holder constructed upon the principle of the gasometer, whence the name. See *gasometer*. — 2 Same as *air-meter*.

The *airrometer* the invention of Mr Henry Hall, the Inspector, by means of a delicately constructed windmill, shows the rate of the current of air in the passages of the colliery. *Ure*, *Diet*, IV, 890.

air-passage (ār'pas'aj), *n*. 1 In *anat*, one of the passages by which air is admitted to the lungs, as the nasal passages, the larynx, the trachea, and the bronchial tubes or their minute ramifications. — 2 In *bot*, a large intercellular space in the stems and leaves of aquatic plants, and in the stems of endogens.

air-pipe (ār'pip), *n*. A pipe used to draw foul air out of or conduct fresh air into close places. Specifically—(a) A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold by means of a communication with the funnel and of the rarefaction of the air by the fire. (b) In *mining*, a pipe through which air passes, either for ventilation or for use in an engine. (c) A small copper pipe leading from the top of the hot well of a marine engine through the side of the vessel for the discharge of the air and incondensable vapor removed from the condenser by the air pump.

air-pit (ār'pit), *n*. A pit or shaft in a coal-mine, used for ventilation. Also called *air-shaft*. [Eng.]

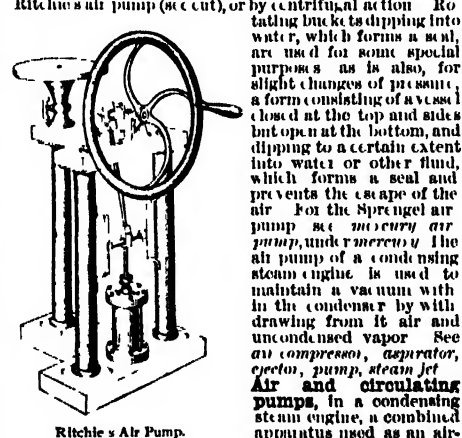
air-plant (ār'plant), *n*. A plant unconnected with the ground and apparently living on an applied to epiphytes, but usually not to parasites. Many epiphytic orchids in cultivation are popularly so named.

air-poise (ār'poiz), *n*. An instrument used to measure the weight of the air.

air-port (ār'pōrt), *n*. In *ship-building* (a) A small aperture cut in the side of a vessel to admit light and air. One is generally placed in each state room and there are several on each side along the berth deck. They are usually fitted so as to close with a pane of thick glass, set in a brass frame, turning on a hinge, and secured when closed by a heavy thumb screw. (b) A large scuttle placed in a ship's bows for the admission of air. Also called *air-scuttle*.

air-proof (ār'prof), *a*. Impervious to air.

air-pump (ār'pump), *n*. An apparatus for the exhaustion, compression, or transmission of air. All pumps are used for many purposes, and are made in a variety of forms, which differ according to the uses that they serve. In the more common forms the air is exhausted by means of a cylinder and piston, as in *Ritchie's* air pump (see cut), or by centrifugal action. Rotating buckets dipping into water, which forms a seal, are used for some special purposes as is also, for slight changes of pressure, a form consisting of a vessel closed at the top and sides but open at the bottom, and dipping to a certain extent into water or other fluid, which forms a seal and prevents the escape of the air. For the Sprengel air pump see *mercury air pump*, under *mercury*. The air pump of a condensing steam engine is used to maintain a vacuum within the condenser by withdrawing from it air and incondensable vapor. See *air compressor*, *aspirator*, *ejector*, *pump*, *steam jet*.



Ritchie's Air Pump.

late the condensing water. — **Air-pump bucket**, an open piston with valves on the upper surface opening upward so as to admit air and water during the down stroke, and lift them with the up stroke, of the pump.

air-pyrometer (ār'pī-rom'e-tēr), *n*. An instrument used for measuring high temperatures.

It consists of a hollow globe made of platinum so that it may resist excessive heat, filled with air or gas, and connected with a bent glass tube, which holds at its bend water, mercury, or other liquid. The expansion by heat of the air within the globe exerts a pressure upon the liquid, causing it to rise in one leg of the tube to a height proportional to the expansion, and therefore to the heat which causes it. See *pyrometer*.

air-receptacle (ār'rē-sep'ta-kl), *n*. In *ornith*, a large air-cell, an air-space, air-sac, or pneumatocyst.

Continuous *air receptacles* throughout the body. *Owen*.

air-regulator (ār'reg'u-lā-tor), *n*. Any apparatus designed to govern the admission or flow of air, as a damper or register.

air-reservoir (ār'rez'er-vwor), *n*. See *air-holder* and *air-vessel*.

air-sac (ār'sak), *n*. 1 In *ornith*, a large air-cell, an air-space, an air-receptacle, or a pneumatocyst, one of the membranous bags or receptacles of air lodged in the hollow bones and the cavities of the body of birds, and communicating with the lungs. — 2 *pl*. The elongated cavities forming the ultimate branches of the air-passages in the lungs of mammals. Also called *infundibula*.

air-scuttle (ār'skutl'), *n*. Same as *air-port*, (b).

air-setting (ār'set'ing), *a*. Setting or hardening on exposure to air, as common mortar.

air-shaft (ār'shaft), *n*. 1 Same as *air-pit*. — 2 Any ventilating shaft.

air-slaked (ār'slākt), *a*. Hydrated and disintegrated by exposure to atmospheric air, as, *air-slaked lime*.

air-sollar (ār'sol'ar), *n*. A compartment, passageway, or brattice carried beneath the floor of a heading or an excavation in a coal-mine, for ventilation. See *sollar*.

air-space (ār'spās), *n*. 1 In *ornith*, an air-cell of large size, an air-receptacle or a pneumatocyst (which see). — 2 In *med* and *sanitary science*, the clear cubic contents of a room, as the ward of a hospital, with reference to the respirable air contained in it, as, *air-space* per man, so many cubic feet. — 3 In *firearms*, a vacant space between the powder-charge and the projectile.

air-spring (ār'spring), *n*. Any device designed to resist a sudden pressure, as the recoil of a gun, the momentum of a railroad-car, or the thrust of the moving parts of a machine, by means of the elasticity of compressed air. The common form is that of a cylinder containing air which is compressed by a piston or plunger. Same as *pneumatic spring*. Also called *air cushion* or *air buffer*.

air-stack (ār'stak), *n*. A chimney used for ventilating a coal-mine. [Pennsylvania.]

air-stove (ār'stov), *n*. A stove provided with flues about the fire-box and chamber, the air in which when heated ascends through pipes to the apartments to be supplied with warmth. See *air-furnace* and *heater*.

air-strake (ār'strūk), *n*. In *ship-building*, an opening left for ventilating purposes between two planks of the inside ceiling of a ship.

art (ärt), *n*. [Also spelled *arth*, *art*, *arth*, *< Gael aird*, *ard* = *height*, *top*, *point*, a promontory, a point of the compass, esp. one of the four cardinal points, a quarter of the heavens.] Point of the compass, direction. [Scotch.]

Of a the *arts* the wind can blow,

I dearly love the west. *Burns*, *Song*.

art (ärt), *v t*. [Also spelled *art*, *crt*, *< art*, *n*] To direct or point out the way, as, can you *art* me to the school-house? [Scotch.]

air-thermometer (ār'thēr-mom'e-tēr), *n*. A thermometer in which air is used instead of mercury. It has the advantage of being more delicate and accurate and can be employed at any temperature, but it is difficult to use, and hence is employed only in physical experiments. It is useful as a standard with which the indications of ordinary thermometers may be compared. Leslie's differential thermometer is a kind of air thermometer. See *thermometer*.

air-thread (ār'thred), *n*. A spider's thread floating in the air. Also called *air-gossamer*.

air-tight (ār'tit), *a*. So tight or close as to be impermeable to air, as, an *air-tight vessel*. — **Airtight stove**, a kind of sheet iron stove in which wood is used as fuel, so it need be caulked, although not literally air tight, it is practically so in comparison with an open fireplace.

air-trap (ār'trap), *n*. 1 A contrivance for preventing the access, as to a room, of the effluvia arising from drains and sinks. — 2 A reservoir and escape-valve placed at the joints or higher points of a water-main or pipe-line to allow the escape of air which may accumulate in the pipes.

air-trunk (ār'trunk), *n*. A large conduit for supplying pure air to, or for removing foul or heated air from, theaters, etc.

air-tube (är'tüb), *n.* 1 In *zoöl.*, a name given to certain horny passages for air in the abdomen of some aquatic insects.—2 *Naut.*, a small iron tube filled with water and hung in a coal-box in the coal-bunkers of a steamship as a means of ascertaining the temperature of the coal. The temperature of the water is taken by means of a thermometer. Its use is a precaution against the spontaneous combustion of the coal. 3 The tube of an atmospheric railway, as the pneumatic tube (which see, under *tube*).
air-tumbler (är'tum'bler), *n.* That which tumbles through the air, specifically, a kind of pigeon.

Mr. Brent, however, had an *Air Tumbler* which had in both wings eleven primaries.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 167.

air-valve (är'valv), *n.* In general, a valve designed to control the flow of air. Specifically—1 A valve placed upon a steam-boiler to admit air, and thus prevent the formation of a vacuum by the condensation of steam within when the boiler is cooling off, and the consequent tendency to collapse.—2 A valve placed at bends and summits of water-pipes, etc., for the outflow of air, as when the pipes are being filled, and for the ingress of air to prevent the formation of a vacuum when the water is drawn out.

air-vesicle (är'ves'ikl), *n.* 1 In *entom.*, a dilatation of the trachea of certain insects, which enables them to change their specific gravity by filling the trachea with or emptying it of air.—2 In *ichth.*, a vesicle containing air, connected with the swim-bladder and also with the ear-parts.

air-vessel (är'ves'el), *n.* 1 An air-chamber or air-holder, especially one which serves as a reservoir of air in certain machines, as in carbureters.—2 The air-chamber of certain pumps. In the feed-pumps of a steam boiler an air vessel is used which serves both to equalize the flow of the water and to collect from it the free air which is an active agent in the corrosion of boilers. In pumping engines working against considerable heads and into long rising mains, such air vessels are made of great size to insure steady flow.

3 In *anat.* and *zool.*, a cavity of the body receiving, containing, or conveying atmospheric air, an air-tube, air-cell, or air-chamber, especially, a respiratory passage, as the windpipe of a vertebrate or the trachea of an insect.

Also called *air-ventricle*.

airward, airwards (är'ward, -wards), *adv.* [*air* + *-ward, -wards*]. Up into the air, up ward as, "soar airwards again," *Thackeray*, *Shabby-Gentle Story*, iv.

air-washings (är'wash'ingz), *n. pl.* Any fluid in which air has been washed, or the residue left after the evaporation of such fluid. The process of washing consists either in causing air to bubble slowly through the fluid, or in agitating a confined volume of air with the fluid. The air in either case gives up to the fluid the dust, spores, and other foreign substances suspended in it.

In several cases the *air washings* which were under examination gave a distinct, clear green coloration in place of the characteristic yellowish brown precipitate produced by ammonia.

Science, III, 461.

airway (äi'wä), *n.* Any passage in a mine used for purposes of ventilation, an air-course [In England, to fill up, obstruct, or damage an airway may be made a felony].

air-wood (är'wud), *n.* Wood dried or seasoned by exposure to the air, and not artificially.

Have the veneers ready which must be *air wood*, not too dry.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 414.

airy (äi'ri), *a.* [Early mod. E. *aire*, *airy*, *airy*, *airy* (sometimes, and still poet., *airy*, after *L. aerius* see *airy*), < ME *airy*, < *air* (in sense 8, < *air*², ult. = *air*¹) + *-y*]. 1 Consisting of or having the character of an, immaterial, ethereal.

The thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies.

Bacon.

Of, as in *airy* rings thy skin the heath.

The clamorous lipwings feel the heat in death.

Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 131.

2 Relating or belonging to the air, being in the air, aerial.

Her eye in heaven.

Would through the *airy* region stream so bright.

Shak. R. and J., il. 2.

Airy navies grappling in the central blue.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

3 Open to a free current of air, breezy, as, an *airy* situation.

And by the moon the reaper weary,

Piling sheaves in uplands *airy*.

Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*.

4 Light as air, intangible, unsubstantial, empty, unreal, flimsy, as, *airy* ghosts.

The poet's pen gives to *airy* nothing

A local habitation and a name.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II, 2.

5 Visionary, speculative, as, *airy* notions, an *airy* metaphysician.—6 Graceful, delicate.

Even the slight hare bell raised its head,

Elastic from her *airy* tread.

Scott, l. of the L., l. 18.

Here delicate snow stars out of the cloud,

Come floating downward in *airy* play.

Brown, *Snow Shower*.

7 Light in manner or movement, sprightly, gay, lively.

It saddens the heart to see a man, from whom nature has withheld all perception of the tones and attitudes of humour, labouring, with all his might to be *airy* and playful.

Gifford, *Kent's Phys.*, Int. p. xlv.

Chaucer works still in the solid material of his tale, but with what *airy* lightness has he not infused it?

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 252.

8 Jauntily, full of airs, affectedly lofty, pretentious.—9 In *painting* showing that proper recession of all parts which expresses distance and atmosphere. *Syn.* *Aerial* aeriform. *Airy* is more open to figurative meanings than *aerial*. The latter is the most exact word in other respects. It applies to the air as atmospheric, as *aerial* navigation. *Airy* applies rather to air in motion and to that which has the qualities, literal or imagined, of air.

He has no more an empty *airy* sound

But a faint nymph that weeps her lover drowned.

Drum, *Art of Poetry*, III, 508.

We have already discovered the art of coasting along the *aerial* shores of our planet, by means of balloons.

Tennyson, *Kent's Phys.*, Int. p. 77.

airy (äi'ri), *n.* An old and better spelling of *airy.*

airy (äi'ri), *n.* A provincial form of *area*.

aisle (äl), *n.* [*<* ME *ch, hch, cille, cyle, yle, ylle, yle, yle*, whence in early mod. E. *isle*, and even *ylend* (see *isle*², *isle*²), by confusion with ME *the yle*, later corruptly *isle* (see *isle*¹, *isle*¹), < OF *ch, cile, ale*, later *alle, aile* (whence the mod. E. spelling *aile*, recently spelled with *s*, *aisle*, after *isle*², *isle*¹, as above), aisle, wing of a church, < L. *ala*, a wing wing of a building, upper end of the arm, a conf. of **aula*, **aula*, dim. (double dim. *aulilla* see *aul*) of *avis* see *ala*, *avis*, *aile*. The *s* in *aisle*, *isle*² is thus unoriginal, the pronunciation has remained true to the proper historical spelling *de*.] Properly, a lateral subdivision of a church, parallel to the nave, choir, or transept, from which it is divided by piers or columns, and often surmounted by a gallery. The term is also improperly applied to the central or main division, as a three-*aisled* church that is, a church with a nave and two aisles. It is also used to de-



South Aisle of Rouen Cathedral (13th century).

signate the alleys or divisions of other structures, such as mosques, Egyptian temples, theatres, public halls, etc. As popularly applied to churches in which the nave and aisles proper are filled with pews, and in general to modern places of assembly, *aisle* denotes merely a passageway, giving access to the seats, as the center *aisle* and side *aisles*. Sometimes written *side*. See figure showing ground plan of a cathedral under *cathedral*.

aisle (äi-lä'), *a.* [*<* F. *aisle*, *ailé*, pp. of *aisler*, *aisler*, give wings to, < *aisle*, *aile*, a wing see *aisle*]. In her, winged or having wings.

aisled (äi-lä'), *a.* Furnished with aisles.

aisleless (äi-lä'), *a.* [*<* *aisle* + *-less*]. Without aisles.

The so-called Christian basilica may have been a simple oblong *aisleless* room divided by a cross arch.

Edinburgh Rev., LXIII, 46.

aislet (i'let), *n.* Misspelling of *aislet*.

aislette, *n.* See *aislette*.

ait (ät), *n.* [Little used in literature, also spelled *auht*, *eyet*, *eyot*, *eyght*, < ME *eyt*, *ait* (also in comp. *aitland* and *aitlond*, an island),

earlier **eyet*, < AS **æget*, a prob. var. of *iget* (found once in the AS Charters), an ait, another form of the reg. (W. Saxon) *igoth*, also spelled *igoth*, *igoth*, *igath* (**igath* not found), an island, with suffix *-oth*, *-ath*, here appar. dim., < *ig*, var. *ig*, an island, found in mod. E. only as the first element of *island*, now spelled *improp* *island*, and as the final element (*-y*, *-at*, *-y*) in certain place-names, see *island* and *eyd*.] A small island in a river or lake.

Fog up the river, where it flows among green *aits* and meadows.

Dickens.

aitch (äch), *n.* A modern spelling of the name of the letter *H* formerly written *ache*. See *H*.
aitchbone (äch'bon), *n.* [Written and pronounced variously, *atch*, *H*, *ach*, *each*, *edge*, *ash*, *ische*, *ise*, *ice*, *ice-bone*, etc., all being corruptions or erroneous explanations of the misunderstood or not-understood original ME *nache-bone*, < *nache* (< OF *nache*, *nage*, the buttock, < ML **natica*, < L. *natis*, buttock) + *bone*.] The initial *n* was early lost, as in *adder*¹, hence the form *ach*, *hach-bone*, etc. The bone of the buttock or rump in cattle, the end of beef which includes this bone.

Carve up the flesh that up to the *hach bone*.

Book of St. Albans (1486).

aitchpiece (äch'pes), *n.* [*<* *aitch*, the name of the letter *H*, + *piece*]. A part of a plunger or force-pump by which the water is forced into the stand-pipe through the door-piece. Also *H-piece*.

ait (ät), *n.* Scotch form of *oath*.

aitiology (äi-tol'ö-jö), *n.* Another spelling, nearer the Greek, of *etiology*.

aits (äts), *n.* Scotch form of *outs*.

aiwer (äi'vēr), *n.* Scotch form of *aiwer*, a work horse.

Aix (aks), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ax* (*ax*), a water-bird, appar. of the goose kind, prop. a goat.] A genus of fresh-water ducks, of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatina*, noted for the elegance of their plumage. It includes the celebrated mandarin duck of China, *A. japonica*, and the beautiful wood duck of sumatra, *A. uropygialis*, and the beautiful wood duck of North America, *A. sponsa*. Also written *Aix*.

Aix beds. See *bed*.

aisle (äi'äl or äi'äl), *n.* Scotch form of *isle*.

ajala, ajaja, n. See *ajaja*.

ajar (äi'jar), *prep.* *phi* as *adi* or *a* [*<* *aj* + *jar*, discord]. Out of harmony, jarring.

Any one did not that puts an individual *ajar* with the world.

Thackeray, *Marble Faun*, I, xlii.

ajar (äi'jar), *prep.* *phi* as *adi* or *a* [*<* ME *on char*, *ajar*, lit. on the turn, once as applied to a door, but common in other senses *on*, *prep*, *on*, *char*, *charre*, etc., a turn, time, piece of work, etc. see *aj* and *jar* = *char*². The change of ME *ch* to *E* *j* is very rare, it appears also in *jewel* and *jau*, q. v.]. On the turn, neither quite open nor shut, partly opened, said of a door.

Leave the door *ajar*.

When he goes wistful by at dinner time.

Brown, *Ring and Book*, l. 129.

ajava (äi'ä-vä), *n.* Same as *ajowan*.

ajee, agee (äi'jē), *prep.* *phi* as *adi* or *a* [*<* *aj* + *je* or *ge* see *aj*, *je*]. Awry, off the right line, obliquely, wrong [Scotch and prov. Eng.].

His brain was a wee *ajee* but he was a braw pinner for a that.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, xlv.

ajowan, *n.* See *ajowan*.

ajoupa (äi-jö'pü), *n.* [F. spelling of native name.] A hut or wigwam, built on piles and covered with branches, leaves, or rushes.

à jour (ä zhoi) [F. *a*, to, with, *jour*, day see *journal*]. In *decorative art*, pierced through, showing daylight through. Said of a carving, where the work is carried through the solid mass, leaving open spaces, and also of embroidery, metal work, or any other fabric, said also of translucent designs, as in enamel or intaglio, when meant to be seen by transmitted rather than reflected light. Also called *a jour*. See *openwork*.

ajouré (ä-zhö-zü'), *a.* [F., as if pp. of *ajourer*, let daylight through, < *a jour* see above]. In her, said of any ordinary or being of which the middle part is taken away, leaving only an outer rim, through or within which the field is seen.

ajowan, **ajowan** (äi'ö-an), *n.* [E. Ind.] The fruit of an annual umbelliferous plant, *Amum* (*Opium*), cultivated in Egypt, Persia, and India. It is much used as a condiment and as a carminative. The oil extracted from it contains thymol or thymic acid.

Also called *ajawa* or *ajawan* seeds.

ajusti, *v. t.* An old spelling of *adjust*.

ajutage (äi'ö-täg), *n.* [*<* F. *ajutage*, something added, < *ajouter*, add, *join* see *adjust*]. Properly, a short tube, or nozzle, inserted into the wall

of a vessel or into the end of a pipe, so shaped as to offer the least frictional resistance to the outflow of a liquid. The cross section of an ajutage is generally circular, longitudinally the most advantageous section approaches that of two frustrums of cones with their smaller bases in contact. The word is also used for the spout or nozzle of a funnel or of a fountain. Sometimes spelled *ajutaja*.

akamatsu (a-ku-mats'u), *n* [*Jap* *aka*, red, + *matsu*, pine] Japanese red pine, the *Pinus densata*.

akazga (a-kaz'ga), *n* [Native name] A kind of poison used as an ordeal in Africa. Also called *boudou* (see *condou*) and *quai*.

akazgia (a-kaz'gi-a), *n* [NL, < *akazga*] An alkaloid obtained from *akazga*, resembling strychnine in its physiological action.

akbeer (ak'ber), *n* [Hind] A red powder thrown on the clothes and person at Hindu festivals.

ake, *n* and *v*. See *ache*.

Akebia (a-ke'bi-a), *n* [NL, < *Jap* *akebi*] A genus of woody climbing plants, natural order *Berberidaceae*, of China and Japan. A *quinata* has been introduced into cultivation, and is a handsome, hardy vine with dark green digitate leaves and small purplish flowers.

akee (a-ke'), *n* The *Cupania* (*Blighia*) *sapida*, natural order *Sapotaceae*, a native of Guinea, whence it was carried by Captain Bligh to Jamaica in 1793, and thence disseminated over the West Indies and South America. It is a small tree with ash-like leaves and a fleshy fruit containing several large jet black seeds partly imbedded in a white spongy pulp. This pulp when cooked becomes somewhat like custard, and is highly esteemed.



Akee Fruit

akehornet, *n* A corrupt spelling of *acorn*.

akelet, *v* t [*ME* *akelet* (also *achelet*), < AS *æcelan*, < *a* + *celan*, > E *celt*, make cool, see *celt* and *acold*] To make cold, cool. Count of Love.

akembo, **akembow** (a-kem'bō), *prep* *phr* as *adv*. See *akimbo*.

akene, **akenium**, *n* Same as *achenium*, 1.

aker† (ā'ker), *n* The old and regular spelling of *acre*.

aker†, *n* Older form of *aker*†.

Akera (ak'e-ra), *n* Same as *Akra*, 1.

akerni, *n* The historically correct but long obsolete spelling of *acorn*.

akerspire, *v* and *n* An old spelling of *acrospire*.

aker-staff, *n* See *acro-staff*.

akey (ak'e), *n* [Native term] The monetary standard of the Gold Coast of Africa, equal to 20 grains of gold-dust, or about 80 cents.

akimbo, **akimbrow** (a-kim'bo), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [Recently also written *akembo*, *akembow*, earlier *a-kimbo*, *a-kembo*, *a kimbo*, *a kembo*, on *kimbo*, on *kimbou*, and bypheresis *kimbo*, *kimbou*, *kembo* (used attrib as an adj and also as a verb—see *kimbo*, *kimbou*), also with perverted termination, *a-kimboll*, *a-kemboll*, on *kimboll*, *a kimboll*, *a kimboll*, early mod E *a kimbore*, on *kimbore*, < ME (once) *in kimbore*, *in e*, 'in keen bow,' in a sharp bend, at an acute angle, presenting a sharp elbow in or on, E *a*, *akim*, *akim*, *akim*, sharp-pointed, sharp edged (in common use in ME as applied to the point of a spear, pike, dagger, goad, thorn, hook, anchor, etc., or the edge of a knife, sword, ax, etc.), *bou*, E *bou*†, a bend, see *a*†, *ke*†, *bou*†, and cf *elbow*, for the phonetic changes, cf *akimbo*, *kimbou*, and *kimbou*, *kimbou*. In its earliest use, and often later, the term connotes a bold or defiant attitude, involving perhaps, an allusion to *keen* in its other common ME sense of 'bold.' Previous explanations, all certainly erroneous, have been (1) It *acheimbo*, *aschembo*, or rather *a schambo*, a *schambo*, across, away, obliquely (Skinner, Wedgwood), (2) < *a kambuk*, in the manner of a crooked stick (ME *cambuk*, see *cammock*, a crooked stick, a shammy-club—see *cammock*), (3) *a cam bow*, in a crooked bow, a phrase invented for the purpose, like the one occurring *a-qambo* for *al-qambo*, simulating *cam*†, *qamb*, (4) Icel *keimboqinn*, crooked, < *keim*, a crook, staple, bend, bight, + *bouinn*, bent, pp of *būga* = AS *būgan*, E *bowl* see *kink* and *bowl*†] Later, in a sharp bend, at an acute angle, adjectively, bent, crooked, said of the arms when the hands are on the hips and the elbows are bent outward at an acute angle.

The host set his hand in *kenbowes*.
Wouldst thou, said he to Beryn, for to skorne me?
Tale of Beryn (ed Furnivall), 1837
A book through which folly and ignorance, those brethren so lame and impotent, do ridiculously look very big and very dull, strut and hobble, cheek by jowl, with their arms on *kimbo*, hinged and supported, and bulged back by that blind Hector, Impudence.
Dennis, *Pope's Essay on Criticism* p 40
That struts in this fashion with his Arms a *kimbo* like a City Magistrate.
Dryden, *Amphitryon*, II
She would clasp her arms a *kimbo*.
Sterile, *Spectator* No 187

akin (a-kin'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a* + *kin*†, earlier of *kin*, which is still in use—see *kin*†, *n*. Sometimes abbr *kin*—see *kin*†, *a*] Of kin. Specifically (a) Related by blood hence, intimately allied, as by affinity, union, or structure, as the two families are near *akin*. The buffalo is *akin* to the ox.
Akin to thine is this declining frame
And thus poor beggar claims an *akin* name.
Crabbe, *Parish Register*

Wert thou *akin* to me in some new name
Dearer than sister, mother or all blood,
I would not hear thee speak.
Bacon and Fl, *Knight of Malta*, I 3
(b) Allied by nature, partaking of the same properties as envy and jealousy are near *akin*. "Pity's *akin* to love,"
Southey, *Grosvenor*, II 1
Near *akin* as the judicial and military actions originally are, they are naturally at first discharged by the same agency.
H Spencer, *Prin of Sociol*, § 528
—Syn *kin*, kindred cognate, analogous
akinesia (ak-i-nō'si-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *akinesis*, quiescence, motionlessness, < *a-* priv + *kinēsis*, motion, < *kinēō*, move.] Paralysis of the motor nerves, loss of the power of voluntary motion. Also written *akinesis*, *akinesis*.

akinesic (ak-i-nō'sik), *a* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by akinesia.

akinesis (ak-i-nō'sis), *n* Same as *akinesia*.

Akkad, *n* See *Accad*.

Akkadian, *a* and *n* See *Accadian*.

akmite, *n* See *akmite*.

aknee (a-nō'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [*< ME* *a kne*, *a kne*, on *kne*, on *knawe*, < AS *on kneow* on, E *a*†, *knōw*, E *kne*] On the knee or knees [Rare]

Aknee they fell before the Prince
Southey, *Madoc*

aknow, **aknowledget** Older forms of *acknow*, *acknowledget*.

ako (ak'ō), *n* [Hung *ako*] A liquid measure used in Hungary, equal to about 1½ gallons.

akorn, *n* An old spelling of *acorn*.

al† (al), *n* [*< Hind* *al*, a plant (see def.)] A plant of the genus *Morinda*, allied to the madder.

al†, *a*, *adv*, and *n* An old form of *all*.

Al In chem, the symbol for aluminum.

al† An assimilated form of Latin *ad* before *l* (see *ad*), also an erroneous form of *a-l*, from Anglo-Saxon *ā*. See *ad*.

al† [At *al*, in mod At commonly *el*, before a syllable or a liquid, the *l* is assimilated (*as-*, *az-*, *ar-*, *am-*, *an-*, etc.), with the elision of the vowel if another vowel precedes.] A prefix in some words of Arabic origin, being the Arabic definite article "the", as in *alaband*, *alchemy*, *alcohol*, *alcore*, *alclaban*, *alqaba*, *alquazil*, *alkah*, *Alkhoran*, etc., and, variously disguised, in *apricot*, *artichoke*, *avagay*, *azimuth*, *hazard*, *lut*, etc., also *al*, as in *chazir*.

-al [*< F* *-al*, -el = Sp. *-al* = It *-ale*, < L *-alis*, acc *-alem*, an adj suffix, 'of the kind of,' 'pertaining to,' varying with *-āris*, orig the same as *-alis*, and used for it when *l* precedes, as in *al-ar*, E *al-ar*—see *ar*†] In OF this suffix was reg *-el*, > ME *-el*, but afterward *-al* prevailed of *mortal*, *annual*, *gradual*, *n*, etc. As a noun suffix, *-al* is due to the adj suffix, *l*, *-alis*, neut *-ale*, in nouns also *-al* (as *animal*, *animal*). In *spousal*, and some other words, *-al* is ult due to *l*, *-āl-in*, neut plur, hence the plur E form, *spousals*. In *bridal* and *burial* *-al* is of different origin. Cf *-el* and *-al*.] A very common suffix, of Latin origin. It forms from nouns in Latin, and thence in English—(a) Adjectives, as in *oral* (< L *or* or *alis* < *os* (or), mouth), *manual* (< L *manu* *alis*, < *manu* a hand), etc. In this use equivalent to *-ar*, of the same ultimate origin as in *alar*, *polar*, both forms occurring, with a differentiation of meaning in *linear* (which see) (b) Secondary from primary adjectives, as in *equal* (< L *æqu* *alis*, < *æqu* *us*, equal), whence in English *al* is now applied to Latin adjectives ending in *-us*, *-a*, *-um*, *-is*, *-us*, *-a*, *-um*, etc., to give them a distinctive English form, as in *arid*, *maternal*, *perpetual*, *crystal*, *ecstatic*, *medial*, etc., and similarly to Greek adjectives in *-os*, *-as*, or *-eus* (English *ec*, *-ous*), etc., as in *monachal*, *liberal*, *rheumatoid*, etc. Hence in some cases a differentiation of meaning as in *come* and *comical*, *historic* and *historical*, etc. (c) Nouns from such adjectives as in *animal*, *real*, etc. (d) Nouns from verbs in English after the analogy of *spousal*, as in *denial*, *prognal*, *refusal*, etc., and even from native English verbs, as in *bestial*, *betrothal*, *withdrawal*, etc.

à la (à lā). [F.: *à*, < L *ad*, to; *la*, fem. of def. art. *le*, < L *ille*, fem *illa*.] To the; in the; hence, according to; in the (fashion of), after the (manner of) as, *à la française*, after the manner of the French; *à la mode*, in the fashion.

ala (ā'lā), *n*, pl. *alæ* (ā'lē). [L, a wing see *aisle* and *axil*] 1 In bot (a) One of the two side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or the membranous expansion of an organ, as of a fruit, seed, stem, etc. See cut under *banner*. (b) In mosses, one of the basal lobes or auricles of the leaves. (c) An axilla or axil. [Rare in this sense]—2 In anat, zool, etc. (a) A wing. (b) Any part of a wing-like or flap-like character as, *ala auris*, the upper and outer part of the external ear. (c) The armpit.—3. *pl* Specifically, in *Currypedia*, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the *parietes*, when they are overlapped by others; when they overlap they are termed *radix*.—4. In anc. Rom arch, a wing or a small apartment placed on each side of the atrium of a Roman house.

Audley—**Ala cinerea** (ash gray wing), a triangular area on each side of the hinder part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, darker than the rest and containing nuclei of the vagus and glossopharyngeus nerves.—**Ala cordis** (wings of the heart), in entom, the series of attachments of the dorsal vessel or heart of an insect to the walls of the body or other support.

In insecta it (the dorsal vessel) is attached to the wall of the body, and sometimes even to the tracheæ (in the larvae of the Muscida), by the *ala cordis*.

Genabaur, Comp *Ans* (trans), p 283
Alæ nasi (wings of the nose), the parts forming the outer or lateral boundaries of the nostrils.—**Alæ of the diaphragm**, in anat, its lateral lobes. **Alæ vomeris** (wings of the vomer), the lateral projections of the superior border of the vomer.—**Ala notha** (false wing), in ornith, the parapteron, the scapular, axillary, and tertial feathers of a bird's wing, collectively considered.—**Ala sphenoidalis**, wing of the sphenoid bone, especially the greater wing. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Ala spuria**, in ornith, see *stibula*.—**Ala vespertilionis** (bat's wing), a term applied to the broad ligament of the human uterus and associated parts, from some fancied resemblance to a bat's wing.

Alabamian (al-a-bā'mi-an), *a* and *n* 1. A pertaining to Alabama, one of the southern United States.

II *n* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Alabama.

alabandine (al-a-ban'din), *n* [*< L* *Alabandina* (see *gemma*), a precious stone, fem of *Alabandinus*, pertaining to *Alabanda*, a city in Caria, Asia Minor, now Arab-Hissar.] Manganese glance or blende, a sulphide of manganese. Also called *alabandite*.

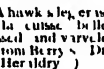
alabarch (al'a-bark), *n* [*< L* *alabarches*, more correctly *arabarches*, < Gr *Ἀραβάρχης*, more correctly *Ἀραβάρχης*, the prefect of the Arabian nome in Egypt, in Josephus appar as in def. < *Ἀραβ*, pl *Ἀραβί*, Arab, + *ἀρχή*, rule, govern.] The title of the governor or chief magistrate of the Jews in Alexandria under the Ptolemies and Roman emperors. Also written *arabarch*.

Philo, the principal of the Jewish embassy, brother to Alexander the *alabarch*.
Whiston, *tr* of Josephus, Antiq, xviii 8.

alabaster (al'a-bās'tēr), *n* and *a* [Early mod E usually *alabaster*, *alabaster*, ME *alabastre*, *alabaster*, *alabaster*, *alabast* (= *al*) *alabast*, *alabast*, *alabast* = Dan *alabast* = Sw *alabaster*, now *alabaster*], < OF *alabastre*, F *albatre* = Sp *al* *alabastro* = MHG *G* *alabaster*, < ML *alabastrum*, *alabastrum*, *alabaster* (the mineral), < L *alabaster*, *m*, *alabastrum*, neut, a box or casket for perfumes, unguents, etc., tapering to a point at the top, hence also the form of a rose-bud, = Goth *alabastrum*, < Gr *ἀλάβαστρος*, *m*, *ἀλάβαστρον*, neut, earlier and more correctly *αἰαλαστόν*, a box, casket, or vase of alabaster (later also of other materials), the mineral itself being hence known as *ἀλαβάστρινος* or *ἀλαβάστρινος*, L *alabastrites* (see *alabastrites*), said to be named from a town in Egypt where there were quarries of alabaster, but in fact the town was named from the quarries, *Ἀλαβάστρινος πόλις* (Ptolemy), L *Alabastron oppidum*, i. e., 'town of alabastra.' In Ar and Pers *alabaster* is called *rūkhām*.] I *n* 1† A box, casket, or vase made of alabaster. See *alabastrum*.—2 A marble-like mineral of which there are two well-known varieties, the gypseous and the calcareous. The former is a crystalline granular variety of sulphate of calcium or gypsum, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is of various colors, as yellow, red, and gray, but is most esteemed when pure white. Being soft, it can be formed by the lathe or knife into small works of art, as vases, statuettes, etc. For this purpose the snow white, fine grained variety found near Florence in Italy is especially prized. Calcareous or Oriental alabaster (the *alabastrites* of the ancients) is a variety of carbonate of calcium or calcite, occurring as a stalactite or stalagmite in caverns of limestone rocks.

alar

alar (ă'lăr), *a* [*L. alaris*, more frequently *alaris* (> *E. alary*), < *alu*, a wing see *ask*] 1. Pertaining to or having ale or wings — 2. In *bot.*, borne in the forks of a stem; axillary, situ-



ated in the axils or forks of a plant. — **Alar artery and vein**, a small artery and its attendant vein in supplying the axilla, usually termed the *axillary* artery and vein. — **Alar cartilage**, the lower lateral cartilages of the nose. — **Alar cells**, in mosses, the cells at the basal angles of a leaf. — **Alar expanse, or alar extent**, in *ornithology*, the distance from tip to tip of the spread wings of a bird or an insect. — **Alar flexure**, see *flexure*. — **Alar ligaments**, in *anatomy*, two strong, like folds springing from the ligamentum nuchosum of the knee joint and projecting into the synovial cavity. Also called *plex adiposa* and *musculorum*.

alarge (a-lar'j), *v. t.* [*< ME. alargen = OF. *alargu (cf. OF. eslargu, P. clarqu, with prefix es-, < L. ex-), < ML. *allargu (cf. Pr. alargu = Sp. Pg. alargar, < ML. allargare), < L. alar, to, + ML. largu, largare, enlarge, cf. L. largu, give largess, grant, < largus, large, see largu (cf. enlarge) To enlarge, increase.*]

Alaria (a-lar'ia), *n.* [*< NL, < L. alarius, < ala, a wing, see aisle*] A genus of olive-brown algae found in the colder parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The membranous frond is from 8 to 10 feet long and has a thick midrib. A *excutella* is variously called *budding*, *hopper*, or *marlin*. The midrib is used as an article of food in some parts of Scotland and Ireland.

alarm (a-larm'), *n.* [*Also alarum, and abbrev. larm, alarm, now partly differentiated in meaning, due to rolling the r: formerly also alarum, allarm, all'army, < ME. alarum, used interjectionally, alarum, a loud noise (= D. G. Sw. Dan. alarum, alarm, noise, by aphoresis (alarum, Dan. larm), < OF. alarum, "an alarm" (Cotgrave), = Pr. alama = Sp. Pg. alarma, < It. allarme, tumult, fright, alarm, < all'arme, to arms! — all, < a (< L. ad), to, + le, fem. pl., < L. alas, acc. fem. pl. of ille, the, arma, fem. pl., < L. arma, neut. pl., arms, see arm²)*] 1 A summons to arms, as on the approach of an enemy, hence, any sound, outcry, or information intended to give notice of approaching danger.

Sound an alarm in my holy mountain Joel II 1

Ready to ride and spend the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm
Longfellow Paul Revere's Ride

2 A hostile attack, a tumult, a broil, a disturbance.

Remove your siege from my unyielding heart
To love's alarm it will not open the gate
Shak., Venus and Adonis 1 424

3 A sudden fear or painful suspense excited by an apprehension of danger, apprehension, fright, as, there is nothing in his illness to cause alarm.

I shook her breast with vague alarms
Tennyson, The Letters

4 A warning sound, a signal for attention, an urgent call, summons, or notification. Specifically (a) In *travelling*, an appeal or a challenge made by a stop or stamp on the ground with the advancing foot. (b) In *travelling*, a knock at the door of the lodge to give warning as of the entrance of a candidate for initiation.

5 A self-acting contrivance of any kind used to call attention, rouse from sleep, warn of danger, etc. Such devices are made in a great variety of forms, as, for example, alarm clocks, fog bells, fog whistles and sounding or whistling larynges, bells to indicate changes in temperature, the opening or shutting of doors, gates or drawers, the arrival of a given hour on the condition of telephone and telegraph wires, signals to call attention to the escape of gas, steam, water, air, etc.

Alarm check-valve, a valve in a steam boiler usually closed by a spring and opening under the pressure of steam used to give an alarm when the injector ceases to work or refuses to start. **Electric alarm**, see *electric*.

Low-water alarm, in a steam boiler an automatic device for giving a signal by sounding a whistle when the water falls below the point of safety. — **Still alarm**, see *still*. — **Syn. 1** Alarm, tocsin. — **3** Alarm, Apprehension, Fright, Terror, Dread, Consternation, Panic, as, fright, agitation, flutter, perturbation. These words all express degrees of fear in view of possible or certain perils imminent danger. Apprehension is the lowest degree of fear; the mind takes hold of the idea of danger, and without alarm considers the best way of meeting it. Alarm is the next stage; by derivation it is the alarm or summons to arms. The feelings are agitated in view of sudden or just discovered danger to one's self or others. Generally its effect upon the mind is like that of apprehension; it encourages rather than overpowers the mental faculties. Fright, terror, and dismay are higher and perhaps equal degrees of fear; their difference is in kind and in effect. Fright affects especially the nerves and senses, being generally the effect of sudden fear. Terror may be a later form of fright or independent and as sudden. It overpowers the understanding and immunes one. Dismay appals or breaks down the courage and hope, and therefore, as suggested by its derivation, the disposition to do anything to ward off the peril, what *dismays* one may be the failure or loss of his chosen means of defense. Fright and terror are often the effect of unthought fears as in superstition and are especially used with reference to physical fear. Consternation overpowers the mental faculties by the suddenness or the utterly unexpected greatness of the danger. Panic is a peculiar form of fear. It is sudden, demoralizing, a temporary madness of fear altogether out of proportion to its cause. There may even be no cause discoverable. It is the fear of a mass of people, or, figuratively, of animals.

It was clear that great alarm would be excited throughout Europe if either the Emperor or the Dauphin should become King of Spain.

Macaulay, Mahon's Succession in Spain
Rip now felt a vague apprehension stealing over him; he perceived a strange figure slowly toiling up the rocks.
Irving, Rip Van Winkle

To go to bed was to lie awake of cold, with an added shudder of fright when a loose garment or a waving curtain chose to give you the goose flesh.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 30

Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers
Shak., Rich. III, v. 3

Dismay seized our soldiers, the panic spread, increased by the belief that a fresh army had come up and was entering the field.
W. Ware Zenobia, II xiii

Conceive but for a moment the consternation which the approach of an invading army would impress on the peaceful villages in this neighborhood.
R. Hall, Reflections on War

Each [the child and the soldier] is liable to panic, which is, exactly, the terror of ignorance surrendered to the imagination.
Emerson, Courage

alarm (a-larm'), *v.* [*< alarm, n.*] I *trans* 1 To call to arms for defense, give notice of danger to, rouse to vigilance and exertions for safety, as, alarm the watch.

A countryman had come in and alarmed the Signoria before it was light, else the city would have been taken by surprise.
George Eliot, Romola, II lix

2 To surprise with apprehension of danger, disturb with sudden fear, fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.

Thus the alarm'd into the neighbouring woods,
And frighted nymphs dive down into the floods
Dryden, Art of Poetry, II 245

A screech owl at midnight has alarmed a family more than a band of robbers.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7

II *trans* To give an alarm.

Now valiant chieftain! since heaven has back alarm'd,
I unite
Pope, Iliad II 93

alarmable (a-lar'ma-bl), *a.* [*< alarm + -able*] Liable to be alarmed or frightened.

alarm-bell (a-larm'bel), *n.* A bell used in giving notice of danger, as from the approach of an enemy, from fire, etc.

On the gate's alarm bells or watch bells
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, III

alarm-bird (a-larm'berd), *n.* A species of tanager, *Schizorhynchus zosterus*, of Africa.

alarm-clock (a-larm'klok), *n.* A clock which can be so set as to make a loud and continued noise at a particular time, in order to arouse from sleep or attract attention.

alarm-compass (a-larm'kum'pas), *n.* A mariner's compass having an electrical attachment for indicating by an alarm any deviation of the ship from its course.

alarm-funnel (a-larm'fun'el), *n.* A form of funnel for use in filling casks or barrels, so constructed that when the liquid has risen to a certain height in the cask a bell is rung.

alarm-gage (a-larm'gaj), *n.* A contrivance for indicating automatically, by an alarm, when pressure, as in a steam-boiler or an air-compressor, reaches a certain point.

alarm-gun (a-larm'gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal of alarm.

alarmingly (a-lar'ming-li), *adv.* In an alarming manner, with alarm, in a manner or degree to excite apprehension.

This mode of travelling seemed to our ancestors wonderfully, and indeed alarmingly, rapid.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III

alarmism (a-lar'mizm), *n.* [*< alarm + -ism*] A tendency to create alarms, or to be alarmed needlessly, a state of needless alarm, the condition or practice of an alarmist. [*Rare*]

alarmist (a-lar'mist), *n.* [*< alarm + -ist, = F. alarmiste*] One who excites alarm, one who is prone to raise an alarm, as by exaggerating bad news or prophesying calamities, particularly in regard to political or social matters.

He was frightened into a fanatical royalist and became one of the most extravagant alarmists of those wretched times.
Macaulay, Walpole's Letters

It was as he approached fourscore, during the Administration of Sir Robert Peel, that the Duke [of Wellington] became an alarmist.
Gladstone, Gladstone, I 121

alarm-lock (a-larm'lok), *n.* A lock, padlock, bolt, latch, or knob so arranged that a bell is caused to ring by any movement of its parts, or by any attempt to open the door, till, or the like, to which it is fastened.

alarm-post (a-larm'pöst), *n.* A position to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

alarm-watch (a-larm'woch), *n.* A watch provided with an alarm which can be set to strike at a given moment, in order to attract attention.

You shall have a gold alarm watch, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you.
Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs.

alarum (a-lar'um or a-lär'um), *n.* [A form of *alarm*, due to a strong rolling of the *r* see *alarm*, *n.*] Same as *alarm*, but now used only in sense 4, except poetically.

A flourish, trumpets! strike alarum, drums!
Shak., Rich. III, IV 4

The dread alarum should make the earth quake to its centre.
Hawthorne, Old Manse

She had an alarum to call her up early
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi

alarum (a-lar'um or a-lär'um), *v. t.* Same as *alarm*.

Wither'd murder,
Alarum'd by his sentinel, the wolf
Shak., Macbeth, II 1

alarum-bell (a-lar'um-bel), *n.* Same as *alarm-bell*.

No citizen can lie down secure that he shall not be roused by the alarum bell, to repel or avenge an injury.
Macaulay, Dante

alary (ä-lä-rä), *a.* [*< L. alarius, see alar*] 1 Relating to wings or wing-like parts, being wing-like. Specifically applied, in *anatomy*, to certain muscles passing in pairs from the walls of the pericardial chamber of some insects to the abdominal parietes. See *ala cordis*, under *ala*.

The alary system of insects
Wollaston, Variation of Species, p. 45

The alary muscles, which in most insects are fan shaped, and lie in pairs, opposite one another, on each side of the heart, either unite in the middle line, or are inserted into a sort of fascia, on the external aspect of the heart, to which organ they are not directly attached.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 373

2 In *anatomy* and *bot.*, wing-shaped.

alas (a-las'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. also abbrev. *las*, *lasz*, < ME. *alas*, *allas*, *alazs*, *alazs*, *alazs*, < OF. *a las*, *ha las*, *ha las* (later *helas*, also abbrev. *las*, mod. F. *hélas*, = Pr. *alasso* = It. *ah! lasso*), < a, ah! (< L. *ah*, *ah!*), + *las*, wretched, < L. *lassus*, weary, see *lassitude*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil. In old writers sometimes followed by *the day or the while*, as, *alas the day*, *alas the while*. See *alackaday*.

For pale and wan he was (alas the while!)
Spenser, Shep. Cal., I, Jan

Alas, the day! I never gave him cause
Shak., Othello, III 4

Alas for those who never sing,
But die with all the music in them
O. W. Holmes, The Voiceless.

Alaskan (a-las'kan), *n.* A name given to a foreign Protestant in England during the reign of Edward VI. So called from John Laskei or Alasco, a Polish prince of noble birth who was made superintendent of the foreign churches in London.

alaskaite (a-las'ka-it), *n.* [Better **alaskite*, < *Alaska* (see *it*) + *-ite*²] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, silver, and copper found at the Alaska mine in Colorado.

Alaskan (a-las'kan), *a.* Of or belonging to the peninsula or territory of Alaska in N. W. America, growing or found in Alaska, as, "Alaskan cedar," *Science*, IV 475.

alastor (a-las'tor), *n.* [*< Gr. Ἀλυστωρ, the avenging deity, lit. the unforgetting, cf. ἀλυστωρ, not to be forgotten, unceasing, < a-priv. + ἄλστωρ, verbal adj. of ἄλσσω, forget*] A relentless avenging spirit, a nemesis. *N. E. D.*

Alata (ä-lä'tä), *n. pl.* [*< NL, neut. pl. of L. alatus, winged, see alate*²] A name given by Lamarck to a combination of the molluscan families *Strombidae*, *Apurthidae*, and *Strutho-laridae*, having reference to the expanded wing-like outer lip of the shell. See *wingshell*.

alatcha (a-lä'cha'), *n.* [See *alacha*] A cotton stuff made in central Asia, dyed in the thread, and woven with white stripes on a blue ground.
E. Schuyler, Turkistan, I 5

alate¹ (ä-lät'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a⁴ for of + late*] Of late; lately.

Where chilling frosts alate did nip,
Thou flashest now a fire
Greene, Doralicia.

alate², **alated** (ä-lät, ä-lät-ed), *a.* [*< L. alatus, winged, < ala, wing, see alate*¹] Winged; having membranous expansions like wings.

But the Harpies alate
In the storm came, and swept off the maidens
Mrs. Browning, Poems (1878), p. 219

Specifically — (a) In *bot.*, applied to stems and leaf stalks with the edges or angles longitudinally expanded into leaf-like borders or to other organs having membranous expansions opposed to *apterous*. (b) In *anatomy*, having an expanded lip applied to shells. See cut under *Apurthidae*. 2 In *arch.*, having wings, as a building, as, "an alate temple," *Stukeley, Palaeographia Sacra* (1763), p. 73.

a latere (ä lat'e-rë) [*L., from the side*] *a for ab, from, latere, verb* see *ask*] *side* see *lateral*] From the side, from beside a person: used in the phrase *legato a latere*. See *legate*.

alatern (al'-tér-n), *n*. Same as *alaternus*.

alaternus (al'-tér-nus), *n*. [The L. name (Pliny).] A species of *Rhamnus*, or buckthorn, often planted in English gardens, *Rhamnus Alaternus*. See *Rhamnus*.

alation (á-lá'shon), *n*.

[L. *alatus*, winged; see *alate*.] 1. A winged condition; the state of being winged or of having wings, as a bat, or parts resembling wings, as a plant.—2. The manner of formation or disposition of the wings, especially in insects.

alatrater, *v t*. See *allatrater*.



Glass a latticino

a latticino (á lát-ti-ché'n-ō), [It. *a*, < L. *ad*, to, *laticinus*, < L. *laticum*, milk-food, < *lac(t)-*, milk; see *lactation*] (Decorated) with lines or bands of opaque white glass, buried in the transparent body of the vessel said of ornamental glass, such as that made in Murano, near Venice.

Alanda (a-lá'da), *n*. [L., the lark, according to Pliny, Suetonius, and Gregory of Tours, a Gaulish or Celtic word (cf. Bret. *alhoueder*, *alhoueder*, the lark), said to be "lit 'great songstress,' from *al*, high or great, and *aud*, song." The W name *uchedydd*, lit 'soarer,' is a different word. Hence it *aloda* = Sp. *aluda*, *alon* = Pr. *alauza* = OF. *aloe*, with dim. ML. *laudula*, *laudula*, It. *lodola*, *lodola* (dial. *lodana*), and OIt. *alodetta*, *alodetta* = OSP. *alorta* = Pr. *alauza* = F. *alouette*, the lark.



Woodlark (*Alauda arborea*)

Cf. *calanda* and *lark*.] A genus of birds, typical of the family *Alaudidae*, or larks. The genus was formerly coextensive with the family but is now restricted to such species as the skylark, *A. arvensis*, and the woodlark, *A. arborea*. The species of *Alauda* proper are natives of the old world, and inhabit chiefly its northern portions; they are small, plain colored spotted, and streaked birds, they nest on the ground, and are noted for singing as they soar aloft and for the delicacy of their flesh. See *Alaudidae* and *lark*.

Alaudidae (a-lá'di-dé), *n pl*. [NL, < *Alauda* + *-idae*.] The lark family, a family of birds, of the order *Passeres* and suborder *Oscines*. They are notably distinguished from other oscine *Passeres* by having the tarsal scutellum behind, and are therefore referred to by some to a special class, *Oscines scutellatae*, in distinction from most other *Oscines*, which are laminal plantar. By others, however, the *Alaudidae* have been ranked as a subfamily, *Alaudinae*, under *Fringillidae*. The hallux bears a lengthened straightened claw. There are many genera and species, mostly of the old world and especially of Africa, only one genus, *Eremophila* or *Otocorys*, the shore or horned lark is indigenous to America. The *Alaudidae* are mostly migratory; they inhabit open country, nest on the ground, lay colored eggs, and sing as they soar; some of the species are gregarious. See *Alauda* and *lark*.

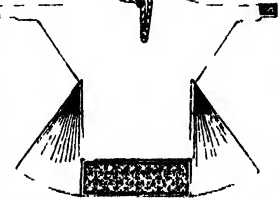
Alaudine (al-á-dí-nō), *n pl*. [NL, < *Alauda* + *-ine*.] A subfamily of larks. The term represents (a) A subfamily of *Fringillidae*, including all larks [Disputed]. (b) A subfamily of *Alaudidae*, including the typical larks, represented by the genus *Alauda* and its immediate allies.

alaudine (a-lá'din), *a*. [< *Alauda* + *-ine*.] Having the character of a lark, pertaining to the *Alaudidae* or lark family.

There is abundant evidence of the susceptibility of the *Alaudine* structure to modification from external circumstances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV 316

alaunt, **alaundi**, **alaunti**, *n*. Same as *alan*.

Alaus (a-lá-us), *n*. [NL, in form < Gr. *alabe*, blind, < *á-priv* + *laús*, see, but said to be based on *aláoudai*, wander, roam, stray.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridae*. A *ocula* *rus*, one of the largest of the North American species upward of 1½ inches long. It has two velvety black spots encircled with white on the prothorax, and white dots scattered over the whole surface; its larvae live in decaying wood.



Alb of Thomas & Becket in the cathedral at Sens, with apprais of rich stuff sewed on the bottom and sleeves.

Alausa (a-lá's), *n*. Same as *Alosa*.

alb (alb), *n*. [< ME. *albe*, < AS. *albe*, < ML. *alba* (sc. *vestis*, garment), fem. of L. *albus*, white. see *aube*, the French form.] 1. In the Rom. Cath. Ch. (and in many Anglican churches), a white linen robe, with tight sleeves, worn at the celebration of the eucharist under the chasuble, cope, or dalmatic by the officiating priest and his assistants. It reaches to the feet and is bound around the waist by a girdle called the *alb cord*. Usually it is ornamented at the edges and wrists with embroidery or lace work. The alb was formerly the common dress of the clergy. Colored albs have been used in the service of the English Church. The corresponding garment in the Greek Church is the sticharion (which see).

A white *albe* plain with a vestment or cope.

Book of Common Prayer (1549)

Each priest adorned was in a surplice white.

The bishops donned their albs and copes of state.

Parsifal, Tasso, II 4

2. In the early church, a white garment worn from the Saturday before Easter until the first Sunday after Easter by the newly baptized.

Formerly also written *alba*, *albe*.

Apparels of the alb, square pieces of embroidery in colors or precious orphrey work sewed on otherwise fastened upon the alb, commonly in six places—much used between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries.

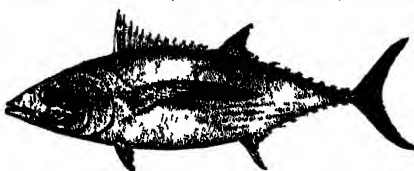
alb (alb), *n*. [Turk.] A small Turkish coin, nearly equal in value to a cent.

alba (al'ba), *n*. [NL (sc. *substantia*), fem. of L. *albus*, white, used as a noun.] White fibrous nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the gray or cellular.

The *alba* constitutes the columns of the myelon, etc.

Whitaker and Goss, Anat. Tech., p. 472

albacore (al'ba-kōi), *n*. [Also formerly written *albacore*, *albacore* (cf. F. "albacore, a certain



Albacore or Tunny (*Oreocymus alatunga*)

fish in the Indian sea, which is very good meat." Cotgrave), < Pg. *albacor*, *albacora*, *albacora* = Sp. *albacora*, an albacore, < Ai. *al*, the, + *bukr*, pl. *bakarat*, a young camel, a heifer.]

1. A name given to several fishes of the tunny or mackerel kind, specifically to the grimon or long-finned tunny, *Oreocymus germo* or *O. alalonga*. See *Oreocymus* and *tunny*.—2. The *Ichthyolamna*, a fish of the family *Carangidae*. Couch.

Also written *albacore*.

albadara (al-ba-da'ra), *n*. The Arabian cabalistic name for the basal or sesamoid joint of the great toe, to which extraordinary properties were anciently ascribed.

alban (al'ban), *n*. [< L. *albus*, white, + *-an*.] A white resinous substance extracted from gutta-percha by alcohol or ether. *Proc. Diet.*, I 41.

Albanenses (al-ba-nen'sēr), *n pl*. [ML, < *Albi* in Piedmont.] One of the sects embraced under the general name Cathari (which see).

Albanensian (al-ba-nen'si-an), *a* and *n*. I. a Pertaining to the Albanenses.

II. A member of the sect of the Albanenses.

Albanian (al-bā'm-an), *a* and *n*. [< *Albania*.] I. a. Relating or pertaining to modern Albania, or to its inhabitants, or their language, manners, customs, etc.

II. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Albania, a division of European Turkey, comprising the greater part of the ancient Epirus, and parts of Illyria and Macedonia.—2.

pl. Light cavalry, formerly recruited in Albania and the neighboring lands, and armed according to the Levantine fashion of the time. There was such a corps in the service of Charles VIII and of Louis XII of France. See *argollet* and *extradiot*.

3. The language of Albania, possessing strongly marked dialects, and usually classed as Aryan or Indo-European.

[The adjective and noun also apply to ancient Albania on the western coast of the Caspian sea, as the *Albanian Gates* (*Albanus Pylos*, now the pass of Derhend).]

albarelo (al-ba-rel'ō), *n*. [It., from the shape, which is held to resemble a tree-trunk; dim. of *albero*, a tree.] An earthen vessel, cylindrical in general shape,



Albarelo

Italian glazed pottery 17th century

the sides externally concave, used in the fifteenth century and later as a drug-pot.

albarium (al-bā'r-um), *n*. [L. (sc. *opus*, work), white stucco; noun of *albarius*, pertaining to the whitening of walls. Cf. *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white.] A stucco or white lime obtained from burnt marble. *McClath*, *Simmonds*.

albata (al-bā'tā), *n*. [NL, < L. *albata*, fem. of *albatrus*, clothed in white, made white, pp. of *albare*, make white, < *albus*, white.] An alloy consisting of a combination of nickel, zinc, and copper united in various proportions, often with antimony, iron, lead, tin, and silver. It is a white metal, resembling silver in appearance, and is made into spoons, forks, tapers, etc. Also called *British plate* and *German silver*.

It was not the genuine article, but a substitute, a kind of *albatra*. *G. A. Sala*, *Buddington Peerage*, II 232

Albati (al-bā'ti), *n pl*. [L., pl. of L. *albatrus*, clothed in white. see *albata*.] A body of fanatics who about 1400 appeared in Italy as penitents, clad in white garments. They were suppressed by the pope. Also called *White Brethren*.

albatross (al'ba-trōs), *n*. [Formerly *albitross*, *albitross*, also *alqatross* (cf. D. *albatros* = G. *albatross* (but D. usually *stormvogel*, G. *sturmvoegel*, 'storm-bird') = F. *albatros*, formerly *alqatros*, = It. *albatro* = Sp. *albatros* = Pg. *albatroz*, all prob. from or affected by the E. form), a modification (*al-*, *alg-* changed to *alb-*, prob. in allusion to L. *albus*, white) of Pg. *alcatraz*, a sea-fowl, cormorant, albatross, orig. a pelican. see *aleutrus*.] 1. A web-footed sea-bird of the petrel family, *Procellariidae*, and subfamily *Diomedinae*.

About 12 species of albatross are known, all except the sooty albatross, *Phoebastria immutabilis*, belonging to the genus *Diomedea*. They are distinguished as a group from other birds of the petrel family by having the hind toe rudimentary, and the tubular nostrils separated, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. The bill is stout and hooked at the end; the wings are very long, the tail and feet short, and the stature is very great. Albatrosses inhabit the southern seas at large, and the whole Pacific ocean, but not the northern Atlantic. Some of them are the largest known sea birds, and all are noted for their powers of flight, sailing for hours, and in any di-



Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*)

rection with reference to the wind, without visible movement of the wings. They nest on the ground and lay a single white egg. They are very voracious, may be caught with a hook and line baited with pork, and when taken on board a vessel are observed to walk with difficulty. One of the commonest and best known species is the wandering albatross, *D. exulans*; it is also the largest species, having a stretch of wings of about 12 feet—an assigned dimension of 17½ feet being, either a great exaggeration or highly exceptional. This bird is mostly white, with dark markings on the upper parts, flesh colored feet, and a yellow bill. The short-tailed albatross, *D. brachyura*, is a related but smaller species. It goes far north in the Pacific ocean where it is also found the black-footed albatross, *D. nigripes* of Audubon. The yellow-nosed albatross is *D. chlororhynchos*, to which another species, *D. culminata*, is closely related; these, and *D. melanophrys*, are among the smaller species, and of about the size of the sooty albatross. The latter is wholly dark colored. From their habit of following ships for days together without resting, albatrosses are regarded with feelings of attachment and superstition by sailors, it being considered unlucky to kill one. Coleridge has availed himself of this feeling in his "Ancient Mariner." Also spelled *albatros*, and in New Latin form *albatrus*, as either a generic or a specific designation.

2. A thin untwisted woolen material used for women's dresses.

albe, *n*. See *albi*.

albe, *n*. See *albi*.

Same as *albeit* *Spenser*.

albedo (al-bē'dō), *n* [L, whiteness, < *albus*, white] Whiteness, specifically, the proportion of light falling on a surface and irregularly reflected from it as, the *albedo* of the moon

albeit (al-bē'it), *conj* [ME *al be it*, al be it that, like al be that, al were it so that, etc., in concessive clauses, al being the adv *all*, found also joined with *though* and *if*, with the subjunctive of the verb *be* see *all*, *adv*, 2 (b), and *if* *although*] Although, notwithstanding that

Whence ye say, the lord with it *albeit* I have not spoken
Tuck xlii 7

Albeit so maked Madam I love the truth
Lennoxon, Princess, II

Albert cloth. See *cloth*

Albert coal. Same as *albertite*

Albertia (al-bēr'ti-ā), *n* [NL, < *Albert* (Prince Albert)] 1 A genus of free *Rotifera*, or wheel-animalcules, having a lengthened and vermiform body, and the trochal disk reduced to a small ciliated lip around the mouth. Held by Schmidt to constitute with the genus *Seson* a separate group, *Isoalbertia*. They are internal parasites of various oligochaete annelids such as the earthworm. 2 A genus of dipterous insects. *Rondani*, 1843. —3 A genus of ciliates. *Thomson*, 1878

Alberti bass. See *bass*

Albertidae (al-bēr'ti-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Albertia* + *-idae*] A family of rotifers, or wheel-animalcules, of which the genus *Albertia* is the type. See *Albertia*

Albertine (al-bēr'tin), *a* Of or pertaining to the younger and royal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Albert (I *Albrecht*), Duke of Saxony (1443-1500). **Albertine tracts**, pamphlets dealing with economic subjects written about 1690 under the name of the Albertine branch of the Saxon house in opposition to a scheme of the currency proposed by the Elector branch of the same house

The *Albertine tracts*, according to Roehrer, exhibit such sound views of the conditions and vicissitudes of national wealth of the nature of money and trade, and of the rights and duties of Government in relation to economic action, that he regards the unknown author as entitled to place beside Balguy and the other English colonial theorists of the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century.
Encyc. Brit. XIX 356

Albertist (al-bēr'tist), *n* [ML *Albertista*, pl, < *Albertus*, Albert] An adherent of the philosophy of Albertus Magnus, a German scholastic philosopher (1193-1280). The Albertists were only recognized as a distinct school in the university of Cologne in the fifteenth century. This school was an offshoot from that of the Thomists, from which it differed concerning many points of logic, physics, and theology. It was attached to the college of St. Lawrence. The differences which separated the Albertists from the Thomists were insignificant. Among other points the former held that logic is a speculative not a practical discipline, that universals in *re* and *post rem* are identical (see *universal*), and that the principle of individuation (which see) is matter

albertite (al-bēr'tit), *n* [L *Albert*, name of a county in New Brunswick, where this mineral is found, + *-ite*] A hydrocarbon, pitch-like in appearance, and related to asphaltum, but not so fusible nor so soluble in benzene or ether. It fills a fissure in the lower carboniferous rocks at the Albert mine in New Brunswick. It is used in the manufacture of illuminating gas and of illuminating and lubricating oils. Also called *Albert coal*

albertype (al-bēr'tip), *n* [L *Joseph Albert*, name of the inventor, + *type*] 1 A method of direct printing in ink from photographic plates. See *photolithography*. —2 A picture produced by this method

albescence (al-bes'ens), *n* [L *albescere*] The act or state of growing white or whitish

albescent (al-bes'ent), *a* [L *albescens* (t)-s, ppr of *albescere*, become white, inceptive of *alberere*, be white, < *albus*, white] Becoming white or whitish, moderately white, of a pale, hoary aspect, bleached, blanched

albespinet (al-bē-spīn), *n* [ME *albespyne*, < OF *albespin*, later *aubespine*, mod F *aubespine* = Pr *albespin*, < ML **alba spinus*, the white-thorn (-tree), in ref to the whiteness of its bark as contrasted with the blackthorn. L *alba*, fem of *albus*, white, *spinus*, the blackthorn, sloe-tree, < *spina*, a thorn, spine see *spin*] The hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*

albicant (al-bi-kant), *n*, pl *albicantia* (al-bi-kan'shi-ā) [NL, se *corpus*, body see *albicant*] One of the corpore albicantia of the brain. See *corpora albicantia*, under *corpus*

albicant (al-bi-kant), *a* [L *albicant* (t)-s, ppr of *albicare*, be white, < *albus*, white] Becoming or growing white. N E D

albicantia, *n* Plural of *albicant*

albication (al-bi-kā'shon), *n* [L *albicare*, pp **albicatus*, be white see *albicant*] In bot, a growing white, a development of white patches in the foliage of plants.

albicore (al-bi-kōr), *n* See *albacore*

albicification (al-bi-kā'shon), *n* [ME *albicificacioun*, < ML *albicatio* (n)-, < *albicare*, whiten see *albify*] In alchemy, the act or process of making white. *Chaucer*

albiflorous (al-bi-flō'rus), *a* [NL *albiflorus*, < L *albus*, white, + *flor* (flor-), a flower.] In bot, having white flowers

albify (al-bi-fi), *v* t [ML *albicare*, < L *albus*, white, + *ficare*, < *facere*, make] To make white, whiten

Albigenses (al-bi-jen'sēr), *n* pl [ML, > F *Albigens*, inhabitants of *Albi*] A collective name for the members of several anti-sacerdotal sects in the south of France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries so called from Albi, in Languedoc, where they were dominant. They revolted from the Church of Rome, were charged with Manichean errors, and were so vigorously persecuted that, as sects, they had in great part disappeared by the end of the thirteenth century

Albigensian (al-bi-jen'si-an), *a* and *n* I. *a* Pertaining to the Albigenses

By the middle of the fifteenth century, the *Albigensian* heresy had been nearly extirpated

Prencott, Ford and Isa, 17

II. *n* One of the Albigenses

albin (al'bin), *n* [L *albus*, white. See *albino*] A mineral of an opaque white color, regarded as a variety of Bohemian apophyllite

albiness (al-bi'nes), *n* [L *albino* + *-ess*] A female albino

In them [the negative blondes] the soul has often become pale with that blanching of the hair and loss of color in the eyes which makes them approach the character of albinos.
O W Holmes, The Professor

albinism (al'bi-niz-m), *n* [L *albino* + *-ism*, = F *albinisme* = Pg *albinismo*] The state or condition of being an albino, leucopathy, leucism. In bot a condition of flowers or leaves in which they are white instead of having their ordinary colors, owing to a persistent deficiency of the usual coloring matter to be distinguished from *blanching* or *etiolation* where the color returns on exposure to light (compare *erythronism*). Also written *albinism*

Albinism being well known to be strongly inherited, for instance with white mice and many other quadrupeds, and even white flowers

Darwin, Var of Animals and Plants, p 115

albinistic (al-bi-nis'tik), *a* Same as *albinotic*

albino (al-bi'nō), *n* [Pg *albino*, orig applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes they met with on the coast of Africa (= Sp It *albino*, > F *albinos*, < *albus*, now *albo*, = Sp It *albo*, < L *albus*, white] 1 A person of pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes. This abnormal condition appears to depend on an absence of the minute particles of coloring matter which ordinarily occur in the lowest and last deposited layers of the epidermis or outer skin. Albinos occasionally occur among all races of men. Hence—2 An animal characterized by the same peculiarity in physical constitution. A perfect albino is pure white, with pink eyes, but there may be every degree of departure from the normal coloration, exhibiting every variation in paleness of color or in spotting or mottling with white, such pallid or pied individuals being called *partial albinos*. An albino is always a spot or freak of nature, as when one of a brood of crows or blackbirds is snow white, but albinism tends to be come hereditary and thus established, as in the case of white mice, white rabbits, and white poultry. Any albino therefore, is to be distinguished from an animal that is naturally white, like the snowy heron or polar bear, or that periodically turns white in winter, like the arctic fox, polar bear or ptarmigan. Some animals are more susceptible to albinism than others, but probably all are liable to the deficiency or total lack of pigment which constitutes this affection

3 A plant the leaves of which are marked by the absence of chlorophyll, or whose flowers are exceptionally white. See *albinism*

albinism (al-bi'nō-izm), *n* Same as *albinism*

albinotic (al-bi-not'ik), *a* [L *albino* + *-otic*, as in *hypnotic* and other words of Gr origin] Affected with albinism, exhibiting leucism, being an albino. An equivalent form is *albinistic*

albione (al-bi-ō'nē), *n* [NL, after *Albion*, a son of Neptune] A sea-leech, a leech of the genus *Pontobdella*

albin-metal (al-bi-on-met'al), *n* [L *Albion*, poetic name of England (< L *Albion*, Gr *Ἀλβίων*, an ancient name of Britain), + *metal*] A combination made by overlaying lead with tin and causing the two to adhere by passing them, under pressure, between rollers

albite (al'bit), *n* [L *albus*, white, + *-ite*] A triclinic soda feldspar, a common mineral, usually white or nearly white, occurring in crystals and in cleavable masses in granite veins, also as a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as diorite and some kinds of granite. See *feldspar*

albitic (al-bit'ik), *a* [L *albite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of albite, containing albite

Albizia (al-bits'i-ā), *n*. [NL, < It. *Albizi*, a noble family of Tuscany, who first brought the silk-tree into Italy] A large genus of leguminous plants of tropical Asia and Africa, allied to *Acacia*. Many are trees furnishing a hard, strong, and durable wood. A *Salticaria* (the silk tree) and *A. Lebbek* are frequently cultivated for ornament in the Mediterranean region and in America. The bark of an Abyssinian species, *A. anthelmintica*, known as *mesenna* or *besenna*, is an effective teneifuge

albo-carbon (al'bō-kār'bon), *n*. [L *albus*, white, + E *carbon*] A solid residuum of creosote—**Albo-carbon light**, a light produced by carbureting ordinary burning gas by the volatilization of albo carbon, which is placed in cylindrical chambers about a gas burner

albolite (al'bō-lit), *n* Same as *albolith*

albolith (al'bō-lith), *n* [L *albus*, white, + Gr *λίθος*, a stone] A cement made by mixing pulverized calcined magnesite with fine silica. It forms a hard, durable compound which can be molded, and is found very useful in repairing stonework and as a preservative for various materials of construction

Alb Sunday. See *Alb* and *Sunday*. Cf *Whitsunday*] The first Sunday after Easter so called because on that day those who had been baptized on Easter eve wore their white robes for the last time. Also called *Low Sunday*

albuginea (al-bū-jin'ē-ā), *n* [NL, fem (see *tunica*) of an assumed L **albugineus* see *albugineous*] In anat, a name (properly *tunica albuginea*) applied to several membranes (a) To the fibrous covering of the testis beneath the tunica vaginalis (sheathing membrane), (b) to the similar fibrous covering of the ovary beneath the peritoneum, (c) to the sclerotic or white of the eye

albuginean (al-bū-jin'ē-an), *a* [L *albugo* (albugin-), whiteness, a white spot, + *-an*] Same as *albugineous*

albugineous (al-bū-jin'ē-us), *a* [L as if **albugineus* (> Sp Pg It *albugineo*), the more correct F form being *albugineus* = F *albugineus* = Sp It *albuginoso*, < L **albuginosus*, < *albugo* (albugin-), whiteness see *albugo*] Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye or of an egg. Equivalent forms are *albuginean* and *albugineous*

Albugineous humor, the aqueous humor of the eye—**Albugineous tunic**, the tunica albuginea (which see)

albuginitis (al-bū-jin'i-tis), *n* [L *albuginea* + *-itis*] Inflammation of the tunica albuginea of the testis. See *albuginea*

albuginous (al-bū-jin-us), *a* Same as *albugineous*

albugo (al-bū'go), *n* [L, whiteness, a white spot, < *albus*, white] A disease of the eye, characterized by deep opacity of the cornea. Sometimes called *leucoma*.

Albula (al'bū-lā), *n* [NL, fem of L *albulus*, whitish, < *albus*, white see *albul*, *albul*] A genus of fishes distinguished by their whitish or silvery color, typical of the family *Albulidae*

albulid (al'bū-lid), *n* A fish of the family *Albulidae*, a bonefish, ladyfish, macabé, or French mullet

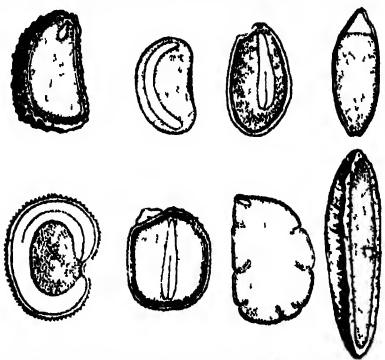
Albulidae (al-bū'lī-dē), *n* pl. [NL, < *Albula* + *-idae*] A family of abdominal fishes having an elongate body covered with silvery scales, conical head with produced overhanging snout, small mouth, and pavement-like teeth on the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Only one species, *Albula vulpes*, is known. It is generally distributed in tropical seas, and is known in the West Indies and Florida as the *ladyfish* and *bonefish*. It is interesting from modifications of structure of the heart which suggest the ganoids. See cut under *ladyfish*

Albulina (al-bū-lī'nā), *n* pl. [NL, < *Albula* + *-ina*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Clupeidae*. The technical characters are—the mouth inferior, of moderate width and toothed, the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower, and the intermaxillary juxtaposed to the upper edge of the maxillary bones. The group corresponds to the family *Albulidae*. Preferably written *Albulina*, as a subfamily

album (al'būm), *n*. [L, prop neut of *albus*, white] 1. In *Rom antiq*, a white tablet, on which the names of public officers and records of public transactions were written, and which was put up in a public place—2. A book consisting of blank leaves variously prepared for special purposes, as for the reception or preservation of autographs, photographs, verses, "sentiments," etc.—3. A book expensively printed or bound, containing short selections of poetry or prose, usually illustrated, and intended as a gift or an ornament—4. In *law*, white (silver) money paid as rent

albumen (al-bū'men), *n* [L, *albumen ovi*, the white of an egg, lit, whiteness, < *albus*, white.] 1 The white of an egg; hence, an animal and vegetable principle which occurs in its purest

natural form in the white of an egg: in the latter sense more correctly called *albumin* (which see).—2. In bot., any form of nutritive matter, whatever its chemical constitution,



Seeds cut vertically showing their Embryos and Albumen

stored within the seed and about the embryo. It may be farinaceous, as in the cereals, oily and fleshy as in many nuts, horny, as in the coffee berry or bony, as in the vegetable ivory. Also called *endosperm*—*Albumen glue* See *glue*

albumenize (al-bū'men-iz), *v t* See *albuminize*

albumenoid, *a* and *n*. See *albuminoid*

album græcum (al'būm grē'kūm) [*L*; lit, Greek white] The dung of dogs, etc., which, from exposure to the air, has become white like chalk. It was formerly used as a medicine, and is still used by tanners to soften leather.

albumin (al-bū'min), *n* [*L*, *album(en)* + *-in*]

See *albumen*.] In chem., a substance named from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it occurs in its purest natural state (see *albumen*).

It is a proximate principle composed of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, with a little sulphur, and enters generally into the composition of the animal and vegetable juices and solids. Animal albumin abounds in the serum of the blood, the vitreous and crystalline humors of the eye, the so-called coagulable lymph, the juices of flesh, etc. Vegetable albumin is found in most vegetable juices and in many seeds, in composition and properties it does not differ greatly from animal albumin. Albumin obtained from eggs or blood serum is used for giving a lustrous coating to photographic paper, and rarely in some other photographic processes, for fixing colors in painting, and for clarifying syrupy liquids. When heated with such liquids it coagulates and sinks to the bottom or else rises as a scum carrying with it the fine suspended particles which had made the liquid turbid. When albumin in solution is digested with a weak acid, it passes into a modification distinguished by the following properties: it is insoluble in water and weak saline solutions, soluble in weak acids or alkalis, and not coagulated by heat. This modification is called *acid albumin*. Similar treatment with a weak or strong alkali produces a substance having nearly the same properties as acid albumin, but called *alkali albumin*. Syntonin is not distinguishable from acid albumin. When a solution of either acid or alkali albumin is neutralized, a neutralization precipitate is obtained. This dissolved in acid, gives acid albumin; dissolved in alkali, it gives alkali albumin, though there is reason to believe that neither the acid nor the alkali combines chemically with the albumin. Albumin is found in commerce in a dry state, being prepared both from the white of eggs and from the serum of blood, 84 dozen eggs produce about 12 gallons of white, which yields 14 per cent of commercial albumin, while the blood of 5 oxen yields about 2 lbs. Pure albumin, entirely free from mineral matter, begins to coagulate at about 139, and becomes completely solidified at 167. Coagulated albumin is a white opaque substance, possessing the property of combining readily with a great many coloring materials, such as fuchsine, aniline violet, purpuramide, etc. It is employed extensively in the arts, as in calico printing, in which it is used to fix pigments, especially ultramarine, chrome yellows, etc., upon the fibers of cotton cloth, serving both as a vehicle for the color and as a varnish. With aniline colors however, it forms a true mordant—*Albumin process*, a little used process of making photographic plates, in which albumin is used instead of gelatin.

albuminate (al-bū'mi-nāt), *n* [*L*, *albumen* (*albumin-*) + *-ate*]. One of a class of bodies in which albumin appears to be in weak combination with a base. Alkali albuminate is regarded by some as identical with casein.

albumin-beer (al-bū'min-bēr), *n*. A preserving bath which has been used for some early photographic emulsions, composed of albumin, ammonia, pyrogallie acid, beer, and water.

albuminiferous (al-bū'mi-nif'ē-rus), *a* [*L*, *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-ferre*, bear] Producing albumin. *W. L. Carpenter*.

albuminiform (al-bū'mi-mi-fōrm), *a* [*L*, *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-forme*, *forma*, form.] Formed like or resembling albumin.

albuminimeter (al-bū'mi-nim'ē-tēr), *n* [*L*, *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-metrum*, *Gr* μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of albumin contained in any liquid.

albumin (al-bū'mi-nin), *n*. [*L*, *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-in*]. The substance of the cells inclosing the white of birds' eggs. It contains no nitrogen, and dissolves in caustic potash. Also called *oonin*.

albuminiparous (al-bū'mi-nip'a-rus), *a* [*L*, *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-parus*, *Gr* παίρω, produce] Same as *albuminiferous*.

At its upper end this latter [duct] has an albuminiparous gland attached to it.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 983.

albuminize (al-bū'mi-niz), *v t*; pret. and pp. *albuminized*, ppr. *albuminizing* [*L*, *albumin* + *-ize*]. To convert into albumin, cover or impregnate with albumin, as paper for the silver-printing of photographs. Also written *albumenze*.

albuminoid (al-bū'mi-noid), *a* and *n* [*L*, *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-oid*]. *I. a* Resembling albumen or albumin.

During hard work a larger supply than usual of albuminoid food is necessary.

W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature*, p. 192.

Albuminoid disease, lardaceous disease (which see, under *lardaceous*).

II. n A substance resembling albumin, pretended (which see).

Also written *albumenoid*.

albuminoidal (al-bū'mi-noid'al), *a* Relating to or of the nature of an albuminoid.

albuminone (al-bū'mi-nōn), *n* Same as *peptonone*.

albuminose (al-bū'mi-nōs), *a* [= *F* *albumineus* = *It* *albuminoso*, < *NL*, *albuminosus*, < *L*, *albumen* (*-min-*) see *albumen*, *albumin*]. *1* Full of or containing albumen applied to the seeds of certain plants, as grain, palms, etc.—*2* Pertaining to or of the nature of albumin.

albuminosis (al-bū'mi-nō'sis), *n* [*NL*, < *L*, *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-osis*]. A condition of the blood characterized by the presence of more than the usual amount of albumin.

albuminous (al-bū'mi-nus), *a* Same as *albuminose*—*Albuminous infiltration* See *cloudy swelling*, under *cloudy*.

albuminousness (al-bū'mi-nus-nēs), *n* The state of being albuminous.

albumin-paper (al-bū'min-pā'pēr), *n* Paper sized or coated with albumin, used for ordinary photographic printing.

albuminuria (al-bū'mi-nū'ri-a), *n* [*NL*, < *L*, *albumen* (*-min-*) + *Gr* οὖρον, urine see *urine*]. In *pathol.*, the presence of albumin in the urine, indicating changes in the blood or in the kidneys.

albuminuric (al-bū'mi-nū'rik), *a* [*L*, *albuminuria* + *-ic*]. Pertaining to or characterized by albuminuria.

alburn (al'bērn), *a* and *n* [*ML*, *alburnus*, whitish (see *auburn*), first as a noun, *LL*, *alburnus*, *m*, a white fish, prob. the bleak or blay, *L*, *alburnum*, neut., sap-wood (see *alburnum*), < *albus*, white] *I* + *a* An obsolete form of *auburn*.

II. n *1* Same as *alburnum*—*2* A name sometimes given to the fish commonly called the bleak.

alburnous (al-bēr'nus), *a* [*L*, *alburnum*, *q v*, + *-ous*]. Relating to or of the nature of alburnum.

alburnum (al-bēr'nūm), *n* [*L*, sap-wood, prop. neut. of *alburnus*, which appears in *ML* in the sense of 'whitish' see *auburn*]. The lighter-colored and softer part of the wood of exogenous plants, between the inner bark and the heart-wood. It is frequently called *sap wood*, and is gradually transformed into heart wood or duramen. Another form is *alburn*.



Alburnum
a, alburnum or sap wood; b, heart wood; c, pith; d, bark

Alca (al'kā), *n* [*ML* and *NL*, < *Ice* *alka*, *alka*, auk see *auk*]. The leading genus of the *Alcedae*, or auk family of birds. It has been made to cover nearly all the species of the family, but is now generally restricted to the great auk, *Alca impennis*, alone or with the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda* or *Utanama torda* See *auk*, and cut in next column.

alcabala (Sp. pron. āl-kā-bā'la), *n*. Same as *alcavala*.

Alcedæ (al'kē-dē), *n pl* Same as *Alcedæ*.

alcahest, **alcahestic**, etc. See *alcahest*, etc.

Alcaic (al-kā'ik), *a* and *n*. [*L*, *Alcaicus*, < *Gr* Ἀλκαῖος, < Ἀλκαῖος, Alcæus] *I. a* 1 Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mytilene, in Lesbos, who flourished about 600 B C—*2* [*r c*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of alcaics as, an *alcaic strophe* See *II*.

II. n [*r c*] A line written in one of the measures invented by Alcæus. The most important one

of these consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a spondee, and two dactyls. A second consists of a catalectic iambic pentameter, of which the third foot is always a spondee, and the first may be. A third consists of two dactyls followed



Great Auk (*Alca impennis*)
(From a drawing by R. W. Shufeldt after Audubon.)

by two trochees. Two lines of the first followed by one of the second and one of the third constitute the *alcaic strophe*, the commonest arrangement of alcaics. The following is an example of an alcaic strophe.

O mighty month! inventor of harmonies,
O skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity,
God gifted organ voice of England,
Milton, a name to resound for ages!

Tranquill, *Spec. in Quantity*, Alcaics

alcald, **alcayde** (al-kād'; Sp. pron. āl-kā'ē-dā), *n* [*Sp*, *Pg*, *alcade*, formerly *alcayde*, a governor, jailer, warden, < *Ar*, *al-qādī*, < *al*, the (see *al-2*), + *qādī*, leader, governor, prefect, < *qādā*, lead, govern] In Spain, Portugal, etc., a commander of a fortress, a military officer, also a jailer.

alcalde (al-kal'dē, Sp. pron. āl-kā'ē-dā), *n* [*Sp*, *alcald*, (*m* *Pg* *alcade* by confusion with *alcade*, *alcald*), < *Ar*, *al-qādī*, < *al*, the, + *qādī*, judge (< *Turk* *kādī*, < *E* *cadī*, *q v*), < *qadāy*, judge, decide] In Spain and Portugal, and in countries settled by Spaniards or governed by Spanish law, the mayor of a pueblo or town, who is the head of the municipal council, and is vested with judicial powers similar to those of a justice of the peace.

alcaldeship (al-kal'dē-ship), *n* The office of alcalde.

The heart of the Spanish local system is the *Alcaldeship* (*W. Shinn*, *Mining Camps*, p. 84).

alcali, **alcalimeter**, **alcalizable**, etc. See *alkali*, etc.

alcamistret, **alcamy**, etc. See *alchemist*, *alchemy*, etc.

Alcanæ (al-kā'nē), *n. pl* Same as *Alcanæ*.

alcanna (al-kan'ā), *n* [Also written *alcana*, < *Sp*, *alcana*, *alcana* (= *Pg* *alcanna*), < *Ar*, *al-kanā*, < *al*, the, + *kanā*, henna] Same as *henna*.

Alcantarine (al-kan'tā-rin), *n* [*L*, *Alcantara*, a city on the Tagus, lit. the Bridge, < *Ar*, *al*, the, + *qantarāh*, a bridge (< *Ar* *almucantar*)] A member of a branch of the Franciscans founded in 1555 by St. Peter of Alcántara (whence the name). See *Franciscan*.

alcarraza (al-ka-rā'zā, Sp. pron. āl-kār-rā'ihā), *n* [*Sp*, < *Ar*, *al-karāz*, < *al*, the (see *al-2*), + *karāz*, an earthen vessel, pitcher] A vessel made of porous unglazed pottery, used in hot climates for cooling water by the evaporation of the moisture oozing through the substance of the vessel. The effectiveness of the process is greatly increased by exposure to a current of air. In the southwestern United States commonly called *olla*.

alcarsin, *n* See *alkarsin*.

alcatotet, *n* [*E* dial, also *alkatote* (*Ermoor* *Cowship*), origin obscure] A silly elf or foolish out (*Gloss* *Ermoor Scolding*).

Why, you know I [am] an ignorant, unable trifle in such business, an elf, a simple *alcatotet*, an innocent.

Ford, *Fancies*, iv. 1.

alcátras (al'ka-tras), *n* [*L*, *Sp*, *Pg*, *alcátras*, a pelican, etc., prob. a modification of *Pg* *alcátras* = *Sp* *arcadus*, *aladuz*, the bucket of a noria or water-raising wheel, < *Ar*, *al*, the, + *qādūs*, bucket, < *Gr*, *καδός*, a water-vessel; the term "bucket" being applied to the pelican for the same reason that the Arabs call it *saggā*, water-carrier, because it carries water in its pouch (Devic)] A Spanish and Portuguese name loosely applied to sundry large sea-birds.

as the pelican (*Pelecanus*), gannet (*Sula*), albatross (*Diomedea*, especially *D. fuliginosa*), frigate-bird (*Tachypetetes aquilus*), etc., but of no exact signification in ornithology.

alcavala (al-ka-vä'lä), *n.* [*Sp.* *alcavala*, *alcavala*, < *Ar.* *al-qabäläh*, < *al*, the, + *qabäläh*, tax, duty, < *qabala*, receive *see cabala*] A tax of one tenth formerly imposed in Spain upon public sales and exchanges, and paid by the seller. Also written *alcabala*.

alcayde, *n.* See *alcad*.

alcazar (al-ka-zär'), *n.* [*Sp.* *pion* *äl-kil-thür'*, *n.* [*Sp.* and *Pg.*, a castle, fort, quarter-deck, < *Ar.* *al-qäzär*, < *al*, the, + *qäzär*, a fortified place, in *pl* a castle] 1 In Spain, a fortress, a castle, also, a royal palace, even when not fortified.

It was then conducted to the alcazar, and the keys of the fortress were put into his hand.

Prinolt, Ferd and Isa, II 21

The blessed cross was planted in place of the standard of Mahomet and the banner of the sovereigns floated triumphantly above the Alcazar. *Irving, Granada*, p 516

2 A name given to certain places of amusement in France and elsewhere, particularly when decorated in the Moorish style—3 *Naut.*, the quarter-deck.

Alce (al'sē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ἀλκή*, *elk* see *elk*] A genus of ruminating mammals, comprising the European elk and the American moose synonymous with *Alces* (which see) See *elk*.

Alcedinidae (al-sed'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcedinidae*.

alcedinid (al-sed'i-mid), *n.* A bird of the family *Alcedinidae*, a kingfisher or halcyon.

Alcedinidae (al-sē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin*-) + *-idae*] A family of birds, the kingfishers, referred to the order *Pisces* when that group was in vogue, sometimes to a group known as *Syndactyl*, now to an order *Picaria*, which includes many families of non-passerine insectivorous birds. However, the *Alcedinidae* form a very natural family of birds, distinguished by the cohesion of the third and fourth toes, the non serrate tibia of the long, large, straight, and deeply cleft bill, the rudimentary or very small tongue, the small, weak feet, unfitted for progression, usually bare of feathers above the tibio tarsal joint, the long wings, of 10 primaries, and a short tail of 12 rectrices. The family includes a number of curious and aberrant forms, among them two genera (*Ceryle* and *Icthyophaga*) in which the inner front toe is defective. All the *Alcedinidae* nest in holes and lay white eggs. Their characteristic habit is to sit motionless on the watch for their prey, to dart after it, seize it, and return to their perch. There are about 120 species in various parts of the world, referable to about 20 genera. The family is divided into two subfamilies, *Alcedininae* and *Daceloninae*. Sometimes called *Halcyonidae*. Also *Alcedidae*.

Alcedininae (al'sē-din'i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin*-) + *-inae*] A subfamily of *Alcedinidae*, embracing the piscivorous or fish-eating as distinguished from the insectivorous kingfishers, or *Daceloninae*. It consists of about 6 genera and some 60 species, one of the genera, *Ceryle*, includes all the kingfishers of America. The common kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo vulgaris*, and the belted kingfisher of North America, *Ceryle alcyon*, are typical examples.

alcedinine (al-sed'i-nin), *a.* [*Alcedinina*] Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Alcedininae* applied to the piscivorous as distinguished from the halcyonine kingfishers.

Alcedinoides (al'sē-din-oi'dē-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin*-) + *-oides*] A superfamily of birds, containing the families *Alcedinidae*, *Bucerotidae*, *Momotidae*, *Todidae*, and *Moropidae*.

Alcedo (al-sē-dō), *n.* [*L.*, also improp *halcedo*, a kingfisher, the same, with different suffix, as *Gr.* *ἀλκυων*, > *L.* *alcyon*, *halcyon*, a kingfisher see *halcyon*] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidae* and subfamily *Alcedininae*, giving name to these. *Ispida* is the common species of Europe. See *Alcedinidae* and *kingfisher*.

Alcelaphinae (al-sel-a-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alcelaphus* + *-inae*] A subfamily of bovine antelopes, containing large species, such as those of the genera *Alcelaphus* and *Connochares*, or the bubaline antelopes of Africa—the hart-beests, blesboks, and gnus. See cut under *blesbok*.

Alcelaphus (al-sel'a-fus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ἀλκυ*, *elk*, + *ἐλαφος*, deer] The typical genus of the subfamily *Alcelaphinae*. The leading species are the bubaline antelope (*A. bubalus*) the hartbeest (*A. caama*), and the blesbok (*A. albyfrons*).

Alces (al'sēz), *n.* [*L.*, *elk*, = *Gr.* *ἀλκή*, *elk*, = *E. elk*, *q. v.*] A genus of ruminant mammals of the deer family, *Cervidae*. They are of immense stature, and have a heavy, ungainly body very high at the withers, a short, thick neck with a beard at the throat, a tumid muzzle, broadly palmate horns in the male, long ears, coarse, brittle hair, and no metatarsal gland, but a small tarsal gland covered with reversed hair. The genus includes two species, or one species of two varieties, namely, the animal of northern Europe called the elk

and the corresponding animal of northern North America known as the moose. See *elk*, 2, and *moose*.

alchemic (al-kem'ik), *a.* [Formerly *alchymic* = *F.* *alchymique*, < *ML.* *alchymicus*, < *alchymia*, alchemy. see *alchemy*, and of *chemic*] Relating to or produced by alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymic*.

At last lowered into the semi-conscious alchemic state wherein misery turns to habit.

L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p 138

alchemical (al-kem'i-kal), *a.* Same as *alchemic*. **alchemically** (al-kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an alchemic manner, by means of alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymically*.

Lull would prove it alchemically.

Camden, Remains, Money

alchemist (al'ke-mist), *n.* [Early mod *E.* *alchymist*, *alchymist*, *alchymist*, *alchymist* (also with added term *-er*), < *ME.* *alchymester*, *alchymist*, *alchymist*, < *ME.* *alchymester*, *alchymist*, *alchymist*, < *OF.* *alchymiste*, *alchymiste*, mod *F.* *alchimiste* = *Sp.* *alquimista* = *Pg.* *It.* *alchimista*, < *ML.* *alchymista*, < *alchymia* see *alchemy* and *-ist*] One who practises or is versed in alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymist*.

You are an alchemist, make gold of that.

Shak. T. of A. v. 1

alchemistery, *n.* Same as *alchemist*.

alchemistic (al-ke-mis'tik), *a.* Relating to or practising alchemy.

Paracelsus informs us that the composition of his "triple panacea" can be described only in the language of alchemistic adverbs.

Pop Sci Mo., XX 61

alchemistical (al-ke-mis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *alchemistic*.

Irregular, secular ale, courageous, contagious me, alchemistical ale.

Dicker and Webster (?) *Weakest Good to the Wall*, 1 2

alchemy (al-kem'is-tri), *n.* [Early mod *E.* *alchymistry*, *alchymistrie*, *alchymistru* see *alchymist* and *-ry* < *OF.* *alchymistrie*] Alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymistry*.

alchemize (al'ke-miz), *v. t.* [Early mod *E.* *alchymize*, *alchymize*, < *alchymy* + *-ize*] To change by alchemy; transmute, as metals.

Lovelace [Rare]

That which lacks

Our ready minds to fellowship divine,

A fellowship with essence, till we shine

Full alchemized and free of space.

Keats, Endymion, l 781

alchemy (al'ke-mi), *n.* [Early mod *E.* also *alchymy*, *alchymy*, *alchymy*, *alchymy*, *alchymy*, < *ME.* *alchymy*, also *alchymy*, *alchymy*, *alchymy*, < *ME.* *alchymy*, also *alchymy*, *alchymy*, *alchymy*, < *OF.* *alchymy*, also *alchymy*, *alchymy*, *alchymy*, < *Gr.* *ἀλχημία*, < *al*, the (see *al*-2), + *khmīa*, < *Gr.* *χημία*, also *χημία*, alchemy, defined by Suidas as ἡ τοῦ ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσοῦ κατασκευή, i. e., the preparation of silver and gold. Joannes Antiochenus says that Dioctetian burned the books of the Egyptian πρὶ χημίας ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσοῦ, i. e., concerning the transmutation of silver and gold, hence the name has been identified with *khmīa*, the *Gr.* form of *Khmi*, the native name of Egypt, lit. 'black earth', but *χημία* is prob. for *χημία*, a mungling, an infusion, < *χημός*, juice, esp. juice of plants (> *E.* *chyme*, *q. v.*), < *χέω*, pour, akin to *L.* *fundere* = *AS.* *geotan*, pour, and to *E.* *quash*. Alchemy would thus be originally the art of extracting juices from plants for medicinal purposes.] 1 Medieval chemistry, the doctrines and processes of the early and medieval chemists, in particular, the supposed process, or the search for the process, by which it was hoped to transmute the baser metals into gold.

Alchemy was, we may say, the sickly but imaginative fancy through which modern chemistry had to pass before it attained its majority, or, in other words, became a positive science.

Encyc Brit, I 459

2 Any magical or mysterious power or process of transmuting or transforming.

Go laugh, transmuting lumps into angels by the alchemy of smiles.

Alcott, Tablets, p 64

In the tiny cellulose sac by the vegetable protoplasm is wrought the very alchemy of life.

S. B. Herrick, Plant Life, p 21

3 Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils, a modification of brass so called because believed to have been originally formed by the art of alchemy, hence, an imitation, as alchemy was supposed to be of brass used figuratively by Milton for a trumpet.

Four speedy Cherubim

Put to their mouths the sounding alchymy

Milton, P. L., II 517

Here be the tavern baskers, and here peep out the fine alchemy knaves, looking like . . . most of our gallants, that seem what they are not.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, II. 2.

Formerly also spelled *alchymy*.

alchocoden (al-kō-kō'den), *n.* [*Ar.* In *astrol.*, the giver of life or years; the planet which is the disposer of hyleg and in aspect with that planet when a person is born, indicating by its position the length of his life.

alchymist, *alchymist*, etc. See *alchemy*, etc.

Alcidae (al'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alca* + *-idae*]

The auks, a family of natatorial sea-birds having short wings and tail, palmate three-toed feet, and a bill shaped very variously in the different species. The body is stout and clumsy, and the legs are inserted far back and deeply buried in the common integument of the body, as in other birds of the order *Pyropodes*. The family is variously subdivided by different writers, the most obvious division being into the *Alcinae* proper, with stout, hooked bills, comprising the auks, puffins, etc., and the *Uriae*, or guillemots and murres, with long, slender, acute bills. The family contains some 25 species of about 12 genera. The *Alcidae* are all marine, and confined to the northern Atlantic, northern Pacific and Polar seas. Also written *Alcadæ*. See cuts under *Alca*, *murre*, and *puffin*.

alcidine (al'si-din), *a.* [*Alcidae* + *-ine*] In ornith., pertaining to or resembling the auk family.

Alcinæ (al-si-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alca* + *-inae*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Alcidae*, embracing the auks proper and their immediate allies. The bill is variously shaped, but always hard and horny, stout, compressed, and more or less hooked. The leading species of *Alcinæ* are the great auk, *Alca impennis*, the razor bill, *Alca or Uria lomvia*, the puffin, of the genus *Fratercula* and *Lunda*, and the horn billed auk, *Ceratorhynchus monoceratus*.

alcine (al'sin), *a.* [*Alcinæ* + *-ine*] Of or pertaining to the elk, noting the group of *Cervidae* to which the elk of Europe and the moose of America belong.

alcine (al'sin), *a.* [*Alca* + *-ine*] Of or pertaining to the auk, *Alca*, or family *Alcidae*.

Alcippe (al-sip'ē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *Ἀλκιππη*, in myth a daughter of Ares, < *ἀλκή*, strength, + *ἵππος*, a horse]

1 A genus of cirriped crustaceans, of the order *Abdominalia*, having three pairs of abdominal limbs, no thoracic limbs, a segmented body, two eyes, extensive mouth, and the sexes distinct. It is the type and only number of a family *Alcippeidae*. *Alcippe*, *A. lampas*, is found on the British coast, burrowing in shells of *Fusus* and *Buccinum* (whitlks).

2 A genus of birds, of uncertain position, classed by G. R. Gray (1869) as one of the *Agathinidae*. It was founded by E. Blyth in 1844, and contains 12 species inhabiting India, China, the Malay peninsula and Borneo. *A. cinerea* is the type.

alciptid (al-sip'id), *n.* [*Alciptidae*] An abdominal cirriped of the family *Alciptidae*.

Alciptidae (al-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alciptis*, 1 + *-idae*] A family of cirripeds of which *Alciptis* is the typical genus.

Alcmanian (alk-mā'ni-an), *a.* [*L.* *Alcmanus*, < *Gr.* *Ἀλκμαν*, Doric of *Ἀλκμαν*] Pertaining to Alcman, a Spartan lyric poet of the seventh century B. C., celebrated for his amatory verses.

Alcmanian verse or **line**, a dactylic tetrameter catalectic, or series of three dactyls or spondee (the third foot regularly a dactyl), followed by a spondee or trochee. A couplet consisting of a hexameter followed by such a line is called an *Alcmanian distich*, and this may be used single or double as an *Alcmanian strophe* or *stanza*.

alco (al'kō), *n.* [Native name] A variety of small dog, with a small head and large pendulous ears, found wild in Mexico and Peru, and now domesticated.

alcoate (al'kō-āt), *n.* A contracted form of *alcoholate*.

alcolene (al'kō-jēn), *n.* [*Alcol* (hol) + *-ene*] The vapor-cooler in a distilling apparatus.

alcohol (al'kō-hol), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *alcohole*, *alcohol*, < *F.* *alcohol*, now *alcohol* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *alcohol* = *It.* *alcohol*, *alcohol*, *alcoole*, < *ML.* *alcohol*, orig. in the sense of a fine, impalpable powder, the black sulphid of antimony, afterwards extended to any fine powder produced by



Alciptis lampas
1 female, with an alca seen as dark spots on either side of upper part of the sac; 2 female in section; 3 male; 4 burrow of the animal in a shell; 5 horny disk of attachment in the female ovary; 6 first pair of cirri; 7 next pair, short segments without cirri; 8 next pair, short segments bearing three abdominal terminal cirri; 9 the male; 10 a posterior upper dactyl; 11 a seminiferous vesicle; 12 testis; 13 penis; 14 orifice of sac; 15 eye.

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trituration or sublimation, then to essence, quintessence, or spirit, esp the rectified spirits of wine, and finally used as at present, < Ar *al-koh'l*, < al, the, + *koh'l*, the fine powder of antimony used in the East to paint the eyebrows, < *kahala*, stain, paint] 1 A liquid, ethyl hydrate, C_2H_5OH , formed by the fermentation of aqueous sugar-solutions, or by the destructive distillation of organic bodies, as wood. Absolute or pure alcohol is a colorless mobile liquid of a pleasant spirituous smell and burning taste, of specific gravity 793 at 60° F. and boiling at 173° K. It is inflammable, and burns without smoke or residue, the products of combustion being carbon dioxide and water. At very low temperatures it becomes viscous, but does not congeal above -200°, and for this reason is used for filling thermometers to register low temperatures. It mixes with water in all proportions, is a general solvent for organic principles, bases, resins, oils, etc., and as such has extensive use in the arts and in medicine. Different grades of alcohol are sometimes designated in trade according to the source from which they are derived, as *grain alcohol*, prepared from maize or other grain, *root alcohol*, from potatoes and like roots, *alcohol*, which is made in large quantities from lichen, moss and Iceland moss in Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Alcohol is a powerful stimulant and antiseptic, and in some dilute form is used as an intoxicating beverage among all races and conditions of people. Proof spirit contains 40% per cent by weight of pure alcohol, or 57.1 per cent by volume. Underproof and overproof are designations of weaker and stronger solutions. Distilled liquors or ardent spirits, whisky, brandy, gin, etc., contain 40 to 50 per cent of absolute alcohol, wines from 7 to 10, alc and port from 5 to 7, and beer from 2 to 10.

2 In popular usage, any liquor containing this spirit. — 3 In organic chem., the general name of a series of compounds which may be regarded as derived from the normal hydrocarbons by replacing hydrogen with the group OH, or hydroxyl, and which correspond to the hydroxides of the metals. Such compounds are classed as *primary*, *secondary* or *tertiary alcohols*, according to their constitution and the products of their decomposition. Primary alcohols are regarded as containing the group (H_2OH) , and by oxidation yield aldehyde and ultimately an acid of the same carbon series. Secondary alcohols are regarded as containing the group (HOH) , and by oxidation do not yield aldehyde, but a ketone, which on further oxidation breaks up into two acids of a lower carbon series. Tertiary alcohols are regarded as having the group (COH) , and break up at once on oxidation into two acids of a lower carbon series. — 4 An impalpable powder.

If the same salt shall be reduced into alcohol as the hymnists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened. Boyle.

Amylic alcohol ($C_6H_{11}O$), also called *hydrate of amyli*, a general name applicable to eight isomeric alcohols having the formula given. The most common, *inactive amylic alcohol*, is a transparent colorless liquid, with a strong, offensive odor derived from the fermentation of starchy matters. It is the chief constituent of fusel oil, a product of fermentation in distilleries, which is contained in crude spirit, and whose presence, even in small quantity, injures the quality of the spirit. — **Anhydrous alcohol**, alcohol entirely free from water. — **Caustic alcohol**, sodium ethylate (C_2H_5Na), or sodium alcoholate, a product formed by adding sodium to absolute alcohol. It forms a white powder, which in contact with water or moist animal tissue decomposes into alcohol and caustic soda. It is used in medicine as a caustic. — **Cresylic alcohol**. See *cresylic*. — **Methyl or methyl alcohol**, or **wood-alcohol**, alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. When pure it is a colorless mobile liquid (CH_3OH), with an odor and taste like ordinary alcohol (ethyl hydrate, C_2H_5OH , see above), though the commercial article has a strong pyroigneous smell. It is inflammable. It is a by-product in the manufacture of charcoal, and is used in the arts as a solvent for resins, also in the manufacture of aniline dyes. Also called *wood spirit*, *methyl*, and *hydrate of methyl*.

alcoholate (al'kō-hol-āt), *n* [*< alcohol + -ate*]. A compound in which a hydrogen atom of alcohol is replaced by an alkali metal, as potassium alcoholate, or ethylate, C_2H_5OK , formed, with evolution of hydrogen, when metallic potassium is dissolved in alcohol. Sometimes contracted to *alcoate*, *alcoate*.

alcoholature (al-kō-hol'ā-tūr), *n* [*< F alcoolature*, see *alcohol*]. An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants. *N. E. D.*

alcohol-engine (al'kō-hol-en'jin), *n*. A motor employing the vapor of alcohol in place of steam. **alcoholic** (al-kō-hol'ik), *a*. 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of alcohol. — 2 Containing or using alcohol as, an *alcoholic thermometer*.

alcoholicity (al'kō-hol-is'it-i), *n* [*< alcoholic + -ity*]. Alcoholic quality.

Some brandy is added to the wine, by which its alcoholic strength rises to about 20 per cent of proof spirit. *Ure, Dict*, IV 960.

alcoholisable, etc. See *alcoholizable*, etc.

alcoholism (al'kō-hol-izm), *n* [*< alcohol + -ism*]. In *pathol.*, the effects of excessive use of alcoholic drinks. They are distinguished as *acute*, resulting from the consumption of a large amount of alcoholic drink at once or within a short period, and *chronic* resulting from its habitual consumption in smaller quantities.

alcoholizable (al'kō-hol-i'zā-bl), *a* [*< alcoholize + -able*]. Capable of yielding or of being converted into alcohol. Also spelled *alcoholisable*.

alcoholization (al'kō-hol-i-zā'shon), *n*. 1. The act of rectifying spirit till it is wholly deprived of impurities. — 2 Saturation with alcohol, or exposure to its action. — 3 The act of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder. Phillips 1678. — 4 Same as *alcoholism*.

Also spelled *alcoholisation*. **alcoholize** (al'kō-hol-iz), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *alcoholized*, ppr *alcoholizing* [*< alcohol + -ize*]. 1 To convert into alcohol, rectify (spirit) till it is wholly purified. — 2 To saturate with alcohol, expose to the influence or subject to the effects of alcohol.

The gum will not penetrate any part which is still alcoholized. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc.* 8 191.

3† To reduce to an impalpable powder. Phillips, 1706, Johnson.

Also spelled *alcoholise*. **alcoholometer** (al'kō-hol-om'e-tēr), *n* [*< alcohol + Gr μέτρον, measure*]. An instrument for determining, by means of a graduated scale, the percentage, either by weight or by volume, of pure alcohol in a liquid. Sometimes contracted to *alcoholmeter* and *alcoometer*.

alcoholometrical (al'kō-hol-ō-met'ri-kal), *a*. Relating to the alcoholometer or to alcoholometry, as, *alcoholometrical tables*. Sometimes contracted to *alcoometrical*.

alcoholometry (al'kō-hol-ō-met'ri-ti), *n* [*< alcoholometer*]. The process of estimating the percentage of pure or absolute alcohol in a spirituous liquid. Sometimes contracted to *alcoometry*.

alcoholometer (al-kō-hol-ō-met'ri-ti), *n*. See *alcoholometer*.

Alcoideæ (al-koi'de-o), *n* pl [NL, < *Alca* + *-ideæ*]. A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Alcidae* or auks and the *Urolophidae* or loons, and placed in the order *Columbiformes*.

alcoometer (al-kō-om'e-tēr), *n*. See *alcoholometer*.

alcoometrical (al'kō-ō-met'ri-kal), *a*. See *alcoholometrical*.

Alcoran (al'kō-ran or al-kō-rān'), *n* [*< ME alkaron, alkaroun, < OF alcoran, mod F alcoran = Sp alcoran = Pg alcorão = It alcorano, < Ar al-qorān, al-quran, lit. the book, < al, the, + qorān, quran*, see *Koran*]. Same as *Koran*.

Also spelled *Alkuran*. **Alcoranic** (al-kō-ran'ik), *a*. Relating to the Koran or to Mohammedanism. Also spelled *Alkuranic*.

Alcoranish (al-kō-ran'ish), *a* [*< Alcoran + -ish*]. Same as *Alcoranic*. Also spelled *Alkuranish*.

Alcoranist (al-kō-ran'ist), *n* [*< Alcoran + -ist*]. A Mussulman who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alcoranists; the Arabs and Indians admit a multitude of traditions. Also spelled *Alkuranist*.

Alcora porcelain. See *porcelain*.

alcoroque (al-kōr-nō'ka), *n* [Sp. Pg *alcoroque* < It *alcoroch*, the cork-tree), origin uncertain. Cf Sp Pg *alcorque*, cork solos or clogs, cork, Sp *corcho*, Pg *corcha*, cork; but no etymological connection can be made out. The bark of a Brazilian leguminous tree, *Bourdiaea virgata*, formerly used as a remedy for phthisis. Also written *alcoruco*. — **American alcoroque**, the bark of several species of *Pyramnia*, used in tanning. — **European alcoroque**, the bark of the smaller branches of the cork oak, *Quercus suber*.

alcove (al'kōv or al-kōv'), *n* [*< F alcove, < It alcova, alcovo = OF aucube, tent, = Fr alcuba, < Sp alcova, now alcoba, = Pg alcova, a recess, < Ar al-qubbah, < al, the, + qubbah, a vault, a vaulted space, dome, tent, alcove, < qubba, vault, arch, dome. No connection with E cove*]. A covered recess. Specifically—(a) In the strictest sense, any recessed bay or small room attached to a larger one, having a coved or vaulted ceiling. (b) Most commonly, a recess in a room for the reception of a bed, one of the recesses or separate compartments for books in a library building, a niche for a seat or statue, etc. (c) An arched or coved seat in a garden or any natural recess, as a clear space in a grove or wood, a small bay, a place usually enclosed by rocks or hills, and the like. [In this use, chiefly poetical.]

On mossy banks, beneath the citron grove.

The youthful wanderers found a wide alcove.

Palmer, Shipwreck

alchemist, alchymy. Former spellings of *alchemist, alchemy*.

alcyon (al'si-on), *n* and *a* [L, < Gr Ἀλκυών, the kingfisher, also written erroneously Ἀλκυόν, > I. *halcyon*, > E. *halcyon*, the form now usual, see *halcyon*]. I. *n*. 1. An old or poetical name of the kingfisher. Commonly written *halcyon*. — 2 [cap.] A genus of kingfishers, same as *Halcyon*,

2—3. The specific name of the belted kingfisher of North America, *Ceryle alcyon*. — 4 A general name of the kingfishers of the genus *Halcyon* and others of the subfamily *Daceloninae*, the wood-alcyons, tree-alcyons, etc.

II. *a*. Same as *halcyon*.

Alcyonaria (al'si-ō-nā'ri-ā), *n* pl. [NL, < *Alcyonium* + *-aria*]. An order of actinozoan corals, or, as some hold, a subclass of coralligenous *Actinozoa*, distinguished in this use from *Zoantharia*, the other subclass of *Actinozoa* (which contains the sea-anemones, etc.), by having pinnately fringed instead of simple tentacles, arranged around the mouth like the rays of a starfish, whence the alternative name *Asteroida*. The tentacles of *Alcyonaria* are in one series of 8, instead of 6 or a multiple of 6, whence the alternative name *Octocorallia*, the sea anemones being known as *Hexacorallia*. For the same reason, the *Alcyonaria* are also termed *Octactinaria*. The corallum, when present, is external, spicular, or with a scleroblastic axis, but occasionally the cal or tubular. The polyps are connected by the mesenteric, through which permeate prolongations of the body cavity of each, thus permitting a free circulation of fluids. There is sometimes an outer skeleton, either with or without a central scleroblastic axis. The corallum is rarely the cal, never presenting traces of septa. (Pascos.) These compound organisms are found only in deep water, and, except the sea pens, are fixed to some foreign body. The subclass or order is divided into several orders or suborders, of which are (a) the *Alcyonacea*, or, having a leathery contractile ectoderm—a group including the so-



1 Sea fan (*Rhipidogorgia flabellum*), 2, Sea pen (*Pennatulid phosphorea*), 3, *Cornularia rugosa*.

called dead men's fingers, (b) the *Gorgonaceæ*, or sea fans, which are branched, calcareous or horny corals, (c) the *Isidaceæ*, which are alternately calcareous and horny, (d) the *Tubiporaceæ*, or organ pipe corals, which are tubular, and (e) the *Pennatulaceæ*, or sea pens. See these words. Some species have the appearance of sponges, others resemble fans, feathers, stars, etc. Also called *Halcyonaria*. **alcyonarian** (al'si-ō-nā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [*< Alcyonaria + -an*]. I. *a*. Relating or pertaining to the order or to a member of the order *Alcyonaria*. Equivalent terms are *halcyonoid* and *asteroidal*.

II. *n*. One of the *Alcyonaria* (which see).

Various forms of *alcyonarians*, a special group of corals, were found at considerable depths. *Science*, IV 171.

Also written *halcyonarian*.

Alcyone (al-si-ō-nē), *n* [L, < Gr Ἀλκυών, in myth the daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, a Thessalian king, she was changed into a kingfisher and her husband into a sea-bird. See *alcyon*]. 1. A greenish star of magnitude 3.0, the brightest of the Pleiades, η Tauri. See *cut under Pleiades*. — 2 In *ornith.*, a genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidae*, subfamily *Daceloninae*, related to the genus *Ceryx*, both being distinguished by the rudimentary condition of the inner front toe. Also written *Halcyono*. **Alcyonella** (al'si-ō-nel'ā), *n* [NL, as *Alcyonellum* + dim *-ella*]. A genus of fresh-water *Polysia*, or so-called aseridian zoöphytes, related to *Plumatella*, *Fredericella*, and *Cristatella*, of the family *Plumatellidae*. A stagnarium is of a greenish black color, and is found in stagnant water. The species were formerly regarded as plants. Also written *Halcyonella*.

Alcyoniaceæ (al'si-on-i-ā'sē-ē), *n* pl [NL, < *Alcyonium* + *-acea*]. An order of *Alcyonaria* (which see) considered as a subclass. It is characterized by having a leathery contractile ectoderm with calcareous spicules, but no scleroblastic skeleton; the polypary is attached to some foreign object and bears some resemblance to a sponge. The order consists of the families *Alcyonidae* and *Cornulariidae*, to which some authorities add *Tesellidae*. See *Alcyonidae*. Also written *Halcyoniaceæ*.

alcyonic (al-si-on'ik), *a* [*< Alcyonium + -ic*]. Pertaining to the *Alcyonidae*. Also written *halcyonic*.

Alcyonidiidae (al'si-on-i-di'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Alcyonidium* + *-idae*]. A family of *Polysia*, or so-called aseridian zoöphytes, belonging to the infundibulate order (*Gymnoleptmata*) of that class, the mouth having no epistome. The family forms with the *Venulariidae* a group or suborder which

has been called *Alcyonemata*, the cell opening being closed with marginal warts, and there being no vitelline and no avicularia. *Alcyonidium* is the leading or only genus. Also written *Alcyonididae*, *Alcyonidae*, and *Alcyonididae*, not to be confounded with *Alcyonidae*.

Alcyonidium (al'si-ō-mid'i-um), *n* [NL, as *Alcyonium* + *-ium*, < Gr *αλκυονίς*] A genus of *Polyspongia*, of the family *Alcyonididae*. A glutinous, one of the species is called ragged staff or merald glove, and was formerly regarded as a plant. Also written *Alcyonidrum*.

Alcyonididae (al'si-ō-ni'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Alcyonium* + *-idae*] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyonacea*. The leading genus is *Alcyonium* (which see). Representatives of the family are found in all seas and at various depths, some are called cork polyps. Also written *Alcyonidae* and *Alcyonidæ*, not to be confounded with *Alcyonididae*.

alcyonite (al'si-ō-nit), *n* [*< Alcyonium* + *-ite*²] A fossil of or like the genus *Alcyonium*, one of the sponge-like fossils common in the chalk formation. Also written *halcyonite*.

Alcyonium (al'si-ō-ni-m), *n* [NL, < L *alcyonium*, also *alcyonum*, < Gr *αλκυονιον*, also *αλκυονιον*, bastard sponge, a zoophyte, so called from its resemblance to the nest of the *αλκυον*, halcyon see *alcyon*] The leading genus of polyps of the family *Alcyonidae* (which see). A *dactylos*, the so-called dead men's fingers, dead men's toes, and cow's pups, is a common British species. It is a lobed, spongy looking body, pellucid when distended with water and covered with minute apertures for the polyps (*Pascoe*). *A. glomeratum* is another species. The name of the genus is synonymous with *Lobularia*. Also written *Halcyonium*.

alcyonoid (al'si-ō-noid), *n* [*< Alcyonium* + *-oid*] A member of the family *Alcyonidae* or of the order *Alcyonacea*. Also written *halcyonoid*.

aldays, *adv* [ME, < *al*, all, + *day*¹] Constantly; continually, always. *Chaucer*.

Aldebaran (al'de-bā-ran' or al-deb'a-ran), *n* [Ar, the follower (i.e. of the Pleiades)] A chrome star of magnitude 1.0, α Tauri.

aldehyde (al'dē-hīd), *n* [*< al* (alcohol) + NL *dehyd* (dehydrogenation), deprived of hydrogen, < L *de*, from, expressing deprivation, + *hydrogen*] 1. A transparent colorless liquid, (CH₃)₂CHOH, of pungent suffocating odor, produced by the oxidation of ordinary alcohol. When exposed to the air or to oxygen it is converted into acetic acid. Distinctly called *acetic aldehyde* and *ethanal*.

2. The general name of a class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids, derived from their corresponding primary alcohols by the oxidation and removal of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of an atom of oxygen. **Aldehyde resin**, a resinous body formed by heating aldehyde with potash in alcoholic solution. It is a bright orange colored powder, sparingly soluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol.

aldehydic (al'dē-hī-dik), *a* Of, pertaining to, or containing aldehyde.

alder¹ (āl'dēr), *n* [E dial *allr*, also *owhr*, < ME *alder*, *ahlyp*, *aldr*, also *allr*, *ellr*, *olr*, etc., the *d* being inserted as in *alder* for *allr*, gen pl of *all* (see *alder*²), < AS *alh*, *aloh*, *aler* = D *als* = LG *ellor* = OHG *elara*, *ersta*, *erla*, MHG *erle*, G *erle*, dial *ellr*, *else*, = Icel *olr*, *elrr*, in, *elri*, neut, = Sw *äl*, dial *alder*, *älder*, = Norw *older*, also *or*, *elle*, = Dan *el*, pl *elle*, = Goth **alza*, **alza* (> Sp *aliso*, *alder*) = L *alnus*, orig **alsnus* (> F *alme*, *alder*, and perhaps Sp Pg *alamo*, poplar see *alamo*), = OBulg *jelha*, Bulg *jelha* = Serb *jelsa* = Bohem *jelska*, *olska* = Pol *olcha*, *olca* = Russ *elkha*, *elkha*, dial *elkha*, *elkha*, = Lith *Lett elkšas*, *alkšas*, *alder*] 1. The popular name of shrubs and trees belonging to the genus *Alnus*, natural order *Cupulifera*.

The common alder of Europe is *Alnus glutinosa*. In the eastern United States the common species are the smooth alder, *A. serrulata* and the speckled alder, *A. incana*. Both are also known as black alder. These are usually tall shrubs, rarely small trees. The alders of the Pacific coast *A. rhombifolia* and *A. rubra*, frequently grow to trees of medium size. The bark of the alder has been used in several parts of the world as one of the materials for dyeing black along with copperas or iron liquor, and also in obtaining other colors, as brownish yellow or orange. See *Alnus*.

2. A name of species of other widely different genera, from their resemblance to true alders. The black or berry bearing alder of Europe is the alder buckthorn *Rhamnus Frangula*. In southern Africa the name red alder is given to the *Canthium Capensis*, and white alder to *Platyphloeus trifolius* both saxifragaceous shrubs. In North America the *Ilex verticillata* is some-

times called black alder, the *Rhamnus alnifolia* dwarf alder, and the *Clethra alnifolia* white alder.

alder², *a* and *n*. An old form of *elder*² **alder**³, *allert*, *a*. [ME, also written *alther*, *al-dre*, *alr*, *alrc*, < AS *eastra*, also *alra*, gen. pl. of *eall*, all see all] The *d* is inserted as in *alder*¹. The Middle English genitive plural of *all*.

From its common occurrence before adjectives in the superlative it came to be regarded as a prefix of such adjectives as, *alder first*, first of all, *alder best*, best of all, *alder best*, best of all, *alder best*, best of all. It is also used, in the form *aller*, with the genitive plural of personal pronouns as, *youre aller*, of all of you, *oure aller*, of all of us, *here aller*, of all of them.

A morwe when the day bigan to sprynge,
Up ros our hoste, and was our *aller* cok
Chaucer, Gen Prolog to C¹, l. 823

You mine *alder* trefest soverelg
Shak, 2 Hen VI, l. 1
alder-buckthorn (āl'dēr-buk'thōrn), *n* The European plant *Rhamnus Frangula*. See *Rhamnus*.

alderman (āl'dēr-man), *n*, pl *aldermen* (-men). [ME *alderman*, *aldermon*, < AS *ealdorman* (= ONorth *aldormon*, *-mann*, *-monn*), < *ealdor*, a prince, chief, *elder*, + *man* (*mann*, *mon*, *monn*), man see *elder*², *elder*², *n*, and *man*] 1. In the Anglo-Saxon period of English history, a title meaning at first simply chieftain or lord, but later used specifically to denote the chief magistrate of a county or group of counties. The office was both civil and military, and was tending to become a great hereditary benefice when it was replaced, under a nut, by the earldom. After this the name was applied to any head man, as the head man of a guild.

If the earlier kingdoms were restored, the place of the king in each was taken by an *ealdorman*, who however independent and powerful he might be, was still named by the West Saxon sovereign, and could be deposed by that ruler and the national Witan.

J. R. Green, *Conq of Eng*, p. 248
The *ealdormen* were nobles by birth, and generally the leaders in war
Stille, *Stud Med Hist*, p. 203

Hence—2 In modern usage, a magistrate of a city or borough, next in rank to the mayor. In England and Ireland, besides being a member of the common council, which manages the affairs of the municipality, he is vested with the powers of a police judge. The corresponding title in Scotland is *baillie*. Aldermen are usually chosen for three years but the twenty six aldermen of London are chosen for life. In most of the United States there is in each city an elected board of aldermen representing wards who constitute the municipal assembly or the upper branch of it where it consists of two bodies, and usually also possess some judicial powers. In Pennsylvania cities the title alderman is given to an officer having duties equivalent to those of a justice of the peace elsewhere.

3 In England, a half-crown a meaning explained by Brewer as containing an allusion to the fact that an alderman is a sort of half-king [Slang]—4. A turkey. [Slang.]—**Alderman in chains**, a turkey hung with sausages [Slang]—**Alderman's pace**, a slow, stately pace equivalent to the French *pas de abbé*.

alderman (āl'dēr-man-āl), *n* [*< alderman* + *-al*³] The office of alderman, aldermen collectively.

aldermancy (āl'dēr-man-si), *n* [*< alderman* + *-cy*, as in *abbacy* and other words of ult L origin] The office of an alderman, aldermanate.

aldermanic (āl'dēr-man'ik), *a* [*< alderman* + *-ic*] Relating or belonging to an alderman, characteristic of aldermen.

aldermanity (āl'dēr-man'it-i), *n* [*< alderman* + *-ity*] 1 Aldermen collectively, the body of aldermen. *B. Jonson*—2. The dignity or qualities of an alderman. *Lamb*.

alderman-lizard (āl'dēr-man-lī'zārd), *n* A book-name of the *Sauromalus aler*, a stout black Californian lizard so called from its obesity, a characteristic popularly attributed to aldermen. It attains a length of about a foot. See *Sauromalus*.

aldermanly (āl'dēr-man-li), *a* [*< alderman* + *-ly*¹] Pertaining to or like an alderman.

aldermanry (āl'dēr-man-ri), *n*; pl *aldermanries* (-ries) [*< alderman* + *-ry*] A district of a borough having its own alderman, a ward. *A. E. D.*

aldermanship (āl'dēr-man-ship), *n* [*< alderman* + *-ship*] The office of an alderman.

aldernt (āl'dēr-n), *a* [*< alder* + *-nt*², -n²; = D *elzen*, < *als*, *alder*] Made of alder.

Then *aldernt* boats first plow'd the ocean
May, tr of Virgil's *Georgica*.

Aldine (āl'dīn or al'dūn), *a* [*< NL Aldinus*, < *Aldus*] An epithet applied to those editions, chiefly of the classics, which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius (Latinized form of Italian Aldo Manuzio), of Venice, and his family, from 1494 to 1597. The distinguishing mark is an anchor entwined with a dolphin printed on the title page. These editions are noted for both the beauty of the typography and the correctness of the text. The term has also been applied to certain English and American editions of various works. See cut in next column.

Aldrian, *n*. [Perhaps Ar.] A star in the neck of the Lion. *Chaucer*.

Aldrovandine (al-drō-van'dīn), *a*. Of or pertaining to the naturalist Ulisse Aldrovandini (1522-1607) as, *Aldrovandine owl*, the *Scops altronandus*.

ale (āl), *n* [*< ME ale*, < AS *calu*, also *ealo*, improp *eala* (so in nom. and acc., but gen and dat *ealoth*, *aloith*, pointing to an orig stem **alut*), = OS *alo* (in comp *alo-fat* = AS *calufat*, an ale-cup, > E *ale-vat*) = Icel Sw Dan *ol*, *ale*, = (Bulg *olā*, *older*, = Sloven *ol*, *olj*, *vol* = OPruss *alu* = Lith. *alus* = Lett. *allus* (> Finn *olut*), beer Cf Gael. and Ir *ol*, drink] 1. A light-colored beer, made from malt which is dried at a low heat. See *beer*. *Pale ale* is made from the palest or lightest colored malt, the fermenting temperature being kept below 72° to prevent the formation of acetic acid.

2† An ale-drinking; a festival or merrymaking at which ale was the beverage drunk. Compare *brudal*, *church-ale*, *clerk-ale*, etc.
Every inhabitant of the town of Okebrook shall be at the several ales, and every husband and his wife shall pay two pence, every cottager one penny.
Quoted in *N and Q*, 6th ser., X 391.
3† A brew of ale, as much ale as is brewed at one time.
Witnesseth, that the inhabitants as well of the said parish of Elyston as of the said town of Okebrook, shall brew four ales, and every ale of one quarter of malt, and at their own costs and charges betwixt this and the feast of St. John Baptist next coming.
Quoted in *N and Q*, 6th ser., X 391.

4† An ale-house.
Thou hast not so much charity in thee as to go to the ale with a Christian.
Shak, T. G. of V, ll 5.
O, Tom, that we were now at Putney, at the ale there.
Thomson, *Lord Cromwell*, ill 1.

Adam's ale. See *Adam*—**Bitter ale**, bitter beer, a clear, strong, highly hopped ale, of a pleasant bitter taste.

Medicated ale, ale which is prepared for medicinal purposes by an infusion of herbs during fermentation.

aleak (a-lēk'), *pp* *phr* as *adv* [*< a³ + leak*, q v.] In or into a leaking state.

aleatico (al-ē-at'i-kō), *n* [It] A sweet and strong red wine made in Tuscany. It is of dark red color, has a delicate flavor and perfume, and is one of the best of very sweet wines.

aleatory (āl-ē-a-tō-ri), *a*. [*< L alatorius*, pertaining to a gamester or to gaming, < *alator*, a gamester, a player with dice, < *alea*, a game with dice] Laterally, depending upon the throw of a die, hence, depending on a contingent event—**Aleatory contract**, in law, an agreement the conditions of which depend on an uncertain event. **Aleatory sale**, a sale the completion of which depends on the happening of some uncertain event.

aleavement, *n*. See *alevent*.

ale-bench (āl'bēnch), *n*. [ME not found, < AS *ealu-bene* see *ale* and *bench*] A bench in or before an ale-house.

Sit on thair *ale bench* with their cups and cans
Munday and Others, Sir John Oldcastle, l. 1.

ale-berry (āl'ber-ri), *n* [Early mod E *alebery*, *ale-bruc*, < ME *albery*, *alberiy*, *albray*, *albray*, *alebre*, < *ale*, *ale*, + *bruc*, also spelled *breve*, broth, soup (> *brece*, *broo*, q v), < AS *brūc*, broth. The word is thus proper *ale-bree*, or *ale-brew*, *ale-broo*, the second element being perverted in simulation of *berry*¹. A beverage formerly made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

ale-brewer (āl'bro-ēr), *n* One whose occupation is the brewing of ale.

alec (ā'lek), *n*. [L, better *altec*, also *alex*, and with aspirate *haltec*, *halec*, the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum, and in general fish-sauce, fish-pickle] 1 A pickle or sauce of small herrings or anchovies—2† A herring. *N E D*.

alecampane (āl'ē-kam-pan'), *n* Same as *alecampanum*.

alecize (āl'e-sīz), *v* *t*, pret and pp *alecized*, ppr *alecizing* [*< alec* + *-ize*] To dress with alec sauce. *N E D*.

ale-conner (āl'kon-ēr), *n* [*< ale* + *conner*¹] Originally, a local officer appointed to assay ale and beer, and to take care that they were good and wholesome, and sold at a proper price. The duty of the ale conners of London now is to inspect the measures used by beer and liquor sellers, in order to prevent fraud. Four of these officers are chosen annually by the liverymen, in common hall, on Midsummer's Day (June 24). Also called *ale taster*.

'Tis well known to the parish I have been twice *ale-conner*
Middleton, Mayor of Queenborough, ill 3.



Device of Aldus, from Statius.



Alder (Alnus glutinosa)

ale-cost (al'kōst), *n.* [*< ale + cost²*; see *cost-mary*] Costmary, *Tunacetum Balsamita*, a plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavor. See *costmary*.

Alector (a-lek'tōr), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἀλεκτωρ*, poet for *ἀλεκτρον* (cf. *Alectryon*), a cock, of disputed origin] 1† Klein's name (1756) for a genus of birds of which the common hen is the type a synonym of *Gallus* (Linnaeus).—2† Merrem's name (1786) for birds of the family *Cracidae*, or curassows; a synonym of *Crax* (Linnaeus).—3. [*l c*] The Linnaean specific name for a species of curassow, *Crax alector*.

alectoris¹ (al-ek-tō'rī-ā), *n.*, pl. *alectoris* (-ē) [*L* (see *gemma*), fem of *alectorius*, pertaining to a cock, < Gr *ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock] Cockstone, a peculiar stone, erroneously supposed to be sometimes found in the stomach or liver of an aged cock or capon. Many imaginary virtues were attributed to it.

Alectoris² (al-ek-tō'rī-ā), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἀλεκτωρ*, equiv to *ἀλεκτρον*, unmarried, < *a-* priv + *λεγω*, bed, marriage-bed (see *lectica*), from the uncertainty respecting its male flowers] A genus of lichens. *A. jubata*, or rockhah, grows on trees and rocks, and affords food for the reindeer while the snow is deep.

Alectorides (al-ek-tō'rī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < Gr *ἀλεκτρον*, pl. *-ιδες*, fem of *ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock] 1 In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a group of birds represented by the genera *Dicholophus* and *Otis*.—2 In Temminck's classification, a group of birds of uncertain extent [Not now in use].—3 A suborder or order of birds which includes the cranes, rails, and their allies. *Coues*.

alectoridine (al-ek-tō'rī-dīn), *n.* [*< Alectorides* + *-ine*] Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectorides*.

It [the genus *Parra*] would appear to be limicolous, not alectoridine. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 340.

alectromachy (a-lek-tō-rō-mā'ki), *n.* [*< Gr* *ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + *μάχη*, a fight, < *μάχομαι*, fight] Same as *alectromancy*.

alectromancy (a-lek'tō-rō-man'si), *n.* [*< Gr* *ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *alectromancy*] Same as *alectromancy*.

alectoromorph (a-lek'tō-rō-mōrf), *n.* A member of the *Alectoromorphæ*.

Alectoromorphæ (a-lek'tō-rō-mōrf'fē), *n.* pl. [NL, < Gr *ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + *μορφή*, form] In Huxley's classification of birds, the fifth superfamily of the suborder *Schizognathæ*, of the order *Carnivora*. It includes the families *Tyrannidae*, *Phasianidae*, *Pteroclidæ*, *Megapodidae*, and *Cracidae*, or the fowls and fowl-like birds, and therefore corresponds to the old order *Gallinae* or *Ravines*, exclusive of the pigeons and tinamous. Since 1867, when the term was proposed, a stricter signification has been attached to it by exclusion of the *Tyrannidae* and *Pteroclidæ*. In the restricted sense, it is divided into the two groups of *Alectoropodæ* and *Peristeropodæ*, the former containing the fowls proper (old family *Phasianidae*, etc.), the latter the mound birds (*Megapodidae*) and curassows (*Cracidae*).

alectoromorphous (a-lek'tō-rō-mōrf'fus), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectoromorphæ*, gallinaceous or ratorial, in a strict sense.

Alectoropodes (a-lek-tō-rop'ō-dēr), *n.* pl. [NL, < Gr *ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + *πους*, pl. *πόδες*, = *E* foot] A subdivision of Huxley's superfamily *Alectoromorphæ*, containing the true fowl and related to the domestic hen, as pheasants, turkeys, guinea-fowl, grouse, partridges, quail, etc., distinguished from those gallinaceous birds, as the *Megapodidae* and *Cracidae*, which have the feet more as in pigeons, and are therefore called *Peristeropodes*. See cuts under *Cupidonia*, *grouse*, *partridge*, and *quail*.

alectoropodous (a-lek-tō-rop'ō-dus), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectoropodes*.

The suborders [of *Alectoromorphæ*] are called respectively the *Alectoropodous* and the *Peristeropodous*. *Galline*. *Stand Nat Hist*, IV, 197.

Alectrurus (a-lek-trō-rī'nē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Alecturus* + *-ina*] A subfamily of clamarial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidae*; an inexact synonym of *Fluvicolinae* and of *Tenopyternæ*. See these words, and *Alecturus*.

alectrurous (al-ek-trō'rus), *a.* [*< NL* *alecturus*, adj. see *Alecturus*] Having a tail like that of the cock applied to certain birds. See *Alecturus*.

Alecturus (al-ek-trō'rus), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + *οὐρά*, a tail] A genus of clamarial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidae*, or tyrant flycatchers, of which the type is *A. tricolor*, so named from the long, compressed, erectile tail. It is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, *Alecturinae*. The whole group be-

longs to South America. Sometimes written, more correctly, *Alectorumus* and also *Alectura*, *Alecturus*, *Alectura*.

alectromachy (a-lek-trō-mā'ki), *n.* [*< Gr* *ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + *μάχη*, a fight] Cock-fighting. Sometimes written *alectromancy*.

alectromancy (a-lek'tri-ō-man'si), *n.* [*< F.* *alectromantie* (Cotgrave), < Gr *ἀλεκτρον*, a cock, + *μαντεία*, divination] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The letters of the alphabet were traced on the ground in squares within a circle, and a grain of corn was placed on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains and the letters under them, being formed into words in the order of their selection by the cock were supposed to foretell the event. Sometimes written *alectromancy*.

Alectryon (a-lek'tri-on), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἀλεκτρον*, a cock, see *Alector*] 1 In ornithology, a genus of birds, proposed by Cabanis in 1846 for a section of the Macartney pheasants, genus *Lophoceros* of Temminck. The type is *A. erythrophthalmus* of Malacca.—2. A poetical name of the domestic cock.

Loud the cock *Alectryon* crowed. *Longfellow*.

ale-drapery (al'drā'per), *n.* [*< ale + draper*, as in *linen-drapery*] a humorous name, perhaps in allusion to the old ale-yard. See *ale-yard*. An ale-house keeper.

I get me a wife with her a little money when we are married, seek a house we must, no other occupation have I but to be an ale draper. *Henry Chettle*, Kind Hart's Dream (1592).

So that now he hath left brokerage, and is become a draper. A draper, quoth Freeman, what draper, of woollen or linen? No, quod (quoth) he, an ale draper, where in he hath more skill than [than] in the other. *Discoverie of Knights of the Post*, 1597. (*Hallucell*).

alee (a-lē), *prep* *phr* as *adr* or *a* [ME *a lee*, after Ivel *a hē*, alee, < *a³*, on, + *hē*, q v.] *Naut*, on or toward the lee side of a ship or boat, that is, the sheltered side, on which the wind does not strike, away from the wind. Opposed to *weather* (which see). The helm of a ship is said to be alee when the tiller is pushed close to the lee side, causing the rudder to move in the opposite direction and thus bringing the ship's head into the wind. In cases where a steering wheel is used, the same effect is produced by turning the wheel toward the wind.

The rock of battle drifting slow alee. *Not sulcifer* than that. *Lowell*. On Board the 76.

Helm's alee! hard alee! orders given in tacking a sailing vessel, after the helm has been put down, to direct that the head sheets and fore sheets should be let fly.

ale-fed (āl'fēd), *a.* Nourished with ale. The growth of his ale-fed corps. *Stafford*. Noble, II, 62.

aleft (a-left'), *prep* *phr* as *adr* [*< a³*, on, + *left*] On or to the left. *Southey*. [Rare.]

alegar (al'e-or-ā'le-gar), *n.* [*< ME* *alegar* (Halliwell), < *ale* + *egar*, *eggr*, sour, see *edger*] The mode of fermentation is not English, but imitates *vinegar*, < *F* *vin aigre*, sour wine.] Ale or beer which has been passed through the acetous fermentation, sour ale, used in the north of England as a cheap substitute for vinegar.

For not, after consideration, can you ascertain what liquor it is you are imbibing, whether it be Hawking on the, or, perhaps, some other great brewer's penny swill, or even *alegar*. *Carlyle*. Boswell's Johnson.

ale-garland (āl'gar'land), *n.* A wreath hung to an ale-stake as a part of the sign of a tavern. This custom is as old as the time of Chaucer, who alludes to it.

alegancer, *n.* See *allegance*.

alegery, *a.* [*< OF* *alegre*, *alagry*, *F* *allegre* = *Sp* *alegre* = *Pg* *It* *allegro* (see *allegro*), < *L* *alacer*, *alacris*, brisk, lively, see *alacris*, *alacritas*] Lively, brisk, sprightly, cheerful, gay.

Coffee, the root and leaf bett, [and] tobacco do all condense the spirits and make them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon*, Nat Hist, § 738.

alegget, *r t* See *alloy* and *alleg*.

ale-gill (āl'jīl), *n.* [*< ale* + *gill*, ground-ivy, and the liquor made therefrom, see *gill*, and cf. *alchoof*] A kind of medicated liquor prepared by the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.

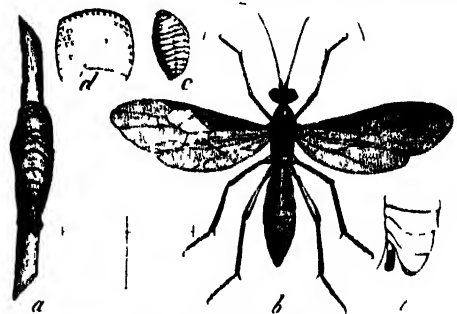
alehoof (āl'hōf), *n.* [Early mod *E* also *alehoove*, *alehove*, < ME *atehoofe*, *halehove*, appar. a corruption, simulating *ale*, of earlier *hahove*, *heyhove*, etc., prob. < *hey*, *hay*, a hedge, + *hoofe*, *hove*, ground-ivy, < AS *hōfe*, ivy (see *hove*). The *D* *elooof*, ivy, is appar. borrowed from English.] Ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*, the leaves of which were used in ale-making before the introduction of hops.

ale-house (āl'hous), *n.* [*< ME* *alehous*, *allehous*, < AS *aleo-hus*] A house where ale is retailed.

The redcoats filled all the ale houses of Westminster and the Strand. *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, III.

Alelodes (al-lō-dēz), *n.* [NL, prop. **alodes*, appar. < Gr. *a-* priv. + *λεῖδος*, smooth, < *λεῖος*,

smooth, + *ειδος*, appearance.] A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the family *Bracnidae*. The species are parasitic upon caterpillars undergoing



Alelodes (Hymenoptera) (L. Gresson)
a cocoon; b emerging wasp; c female (cross shows natural size); d tip of her abdomen from side; e enlarged larva.

transformation in the chrysalis and rigid skin of their host. *Alelodes* (Gresson) is uniformly reddish yellow and is parasitic on larvae of the lepidopterous genus *Acronycta*.

aleist, *n.* [ME *aleis*, < OF *alus*, *alus*, usually *alie*, *alpe*, later *alise* (mod *F* *alus* and *alze*), < Teut. **alizo*, OHG **alizo*, var. of *alio*, *alio*, *alio*, *G* *alio*, dial. *alio*, the alder, in comp. *elshbaum*, the white beam-tree, *elshere*, the berry of the white beam-tree, = AS *ah*, > *E* *alder*, q v.] The fruit or berry of the white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria*. *Rom of the Rose*, I, 1377.

ale-knight (āl'nīt), *n.* A pot-companion. Come, all you brave knights That are dubbed ale knights Know mirth is of mickle might. *Wits Recreations* (1654).

To have his picture stamped on a stone jug To keep ale knights in memory of sobriety. *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, III, 1.

alem (al'em), *n.* [Turk. *'alem*, a flag, banner, standard, ensign, the crescent, < Ar. *'alam*, a flag, ensign, < *'alam*, know. Cf. *'alam*, *'alamah*] The imperial standard of the Turkish empire.

Alemannian (al-ē-man'ian), *a.* *Alemannic*. Two Alemannian dukes of the 10th century. *Engl. Hist*, XX, 4.

Alemannic (al-ē-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< L* *Alemannicus*, *Alemannicus*, pertaining to the *Alemanni*, *Alemanni*, the Latinized form of the German name of a confederation of German tribes, lit. all men, after Goth. *alamans*, all men, all mankind, < *all* = OHG *al* = *E* *all*, + *mann* = OHG *man* = *E* *man*. Hence *L* *Alemanni*, the country of the *Alemanni*, extended by the Gauls to all Germany, > *F* *Allemanne*, Germany, *Allemand*, German, see *لمان*, *لمان*] 1. A. Belonging to the Alemanni, confederated German tribes who began to appear between the Main and the Danube about the beginning of the third century, and occupied that region completely.

II. *n.* The language of the Alemanni, or ancient people of southwest Germany.

Also spelled *Allemanne*.

alembdar (a-lem'dār), *n.* [Turk. *'alemdār*, < *'alem*, flag, standard (see *alem*), + *-dār*, < Pers. *-dār*, holder, bearer] In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed when the sultan appears in public.

alembic (a-lem'bik), *n.* [Early mod *E* *alembick*, *alimbick*, and *alim* (*alimbick*, *alimbick*, q v., < ME *alimbike*, *alimbike*, *alimbick*, earlier *alimbik*, *alimbic*, < OF *alambic*, also written *alambique*, *F* *alambic* = *Pr* *clambic* = *Sp* *alambique* = *It* *alambico*, *alimbico*, < ML *alambicus*, < Ar. *alambiq*, < al, the (see *al-2*), + *ambiq* (> Pers. *ambiq*), a still, < Gr. *ambiq*, a cup, later the cup of a still, cf. Iome Gr. *ambiq* = Gr. *ambiq*, foot of a goblet.] 1. A vessel formerly used in chemistry for distillation, and usually made of glass or copper. The bottom part containing the liquor to be distilled was called the *matrass* or *cucurbit*, the upper part, which received and condensed the volatile products, was called the *head* or *caput*. The neck of which was fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head alone was more properly the alembic. It is now superseded by the retort and worm still.

Hence—2. Anything which works a change or transformation, as, the alembic of sorrow.

Thus is Art, a nature passed through the alembic of man. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 27.

alembic (a-lem'bik), *r t*, *pret* and *pp* *alembicked*, *ppr* *alembicking* [*< alembic*, *n.*] To distil as by an alembic, obtain as by means of an alembic. [*Rare*.]



Alembic.

I have occasioned great speculation, and diverted my self with the important mysteries that have been *alembicked* out of a trifle. *Walpole, Letters, I 208*

alembroth (a-lē-m'brōth), *n* [Formerly also *alembor*, late M.E. *alembroth*, origin unknown] The salt called by the alchemists the salt of art, science, or wisdom, a double chloride of mercury and ammonia. Although poisonous, it was formerly used as a stimulant.

alenaget, *n* Same as *alnage*.

Alençon lace. See *lace*.

alength (a-lēn'gth'), *prep* *ph* as *adv* and *prep* [M.E. *alenght* (for *alenght*), < *a*³, on, at, + *length*] *I* *adv* At full length, along, stretched at full length.

II *prep* In the direction of the length of. **Alepos** (al'e-pōs), *n* [NL, < Gr *a-* copulative + *λεπας*, a limpet, see *Lepas*] A genus of barnacles or acorn-shells, of the family *Lepadidae*. They are ordinary corripeds with thoracic limbs. *A. cornuta* is an example.

aleph (ā'lef), *n* [Heb. 'aleph = Ar. 'alif, see *alpha*] The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet (א), representing the older Phoenician letter which gave name and form to the Greek Α, αλφα. See *α*. This letter, in the Semitic languages, is not properly a vowel, but is a quasi-consonantal sign, to which the pronunciation of any initial vowel may be attached. In transliteration into Roman letters, this sign is represented by a Greek "smooth breathing" () or is left unmarked.

alepidosaurid (a-lēp'i-dō-sā'rid), *n* A fish of the family *Alepidosauridae*. Also called *alepidosaurid*.

Alepidosauridae (a-lēp'i-dō-sā'i-dō), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Alepidosaurus* + *-idae*] A family of large, fierce, and voracious abdominal deep-sea fishes. Also called *Aleposauridae* and *Alpe-sauridae*.

The *Alepidosauridae* are deep-sea fishes of large size, remarkable for the great size of their teeth. The body is elongate, and without scales, the mouth is extremely large, with rows of compressed teeth of unequal size, some of those on the lower jaw and palatines being fung-like. The dorsal fin is very long, covering almost the whole of the back, and there is no adipose fin. *Stand Nat Hist, III 138*

Alepidosaurina (a-lēp'i-dō-sā'i-i'ni), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Alepidosaurus* + *-ina*] In (further) classification of fishes, a division of *Scopelidae*, containing those with the dorsal fin occupying nearly the entire length of the back, a group corresponding to the family *Alepidosauridae* (which see). Preferably written *Alepidosaurinae*, as a subfamily.

alepidosaurid (a-lēp'i-dō-sā'roid), *a* and *n* [*Alepidosaurus* + *-id*] *I* *a* Having the characters of the *Alepidosauridae*.

II *n* An alepidosaurid.

Alepidosaurus (a-lēp'i-dō-sā'rus), *n* [NL, as *Aleposaurus*, but with (Gr *λεπιδ-*) instead of equiv *λιπιδ-* (*lipid-*), a scale] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Alepidosauridae*. It was at one time supposed to be related to *Saurus*, but is distinguished by the scaleless skin, whence the name. Also called *Alpeosaurus*, *Alpeosaurus*. *A. ferox* is a species known as *handaw fish* and *lancet fish*.

alepidote (a-lēp'i-dōt'), *a* and *n* [*Gr* *αλεπιδωτος*, without scales, < *a-* priv + *λεπιδ-* (*lipid-*) a scale, see *Lepidum*] *I* *a* Not having scales as, an alepidote fish.

II *n* Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

alepinet (al'e-pēn'), *n* [Also written *alapein*, prob for *Alpepin*, belonging to Aleppo, see *Aleppin*] A mixed stuff, either of wool and silk or of mohair and cotton. *Dyer*.

Alepisauridae (a-lēp-i-sā'ri-dō), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Alepisaurus* + *-idae*] Same as *Alepidosauridae*.

Alepisaurus (a-lēp-i-sā'rus), *n* [NL, improp for *Alepidosaurus*] Same as *Alepidosaurus*.

Alepocephali (a-lēp-o-sēf'a-lī), *n* *pl* [Pl of *Alepocephalus*] Same as *Alepocephalidae*.

alepocephalid (a-lēp-o-sēf'a-lid), *n* One of the *Alepocephalidae* (which see).

Alepocephalidae (a-lēp'o-sēf'ul'i-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Alepocephalus* + *-idae*] A family of elu-peoid abdominal fishes. The technical characters

referable to four genera have been discovered in the deeper portions of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as of the Mediterranean sea. Also called *Alepocephali*.

alepocephaloid (a-lēp-o-sēf'a-lōid), *a* and *n* *I* *a* Having the character of the *Alepocephalidae*.

II *n* Same as *alepocephalid*.

Alepocephalus (a-lēp-o-sēf'a-lus), *n* [NL, < Gr *a-* priv + *λεπας*, scale, + *κεφαλή*, head] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Alepocephalidae*, so called from the scaleless head.

ale-pole (āl'pōl), *n* Same as *ale-stake*.

Aleposauridae (a-lēp-o-sā'ri-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Aleposaurus* + *-idae*] Same as *Alepidosauridae*.

Aleposaurus (a-lēp-o-sā'rus), *n* [NL, < Gr *αλεπος*, faulty form of *αλεπιδωτος*, without scales (< *a-* priv + *λεπιδ-*, also *λεπιδ-*, a scale, see *Lepidum*), + *σαυρος*, a lizard, also a sea-fish, see *Saurus*] Same as *Alepidosaurus*.

ale-post (āl'pōst), *n* Same as *ale-stake*.

ale-pot (āl'pōt), *n* A pot or mug for holding ale. In England a pot of beer or ale means a quart of it, hence, ale pot means especially a quart pot.

A clean cloth was spread before him, with knife, fork, and spoon, salt (chut, pepper box, glass, and a pint of ale put. *Dickens, Little Dorrit*

Aleppine (a-lēp'in), *a* and *n* [*Gr* *Αλεππιν*, European (It) form of Turk and Ar. *Haleb*, said to be named from Ar. *halab*, milk] *I* *a* Pertaining to Aleppo, a city of Asiatic Turkey, or to its inhabitants.

II *n* A native or an inhabitant of Aleppo.

Aleppo gall, ulcer. See *ulcer*.

alerce (a-lērs'), *Sp* pron a-lār'thā), *n* [*Sp*, the larch, prob < *a-*, repr Ar. *al*, the, + **lerce*, **larci* = It *larici*, < L *larix* (acc *laricem*), the larch (see *larch*), perhaps mixed with Ar. *al-arzāh*, al-'arz, < *al*, the, + *arzāh*, 'arz, Pers *arz*, cedar] *1* A name given in Spain to wood used by the Moors in their edifices, obtained from the sandarac-tree of Morocco, *Callicitrus quadrivalvis*. See *Callicitrus*. — *2* Same as *alerce-lite*.

With here and there a red cedar or an alerce pine. *Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, XII*

alerce-tree (a-lērs'trē), *n* A large coniferous timber-tree of Chili, *Libocedrus chilensis*, extensively used on the southern Pacific coast.

alerion. See *allerton*.

alert (a-lert'), *a* and *n*, orig. *prep* *ph* [*F* *alerte*, interj *ph*, *adj*, and *n*, formerly *allerte*, sometimes written *à l'erte*, = *Sp* *alerta* (*alerto*, *adj*) = *It* *alerta*, < It *all'erta*, on the watch, on the lookout, *stare all'erta*, be on one's guard, lit stand on the lookout all' for *alla* for *la*, < L *ad illam*, on the, *erta*, a lookout, also a declivity, a slope, a steep, fem of *erto*, raised aloft, steep, pp of *ergeri*, raise, erect, < L *erigere*, raise, pp *erectus*, > E *erect*, *q* *v*] *I* *a* *1* Active in vigilance, watchful, vigilantly attentive.

Yet a scaleless still she throve, alert, alive, The working bee, in full or empty hive. *Crabbe, Parish Register*

Nothing is worth reading that does not require an alert mind. *C. D. Warner, Backlog Studio, p 15*

2 Moving with celerity, brisk, active, nimble as, "an alert young fellow," *Addison, Spectator, No 403* = *Syn* *1* Heedful, wary — *2* Lively, quick, prompt, ready, spry.

II *n* [From the *phr* on the alert, a pleonastic E version of the orig It *plur all'erta* see *1*] An attitude of vigilance, watch, guard, especially in the phrase *on or upon the alert*, upon the watch, on the lookout, guarding against surprise or danger as, "the readiness of one on the alert," *Dickens*.

He was instructed to notify his officers to be on the alert for any indications of battle. *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 412*

alertly (a-lert'li), *adv* In an alert manner, with watchful vigilance, nimbly, briskly, actively.

alertness (a-lert'nis), *n* The state or quality of being alert, briskness, nimbleness, activity.

ales [*L* *-ales*, pl of *-alis*, a common adj suffix, see *-al*] In bot, a plural termination distinguishing the names of cohorts, a grade intermediate between class and order.

ale-scott, ale-shot (āl'skōt, āl'shōt), *n* [*Gr* *ale* + *scot*, also *shot*, payment, see *scot* and *shot*, payment] A reckoning to be paid for ale.

alese, *n*. See *alece*.

ale-silver (āl'sil'vēr), *n* A duty anciently paid to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city.

ale-stake (āl'stāk), *n* A stake having a garland or bush of twigs at the top of it, set up as a sign before an ale-house.

A garland hadde he set upon his heed As greet as it were for an ale stake. *Chaucer, Gen Prolog to C T, l 667*

Also called *ale-pole*, *ale-post*.

ale-taster (āl'tās'tēr), *n* Same as *ale-conner*.

alethiology (a-lē-thi-ol'ō-jī), *n* [*Gr* *ἀληθεια*, truth (< *ἀ-* priv + *λανθάνειν*, *lanthein*, escape notice, be concealed, see *Lothe*), + *-λογία*, < *λογειν*, speak, see *-ology*] A term used by Sir William Hamilton to denote that part of logic which treats of the nature of truth and error, and of the rules for their discrimination.

alethoscope (a-lē'thō-skōp), *n* [*Gr* *ἀληθής*, true (see *alethology*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view] An optical instrument by means of which pictures are made to present a more natural and life-like appearance.

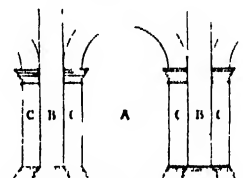
Aletornis (al-e-tōr'nīs), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀλετρίς*, a wanderer, vagrant (< *ἀλσάω*, wander, stray), + *ορνίς*, bird] A genus of extinct Tertiary birds from the Eocene of Wyoming Territory.

Several species are described by Marsh, who places them among the cranes and rails. They range in size from that of a woodcock to that of a small crane.

Alettris (al'e-trīs), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀλετρις*, a (female) grinder of corn, < *ἀλετρεῖν*, extended from *ἀλεῖν*, grind] A genus of plants, natural order *Hemodioraceae*, natives of the eastern United States, chiefly from New Jersey southward.

The two species, *A. farinosa* and *A. aurea*, are low, smooth, stemless, bitter rhizomes with fibrous roots, a cluster of spreading, flat, lance-shaped leaves, and a spike of racemes of small white or yellow flowers. They are called *color root* from their medicinal reputation, and also *grass*, *star grass*, *blazing star*, etc.

alette (a-lēt'), *n* [*F*, = *Sp* *alca* = It *alatta*, a small wing, dim of *l. ala*, wing, see *alca*] In arch (a) A small wing of a building. (b) A plaster or buttress. (c) The lateral face of the pier of an arch, extending from the edge of the opening; especially, that



portion of the lateral face between the edge of the opening and a semi-column, pilaster, or the like, serving to decorate the pier. Also spelled *allitte*.

Aleurites (al-ū-rī'tēr), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀλευριτης*, pertaining to *aleuron*, meal, esp. wheat flour, < *αλεῖν*, grind] A genus of plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceae*.

The most important species, *A. triloba* (the candleberry tree), a tree 30 to 40 ft high, is a native of the Moluccas and some of the Pacific Islands and is cultivated in tropical countries for its nuts which abound in oil, and which are used by the Polynesian Islanders as a substitute for candles, whence they are called *candle nuts* or *candle berries*. The oil expressed from the kernels dries rapidly, and is known as country walnut or artists oil, or kikanie oil. *A. cordata* is the Chinese varnish tree, and the oil from its seeds is used in China in painting.

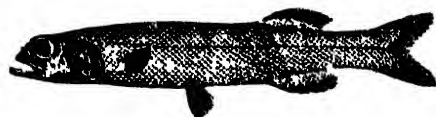
Aleurodes (al-ū-rō'dēz), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀλευροδης*, like flour, < *ἀλευρον*, flour, + *ειδος*, form] The typical and only genus of the family *Aleurodidae*. Also written *Alcyrodes*.

Aleurodidae (al-ū-rōd'i-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Aleurodes* + *-idae*] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Phytophthora*, or plant-lice, related to the aphids and scale-insects. These insects are very small and exceedingly prolific, they have large oval clypea and wings, held nearly horizontal when in repose, the head is small, with divided eyes, the antennae are short 6 jointed, with the rostrum 2 jointed, and the legs are short, simple, with 2 jointed tarsi provided with 2 claws. There are about 25 nominal species of the single genus *Aleurodes*. *A. proletaria* resembles a small white moth with a dark spot on each wing cover, and is found on celandine, cabbage, oak etc. The larva is small, flat, and oval like a minute scale as in *Psyllidae*, the pupa is fixed and inclosed in an envelop.

aleuromancy (a-lū-rō-man-sī), *n* [*F* *aleuromancie*, < Gr *ἀλευρομαντεῖα*, divination from meal, < *ἀλευρον*, meal, + *μαντεῖα*, divination] A method of divination by meal or flour, practised by the ancients.

aleurometer (al-ū-rom'e-tēr), *n* [*Gr* *ἀλευρον*, flour, esp. wheat flour, + *μετρον*, measure] An instrument invented by M. Boland, about 1849, for ascertaining the bread-making qualities of wheat flour. The indications depend upon the expansion of the gluten contained in a given quantity of flour when freed of its starch by pulverization and repeated washings with water.

aleurone (a-lū'rōn), *n* [*Gr* *ἀλευρον*, fine flour, + *-ων*] The minute albuminoid granules (protein) which are found, in connection with starch and oily matter, in the endosperm of ripe seeds and the cotyledons of the embryo. It is considered an inactive resting form of protoplasm. Also called *protein-granules*.



Alepocephalus bairdi
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission 1884)

are supramaxillary bones of three pieces as in the *Clupeidae*, the dorsal fin posterior and opposite the anal fin, few pyloric caeca, and no air bladder. About a dozen species

aleuronic (al-i-ron'ik), *a.* [*< aleurone + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of aleurone.

Aleutian, Aleutic (al-e-8' shi-an, -tik), *a* [Named from the inhabitants, the *Aleuts*, Russ. *Aleutai*.] Appellative of or pertaining to a group of islands (the Aleutian islands) separating Bering sea from the northern Pacific, nearly or quite coextensive with the Catherine archipelago, extending from near the southern point of Kamchatka to the peninsula of Alaska.

ale-vat (ál'vat), *n.* [*< AS ealo-fet = OS alo-fat* see *ale* and *vat*.] A vat in which ale is fermented.

alevin (al'e-vin), *n.* [*< F. alevin*, prob for **ale-van*, *< OF alevor*, roar, *< L. adlevare*, raise, *< ad*, to, + *levare*, raise Cf *alleva*, *alleviate*] The young of any fish; especially, a young salmonid or clupeid

alewt (a-lū'), *n* [Var. of *halloo*] Outcry, howling, lamentation

Yet did she not lament with loud alew.
As women wont Spenser, *P. Q.*, V vi 13

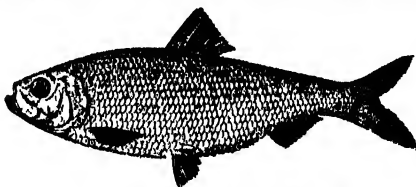
ale-washed (ál'wosh't), *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale

And what a beard of the general's out, will do among foaming bottles and ale washed wit, is wonderful to be thought on Shak, *Hen V*, III 6

alewife (ál'wif), *n*, pl. *alewives* (-wivz) A woman who keeps an ale-house.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and but her an alewife Swift, *Drapler's Letters*

alewife (ál'wif), *n*; pl. *alewives* (-wivz) [A particular use of *alewife*], prob in allusion to their corpulent appearance (see *quot*) The form *aloof*, recorded in 1678, is said to be the Indian name of the fish, but it is prob an error for *alewife*] 1 A North American fish, *Clupea*



Alewife (*Clupea vernalis*)
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission 1884)

vernalis, from 8 to 10 inches long, resembling a small shad, but much inferior to it as food It is taken in large numbers with that fish

(consorting herrings and the bouy shad,
Big bellied Alewife, Macrila right clad
With Rain bow colors, the Froat fish and the Smelt,
As good as ver Lady Gustus felt
S. Clarke, *Four Chief Plantations in America* (1870)

2 A name given at Bermuda to the round pompano, *Trachymotus ovatus* See *pompano* — 3 A local English name of the allice-shad.

Alexanders (al-eg-zan'dérz), *n* [Also written *alsander*, *alsander*, *alsander*, *< ME alsaunder*, *< OF alsaunder*, *alsandra*, but in AS *alexandria*, *alexandre*, from the ML name *Petroselinum Alexandrinum*, 1 e, Alexandrine parsley, equiv to *P. Macedonicum*, 1 e, Macedonian parsley] 1 The English name of an umbelliferous plant, *Smyrnum Olusatrum* Of all the umbellifers used as vegetables, this was one of the commonest in gardens for nearly fifteen centuries, but it is now abandoned The history of its use can be traced from beginning to end Theophrastus mentions it as a medicinal plant, under the name *hypocistion* (horse parsley), but three centuries later Dioscorides says that either the root or the leaves might be eaten, which implies cultivation In Latin (Pliny, Columella, etc.) it was called *holus atrum*, later *olusatrum*, and corruptly *olusatrum* Charlemagne commanded it to be sown in his farms The Italians made great use of it, under the name *maerone* At the end of the eighteenth century the tradition existed in England that it had been formerly cultivated, later English and French horticulturists do not mention it. *De Candolle*

2 In North America, a name sometimes given to the plant *Thapsium aureum*.

Alexandrian (al-eg-zan'dri-an), *a* [*< L. Alexandria*, classical form *Alexandrea*, *< Gr Ἀλεξάνδρεια*, name of the Egyptian city founded by Alexander the Great, *< Ἀλεξάνδρος*, L. *Alexander*, a man's name, prop adj, 'defending men,' *< ἀλέξω*, ward off, defend, + *άνθρωπος* (ánthrōpōs), man] 1 Pertaining to Alexandria, an important city of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B C — 2 Pertaining to Alexander the Great. — **Alexandrian Codex** (*Codex Alexandrinus*), an important manuscript of the Scriptures, sent to Charles I of England by the Patriarch of Constantinople, now in the British Museum It is written in Greek uncials on parchment, and contains the Septuagint version of the Old Testament complete, except parts of the Psalms, and almost all the New Testament. It is assigned to the fifth century. — **Alexandrian Library**, a celebrated library at Alexandria in Egypt, founded by Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus (323-247 B. C.), and destroyed about 47 B. C.

A second or supplementary library in the Serapeum at Alexandria was entirely destroyed by a mob of fanatics under the Patriarch Theophilus A D 891, a popular account, however, assigns its destruction to the Arabs in 641 — **Alexandrian school**. (a) A school of literature, science, and philosophy flourishing at Alexandria under the Ptolemies during the three centuries preceding the Christian era, and continuing under the Roman empire, especially as a philosophical school in which Neoplatonism was the most important element, down to the final extinction of paganism in the fifth century after Christ (b) A school of Christian philosophy and theology at Alexandria during the first five centuries, especially, the catechetical school of Alexandria, existing in that city from the earliest times of Christianity down to about A D 400, for the purpose of instruction in the Christian faith, and distinguished for the high attainments of its instructors in pagan as well as in Christian philosophy and literature Among its most famous directors were St Clement and Origen This school was remarkable for its attempt to accommodate Greek philosophy to Christianity and to make use of it in Christian teaching, thus antagonizing Judaizing views, according to which there was and could be nothing in common between the two In some of its forms it tended on the one extreme to a philosophic rationalism, on the other to an idealizing mysticism Alexandria continued to be the most important center of Christian theology down to the time of the Council of Chalcedon, A D 451

Alexandrianism (al-eg-zan'dri-an-izm), *n* The teachings of the Alexandrian school of theology, especially in its distinctive characteristics See *Alexandrian* Also written *Alexandrinism*

Alexandrine (al-eg-zan'drin), *a* and *n* [*< L. Alexandrinus*, *< Alexandria* see *Alexandrian*] 1. *a.* Same as *Alexandrian*, 1

For some time a steady advance of science appeared to be insured by the labors of the Alexandrine school

Pop Sci Mo, XIII 263

Alexandrine liturgy, the liturgy of St Mark See *liturgy* — **Alexandrine mosaic**, or **opus Alexandrinum**, a kind of rich mosaic in which are used red and green porphyries, precious marbles, canals, and other costly and brilliant materials It has its name from the Emperor Alexander Severus (A D 222-235), and was used for friezes, panels, etc. under the later Roman empire

II. *n* [*< F. alexandrin* so called, it is said, from *Alexandre* Paris, an old French poet, or from poems written by him and others in this meter on the life of Alexander the Great] In *pros*, an iambic hexapody, or series of six iambic feet French Alexandrines are written in complete, alternately catalectic with masculine rhimes and hypercatalectic with feminine rhimes French tragedies are generally composed in Alexandrines The caesura occurs at the end of the third foot The second line of the following extract is an example

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l 366

Alexandrinism (al-eg-zan'drin-izm), *n* Same as *Alexandrianism*

Alexandrite (al-eg-zan'drit), *n* [*< L. Alexander* (Alexander II, Emperor of Russia) + *-ite*] A variety of chrysoberyl found in the mica slate of the Ural mountains

alexia (a-lek-si-ā), *n* [NL, *< Gr a-* priv. + *λέγω*, a speaking (or reading), *< λέγω*, speak, read] Inability to read, as the result of a morbid or diseased condition of nervous centers not involving loss of sight, word-blindness, text-blindness

alexipharmact, alexipharmacalt, a See *alexipharmic, alexipharmical*

alexipharmacum (a-lek-si-fär'mä-kum), *n* [NL, *< L. alexipharmacum* see *alexipharmic*] See *alexipharmic*

He calls steel the proper alexipharmacum of this malady
Burton, *Anat. of Mel*, p 417

alexipharmic (a-lek-si-fär'mik), *a.* and *n* [The final syllable, prop -ac, has been conformed to the common suffix -ic. NL. *alexipharmacum*, L. *alexipharmacum*, *n*, *< Gr ἀλεξίφάρμακος*, warding off poison, acting as an antidote against it, antidotal, neuter as noun, *ἀλεξίφάρμακον* (L. *alexipharmacum*), an antidote, remedy, *< ἀλέξω*, ward off, + *φάρμακον*, a poison, drug, remedy, sec *pharmacum, pharmacy*, etc.] 1. *a* 1 Acting as a means of warding off disease, acting as a remedy; prophylactic. — 2 Having the power of warding off the effects of poison taken inwardly, antidotal

Some antidotal quality it [the unicorn's horn] may have, since not only the bone in the hart, but the horn of a deer is alexipharmick
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err*

II. *n* An antidote to poison or infection, especially an internal antidote

Finding his strength every day less, he was at last terrified, and called for help upon the sages of physic they filled his apartments with alexipharmics, restoratives, and essential virtues
Johnson, *Rambler*, No 120

alexipharmical (a-lek-si-fär'mi-kal), *a.* Same as *alexipharmic*.

alexipyretic (a-lek-si-pi-ret'ik), *a.* and *n* [*< Gr. ἀλέξω*, ward off, + *πυρετός*, fever see *pyretic*] In *med.*, same as *febrifuge*.

alexiteric (a-lek-si-ter'ik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr ἀλεξίτηρος*, fit or able to keep off or defend; neut. *ἀλεξίτηριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*, drug), a remedy, medicine, *< ἀλέξω*, one who keeps off or defends, *< ἀλέξω*, keep off, defend. Cf *alexipharmic*] 1 A Resisting external poison, obviating the effects of venom

II. *n* An antidote to poison or infection, especially an external application

alexiterical (a-lek-si-ter'ikal), *a* Same as *alexiteric*

ale-yard (ál'yärd), *n* [*< ale + yard*] 1 A glass vessel used as a measure of capacity as well as a drinking-glass, shaped like a much elongated wine-glass, formerly in use in England — 2 A glass vessel having the shape of an elongated cone, the small end communicating with a hollow ball On drinking from it as soon as the air reaches the inside of the ball all the liquid contained in it spurts out and is called *tricky ale-yard*



1. Ale-yard
2. Tricky Ale-yard.

Aleyrodes, *n* Same as *Alcyonodes*

aleze, alese (a-lär'), *n* [*< F. alêze*, formerly *alese*, *alaise*, appar *< à l'aise*, at ease *< L. ad*, to, at, *le*, the, *aise*, *> E. ease*, *q v* The spelling *aleze* may be in allusion of *le*, breadth, as if 'spread'] A cloth folded several times in order to protect a bed from discharges of blood, etc

alfa (ál'fi), *n* A name in northern Africa for varieties of esparto-grass, *Stipa tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, used in the manufacture of paper

Also written *halfa*

alfa-grass (ál'fa-gräs), *n* Same as *alfa*

alfalfa (ál'fal'fi), *n* [Sp, formerly *alfafec*, said to be from Ar *al-faj-fajuh*, the best sort of fodder] The Spanish name of lucerne, *Medicago sativa*, and the common name under which the chief varieties of lucerne are known in the western United States

alfaquí (ál'fa-ké'), *n* [Sp, *< Ar al-fajih*, *< al*, the, + *fajih*, a doctor in theology, cf *fijh*, theological learning, *< fajha*, be wise] A doctor learned in Mussulman law, a Mohammedan priest

A successful Inroad into the country of the unbelievers, said he, will make more converts to my cause than a thou sand texts of the Koran, expounded by ten thousand alfa quis
Irrving, *Granada*, p 164

No sooner had the sovereigns left the city, than Ximenes invited some of the leading alfaquís, or Mussulman doctors, to a conference in which he expounded with all the eloquence at his command, the true foundations of the Christian faith, and the errors of the heathen

Piercott, *Ferd and Is*, II 6

alfenid, alfenide (ál'fe-nid, -nid or -nide), *n* [Perhaps *< Sp alfeñique*, a sugar-paste (verb *alfeñicar*, see with sugar), + *-id, -ide* see *alphenic*] Nickel-silver, thickly electroplated with pure silver

alferest (al-for'es), *n* [Also written *alforis*, *alferes*, *alfares*, *alfuras*, *< Sp alferes*, OS *Pg alferes*, ensign, *< Ar al-färis*, *< al*, the, + *färis*, horseman, knight, *< färis*, horse] A standard-bearer, an ensign, a cornet This term was in use in England some time before and during the civil wars of Charles I

Committed to me from some noble friends

For my alferes Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, I 1

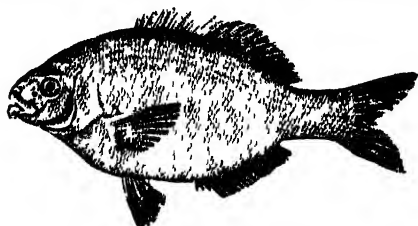
alfet (ál'fet), *n* [*< ML alfitum* (as defined below), *< AS alfat*, *alfula*, a pot to boil in, *< ál*, ál, fire (see *annual*), + *fut*, a vessel see *vat*] In *early Eng hist*, a vessel of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm as a test of his innocence

alfileria (ál'i-lér-ri-ā), *n* Same as *alfilerilla*

alfilerilla (ál'i-lér-ré-ā), *n* [Amer Sp, also *alfileria*, *alfilaria* so called from the shape of the carpsels; *< Sp alfiler*, also *alfiler*, *Pg alfinete*, a pin, *< Ar al-khul*, a wooden pin used for fastening garments (Freitag), a pin] A name in California for a European species of *Erodium*, *E. cicutarium*, which has become very widely naturalized It is a low herb, but a valuable forage plant Its carpsels have a sharp point and a long twisted beak, by the action of which, under the influence of the moisture of the air, the seed is buried in the soil Other names for it are *pin clover* and *pin grass*

alfint (ál'fin), *n* [*< late ME alfin*, *alphyn*, *alfyn*, etc., *< OF alfin*, like ML *alphinus*, It *alfino*, *alfido*, *alfure*, *alfuro*, *< Sp. alfil*, *arfil* = *Pg alfil*, *alfir*, *< Ar al-fil*, the elephant, *< al*, the, + *fil*, *< Pers Hind fil*, Skt *pilu*, elephant, This piece having had orig the form of an elephant.] In *chess*, a name of the bishop.

alfonsa, alfonsa (al-fŏ-nŏ, al-fŏ-nŏ), *n* [Mex Sp.] An embiotocoid fish, *Rhacochilus toxotis*, with small scales, uniserial and jaw teeth, and



Alfonsa (*Rhacochilus toxotis*)
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission 1884.)

lip free and deeply cut along its margin. It is the largest as well as the most valuable food fish of the surf fish family *Embiotocidae* and is common along the California coast where it is also called *aprat* and *perch*.

al fresco (al frŏ'sko) [*It*, lit in the cool air for a d (< *al* *illum*), in the; *frisco*, cool or fresh air, < *frisco*, cool, fresh, < OHG *frise* = *fr* *fresh* see *frish*, *frisco*] In the open air, out of doors as, to dine *al fresco*.

Much of the gaiety and brightness of *al fresco* life.

The Century, XXVII 190

Such *al fresco* suppers the country gentlemen of Italy ate in the first century of our era! D G Mitchell, Wet Days

Alfur (al-fŏr'), *n*. [*< D* *Alfuro*, *Pg* *Alfuros*, pl, said to be < *Ar* *al*, the, + *Pg* *fora* (= *It* *fora*, *fuora*, *fuori*), outside (see *fora*), the other forms, *Arafurans*, *Harafurans*, are, then, variations.] Same as *Alfuro*, *n* sing

Alfurose (al-fŏ-rŏs' or -rŏs'), *n* and *a* [See *Alfur*] *1*, *n* *1* sing or pl *a* member, or the members collectively, of the race of Alfuros or Alfurs (also called *Arafurans*, *Harafurans*, etc.), a group of wild and savage tribes inhabiting Celebes and other islands of the Indian archipelago, ethnologically intermediate between the Malays and Papuans or Negritos

The *Alfurose* are totally distinct from the brown Malay and black Negritos, they are wild, savage, pagan head hunters R N Cund, Mod Langs E Ind, p 147

2 The language spoken by the Alfuros or Alfurs

II. a Pertaining to the Alfuros or Alfurs, or to their language

Alfuro (al-fŏ-rŏ), *n* Same as *Alfurose*, *n* sing

alg An abbreviation of *algebra*

alga (al'gŏ), *n*, pl *algæ* (ŏ) [*L*, seaweed]

A cryptogam of the class of *Alga*

Algae (al'gŏ), *n* pl [*L*, pl of *alga* see *alga*]

A division of thallophytes chlorophyllous cryp-



1 *Diatoma* *trichotoma*, a spore *2* vertical view of a *Scenedesmus* *3* a critical section of same *4* *Volvox* *5* a *Volvox* *6* a *Volvox* *7* a *Volvox* *8* a *Volvox* *9* a *Volvox* *10* a *Volvox* *11* a *Volvox* *12* a *Volvox* *13* a *Volvox* *14* a *Volvox* *15* a *Volvox* *16* a *Volvox* *17* a *Volvox* *18* a *Volvox* *19* a *Volvox* *20* a *Volvox* *21* a *Volvox* *22* a *Volvox* *23* a *Volvox* *24* a *Volvox* *25* a *Volvox* *26* a *Volvox* *27* a *Volvox* *28* a *Volvox* *29* a *Volvox* *30* a *Volvox* *31* a *Volvox* *32* a *Volvox* *33* a *Volvox* *34* a *Volvox* *35* a *Volvox* *36* a *Volvox* *37* a *Volvox* *38* a *Volvox* *39* a *Volvox* *40* a *Volvox* *41* a *Volvox* *42* a *Volvox* *43* a *Volvox* *44* a *Volvox* *45* a *Volvox* *46* a *Volvox* *47* a *Volvox* *48* a *Volvox* *49* a *Volvox* *50* a *Volvox* *51* a *Volvox* *52* a *Volvox* *53* a *Volvox* *54* a *Volvox* *55* a *Volvox* *56* a *Volvox* *57* a *Volvox* *58* a *Volvox* *59* a *Volvox* *60* a *Volvox* *61* a *Volvox* *62* a *Volvox* *63* a *Volvox* *64* a *Volvox* *65* a *Volvox* *66* a *Volvox* *67* a *Volvox* *68* a *Volvox* *69* a *Volvox* *70* a *Volvox* *71* a *Volvox* *72* a *Volvox* *73* a *Volvox* *74* a *Volvox* *75* a *Volvox* *76* a *Volvox* *77* a *Volvox* *78* a *Volvox* *79* a *Volvox* *80* a *Volvox* *81* a *Volvox* *82* a *Volvox* *83* a *Volvox* *84* a *Volvox* *85* a *Volvox* *86* a *Volvox* *87* a *Volvox* *88* a *Volvox* *89* a *Volvox* *90* a *Volvox* *91* a *Volvox* *92* a *Volvox* *93* a *Volvox* *94* a *Volvox* *95* a *Volvox* *96* a *Volvox* *97* a *Volvox* *98* a *Volvox* *99* a *Volvox* *100* a *Volvox*

to the most part in the sea (seaweeds) or in fresh water. They are wholly cellular, though varying exceedingly in form and size from a single microscopic or sometimes large and branching cell, a diatom, jelly-like mass or mere string of articulations, to forms with trunk-like stems and membranous laminae many feet in length. Nutrition is absorbed by the surface of the plant never through roots. The mode of propagation varies greatly in the different orders. In many no well defined sexual differences have been discovered, and reproduction is carried on by means of cell division or by non sexual spores (tetraspores, zoospores). In the highest order the reproductive male and female organs (antheridia and oogonia). The term *Alga* as used by Linnaeus and early botanists included not only seaweeds, but also the *Hepaticae*, *Lichenes* and *Characeae*. By Harvey the *Algae* were divided into three groups, distinguished chiefly by their color, viz the olive brown *Chlorocephalae*, the red or purple, *Rhodospirae*, and the green *Chlorosporae*. This arrangement has now become nearly obsolete. Recent authorities have proposed several different schemes of classification for the thallophytes in general, in which structure and development, as well as supposed relationship, are taken into account, and in which the *Algae* are variously distributed. Substantial agreement is not yet reached and the nomenclature for many of the groups remains in a very unsettled condition. It may, however, be said that the *Algae* are now generally divided into the following orders (classes, etc. of some) viz *Phaeophyceae*, the most highly developed producing zoospores after fertilization (*Oospores* propagating sexually by zoospores, *Zoo spores*, distinguished by the conjugation of zoospores *Conjugata* including the diatoms desmids etc. in which there is a conjugation of cells and a remainder the *Cryptophyceae* of Thuret variously disposed of by other authors in which there is no known sexual reproduction. Many of the *Algae* are edible and nutritious as carrageen or Irish moss, dulce laver, etc. Many abound in gelatin, and make a fine glue or substitute for isinglass. Kelp, iodine, and

bromine are products of various species. Seaweeds are also valuable as fertilizers.

algal (al'gal), *a* and *n* [*< L* *alga* + *-al*.] *1*, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Algae*, having the nature of algae

II. n One of the *Algae* (which see).

algaroba, n See *algarroba*

algaroth, algaroth (al'ga-rŏth, -rŏth), *n* [*< F* *algaroth*, from the name of the inventor, *Algaroth*, an Italian scholar of Venice (1712-64)] A violently purgative and emetic white powder, which falls when chlorid of antimony is dropped into water. It is a compound of chlorid and oxid of antimony.

algarovilla (al'ga-rŏ-vil'ŏ), *n* See *algarrobillu*

algarroba (al'ga-rŏ'ŏ), *n* [*Sp*, < *Ar* *al-khar-rubah*, the carob see *al-2* and *carob*] *1* The Spanish name of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua* See *Ceratonia* — *2* In America, a name given to the honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, and to the *Hymenaea courburi* — *3* A substance resembling catechu in appearance and properties, obtained from the *La Plata*, and containing tannin mixed with a deep-brown coloring matter. *Crooks*, Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing, p 500

Algarroba bean. See *bean*

Also spelled *algarroba*

algarrobillu (al'ga-rŏ-bil'ŏ), *n* [*S Amer Sp*, dim of *Sp algarroba* see above] The astrigent resinous husks and seeds of several leguminous trees or shrubs of South America, which are an article of commerce for their value in tanning and dyeing. In Brazil and tropical America they are the produce chiefly of *Pathecolobum parvifolium* (*Acacia* *Maritima* of some authors). In Chili and on the west coast they are obtained from *Cassipouira* (*Balanus capiana*) *brevisfolia* and *Prosopis juliflora*. Also written *algarroilla*

algate, algates (al'gāt, al'gāts), *adv* [*< ME* *algate*, *aligate*, *allegate* (*algates* occurs in Chaucer), < *al*, all, + *gate*, a way see *gate* and *gate* (*al* *always*, *always*)] *1* In every direction, everywhere, always, under all circumstances [Obsolete except in the Scotch form *al'gate* or *al'gates*]

Algate he that hath with love to done,
Hath offer us than change d ys the more.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l 24

2 In every respect, altogether, entirely [Obsolete and north Eng provincial]

Una now he *algates* must foregoit

Spenser, F Q II l 2

3 In any way, at all

Fayr than his selfe, if ought *algat*,
Might fayr be

Spenser, F Q III vii 9

4 By all means, on any terms, at any rate

As yow lyst ye maken hitis dign
Algate hem that ye wole sette a fyre,
Thei ded n shame and vices thei resigne

Chaucer, Troilus l 24

And therefore would I should be *algates* slain,
For while I live his life is in suspence

Fairfax, tr of Tasso, iv 60

5 Notwithstanding, nevertheless

A manci latin corrupt was his speche,
But *algates* then by was also understode

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l 422

algazel (al'ga-zel'), *n* [An early form of *gazel*, after *Ar* *al-ghazāl* see *gazel*] A name formerly applied to one, and probably to several, of the ruminant quadrupeds of eastern Africa, etc., now known as gazels and antelopes. It is variously identified, some making it out to be the common gazel of Egypt, etc., *Antelope dorcas* or *Dorcas gazella*, others the Asian or common antelope *Antelope bezzarica*, a very different animal. It is more probably the first named species, or one closely resembling it.

Algebar (al'gŏ-bār), *n* [Said to be < *Ar* *al*, the, + *qabār* (Syr *gabaro*), giant] An Arabian and poetical name of the constellation Orion.

Begin with many a blazing star
Stood the great giant *Algebar*,
Orion, hunter of the beast!

Longfellow, Occult of Orion

algebra (al'je-brā), *n* [Early mod E *algebr*, < *F* *algebra* (now *algebre*), the present E form, like *D* *G* *Sw* *Dan* *algebra*, Russ *algebra*, Pol *algebra*, etc., follows It *Pr* *Sp* *Pg* *algebra*, < *ML* *algebra*, bone-setting, algebra, < *Ar* *al-jabr*, *al-jabr* (> Pers *al-jabr*), the redintegration or reunion of broken parts, setting bones, reducing fractions to integers, hence 'ilm *al-jabr wa'l muqābalah*, *1* e, 'the science of redintegration and equation (comparison), 'algebra (> Pers *al-jabr wa'l muqābalah*, Hind *jabr o muqābala*, algebra) 'ilm, 'ilm, science, 'alama, know (cf *alem*, *alim*, *almah*), al, the, *jabr*, redintegration, consolidation, *jabara*, redintegrate, reunite, consolidate (= Heb *gabar*, make strong), *wa*, and; 'l for *al*, the, *muqābalah*, comparison, collation, < *qabala*, confront, compare, collate: see *cabala*. The full *Ar* name is reflected

in *ML* "*ludus algebrae almograbalogue*" (18th century), and in early mod. E. "*algebar and almachabel*" (Dee, Math. Pref., 6, A. D. 1570), and the second part in *ML* *almucabala*, *almucabala*, algebra] *1* Formal mathematics; the analysis of equations, the art of reasoning about relations, more especially quantitative relations, by the aid of a compact and highly systematized notation. In ordinary algebra the relations between quantities are expressed by signs of equality addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc. (=, +, -, ×, ÷), or by the position of the quantities (as *xy* for *x* × *y*, and *x* for *x* to the *y* power), and the quantities themselves are denoted by letters. Quantities whose values are unknown or are assumed to be variable are denoted by the last letters of the alphabet, as *x*, *y*, *z*, known or constant quantities by *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., and problems are solved by expressing all the data in the form of equations, and then transforming these according to certain rules. The conceptions of negative and imaginary quantities (see *negative* and *imaginary*) are employed. The term *higher algebra* usually means the theory of invariants. See *invariant*. *Multiple algebra*, or *n* way algebra, introduces the conception of units of different denominations, which can, however, be multiplied together. Each such system has a multiplication table characterizing it.

2 Any special system of notation adapted to the study of a special system of relationship as, "it is an algebra upon an algebra," Sylvester.

— **3** A treatise on algebra

Its abbreviation is *alg*

Boolian algebra, a logical algebra invented by the English mathematician George Boole (1815-64), for the solution of problems in ordinary logic. It has also a connection with the theory of probabilities. — **Logical algebra**, an algebra which considers particularly non quantitative relations. — **Nilpotent algebra**, an algebra in which every expression is nilpotent (which see). — **Pure algebra**, an algebra in which every unit is connected with every other by a definite relation.

algebraic (al-je-brā'ik), *a* [*< algebra* + *-ic*, prop. "*algebraic* = *F* *algebraique*, < *NL* *algebraicus*"] *1* Pertaining to algebra — **2** Involving no operations except addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the raising of quantities to powers whose exponents are commensurable quantities as, an algebraic equation or expression — **3** Relating to the system of quantity which extends indefinitely below as well as above zero — **Algebraic curve** See *curve* — **Algebraic equation**, an equation in which the unknown quantities or variables are subjected to no other operations than those enumerated in definition 2, above as, $x^2 + y^2 + az^2 = 6$ — **Algebraic form** See *form* — **Algebraic function**, a function whose connection with its variable is expressed by an algebraic equation. Thus, *x* and *y*, as defined by the above equation, are algebraic functions of one another — **Algebraic geometry**, a name given to the application of algebra to the solution of geometrical problems — **Algebraic sign**, the sign + or - which has to be attached to a real number to fix its value in algebra — **Algebraic space**, a space in which the position of a point may be uniquely defined by a set of values of periodic algebraic integrals, without exceptions which form part of the space. — **Algebraic sum**, the sum of several quantities whose algebraic signs have been taken into account in adding them as, the algebraic sum of +4 and -2 is +2.

algebraical (al-je-brā'ikal), *a* *1* Same as *algebraic* — **2** Resembling algebra, relating to algebra

algebraically (al-je-brā'ikal-i), *adv* By means of algebra, or of algebraic processes, in an algebraic manner, as regards algebra

algebraist (al-je-brā'ist), *n* [*< algebra* + *-ist*, prop. "*algebraist* = *F* *algebraiste* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *algebraista*, < *NL* *algebraista*] One who is versed in the science of algebra. Also *algebraist*

algebraize (al'je-brā-iz'), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *algebraized*, *ppr* *algebraizing* [*< algebra* + *-ize*, prop. "*algebraize*"] To perform by algebra, reduce to algebraic form

algebrist (al'je-brist), *n* Same as *algebraist*

algedo (al-jŏ-dŏ), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *ἀλγέδω*, a sense of pain, pain, suffering, < *algēin*, feel bodily pain, suffer] In *pathol*, violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by sudden stoppage of severe gonorrhea.

algeficient (al-jŏ-fŏ-shent), *a* [*< L* *algere*, be cold, + *faciunt* (t-s), *ppr* of *facere*, make.] Making cool, cooling

Algerian (al-jŏ-rŏ-an), *a* and *n* [= *F* *Algérien*, < *Algeria* (*F* *Algérie*), the province, *Algiers* (*F* *Alger* = *Sp* *Argel* = *It* *Algeri*), the city, < *Ar* *Al-jazair*, the city of Algiers, lit the Islands, < *al*, the, + *jazair*, pl. of *jazira*, island] *1*, *a* Pertaining to the city of Algiers, or to Algeria or its inhabitants — *Algerian tea*. See *tea*

II. n An inhabitant of the French colony of Algeria, in the north of Africa. The colony was founded in 1834, extends from the Mediterranean southward to the desert of Sahara, and has Tunis and Morocco on its east and west frontiers respectively.

Algerine (al-je-rŏn'), *a* and *n*. [= *Sp* *Argelino* = *It* *Algerino* see *Algerian*.] *1*, *a*. Of or pertaining to Algiers or Algeria, or to the inhabitants of Algeria.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Algiers or Algeria, in Africa; particularly, one of the indigenous Berber or Arabic inhabitants of Algiers, as distinguished from the French colonists. See *Algerian*. Hence—2. A pirate from the fact that the people of Algiers were formerly much addicted to piracy—3. [*l c*] A woolen material woven in stripes of bright colors, and often with gold thread, generally too loose and soft for ordinary wear, and made into scarfs, shawls, and the like

algerite (al'jér-it), *n* [After *F Alger*] A mineral occurring in yellow to gray tetragonal crystals at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. It is probably an altered scapolite

algetic (al-jet'ik), *a*. [*< Gr. as if *αλγητικός, < αλγειν, have pain*] Producing or having relation to pain

algid (al'jid), *a*. [*< L. algidus, cold, < algere, be cold*] Cold—**Algid cholera**, in *pathol*, Asiatic cholera so called from the fact that diminution of temperature is one of its leading characteristics

alidity (al-jid'i-ti), *n* [*< algid + -ity*] The state of being algid, chilliness, coldness

alidness (al-jid-nes), *n* Same as *alidity*

alific (al-jif'ik), *a* [*< L. alificus, < alius, cold (< algere, be cold), + facere, make*] Producing cold

aligist (al'jist), *n* [*< L. alga, a seaweed, + -ist*] A student of that department of botany which relates to algae or seaweeds; one skilled in algology

algodonite (al-god'ō-nit), *n*. [*< Algodones (see def) + -ite²*] An arsenic of copper occurring in steel-gray masses, allied to domeykite. It is found at the silver mine of Algodones, near Coquimbó, Chili

algoid (al'goid), *a* [*< L. alga, a seaweed, + -oid*] Resembling algae

Algol (al'gol or al-gol'), *n* [*Ar, the demon*] A pole star varying in magnitude from 2.3 to 4.0 in a period of 2.89 days, β Persei

algological (al-gō-loj'i-kal), *a* [*< algology + -ical*] Relating or pertaining to algology

algologist (al-gol'ō-jist), *n* [*< algology + -ist*] One who studies algae or seaweeds, one skilled in algology, an algist

algology (al-gol'ō-jī), *n* [*< L. alga, a seaweed, + Gr. -λογία, < αλγειν, speak see -ology*] A branch of botany treating of algae, phycology

Algonkin, Algonquin (al-gon'kin), *a* [*Amer. Ind. Algonquian is a F spelling*] Belonging to an important and widely spread family of North American Indian tribes, formerly inhabiting the eastern coast from Labrador down through the Middle States, and extending westward across the Mississippi valley, and even into the Rocky mountains. Some of its principal divisions are the New England Indians, the Delaware, the Ojibwas or Chippewas, and the Blackfoot

algor (al'gôr), *n* [*L. < algere, be cold*] In *pathol*, an unusual feeling of coldness, rigor or chill in or at the onset of fever

algorism (al'gō-riz-m), *n* [*< ME. algorisme, algorism, etc., also contr. algrim, augrim, etc., < OF. algorisme, augorisme, augorisme = Pr. algorisme = Sp. algarismo (cf. guarismo, cipher) = Pg. It. algarismo, < ML. algarismus (occasionally alchorismus, etc.), the Arabic system of numbers, arithmetic, < Ar. al-Khawārizmī, i. e., the native of Khwārizm (Khiva), surname of Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musa, an Arabian mathematician, who flourished in the 9th century. His work on algebra was translated or paraphrased into Latin early in the 13th century, and was the source from which Europe derived a knowledge of the Arabic numerals. His surname, given in the Latin paraphrase as *Algoritmi*, came to be applied to arithmetic in much the same way that "Euclid" was applied to geometry. The spelling *algorithm*, Sp. *It. algoritmo*, Pg. *algoritmo*, ML. *algorismus*, etc., simulates Gr. ἀριθμός, number.] 1. In *arith.*, the Arabic system of notation; hence, the art of computation with the Arabic figures, now commonly called *arithmetic*.*

If ever they came to the connected mention of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, it ought to have been a sign that they were reading on *algorism* as distinguished from *arithmetic*. *De Morgan, Arith. Books, xix*

2 Any peculiar method of computing, as the rule for finding the greatest common measure—3. Any method of notation as, the differential *algorism*

Also written *algorithm*

algorismic (al-gō-riz'mik), *a* [*< algorism + -ic*] Pertaining to algorism, arithmetical. *N. E. D.* Also *algorismic*.

algorist (al'gō-ris't), *n*. [*< algorism + -ist*] A computer with the Arabic figures; an arithmetician, a writer on algorism.

The Italian school of *algorists*, with Pacioli at their head, found followers in Germany, England, France, and Spain. *De Morgan, Arith. Books, xxi*

algoristic (al-gō-ris'tik), *a* Pertaining to the Arabic figures

algorithm (al'gō-rith-m), *n* An erroneous form of *algorism*

algorismic (al-gō-rith'mik), *a* 1 Same as *algorismic*—2 Pertaining to or using symbols as, *algorismic logic*

"Symbolic," as I understand it, being almost exactly the equivalent of *algorismic*. *J. Fenn, Symbolic Logic, p. 98*

Algorismic geometry, Witonski's name for analytical geometry. Seldom used by writers of authority

algons (al'gus), *a* [*< L. algosus, abounding in seaweed, < alga, a seaweed see alga*] Pertaining to or resembling alga or seaweeds, abounding with seaweed

algrim, *n* A Middle English form of *algorism*

alguazil (al-gwā-zel'), *n* [*< Sp. alguacil, formerly alguazil, alvacil, = Pg. alguazil, formerly alvacil, alvacil, also alvacin, alvacir, an officer of justice (cf. guazil, governor of a sea-town), < Ar. al-wazir, < al, the (see al-2), + wazir, officer, vizir see vizir*] In Spain, and in regions settled by Spaniards, an inferior officer of justice, a constable

The corregidor has ordered this *alguazil* to apprehend you. *Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, v. 1*

There were instances in which men of the most venerable dignity, persecuted without a cause by extortioners, died of rage and shame in the grile of the vile *alguazils* of Impey. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings*

algum (al'gum), *n* A tree, in the time of Solomon and Hiram, growing on Mount Lebanon, along with cedar- and fir-trees, sought for the construction of the temple, according to both the Septuagint and Vulgate versions, the pine. It was not identical with the almuq-tree, which was brought from Ophir. See *almuq*

And me also cedar trees, fir trees, and *algum* trees, out of Lebanon. *2 Chron. ii. 8*

alhacena (al-i-thū'na), *n* [*Sp. < Ar. f*] A cupboard or recess of stucco, decorated in the Moorish or Spanish style. A magnificent specimen in the South Kensington Museum, London, comes from Toledo in Spain, and is of the style of the fourteenth century

Alhagi (al-haj'i), *n* [*NL, < Ar. al-hajj (Avicenna), the camel's-thorn*] A genus of leguminous plants of several reputed species, but all probably forms of one, ranging from Egypt and Greece to India. *A. canaliculata* is a rigid spiny shrub, the leaves and branches of which caude a species of manna. This is collected in considerable quantity in Persia for food and for exportation to India, camels are very fond of it

Alhambraic (al-ham-brā'ik), *a* [*< Alhambra < Ar. al-hamrā, lit. the red (house), with reference to the color of the sun-dried bricks which*



Court of Lions, Alhambra

compose the outer walls, < al, the, + hamrā, fem. of *ahmar*, red) + -ic] Pertaining to or built or decorated after the manner of the Alhambra, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada in Spain, erected during the thirteenth and the first part of the fourteenth century, and the finest existing specimen of Moorish architecture, in the style of the Alhambra. The style of decoration characteristic of the Alhambra is remarkable for the elaborate variety and complexity of its details,

which are somewhat small in scale, but fancifully varied and brilliant with color and gilding

Alhambresque (al-ham-break'), *a* [*< Alhambra + -esque*] Resembling the Alhambra, or the style of ornamentation peculiar to the Alhambra. See *Alhambraic*

alhenna (al-hen'p), *n*. Same as *henna*

alhidade, *n* See *alhidade*

alias (ā'il-as), *adv* [*L. aliās, at another time, in post-Augustan period, at another time or place, elsewhere, under other circumstances, otherwise; fem acc pl. (cf. E. else, a gen sing. form, from same original) of alius, other. see alien*] At another time, in another place, in other circumstances, otherwise. It is used chiefly in judicial proceedings to connect the different names assumed by a person who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one. Thus, Simpson alias Smith means a person calling himself at one time or one place Smith at another Simpson

alias (ā'il-as), *n*, pl *aliases* (-ez) 1 [*< alias, adv*] An assumed name, another name

Outcasts forced to assume a very week new *aliases* and new disguises. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi*

Most [Moslem] women when travelling adopt an *alias*. *R. L. Burton, Isl. Medinah, p. 430*

2 [From words in the writ, *Sicut alias praprimus*, as we at another time command] In *law*, a second writ or execution issued when the first has failed to serve its purpose. Also used adjectively as, an *alias* execution

alibi (al'i-bi), *adv* [*L., elsewhere, in another place, < alius, other, + -bi, related to E. by, q. v.*] In *law*, elsewhere, at another place

The prisoner had little to say in his defence. He endeavored to prove himself *alibi*.

Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull, ii

alibi (al'i-bi), *n* [*< alibi, adv*] 1 In *law*, a plea of having been elsewhere at the time an offense is alleged to have been committed. Hence—2 The fact or state of having been elsewhere at the time specified as, he attempted to prove an *alibi*

alibility (al-i-bi'l-i-ti), *n* [= *F. alibitile, < L. alibulus* see *alibit* and *-bility*] The capacity of a nutritive substance for absorption, assimilability. *N. E. D.*

alible (al'i-bi), *a* [*< L. alibulus, nutritive, < alere, nourish see aliment*] Nutritive

allicant (al'i-kant), *n* [*< Allicant, a town in Spain, whence the wine is exported*] A strong, sweet, dark-colored Spanish wine. Formerly written *aligant, aligant, aligant, etc.*

alichel (al'i-shel), *n* [Orig. a misreading, in a black-letter book, of *alichel*, < Ar. al-ighāl, < al, the, + ighāl, advancement, progress.] In *astrol*, the situation of a planet on or following an angle

alictisal (al-ik-ti'zul), *n* [*< Ar. al-ittuqāl, < al, the, + ittūqāl, contact, conjunction of planets, < waqala, join*] In *astrol*, the conjunction of two planets moving in the same direction, and one overtaking the other

alícula (a-lik'ū-lā), *n* [*L., dim of ala, wing, perhaps because it covers the upper part of the arm (ala)*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a short upper garment, like a cap, worn by hunters, countrymen, and boys

alidade (al'i-dād), *n* [Also *alhidad*, < *F. alidade* = Sp. *alhidada, alhidada* = Pg. *alhidada, alhidade*, < ML. *alhidada*, < Ar. al-'idādah, the revolving radius of a graduated circle, < al, the (see al-2), + 'adad, 'adad, 'adad, the upper arm, which revolves in its socket.] 1 A movable arm passing over a graduated circle, and carrying a vernier or an index, an attachment of many instruments for measuring angles. See *cut* under *sextant*

The astrolabe [used by Vasco da Gama] was a metal circle graduated round the edge, with a limb called the *alhidada* fixed to a pin in the centre, and working round the graduated circle. *Encyc. Brit., X. 181*

2 A straight-edge carrying a telescope, an attachment of the plane-table for transferring to paper the direction of any object from the station occupied

Also written *alhidade*

alie¹ (ā'li), *v. t* [Shetland dial, < Icel. *alan*, nourish, = Goth. *alan*, nourish, pret. *aldmondston*, Shetland Gloss

alie¹ (ā'li), *n* [*< alie¹, v. t*] A pet, a favorite

Edmondston, Shetland Gloss

alie², *v. t* A former spelling of *ally¹*

alien (ā'lyen), *a* and *n* [Early mod. E. also *ahene, ahient, ahant, alliant*, < ME. *ahen, ahien, ahene, ahente, ahiaunt*, < OF. *ahen, allien*, < L. *ahenus*, belonging to another, < *alius*, another, akin to E. *else*] 1. a 1 Residing under another government or in another country than

that of one's birth, and not having rights of citizenship in such place of residence as, the *alien* population, an *alien* condition — 2 Foreign, not belonging to one's own nation

The veil of *alien* speech

The sad heart of Ruth when, wick for home,
She stood in tears amid the *alien* corn
Keats, *Ode to Nightingale*

3 Wholly different in nature, estranged, adverse, hostile used with *to* or *from*

The thing most *alien* from [the Protestant] clear intellect and his commanding spirit was petty persecution
Macaulay, *St. William Temple*

It is difficult to trace the origin of sentiments so *alien* to our own way of thought

F. C. Clarke, *Ten Great Religions*, vi

Alien egg, in *ornith.* the egg of a cuckoo, cow bird or other parasitic species dropped in the nest of another bird. **Alien enemy** See *enemy* — **Alien friend** See *friend*. **Alien good**, in *ethic.* a good not under one's own control. **Alien water**, any stream of water carried across an irrigated field or meadow, but not employed in the system of irrigation. *Imp. Dict.*

II *n* 1 A foreigner, one born in or belonging to another country who has not acquired citizenship by naturalization; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen. In France a child born of residents who are not citizens is an alien. In the United States, as in Great Britain, children born and remaining within the country, though born of alien parents, are, according to the better opinion, natural born citizens or subjects, and the children of (citizens or subjects, though born in other countries, are generally deemed natural born citizens or subjects, and if they become resident are entitled to the privileges of natural citizens, but they also may, when of full age, make declaration of allegiance. See *citizen*.

When the Roman jurists applied their experience of Roman citizens to dealings between citizens and aliens, showing by the difference of their actions that they regarded the circumstances as essentially different, they laid the foundations of that great structure which has guided the social progress of Europe.

A. Clifford, *Lectures*, I, 116.

2. A stranger [Rare]

An *alien* to the hearts
Of all the court, and princes of my blood
Shak., *I Hen. IV.*, iii.

Who can not have been alien though they are alien from the reaches of your lordship
Landor

Alien Act (a) See *alien and sedition laws*, below. (b) An English statute of 1830 (3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 11) providing for the registration of aliens and one of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict. c. 66) allowing aliens from friendly nations to hold real and personal property for purposes of residence, and resident aliens to become naturalized. (c) An English statute of 1847 (10 and 11 Vict. c. 83) concerning naturalization.

Alien and sedition laws, a series of laws adopted by the United States government in 1798, during a controversy with France in regard to which the country was violently agitated. They included three alien acts, the second and most famous of which (1 Stat. 570) conferred power on the President to order out of the country such aliens as he might reasonably suspect of secret communications against the government or judge dangerous to its peace. It expired by limitation in two years. The sedition law was a stringent act against seditious conspiracy and libel chiefly aimed at obstructive opposition to the proceedings of government and libels on seditious publications in regard to them. These laws had little effect besides that of overthrowing the Federal party, which was held responsible for them.

alien (āl'yen), *v* *t* [*<* ME *alienen*, *alyenen*, *<* OF *aliener*, mod *F* *aliéner* = *Pr* *Sp* *ahenar* = *It* *alienare*, *<* L *alienare*, make alien, estrange, *<* *alienus*, alien see *alien*, *a*] 1 To transfer or convey to another, make over the possession of as, to *alien* a title or property. In this sense also written *aliene*.

Alien the glebe, intitle it to thy loins
Marston, *What You Will*, ii. 1

If the son *alien* lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descent are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser.

Sir M. Hale, *11th Common Law of Eng.*

Had they, like him [Charles I.] for good and valuable consideration *aliened* their lawful prerogatives?
Macaulay, *Cont. between Cowley and Milton*

2. To make aversive or indifferent; turn the affections or inclinations of, *alienate*, *estrange*

The price was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage
Clarendon

Poetry had not been *aliened* from the people by the establishment of an Upper House of nobles alone entitled to move in the state ceremonial of verse.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 157

alienability (āl'yen-a-bil'i-ti), *n* [*<* *alienabile*, after *F* *aliénabilité*] The state or quality of being alienable, the capacity of being alienated or transferred

The *alienability* of the domain
Burke, *Works*, III, 316.

alienable (āl'yen-a-bl), *a* [*<* *alien*, *v*, + *-able*, after *F* *aliénable*] That may be alienated; capable of being sold or transferred to another as, land is *alienable* according to the laws of the state.

alienage (āl'yen-āj), *n* [*<* *alien* + *-age*.] 1 The state of being an alien, the legal standing of an alien

Why restore estates forfeitable on account of *alienage*?
Story

I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of *alienage* will be received, or allowed to exempt from the obligation imposed by the aforesaid Act of Congress any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 970

2. The state of being alienated or transferred to another, *alienation* [Rare]

The provinces were treated in a far more harsh manner than the Italian states, even in the latter period of the *alienage*
Bringham

alienate (āl'yen-at), *v* *t*, pret and pp *alienated*, pp *alienating* [*<* L *alienatus*, pp of *alienari*, make alien, estrange see *alien*, *v*]

1 To transfer or convey, as title, property, or other right, to another as, to *alienate* lands or sovereignty

He must have the consent of the creditors when he would *alienate* or mortgage anything belonging to the empire
Goldsmith, *Seven Years War*, iv

By love of what he thought his flesh and blood
To *alienate* his all in her behalf
Brownlow, *Ring and Book*, I, 117

2 To repel or turn away in feeling, make indifferent or aversive, where love or esteem before subsisted, estrange with *from* before the secondary object

He [Parricidas] *alienated*, by his insolence, all who might have saved or protected him
Macaulay, *Mitford's Greece*

The recollection of his former life is a dream that only the more *alienates* him from the realities of the present
Is Tardieu

Syn 1 To deliver over, surrender, give up — 2 To disaffect

alienate (āl'yen-at), *a* and *n* [*<* L *alienatus*, pp as above, in the pp sense] 1 *a* In a state of alienation, estranged

O *alienate* from God, O spirit accursed!
Milton, *P. I.*, v. 877

The Whigs are wholly *alienate* from truth
Swift, *Misc.*

II *t* *n* A stranger, an alien

Whosoever enters the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate*
Stephenson, *Fortress of the Faith*, fol. 148

alienated (āl'yen-ā-ted), *p* *a* Mentally astray, demoralized

alienation (āl'yen-ā'shon), *n* [*<* ME *alyenacion*, *-yon*, *<* OF *alienation*, *<* L *alienatio(n)*, *<* *alienare*, pp *alienatus*, alien see *alien*, *v*, and *alienate*, *v*] The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (a) In law a transfer of the title to property by one person to another, by conveyance, as distinguished from inheritance. A divestment of real property is regarded as an alienation. In some cases the consent of all the heirs, collateral as well as descendant had to be obtained before an alienation could be made.

(b) The diversion of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership.

The word *alienation* has acquired since the Reformation the almost distinctive meaning of the diversion of lands from ecclesiastical or religious to secular ownership
R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, ii

(c) A withdrawing or an estrangement, as of feeling or the affections

Alienation of heart from the king
Bacon
We keep apart when we have quarrelled, express ourselves in well bred phrases, and in this way preserve a dignified alienation
George Eliot, *Millicent*, i. 5

She seemed also, conscious of a cause, to me unknown, for the gradual alienation of my regard
Poe, *Tales*, I, 471

(d) Deprivation, or partial deprivation, of mental faculties, demoralization, insanity

If a person of acknowledged probity and of known purity of life were suddenly to do something grossly immoral, and it were impossible to discover any motive for his strange and aberrant deed, we should ascribe it to an alienation of nature, and say that he must be mad
Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 10

alienation-office (āl'yen-ā'shon-of'is), *n*. An office in London, at which persons resorting to the judicial processes of fine and recovery for the conveyance of lands were required to present their writs, and submit to the payment of fees called the *prefine* and the *postfine*

alienator (āl'yen-ā-tor), *n* [= *F* *aliénateur*, *<* ML **alienator*, *<* L *alienare*, pp *alienatus*, *alienate* see *alien*, *v*] 1 One who alienates or transfers property — 2 A thief [Humorous]

To one like Ella, whose treasures are rather cased in leather covers than closed in iron coffers, there is a class of alienators more formidable than that which I have touched upon. I mean your borrowers of books
Lamb, *Two Races of Men*

aliene (āl-yēn'), *v*, *t*. Same as *alien*, 1.

alienee (āl'yen-ē'), *n*. [*<* *alien*, *v*, + *-ee*.] One to whom the title to property is transferred. as, "if the *alienee* enters and keeps possession,"

Blackstone

alienor (āl'yen-ēr), *n*. Same as *alienor*

alien-house (āl'yen-hous), *n* Formerly, in England, a priory or other religious house belonging to foreign ecclesiastics, or under their control
Encyc. Brit., II, 459

alienigenate (āl-yen-i-j'e-nāt), *a* [*<* L *alienigenus*, foreign-born (*<* *alienus*, foreign, alien, + *-genus*, -born), + *-ate*.] Alien-born
R. C. Winthrop

alienism (āl'yen-izm), *n* [*<* *alien* + *-ism*.] 1 The state of being an alien

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of alienism
Chancellor Kent

2 The study and treatment of mental diseases

alienist (āl'yen-ist), *n* [*<* *alien* + *-ist*] One engaged in the scientific study or treatment of mental diseases

He [John Locke] looked at insanity rather too superficially for a practical alienist
F. C. Mann, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 114

alienor (āl'yen-or), *n* [Early mod E. *alienour*, *<* AF *aliénor*, *alienour* = OF *aliénour*, *<* ML **alienator* see *alienator*] One who transfers property to another. Also written *aliener*

aliethmoid (al-i-eth'moid), *n* and *a* [*<* L *ala*, a wing, + *E*, *ethmoid*] 1. *n* The lateral part or wing of the ethmoidal region of the orbital-nasal cartilage in the skull of an embryonic bird

The lateral region or *aliethmoid* is the true olfactory region
W. A. Parker

II *a* Pertaining to the aliethmoid as, the *aliethmoid* region, an *aliethmoid* cartilage

aliety (a-lit'-ē-ti), *n* [*<* ML *alietyas*, *<* L *alius*, other] The state of being different; otherness

alifet (a-lif'), *adv* [Appar. *<* a³ + *lye*, as if for 'as one's life,' but perhaps orig. due to *hef*] Dearly

A clean instep,
And that I love alifet
Fletcher, *M. Thomas*, ii. 2

aliferous (a-lit'-e-rus), *a* [*<* L *ala*, wing, + *ferre* = *E* *bear*.] Having wings

aliform (al-i'-form), *a* [*<* L *ala*, wing, + *-formus*, *<* *forma*, shape] Having the shape of a wing or wings in anat., applied to the pterygoid processes and the muscles associated with them. See *pterygoid* [Rare]

aligant (al-i'-gant), *n* An old form of *alcant*

aligerous (a-lit'-e-rus), *a* [*<* L *ahyer*, bearing wings, *<* *ala*, wing, + *gerere*, bear] Having wings

alight (a-lit'), *v* *t* [*<* ME *aligheten*, *aligheten*, *alighen*, *alighen*, *alighen*, *<* (1) AS *alihan* (OHG *arlukhan*, MHG *erluhen*, G *erleuchten*), light, illuminate, *<* *ā*, *E* *a-1*, + *lihtan*, *E* *light*, *v*, (2) AS *onlihtan*, light, illuminate, *<* *on-*, *E* *a-2*, + *lihtan*, *E* *light*, *v*, (3) AS *gelihthan*, *gelihthan*, light, gave light to, illuminate, intr. become light, *<* *ge-*, *E* *a-3*, + *lihtan*, *E* *light*, *v* see *a-1*, *a-2*, *a-3*, and *light*, *v*, and cf. *aligheten*, *enlihten*, *lihten*, see also *alight*, *p*, *a*] 1 To light, light up, illuminate — 2 To set light to, light (a fire, lamp, etc.)

Having alighted his lamp
Shelton, *ti. of Don Quixote* (N. E. D.)

alight (a-lit'), *p* *a*, or *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*<* ME *alight*, *aligt*, *alht* (early mod E *alighted*), *<* AS **alighted*, pp of *alihan*, *E* *alight*, *v*, *q*, *v*, but now regarded as parallel to *afire*, *ablaze*, etc., *<* *a*³ + *light*, *n*] Provided with light, lighted up, illuminated.

The chapel was scarcely alight
Thackeray, *Four Georges* (1862), p. 169 (N. E. D.)

Set
The lamps alight, and call
For golden music
Tennyson, *Ancient Sage*

alight (a-lit'), *v* *t* [*<* ME *aligheten*, *aligheten*, *<* AS *gelihthan* (= OHG *gelukhten*), light, mitigate, *<* *ge-*, *E* *a-3*, + *lihtan*, *E* *light*, *v* see *a-3*, *light*, *v*, and of *aligheten*, *lighten*] To make light or less heavy; lighten, alleviate.

She wende to alight her eyelle and her synne
Chaucer, *G. de la Tour* (N. E. D.)

alight (a-lit'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *alighted* (obs. pp *alight*), pp *alighting*. [*<* ME *aligheten*, *aligheten*, *aligheten*, *<* (1) AS *alihan* (occurring but once, in a gloss "Dissoho, ic of alithe," lit. 'I alight off'), *<* *ā*, *E* *a-1*, + *lihtan*, *E* *light*, (2) AS *gelihthan*, alight, dismount, come down, *<* *ge-*, *E* *a-3*, + *lihtan*, *E* *light*, see *a-1*, *a-3*, and *light*, *v*, and cf. *aligheten* and *lighten*.] 1. To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; dismount.

We pass'd along the coast by a very rocky and rugged way, which forc'd us to *alight* many times before we came to Havre de Grace *Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1644*

2. To settle or lodge after descending as, a bird *alights* on a tree, snow *alights* on a roof.

Truly spake Mohammed el Damiri, "Wisdom hath *alighted* upon three things — the brain of the Franks, the hands of the Chinese, and the tongues of the Arabs" *R. P. Burton, El Molnah, p. 333*

Whether insects *alight* on the leaves by mere chance, as a resting place, or are attracted by the odour of the secretion, I know not *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 17*

3. To fall (upon), come (upon) accidentally, or without design, light as, to *alight* on a particular passage in a book, or on a particular fact, to *alight* on a rare plant

alighten† (a-li'tn), *v t* [*alight*† + *-en* Cf *lighten*†, *enlighten*†] To make light, illuminate

*alighten*²† (a-li'tn), *v t* [*alight*²† + *-en* Cf *lighten*²] To make light or less heavy, reduce the weight or burden of, *lighten*

*alighten*³† (a-li'tn), *v t* [*alight*³† + *-en* Cf *lighten*³] To alight, dismount

align, *alignment*, *alignement*. See *aline*², *alignement*

aligreek (al-i-grēk'), *n*. [Corruption of *F à la grecque*, or *It alla greca*, in the Greek (fashion)] Same as *à-la-grecque* [Rare]

alike (a-lik'), *a* [*ME alike*, *alyke*, and assimilated *alyche*, *aleche*, with prefix *a-* repr both *a-1* and *a-2*, the earlier forms being — (1) *alik*, *shke*, *glyke*, *glyk*, *glyke*, *elsh*, and assimilated *shch*, *shche*, *glych*, *glyche*, *glyche*, earliest *ME gelhe*, < *AS gelio* = *OS gelik* = *OFries gelik*, usually *lik*, = *OD ghelyck*, *D gelyk* = *OHG galih*, *gilih*, *gelih*, *glish*, *MHG gelich*, *glic*, *G glosch* = *Ice* *glisk*, mod *lik* = *Sw lik* = *Dan lig* = *Goth galeik*, *like*, similar, *alike*, lit 'having a corresponding body or form,' < *qa-* (= *AS ge-*), together, indicating collation or comparison, + *leik* = *AS lu*, *E like*†, *lich* (in comp *like-wake* = *lich-wake*, *lich-gate*, *q v*), body, (2) *alike*, *alyke* (in adv also *olyke*, *olyke*), earlier with prefix *an-*, accented, *anlike*, *anlyke*, and assimilated *antich*, *ontch*, < *AS antic*, *ontic* = *OD aenlyck* = *OHG *anulih*, *anaulih*, *MHG anelich*, *G ahnlich* = *Ice* *ālika* = *Goth *analeiks* (in adv *analeikō*), *like*, similar, lit 'on-ly,' having dependence on, relation to, similarity to, < *ana* (*AS an*, *on*, *E on*) + *-lik*, *AS -lic*, *E -ly*), a suffix used here somewhat as in other relational adjectives (*Goth swaleiks*, *AS swile*, *Sw swic*, *E such*, *Goth hwaleiks*, *hwaleiks*, *AS hwile*, *Sw whilk*, *E which*, etc.), being the noun, *Goth leik*, *AS lic*, body, used as a relational suffix. That is, *E alike* represents *ME alike*, *like*, *AS gelik*, with prefix *ge-* and accented base *lic*, mixed with or having absorbed *ME alike*, *olyke*, *anlike*, *AS antic*, with accented base *an*, *on*, and suffix *-lic*. The adv *alike* follows the adj. The adv *like* is not orig., but merely a mod abbrev. of *alike*, the latter form remaining chiefly in the predicative use, there is no *AS* adj **lic*, as commonly cited. See *a-1*, *a-2*, and *like*†, *like*², *like*³.] Having resemblance or similitude, similar, having or exhibiting no marked or essential difference. *Alike* is now only archaically used attributively, and is regularly predicated of a plural subject. It was also formerly used in phrases where the modern idiom requires *like*. See *like*†

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee *Ps cxxxix 12*

In birth, in acts, in arms *alike* the rest *Parfraz, t. of Tasso*

His (Clifford's) associates were men to whom all creeds and all constitutions were *alike* *Macaulay, Sir William Temple*

alike (a-lik'), *adv* [*ME alike*, *alyke*, and assimilated *alyche*, *aleche*, with prefix *a-* repr both *a-1* and *a-2*, the earlier forms being — (1) *alik*, *shke*, *glyke*, *glyk*, *glyke*, *elsh*, and assimilated *shch*, *shche*, *glych*, *glyche*, *glyche*, earliest *gelio*, < *AS gelio* = *OS gelik* = *OFries like*, *lik* = *OD ghelyck*, *D gelyk* = *OHG gelicho*, *glic*, *MHG gelich*, *G glosch* = *Ice* *glisk*, mod *lik* = *Sw lik* = *Dan lig* = *Goth galeik*, *adv*; (2) *alike*, *alyke*, *olyke*, *olyke*, earlier with prefix *an-*, accented (**anlike* not recorded as adv), < *AS antic* = *G ahnlich* = *Ice* *ālika* = *Goth analeikō*, *adv*, the forms being like those of the adj., with the adverbial suffix, *Goth -ō*, *AS -e*. The adv *like* is not orig., but merely a mod abbrev. of *alike*, *adv*. See *alike*, *a*] In the same manner, form, or degree, in common, equally, both

The highest heaven of wisdom is *alike* near from every point, and thou must find it, if at all, by methods native to thyself alone *Emerson, Works and Days*

Inexperienced politicians conceived that the theory of the Tory Opposition and the practice of Walpole's Government were *alike* inconsistent with the principles of liberty *Macaulay, William Pitt*

alike-minded† (a-lik'min'ded), *a*. Having the same mind, like-minded *Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 82*

alim (ā'lēm), *n* [*Ar 'ālim*, *ālim*, learned, < 'alama, know Cf *alem*, *almah*] Among Mohammedans, a learned man, a religious teacher, such as an imām, a mufti, etc

The calling of an *alim* is no longer worth much in Egypt *R. P. Burton, El Molnah p. 31*

Alima (al'i-mā), *n* [*NL*, for *Halima*, < *Gr alima*, of the sea] A spurious genus of crustaceans, representing a stage of stomatopodous crustaceans, for which the term is still in use

In the *Alima* type of development [of *Stomatopoda*] it seems that the young leaves the egg in nearly the *Alima* form, and in the youngest stage known the six appendages eight to thirteen, are absent, although three of the corresponding segments of the body are developed *Stand Nat Hist, II 66*

aliment (al'i-ment), *n* [*late ME aliment*, < *F aliment*, < *L alimentum*, food, < *alere*, nourish, = *Goth alan*, be nourished, *alyan*, nourish, fatten, = *Ice* *alu*, beget, bear, nourish, support, cf *alci*, and *alt*, *all*, and *old*] 1 That which nourishes or sustains, food, nutriment, sustenance, support, whether literal or figurative

Those elevated meditations which are the proper *aliment* of noble souls *Living Sketch Book, p. 30*

2 In *Scots law*, the sum paid for support to any one entitled to claim it, as the dole given to a pauper by his parish

The *aliment* was appointed to continue till the majority or marriage of the daughters *Fraser, Institutes*

aliment (al'i-ment), *v t* [*ML alimentare*, < *L alimentum* see *aliment*, *n*] 1 To furnish with means of sustenance, purvey to, support generally in a figurative sense as, to *aliment* a person's vanity

And that only to sustain and *aliment* the small frailty of their humanity *Urquhart, t. of Rabelais, II 31*

2 In *Scots law*, to maintain or support, as a person unable to support himself used especially of the support of children by parents, or of parents by children

alimantal (al-i-men'tal), *a* [*aliment* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to aliment, supplying food, having the quality of nourishing, furnishing the materials for natural growth as, chyle is *alimantal*, *alimantal* sap

alimentially (al-i-men'tal-i), *adv* In an *alimental* manner, so as to serve for nourishment or food

alimenteriness (al-i-men'ta-ri-ness), *n* The quality of being *alimenter*, or of supplying nutriment

alimentary (al-i-men'ta-ri), *a* [*L alimentarius*, < *alimentum*, *aliment* see *aliment*, *n*] 1 Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing as, *alimentary* particles — 2 Having an apparatus for alimentation, and consequently able to feed *Huxley [Rare]*

— 3. Concerned with the function of nutrition as, *alimentary* processes — *Alimentary canal*, in anat and zool, the digestive sac, tract, or tube of any animal, the visceral or intestinal cavity, the canal of the enteron, in any condition of the latter, from the simplest form of archænterion to the most complex of its ultimate modifications. In its simplest form it is merely the cavity of a two-layered germ or gastrula, lined with hypoblastic cells — a mere sac, the mouth and anus being one. With increasing complexity of structure, and especially by the formation of an out-

let (anus) distinct from the inlet (mouth), the alimentary canal assumes more definitely the character of a special gastric or digestive cavity, which may remain in open communication with a general body cavity, or become shut off therefrom as an intestinal tube. The latter is its character in all the higher animals, in which, moreover, the canal acquires various specializations, as into gullet, stomach, intestine, etc., becomes variously complicated or convoluted, has special ramifications and annexes, etc. In those animals which develop an umbilical vesicle, or thus and an amnion and allantois, the cavity of the alimentary canal is primitively continuous with that of the vesicle and with the allantoic cavity — *Alimentary debt*, in *Scots law* a debt incurred for necessities or maintenance — *Alimentary fund*, in *Scots law* a fund set apart by the direction of the giver for an aliment to the receiver. If the amount of it is not unreasonable in view of the rank of the receiver, it cannot be seized for the satisfaction of the claims of creditors — *Alimentary mucous membrane*, that mucous membrane which lines the alimentary canal, serving with its various follicles, annexed glands, and lacteals the purpose of digesting and absorbing aliment.

alimentation (al'i-men-tā'shon), *n*. [*F alimentation*, < *ML alimentatio* (n-), < *alimentare*, pp *alimentatus*, provide, aliment see *aliment*, *v*] 1 The act or power of affording nutriment

The accumulation of force may be separated into *alimentation* and accretion *H. Spencer, Prin of Biol, § 56*

2 The state or process of being nourished, mode of, or condition in regard to, nourishment

Derangements of *alimentation*, including insufficient food, and morbid states of the lymphatic and blood glands *Quain, Med Dict, p. 38*

3 The providing or supplying with the necessaries of life

The *alimentation* of poor children was extended or increased by fresh endowments *Morav, Roman Empire, VIII 103*

Ceasing by and by to have any knowledge of, or power over, the concerns of the society as a whole, the *alim* class becomes devoted to the process of *alimentation*, while the noble class, ceasing to take any part in the process of *alimentation*, becomes devoted to the coordinated movements of the entire body politic *H. Spencer, Univ Prog, pp 406-6*

alimentative (al-i-men'ta-tiv), *a* [*ML alimentatus*, pp of *alimentare* (see *aliment*, *v*), + *-ive*] Nourishing, relating to or connected with the supply of nourishment as, "the *alimentative* machinery of the physiological units," *Huxley*

alimentic (al-i-men'tik), *a* [*aliment* + *-ic*] Same as *alimentary*

There may be emanation from loss of rest, derangement of the *alimentic* processes, a quicker pulse than normal, and a tongue coated in the centre *E. C. Mann, Psychol Med, p. 79*

alimenteriness (al-i-men'tiv-ness), *n* [**alimenter* + *-ness*] 1 Propensity to seek or take nourishment, to eat and drink first and still chiefly used by phrenologists — 2 The organ of the brain that is said to communicate the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking, and which prompts the taking of nourishment. Its supposed seat is in the region of the zygomatic fossa. See *phrenology*

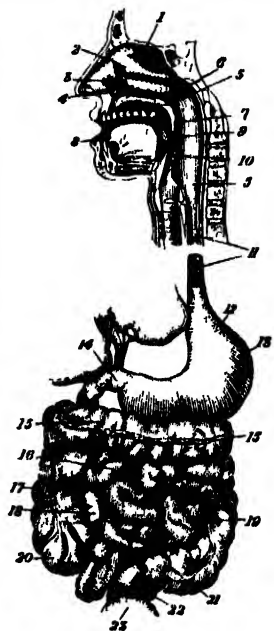
alimont, *n* [*Prop *halimon*, < *L halimon* (sometimes improperly written *alimon*, as if < *Gr ἅλιμος*, neut of *ἅλιος*, banishing hunger, < *α-priv* + *ἅλιος*, hunger see *def*), < *Gr ἅλιμος*, also *ἅλιμος*, a shrubby plant growing on the shore, perhaps saltwort, prop neut of *ἅλιος*, of or belonging to the sea, marine, < *ἅλς*, the sea] A plant, perhaps *triplex Halimus* (Linnaeus), supposed to be the *halimon* of the ancients. It was fabled to have the power of dispelling hunger

alimonious (al-i-mō'n-i-us), *a* [*L alimonia*, food, nourishment see *alimony*] Affording food, nourishing, nutritive as, "alimonious humours," *Harvey, Consumption*

alimony (al'i-mō-ni), *n* [*L alimonia*, fem, also *alimonium*, neut, food, nourishment, sustenance, support, < *alere*, nourish see *aliment*, *n*] In *law* (a) An allowance which a husband or former husband may be forced to pay to his wife or former wife, living legally separate from him, for her maintenance. It is granted or withheld in the discretion of the matrimonial court, with regard to the merits of the case and the resources of the parties respectively. *Alimony pendente lite* is that given to the wife during the pendency of an action for divorce, separation, or annulment of marriage, *permanent alimony* is that given to a wife after judgment of divorce, separation, or annulment in her favor (b) In *Scots law*, *aliment* *Erskine*

alinal (al-i-nū'zal), *a* and *n* [*L ala*, wing, + *nasus*, nose] 1 A Pertaining or relating to the parts forming the outer or lateral boundaries of the nostrils. See *ala nasi*, under *ala*

Specifically of or pertaining to a lateral cartilage of the nasal region of the skull of an embryonic bird, situated in the lateral part of the nasal region of such a skull — *Alinal process*, a process surrounding each



Alimentary Canal in Man

1, superior turbinated bone. 2, middle turbinated bone. 3, opening of the nasal duct. 4, inferior turbinated bone. 5, pharynx. 6, opening of Eustachian tube. 7, uvula. 8, tongue. 9, tonsil. 10, epiglottis. 11, esophagus. 12, cardiac portion (left side) of stomach. 13, fundus of stomach. 14, pylorus (right side of stomach) resting on right lobe of liver, partly shown in outline. 15, transverse colon. 16, duodenum. 17, ascending colon. 18, ileum. 19, jejunum. 20, caecum. 21, sigmoid flexure of colon. 22, beginning of rectum. 23, fundus of urinary bladder.

nasal aperture of the chondrocranium of the frog. *Dunman* — **Alinal** *alinal*, a cartilage of the alinal region, connected with the alinal or lateral cartilage.

The *alinal* of [the Yux] has two turns, and that of *Gechnus* one. *Fuyc* *Brit.*, III 717

II. *n* A lateral cartilage of the nasal region of the skull of an embryonic bird, in which is situated the external nostril. *W. A. Parker* **alinal**¹ (*a-lin'*), *prep* *phr* as *adj* [*a*³, *in*, + *line*²] In a straight line

Take thence a rowle and draw a strike (uene *alnye* fro the pyn unto the middel pikke. *Chaucer* *Astrolabe*, II § 38

aline² (*a-lin'*), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *alined*, *ppr* *alining* [Also spelled *alline*, < ML as if **allineare* < L *ad*, to, + *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, ML draw a straight line, < *linea*, a line. The reg. E form is *align*, but *align*, after *F* *aligner*, is common.] To adjust to a line, lay out or regulate by a line, form in line, as troops. Equivalent forms are *align*, *alline*

alineate (*a-lin'-e-at*), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *alineated*, *ppr* *alineating* [Also spelled *allineate*, < ML as if **allineatus*, *pp* of **allineare* see *align*²] Same as *align*²

The intended base line must be *alined* by placing a telescope a little beyond one of its proposed extremities, so as to command them in both.

Sir J. Herschel, *Pop. Lectures*, p. 184

alination (*a-lin-o-a'-shon*), *n* [Also spelled *allination*, < ML as if **allinatio(n)*], the drawing of a line, < **allineare* see *align*²] The act of bringing into line, a method of determining the position of a remote and not easily discernible object, by running an imaginary line through more easily recognizable intermediate objects, as the passing of a straight line through the pointers of the Great Bear to the pole-star

alignment (*a-lin'-ment*), *n* [*a* *align*² + *-ment*, after *F* *alignement*, ML *alincamentum*, **allincamentum*, < **allineare* see *align*²] 1 The act of aligning, the act of laying out or regulating by a line, an adjusting to a line — 2 The state of being so adjusted, the line of adjustment, especially, in *milit*, the state of being in line as, the *alignment* of a battalion; the *alignment* of a camp — 3 In *engin* (a) The ground-plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the gradients or profile (b) The ground-plan of a fort or field-work

Also written *allincement*, *alignement*, *alignement*, *alignment*

aliner (*a-li'-ner*), *n* One who alines or adjusts to a line. *Foelgn*

aliped (*al'-i-ped*), *a* and *n* [*L* *alipes* (*-ped-*), wing-footed, swift, < *ala*, wing, + *pes* (*-ped-*) = *E* *foot* see *pedal* and *foot*] 1 *a* 1 Wing-footed, having the toes connected by a membrane which serves as a wing, as the bats — 2 *n* Swift of foot

II. *n* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane serving for a wing, a chiropter, as the bat

aliquant (*al'-i-kwant*), *a* [*L* *aliquantus*, some, somewhat, moderate, considerable, < *alius*, other (see *alien*), + *quantus*, how great see *quantity*] Contained in another, but not dividing it evenly applied to a number which does not measure another without a remainder, thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder 1

aliquot (*al'-i-kwot*), *a* and *n* [*L* *aliquot*, some, several, a few, < *alius*, other, + *quot*, how many see *quotient*] 1 *a* Forming an exact measure of something applied to a part of a number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder, thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15

II. *n* That which forms an exact measure, an aliquot part, as, 4 is an *aliquot* of 12

aliscander (*al-i-san'-der*), *n* An old form of *alexanders*

aliscaptal (*al-i-sep'-tal*), *a* and *n* [*L* *ala*, wing, + *septum*, septum, septum] 1 *a* Appellative of a cartilage which forms a partition in the lateral part of the nasal passage of the skull of an embryonic bird, pertaining to or connected with this cartilage

Behind the alinal comes the *aliscaptal* region. *W. K. Parker*

II. *n* The aliscaptal cartilage

alish (*al'-ish*), *a* [*a* *ale* + *-ish*¹] Like ale, having some quality of ale as, "the sweet *alish* taste [of yeast]," *Montmer*, *Husbaudry*

Alisma (*a-li'-zm*), *n* [*NL*, < Gr *ἀλίσμα*, plantain] A small genus of aquatic plants, natural order *Alismaceae*. The common water-plantain,

A. Plantago, is the principal species. See *water-plantain*.

Alismaceae (*al-iz-mā'sē-ē*), *n* *pl.* [*NL*, < *Alisma* + *-aceae*] An endogenous order of aquatic or marsh herbs, mostly natives of the northern temperate zone. Apart from a few species of *Alisma* and *Sagittaria* furnishing edible tubers, the order is of little importance

alismaceous (*al-iz-mā'shi-us*), *a* In *bot*, relating or belonging to the *Alismaceae*

There is a third species of the new *Alismaceae* genus *Welancrin*, hitherto known in India and Central Africa. *Journal of Botany, Brit and For*, 1883, p. 160

alismad (*a-li'-mad*), *n* [*a* *Alisma* + *-ad*¹] In *bot*, one of the *Alismaceae*

alismal (*a-li'-mal*), *a* Relating or pertaining to the genus *Alisma* (which see)

alismoid (*a-li'-moid*), *a* [*a* *Alisma* + *-oid*] In *bot*, resembling an *alismad*, like plants of the genus *Alisma*

alison, *n* See *alysson*

alispheoid (*al-i-sfē'-oid*), *a* and *n*. [*L* *ala*, wing, + *sphenoid*, *q* *v*] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to the greater wing of the sphenoid bone — **Alispheoid canal**, an osseous canal through which the external carotid artery runs for some distance at the base of the skull of the dog and sundry other carnivorous quadrupeds

II. *n* One of the bones of the skull, forming by fusion with other cranial bones, in adult life, a great part of the compound sphenoid bone. In man the alispheoid is the greater wing of the sphenoid minus the so called internal pterygoid process. See cuts under *Crocodylia* and *skull*

alispheoidal (*al'-i-sfē'-oid-al*), *a*. [*a* *alispheoid* + *-al*] Same as *alispheoid*

alisson, *n* See *alysson*

alist (*a-list'*), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*a*³ + *list*, inclination] *Naut*, listed, or canted over to one side; inclined

alitruk (*al'-i-trungk*), *n* [*L* *ala*, wing, + *truncus*, trunk] The segment of the posterior thorax of an insect to which the wings and two posterior pairs of legs are attached

-ality [*a* *-al* + *-ity*] A compound suffix of Latin origin, also in reduced form *-alty*, as in *reality*, *reality*, *legality*, *loyalty*, etc. See *-al* and *-ity*, *-ty*

aliunde (*ā-li-un'-dō*), *adv* [*L*, from another place, < *alius*, other, + *unde*, whence] From another place. Evidence *aliunde*, evidence from another source as from without a will, to explain some ambiguity in it

alive (*a-liv'*), *prep* *phr* as *a* or *adv* [Early mod. *E* also *alife*, on *lyce*, on *lyfe*, < ME *alwe*, *alife*, *o* *live*, earlier on *lwe*, on *lyfe*, < AS *on life*, in life *on*, in *lyfe*, dat case of *lif*, life see *a*³ and *lyfe*. Hence abbrev. *lye*, *a*] 1 In life, living, in the state in which the organs of the body perform their functions, opposed to *dead* as, the man is *alive*

Nor well *alwe*, nor wholly dead they were,
But some faint signs of feeble life appear.
Druid, *Pal* and *Arc*, I 161

2 In a state of action, in force or operation, unextinguished, undestroyed, unexpired as, keep the suit *alive*

Sweet Liberty inspires
And keeps *alive* his fierce but noble fire.
Cowper *Table Talk*

3 Full of alacrity, active, sprightly, lively as, the company were all *alive* — 4 Enlivened, animated, strongly aroused

This perpetual intercommunication keeps us all
ways *alive* with excitement.
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 7

The special quality of the song is that, however carelessly fashioned, it seems *alive* with the energy of music.
Stedman, *Virt. Poets*, p. 101

5 Attentive, open to impressions (from), sensitive, susceptible used with *to* as, he is sufficiently *alive* to the beauties of nature, but yet more *alive* to his own interests

Awakening to the consciousness of evils which had long existed, and which had escaped notice only because no one was *alive* to them.
Froude, *Sketches*, p. 142

6 Filled as with living things, swarming, thronged as, the city was all *alive* when the general entered

The thick roof
Of green and stirring branches is *alive*
And musical with birds.
Brunt, *Entrance to a Wood*

The coarser wheat that rolls in lakes of bloom,
Its coral stems and milk white flowers *alive*
With the wild murmur of the scattered hive.
O. W. Holmes, *D. d. of Pittsfield Cemetery*

7 Of all living, by way of emphasis

The Earl of Northumberland was the proudest man
alive.
Clarendon

8. In *printing* See *live*.

alizari (*al-i-zā'-ri*), *n*. [*F*, *Sp.*, etc.; also called *izari*, *azala*, prob. < Ar *al*, the, + *aqarah*, juice pressed out, extract, < *aqara*, press out, extract] The commercial name of madder in the Levant

alizaric (*al-i-zar'-ik*), *a* In *chem*, of or pertaining to alizari, or madder as, *alizaric acid*

alizarin (*al-i-zā'-rin*), *n*. [*F* *alizarine*, < *alizari* see *alizari*] A peculiar red coloring matter (C₁₄H₈O₄) formerly obtained from madder, and extensively used as a dyestuff. It was discovered in 1824 by Robiquet and Collin, who obtained it by digesting madder root with alcohol and treating this with sulphuric acid, thus producing a black mass which they called *charbon de garance*. On heating, this yielded a sublimate of alizarin in long, brilliant, red, needle shaped crystals. It is now artificially prepared on a large scale from anthracene (C₁₄H₁₀), a product of the distillation of coal tar. It forms yellowish red crystals insoluble in water, difficultly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in alkalis, giving to the solution a purplish red color and beautiful fluorescence. It has acid properties and unites with bases — **Alizarin red**. See *red*, *n*

alk¹ (*alk*), *n* [*E* dial, = *E* *auk*, < Icel *álka* = Sw *álka* = Dan *alk*, *álke*] A provincial English name for the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Uria lomvia* *torda* *Montagu*. See *Alca*, *Alcedo*, and *auk*

alk² (*alk*), *n* [*Ar* *alk*] A resin obtained in northern Africa from the terebinth-tree, *Pistacia terebinthus*. The best in quality is obtained from the terebinth, but in Arabia it is also derived from the *senauer* (juniper), the *arzel* (cedar), the *psatq* or *platacu* tree (*Pistacia vera*), the *saru* (cypress), and the *genabul*. In liquid form it is the Chio turpentine of commerce.

alkahest (*al'-ka-hest*), *n* [*F* *alcahest*, a word of Arabic appearance, but not traceable to that language, supposed to have been invented by Paracelsus in imitation of other alchemical terms] The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the alchemists. Also spelled *alcahest*

alkahestic (*al-ka-hes'-tik*), *a* Pertaining to the alkahest. Also spelled *alcahestic*

alkahistical (*al-ka-hes'-ti-kal*), *a* Same as *alkahestic*. Also spelled *alcahestical*

alkalamide (*al-kal'-a-mid* or *-mid*), *n* [*a* *alkali* + *-amide*] An amide which has resemblance to an amine, containing both acid and alcohol radicals. Also spelled *alkalimide*

alkalescence (*al-ka-les'-en-s*), *n* [*a* *alkalescent*] The process of becoming alkaline, alkalescence

alkalescency (*al-ka-les'-on-si*), *n* A tendency to become alkaline, the quality of being slightly alkaline, the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed or to be predominant. *Ure*

alkalescent (*al-ka-les'-ont*), *a* [*a* *alkali* + *-escent*] Becoming or tending to become alkaline

alkali (*al'-ka-li* or *-li*), *n*, *pl* *alkalis* or *alkalies* (*-liz* or *-liz*) [*ME*, *alkaly*, *alkaly*, < OF *F* *alkali* = Pr *Sp* *Pg* *It* *alkali* = D *G* *Sw* *Dan* *alkali*, < Ar *al-qaliy*, < *al*, the, + *qaliy*, the ashes of saltwort and glasswort, which abound in soda, hence applied to the plant itself, < *qalay*, roast in a pan, fry] 1 Originally, the soluble part of the ashes of plants, especially of seaweed, soda-ash. — 2 The plant saltwort, *Salsola kali*. Also called *kali* — 3 Now, any one of various substances which have the following properties in common solubility in water, the power of neutralizing acids and forming salts with them, the property of combining with fats to form soaps; corrosive action on animal and vegetable tissue, the property of changing the tint of many vegetable coloring matters, as of litmus reddened by an acid to blue, or turmeric from yellow to brown. In its restricted and common sense the term is applied only to the hydrates of potassium, sodium, lithium, cesium, rubidium, and ammonium. In a more general sense it is applied to the hydrates of metals of the alkaline earths, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium, and to a large number of organic substances, both natural and artificial, described under *alkaloid*. Alkalies unite with saponifiable oils to form soap

Sometimes spelled *alcali*

Fixed alkalis, potash, soda, and lithia, in contradistinction to *ammonia*, which is called *volatile alkali*. See *ammonia*

alkaliferous (*al-ka-lif'-e-rus*), *a* [*a* *alkali* + *-ferous*] Containing or producing alkalis, alkaline as, *alkaliferous* clays

alkalifiable (*al'-ka-li-fi'-a-bl*), *a* [*a* *alkalify* + *-able*] Capable of being alkalinized or converted into an alkali.

alkalify (*al'-ka-li-fi*), *v*; *pret* and *pp* *alkalified*, *ppr* *alkalifying* [*a* *alkali* + *-fy*] 1 *trans*. To form or convert into an alkali, *alkalize*.

II. *intrans*. To become an alkali.

alkaligen (al'ka-li-jen), *n.* [*< alkali + -gen, = F. alcaligène.*] The name first proposed for nitrogen, as being a chief constituent of ammonia or volatile alkali. *N. E. D.*

alkaligenous (al-ka-li'y-e-nus), *a.* [*< alkali + -genous* see *-genous*] Producing or generating alkali.

alkali-grass (al'ka-li-grās), *n.* A name given to several species of grass growing in alkaline localities in the western portions of the United States, especially to *Dactylis maritima*.

alkalimeter (al-ka-lim'e-tēr), *n.* [*< alkali + Gr μέτρον, measure*] An instrument used for ascertaining the strength of alkalis, or the quantity of alkali in caustic potash and soda. This is done by determining what quantity of dilute sulphuric acid of a known strength can be neutralized by a given weight of the alkali or of caustic potash or soda. Sometimes spelled *alkalimetre*.

There are several forms of *alkalimeter*, but which ever of them is employed the process is the same. *Ure, Dict.*, I, 74.

alkalimetric (al'ka-li-met'rik), *a.* [*< alkali + Gr μετρικός* Cf. *alkalimeter*] Relating to alkalimetry. Sometimes spelled *alkalimetricu*.
alkalimetrically (al'ka-li-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *alkalimetric*.

It is advisable, where *alkalimetric* assays have frequently to be made, to keep a stock of test acid. *Ure, Dict.*, I, 75.

alkalimetrically (al'ka-li-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* As in alkalimetry, by means of an alkalimeter. Sometimes spelled *alkalimetrically*.

The time in this process is estimated *alkalimetrically* by means of an acid. *Ure, Dict.*, III, 927.

alkalimetry (al-ka-lim'e-tri), *n.* [*As alkalimeter + -y*] The process of determining the strength of an alkaline mixture or liquid. This may be done by volumetric analysis, that is, by estimating the amount of a standard acid solution which the alkaline mixture will saturate, or by gravimetric analysis, that is, by decomposing the substance and finding the weight of the alkali contained in it. Sometimes spelled *alkalimetry*.

The principle on which *alkalimetry* is based consists in determining the amount of acid which a known weight of alkali can saturate or neutralize. *Ure, Dict.*, I, 73.

alkalimide, *n.* See *alkalamide*.

alkaline (al'ka-lin or -lin), *a.* [*< alkali + -ine*, = *F. alcalin*] Pertaining to alkali, having the properties of an alkali. **Alkaline development**, in photog., the development of an exposed plate by a bath compounded with an alkali, such as ammonia. See *development*. — **Alkaline earths**, lime, magnesia, baryta, and strontia. See *alkali*.

alkalinity (al-ka-lin'i-ti), *n.* [*< alkaline + -ity*] The state of being alkaline; the quality which constitutes an alkali.

alkalinize (al'ka-lin-iz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *alkalinized*, ppr *alkalinizing* [*< alkaline + -ize*] To render alkaline. *N. E. D.*

alkalious (al-kā'li-us), *a.* [*< alkali + -ous*] Having the properties of an alkali. Formerly spelled *alcalious*. [Rare.]

alkalisable, **alkalisate**, etc. See *alkalizable*, etc.

alkali-stiff (al'ka-li-stif), *n.* A stiffening matter much used in the manufacture of inferior hats. It is made of 9 pounds of shellac, dissolved with 18 ounces of sal soda in 3 gallons of water. *J. Thomson, Hats and Felt*.

alkalizable (al'ka-li-za-bl), *a.* [*< alkali + -able*] Capable of being alkalinized. Sometimes spelled *alcalizable*, *alkalsable*.

alkalinate (al'ka-li-zāt), *v. t.*, pret and pp *alkalinized*, ppr *alkalinizing* [*< alkali + -ate*] To make alkaline. See *alkalize*. Also spelled *alcalzate*, *alkalsiate*.

alkalization (al'ka-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< alkali + -ize*] The act or process of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali. Also spelled *alcalization*, *alkalsation*.

alkalize (al'ka-liz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *alkalized*, ppr *alkalizing* [*< alkali + -ize*] To change into an alkali; communicate the properties of an alkali to; alkaliify. Also spelled *alkalise*.

alkaloid (al'ka-loid), *n.* and *a.* [*< alkali + -oid*] *1. n.* A body resembling an alkali in properties, one of a class of nitrogenous compounds which occur in plants in combination with organic acids, and are sometimes called the organic bases of plants, as morphine, nicotine, quinine, etc. They are intensely bitter, turn reddened litmus blue, are slightly soluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol, and have active medicinal or poisonous properties. Compounds having the general reactions and properties of alkaloids (ptomaines) are found in decaying animal matters, being products of the decomposition of the tissues.

II. a. Relating to or containing alkali.

alkaloidal (al-ka-loi'dal), *a.* [*< alkaloid + -al*] Pertaining to the alkaloids, having the nature of an alkaloid.

alkanet (al'ka-net), *n.* [*< ME alkanet, < Sp alcaneta* (early mod. E. also *orcanet*, *orcanet*, *orcanete*, < OF *orcanette*, *orcanette*, mod. F. *orcanète*, < Sp *orcaneta*, var. of *alcaneeta*), dim of *alcana*, *alcuña*, henna see *alcanna* and *henna*] *1.* The root of a boraginaceous herb, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*, yielding a red dye, for which the plant is cultivated in central and southern Europe. It is used in dyeing staining wood coloring adulterated wines, and in pharmacy to give a red color to salves, etc. It produces brilliant violet and gray colors with alum and iron mordants on linen, cotton, and silk but not on wool.

2. The plant which yields the dye, *Alkanna* *tinctoria*. Also called *orcanet* and *Spanish bugloss*. — *3.* A name of similar plants of other genera. The common alkanet of England is *Anchusa officinalis*, the evergreen alkanet, *A. sempervirens*, the bastard alkanet, *Lithospermum arvense*, and in America *L. canescens*.

Alkanna (al-kan'a), *n.* [See *alkanet*] A boraginaceous genus of perennial herbs, of about 40 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. It is distinguished from *Anchusa* (in which genus it was formerly included) mainly by the absence of appendages from the throat of the corolla. The principal species is *A. tinctoria*. See *alkanet*.

alkarsin, **alkarsine** (al-kār'sin), *n.* [*< alt (o-hol) + ars (me) + -ine*] so called because it was at first considered to be an alcohol in which oxygen was replaced by arsenic. A heavy, brown, fuming, and extremely poisonous liquid containing cacodyl and its oxidation products formerly known as *Cadet's fuming liquid*. It is characterized by an insupportable and by spontaneous ignition on exposure to the air. It has been proposed to use it in warfare to charge shells whose explosion would not only ship on fire and destroy the crew by the poisonous vapor. Also spelled *alkarsin*.

alkekengi (al-ke-ken'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alkeengi*, etc., < ME *alkekengi*, = *F. alkekeng* = *It. alcechengi* = *Sp. alquequenge* = *Fr. alquequenge*, < ML *alkekengi*, < Ar *al-kākany*, *al-kākeny*, < al, the, + Pers *kākany*, a kind of resin from a tree growing in the mountains of Herat in Afghanistan.] The winter-cherry, a solanaceous plant, *Physalis Alkekengi*. The scarlet fruit, enclosed in a large red calyx, makes the plant very ornamental at the beginning of winter. It is also edible, and has a slightly acid taste.

alkenna (al-ken'a), *n.* [See *alcanna* and *henna*.] Same as *henna*.

alkermes (al-kēr'mēs), *n.* [*< F. alkermis*, now *alquemis*, < Ar *al-qirmiz* see *kermis*] *1.* The name of a once celebrated compound cordial, to which a fine red color was given by kermes. Its ingredients are said to have been cedar, rose water, sugar, and various fragrant flavoring substances. *2.* Same as *kermes*.

alk-gum (alk'gum), *n.* Same as *alk³*. — **Alk-gum tree**, the terebinth of southern Europe and Asia Minor, *Palma Terebinthus*.

alkohol, **alcoholic**, etc. Obsolete forms of *alcohol*, etc.

alkool, *n.* [Repr. Ar *al-koh'l* see *alcohol*] A preparation of antimony used by the women of Eastern nations to darken the eyelids and eyelashes. *Brandt*.

Alkoran (al'kō-ran or al-kō-ran'), *n.* Same as *Koran*.

Alkoranic, **Alkoranish**, etc. See *Alcoranic*, etc.

alkoxid, **alkoxide** (al-kok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [*< al (ohol) + oxid*] A compound in which alcohol unites with a metallic base. The base replaces hydrogen in the alcohol hydroxyl as (CH₃O)Na, sodium alkoxide, formed by treating sodium with methyl alcohol.

alkyl (al'kil), *n.* [*< alk (ali) + -yl*] A generic name applied to any alcohol radical, such as methyl (CH₃), ethyl (C₂H₅), propyl (C₃H₇), etc.

alkylogen (al-ki'lō-jen), *n.* A halogen salt of the alkyl radicals.

all (āl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME all, al, pl alle, < AS all, al, with breaking eall, eal, pl ealle, = ONorth al, alle, = OS al, alik, or alla, = OFries al, alle, = D al, alle, = OHG MHG al, alle, G all, alle, = Icel allr, allr, = Sw all, alla, = Dan all, alle, = Goth alle, allin, all, as a prefix, ME all-, al-, AS eall-, eal-, al- = OS al-, etc., usually with single l, merging with a simpler Teut form al-, found only in comp. and deriv. (AS al-, al- = OS OHG al-, ala-, alo- = Goth ala-, as in AS *almshyrt*, *almshyrt* = OS. *almahyrt*, *alamahyrt*, *alomahyrt* = OHG *almahyrt*, *alamahyrt*, *alomahyrt*, OHG *alamihurt*, all new, Goth *alamans*, all men (see *Alemannic*), OS *alamn* = OFries. *along* = OHG *alanc*, entire, complete, etc.), perhaps < *√* **al* in AS. *alan* (pret *ōl*),*

nourish, grow, produce, = Icel. *ala* (> E. dial *alel*, *q. v.*), *nourish*, = Goth *alan*, grow, be nourished, = L. *alere*, nourish (see *aliment*), of which *all*, Goth *alls*, stem **alla-*, an assimilation of **alna-*, would be an ancient pp. adj. form in -n (cf. a like assimilation in *full*), to be compared with AS. *ald*, *eald*, E. *old*, OHG *alt* = Goth **alths*, *althers*, old, = L. *altus*, deep, high, an ancient pp. adj. form in -t (-*at*, -*ed*) see *old* and *alt*. († *Ir uile, uile* = Gael *uile* = W. *oll*, whole, all, every. The several uses of *all*, as adj., pron., noun, and adv., overlap, and cannot be entirely separated. See *alder*³, orig. gen. pl. of *all*]. *I. a.* *1.* The whole quantity of, with reference to substance, extent, duration, amount, or degree with a noun in the singular, chiefly such nouns (proper names, names of substances, abstract nouns—any whole or any part regarded in itself as a whole) as from their meaning or particular use do not in such use admit of a plural as, *all Europe*, *all Homer*, *all flesh*, *all control*, *all history*.

Quotho speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I, 1.

All hell shall stir for this. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v, 1.

No one will contend that all legislative power belongs to Congress all executive power to the President, or all judicial power to the courts of the United States. *D. Webster, Speech, Senate*, May 17, 1834.

2. The whole number of, with reference to individuals or particulars, taken collectively with a noun in the plural as, *all men*, *all nations*, *all metals*, *all hopes*, *all sciences*; *all days*. [*All* in logic is the sign of a distributed term in an affirmative proposition as, *all men are mortal*. This use of *all*, in place of *every*, is a result of Boethius's use of *omnis* as a translation of the *was* of Aristotle.]

All sins are in all men, but do not appear in each man. *He that hath one sin hath all.*

Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 388.

3. Every chiefly with *kind*, *sort*, *manner*, and formerly with *thing*.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely. *Mat. v. 11.*

4. Any, any whatever after a preposition or verb implying negation or exclusion as, beyond *all* controversy, out of *all* question, he was free from *all* thought of danger.

Yes, without *all* doubt. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, iv, 1.

5† Only; alone. [*Rare*.]

He was my son,
But I do wash him name out of my blood,
And thou art my child. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, III, 2.

When joined to nouns accompanied by a definite (the definite article, a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, etc.), *all* precedes the latter whether with a singular or plural noun, or else follows the noun if it is plural, as, *all my labor*, *all his goods*, *all this time*, *all these things*, *all the men agreed to this*, or the men *all* agreed to this. In the phrases *all day*, *all night*, *all summer*, *all winter*, *all the year* all the time, etc., the noun is an adverbial accusative. In the first four the article is usually omitted.

All the world is a stage.

And all the men and women merely players. *Shak.*, *As you like it*, II, 7.

Sh, I will drink success to my friend, with all my heart. *Shak.*, *Richard III.*, 3.

The clergyman walks from house to house all day all the year to give people the comfort of good talk. *Fine rom.*, (Lulu).

When joined to a personal or relative pronoun in the plural, *all* may precede, but now usually follows, the pronoun.

All we like sheep have gone astray. *Isa.*, III, 6.

And we all do fade as a leaf. *Isa.*, XLIV, 6.

Be ye all of one mind. *1 Pet.*, III, 8.

That they all may be one. *John.*, XVII, 21.

The alternative construction is *all of us*, *all of them*, etc. (see *II*, 2), or the two constructions may stand together.

We all of us complain of the shortness of time.

Addison, Spectator, No. 89.

The adjective *all* with a singular or plural noun, is often separated from its subject, especially by the verb *be* (expressed, or in the present participle often omitted), and, being thus apparently a part of the predicate, assumes a transitional position, and may equally well be regarded as an adverb, meaning *altogether*, *wholly*, as, the house was *all* dark, he was *all* ears, the poor horse was *all* skin and bones, the papers were *all* in confusion, it was *all* a mistake, it is *all* gone.

He is all for fasting. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 246.

She followed my poor father's body. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I, 2.

Like Niobe, all tears. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I, 2.

He has also rebuilt his parsonage house, all of stone, very neat and ample. *Fredyn. Diary*, Sept. 9, 1677.

All Fools' day. See *fool*. — All hands, the whole company, *naut.*, the whole crew. — All my eye. See *eye*.

All saints' day. See *saint*. — All souls' day. See *soul*.

For all the world. See *world*.

II. a. as *pron.* [Absolute use of the *adj.*]

1. The whole quantity or amount, the whole, the aggregate, the total in a singular sense.

And Laban said, All that thou seest is mine. *Gen.*, XXXI, 43.

Doth *all* that haunts the waste and wild
Mourn, knowing it will go along with me?
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur

2 The whole number, every individual or particular, taken collectively, especially, all men or all people in a plural sense

That whippers are blind mine eyes, and then begin to see, is the common opinion of *all* and some will be apt to descend to oaths upon it
Sir T. Broune, Vulg. Err.

And poured round *all*,
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste
Bryant, Thanatopsis
All, in either of the preceding uses, is often followed by a limiting phrase with *of*

Is not the whole of life to live
Nor *all* of death to die
Montgomery, Hymn
For *all* of wonderful and wild
That rapture for the lonely child
Scott 1 of the L. M., vi 21

Then I and you and *all* of us fell down
Shak., I C., iii 2

3 Everything as, is that *all*? that is *all*

What though the field be lost?
All is not lost
Milton, P. L. 1 105

Above *all* See *above*. After *all*, after everything has been considered in spite of everything to the contrary notwithstanding

Upon my soul, the women are the best judges after *all*
Sheridan, The Critic 1 1

All and singular, collectively and individually, one and all without exception a common legal phrase **All and some** [*ME. all and some* prop. pl., equiv. to *I univ. et singul.*, but also used in sing. form *all and some* as adv. *alioquin* see *some*] (a) *All and sundry*, one and all [*Obsol.* or archaic]

We are betrayed and ynone [taken],
Horse and harness, lords, *all and some*
Rich C. de L., 1 2283

Stop your noses, readers, *all and some*
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., 11

(b) **Altogether**, wholly
The task ye wrytyn *all and some*
In a booke of Vitus Paterni
Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 1 169

All but, everything but, everything short of almost, very nearly as, she is *all but* nine years of age

Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms,
Or *all but* hold, and then — cast her aside
Tennyson, Holy Grail

All in all (as noun, *all in all*), all things in all respects all of everything together, adverbially, altogether

That God may be *all in all* 1 Cor. xv 28
In London she buys her head, her face, her fashion
O London, thou art her Paradise, her heaven, her *all in all*
Tuke, On Lubling (1610), p. 60 (Halliwell)
Take him for *all in all*,
I shall not look upon his like again
Shak., Hamlet, 1 2

Acres Dress does make a difference, David
Dav. His all in all, 1 think

Her good Philip was her *all in all*
Tennyson, Ench. Arden

And all, and everything and everything else used in summing up after an enumeration of particulars

The first blast of wind had it [the tree] flat upon the ground, next, eagles, and *all*
L. Estienne

Wood and married *an a*
Burns

And all that, and all the rest of it used like the preceding but generally in a slighting or contemptuous way, as, he believes in state withing materialization, and *all that*

Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of chat,
With slugging, laughing, ogling, and *all that*
Pope, R. of the L., iii 17

At all [*ME. at alle*] (a) In every way, altogether wholly

She is a shrew *at all* *Chaucer, Prolog. to Merchant's Tale*

(b) In any degree, in any degree whatever, in the least degree for any reason on any consideration as, I was surprised at his coming *at all*

Finally, the stars have not only varied their longitudes whereby their ascents are altered, but have also changed their declinations, whereby their rising *at all*, that is, their appearing, hath varied

Sir T. Broune, Vulg. Err.
(c) In any way to any extent of any kind or character in negative, interrogative or conditional clauses (compare 1, 4) as he was not *at all* disturbed did you hear any thing *at all*? if you hear anything *at all*, let me know, no offense *at all*

An if this be *at all* *Shak., Tempest, v 1*

Before all, before everything before everything else, beyond all **Beyond all**, beyond everything, beyond everything (see *above*) **For all** (a) for all purposes, occasions or times especially in the phrases *once for all* and *for good and all* [*Colloq.*]

I learn now, for *all*,
Shak., Cymbeline, ii 3.

(b) Notwithstanding in spite of (the thing or fact mentioned) followed by an object noun or pronoun or an object clause with *that* which is often omitted as *for all* that the fact remains the same you may do so *for all* (that) I care or *for all* me See *for*

Go sirrah for *all* you are my man, go wait upon my cousin Shallow
Shak. M. W. of W., i 1

As North's pigeon which returned no more
Did show she footing found, for *all* the flood
Sir J. Davis, Immortal of Soul, xxxii

A man's a man for *a* that
Burns, For A. That

In all. (a) In the whole number, all included as, there were *in all* at least a hundred persons present

In this tyme had Steuen reigned aught yere *in alle*
Rob. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 122.

(b) In whole as, in part or in *all* — **Over all**, everywhere *Chaucer* [Now only in its literal meaning] — **Two (or two) all**, three all, etc., in certain games, means that all (or merely both) the players or sides have two, three, etc., points — **When all comes to all**, when everything is explained, at bottom — **With all** See *withal*

III. n. [Preceded by an article or a pronoun, rarely with an intervening adjective] 1 A whole, an entirety, a totality of things or qualities *The All* is used for the universe

And will she yet abase her eyes on me,
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
Shak., Rich. III., 1 2

2. One's whole interest, concern, or property usually with a possessive pronoun as, she has given her *all* [Formerly and still dialectically with pl. *alls*]

Though a very industrious tradesman, I was twice burnt out, and lost my little *all* both times

Sheridan, The Critic, 1 2

Old Boreas — we are glad of that — was required to pack up his *alls* and be off
De Quincey, Herodotus, 11

[For *all* in composition, see the adverb, at end.]

all (al), adv. [*ME. al*, rarely *alle*, *AS. all*, *cal* (= *OS. al*, etc.), prop. neut. acc. (cf. *AS. calles* = *OS. alles* = *Goth. allas*, adv. prop. gen. neut.) of *call*, *cal*, all see *all*, *a* The adverbial uses of *all* overlap the adjectival uses see especially under *all*, *a*, *I*, at end.] 1 Wholly, entirely, completely; altogether, quite In this use common with adverbs of degree, especially *too* as, he arrived *all too* late

And tell us what occasion of import
Hath *all* so long detain'd you from your wife
Shak., I of the 8, iii 12

He held them sixteen *all too* dear
Shak., quoted in Othello, iii 1

Alone, alone, *all*, *all* alone
Alone on a wide wide sea
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner

O, yet unthought I saw the Holy Grail,
All pall'd in crimson samite
Tennyson, Holy Grail

[From the frequent Middle English use of *all* in this sense before verbs with the prefix *to* (see *to 2* to break, to cut, to tear, etc.), that prefix, when no longer felt as such, came to be attached to the adverb, *all to* or *alto* being regarded as an adverbial phrase or word, and some times improperly used, in later English, with verbs having originally no claim to the prefix

The sowdan and the cristen enrichtene,
Ben *al to heve* and stiked at the bond
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, 1 132

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and *all to brake* [printed *all to brake*] his skull
Judges ix 53

They were *alle to-cutte* with the stones
Caxton, Golden Legend, p. 236

She plumes her feathers, and lots grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort,
Were *all to ruffled* [sometimes printed *altogether*], and
sometimes impaired
Milton, Comus, 1 380

2 Even, just at first emphatic or intensive (a) With prepositional phrases of place or time In later use particularly in ballad poetry, little more than merely expressive or picaresque as, *all* in the month of May, *all* in the morning tide

When *all* about the wind doth blow
Shak., L. L. L., v 2 (song)

A damsel lay deploiring,
All on a rock reclined
Gay

One night my pathway swerving east, I saw
The pelican on the casque of our Sir Bors
All in the middle of the rising moon
Tennyson, Holy Grail

(b) With conjunctions *if* and *though* in conditional and concessive clauses *If all*, *though all*, or reversely, *all if*, *all though* even if, even though These forms are obsolete, except the last, which is now written as one word, *although* (which see)

I am nought wode, *alle if* I lewed be
Chaucer, Troilus, iii 398

if alle it be so that men seyn, that this crowne is of thornes
Mandeville (ed. Halliwell), p. 13
Thof alle that he werred in wo & in strife,
The four & twenty houres he spendid in holy life
Rob. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 23
Alle though if he clept a see, it is no see
Mandeville (ed. Halliwell), p. 266

(When the verb in such clauses, according to a common subjunctive construction, was placed before the subject, the conjunction *if* or *though* might be omitted, leaving *all* as an apparent conjunction in the sense of even if, *al though* especially in the formula *al be*, as *al be* *al*, *al be* *al*, *al be* *al* (now *albe*, *albeit*, which see)

Al be her herte wel nigh to broke
No word of pride ne grame she spoke
Lay le Freine, 1 347, in Weber's Metr. Rom., 1

Al were it that my suncestes were rude
Yit may the highs God
Graunt me grace to lyve vertuously
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1 318.

His sacrifice he dede with *alle* circumstances
Al telle I nat as now his observances
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1 1408.

But living art may not least part expresse,
All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His dedale hand would faile and greatly faynt
Spenser, F. Q., iii, Prolog.

(c) With conjunction *as* *All as* (1) Just when, when, as
All as his straying flocks he fedde
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Prolog.

He their courtesy to requite,
Gave them a chain of twelve marks weight,
All as he lighted down
Scott, Marmion, 1 11

(2) *As if*

The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde,
All as I were through the body gryde
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Feb

3† Only; exclusively

I shall never marry like my sisters,
To love my father *all*
Shak., Lear, 1 1

All along (a) Throughout, continuously, uninterruptedly, from the beginning onward as, I knew that *all along*

Ishmael went forth, weeping *all along* as he went
Jer. xli 6

(b) From end to end, in bookbinding, (sewed) in such a manner that the thread passes from end to end of each section (c) At full length

I found a woman of a matchless form
Stretch'd *all along* upon the marble floor
Tuke, Five Hours, 11

And there in gloom cast himself *all along*
Tennyson, Ballin and Balan

All along of See *along 2* — **All in the wind** (*naut.*), too close to the wind said of a vessel so brought up into the wind that the sails shake — **All of a sudden**, suddenly, quite unexpectedly

Matters have taken so clever a turn *all of a sudden*, that I could find it in my heart to be good humoured!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv 2.

All one, the same thing in effect, quite the same

Yet I have the wit to think my master is a kind of a knave but that's *all one*, if he be but one knave
Shak., I C. of V., iii 1

All out [*ME. al oute, aloud*], entirely, completely quite

Then come those wikkide Jewes and brako theyre thees, and slewe them *all oute*
MS. Lincoln (A), 1 17, folio 184 (Halliwell)

Whanne he hadde don his wille *all oute*
Rom. of the Rose, 1 2107

Used especially with *drink* (see *carouse*)

I quaght, I drinke *all out*
Palsgrave

All over (a) In every part, everywhere over the whole body *Chaucer* (b) Thoroughly, entirely as, 'bombye and son is Dickens *all over* [*Colloq.*] (c) Indisposed, generally ill, having an all overish feeling [*Colloq.*] (d) All past entirely ceased as, that is *all over* — **All over with**, done with finished as it is *all over with* his friendship, colloquially, the trouble is *all over with*

Ay, a final sentence, indeed! — *this all over with* you, faith!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv 3.

All right, an idiomatic colloquial phrase, either adjectival or adverbial, expressive of satisfaction with, approval of, or assent to anything, and equivalent to quite correct or correctly, satisfactory or satisfactorily in a satisfactory condition or manner, etc. as, you conduct or your dress is *all right* he has done it *all right*, 'Are you ready?' *All right* go ahead — **All the** (*the*, adv. see *the 2*), to all that extent, so much as, *all the* better, *all the* sifter, *all the* sooner See *the 2* **All there**, up to the mark, wide awake, in strict fashion, first rate [*Slang*] — **All up with**, at an end, all over with, as, when the pistol was raised he knew that it was *all up with* him [*Colloq.*]

[*All*, in composition, sometimes forms a true compound, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*, *algaes*, but usually stands, with or sometimes without a hyphen, in loose combination, retaining a syntactic relation, either (1) as adjective, as in *All hollows*, *All-saints*, *almsmen*, (2) as noun, either (a) in genitive plural, as in *all father*, or (b) in accusative as direct object, as in *all over*, *all seen*, *all head*, particularly with present participles having *all* as object (though originally in many cases *all* was adverbial, as in *all healing*, *all seeing*, *all persuading*, etc., or (3) as adverb, either (a) with a noun (in the transitional construction mentioned under *all*, *a*, *I*, at end), as in *all done*, *all mouth*, *all raw*, *all wood*, or (b) with almost any adjective that admits of the workal sweep, as in *all perfect*, *all powerful*, *all true*, *all glorious*, *all important*.]

alla (ál'la) [It, dat. of fem. def. art *la*, = *F. à la*, < *L. ad illam*, lit. to that that used for *alla maniera* (*de*), in the manner of) see *à la*.] In *music*, after the (manner of), in the (style of) as, *alla francese*, in the French style or manner

alla breve (ál'la brá've) [It see *alla* and *breve*] In *music*, an expression understood to denote — (a) a species of time in which every bar contains a breve, or four minims, or (b) a rhythm of two or four beats to a bar, but taken at a rate of movement twice as fast as if the piece were simply marked with the sign of common time The sign for *alla breve* time is C

allabuts (al-a-bū'ts), *n.* [Origin not ascertained] The hard, black seed of the *Chenopodium album*, used in stamping shagreen (which see) Also spelled *alabuta*.

alla cappella. See *a cappella*.

allace, *intery*. An old spelling of *alias*.

allagite (al'-a-jit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀλλαγή, change (< ἀλλάσσειν, change, lit. make other than it is, < ἀλλο-, other- see allo-, and cf. enallage), + -ite².*] A massive mineral, of a brown or green color, a carbonated silicate of manganese, found in the Harz mountains, near Elbingenrode, Germany. It is an altered rhodonite.

allagostemonous (al'-a-gō-stē-mō-nus), *a* [*< Gr. ἀλλαγή, change (see above), + στήμων, a thread, taken in sense of στήμα, a stamen.] In bot., with stamens inserted alternately on the torus and on the petals. A. Gray*

Allah (al'-ā), *n.* [*F. D. G. Dan, etc., Allah, Russ. Allakhū, etc., repr. Al (> Turk. Pers. Hind.) Allāh, contr. of al-ilāh, lit. the God, < al, the, + ilāh, God, = Aramaic elāh = Heb. elōah see Elohim.] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being, which, through the Koran, has found its way into the languages of all nations who have embraced the Mohammedan faith.*

Allamanda (al-a-man-'dā), *n.* [Named after Jean N. S. Allamand, a Swiss scientist.] A genus of woody climbers, natural order Apocynaceae, natives of tropical America. The flowers are large and handsome, and several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

all-amort (āl-a-mōrt'), *a*. See *alamort*.

allamotti, **allamoth**, (al-a-mot'), *al'-a-moth*, *n.* [*E. dial., also alamotti, allamothi, an Orkney name.] A provincial English name for the petrel, Procellaria pelagica. Montagu*

allan, *n.* Same as *alan*.

allan², **allent**, *n.* [Var. of *aulin*, *q. v.*] A provincial name for a species of jaeger, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. Montagu

allanite (al'-an-ī), *n.* [Named after Thomas Allan, of Edinburgh, the discoverer.] A silicate of cerium and allied metals with aluminum, iron, and calcium. It is isomorphous with epidote.

allantoic (al-an-tō'ik), *a*. [*< allantois + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the allantois as, *allantoic fluid*, *allantoic acid*, *allantoic placenta*.

allantoid (a-lan-tō'id), *a* and *n.* [= *F. allantode*, *< NL. allantoides*, *< Gr. ἀλλαντοειδής (se hypon or χιτών see hymen and chiton)*, the sausage-shaped (se membranous), *< ἀλλας (al-las)*, a sausage, + *ειδος*, form.] *I. a* Of or pertaining to the allantois as, the *allantoid membrane*. *II. n* Same as *allantois*.

allantoidial (al-an-tō'id-ial), *a*. Same as *allantoid*.

Allantoidea (al-an-tō'id-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < allantoides see allantoid.*] Those vertebrates in which an allantois is developed. (considered as a group in zoology, the *Allantoidea* consist of mammals, birds and reptiles, as distinguished from *Anamniota*, or amphibians and fishes. The word is synonymous with *Anamniota*, as distinguished from *Anamniota*.)

allantoidian (al-an-tō'id-ian), *a* and *n.* [*< allantoid + -ian, = F. allantoidien.] I. a* Having an allantois, as the embryo or fetus of one of the higher vertebrates.

II. n An animal the embryo or fetus of which has an allantois, as a mammal, bird, or reptile.

allantoin (a-lan-tō'in), *n.* [*< allantois + -in².] A crystalline substance (C₄H₆N₄O₃) found in the allantoic fluid of the cow, the nitrogenous constituent of the allantoic fluid. It is also obtained from other sources. Also written allanton.*

Allantoin is one of the products of the oxidation of uric acid, and by further oxidation gives rise to uric acid. *Foster, Physiology*, pp. 879, 880.

allantois (a-lan-tō-is), *n.* [*NL., shorter form (appar. as sing. of assumed pl.) of allantoides see allantoid.] A fetal appendage of most vertebrates, developing as a sac or diverticulum from the posterior portion of the intestinal cavity. It is one of the organs of the embryo of all amniotic vertebrates, or those which develop an amnion, but is wanting or is at most rudimentary in amphibians and fishes. In birds and reptiles it is large and performs a respiratory function, and in mammals contributes to form the umbilical cord and placenta. Its exterior primitively consists of mesoblast, its cavity receiving the secretion of the primordial kidneys (Wolffian bodies). So much of the sac as remains pervious within the body of the embryo becomes the urinary bladder, or, in some degree, a urinary passage. The umbilical arteries and veins course along the elongated stalk of the sac, which becomes the umbilical cord, and that part of these allantoic vessels within the body which does not remain pervious becomes the urachus and round ligament of the liver. The expanded extremity of the allantois, in most mammals, unites with the chorion to form the placenta. In those vertebrates, as mammals, in which the umbilical vesicle has but a brief period of activity, the allantois chiefly sustains the functions whereby the fetus is nourished by the blood of the mother, and has its own blood arterIALIZED. In parturition, so much of the allantois as is outside the body of the fetus is cast off, the separation taking place at the navel. See cut under amnion.*

allantotoxicum (a-lan-tō-tok-'si-kum), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀλλας (allav-), sausage, + τοξικόν, poison see toxic.] Sausage-poison, a poison found in putrid sausage made of blood and liver.*

allanturic (al-an-tū'rik), *a*. [*< allanton + uric.] Obtained from allantoin and uric acid as, allanturic acid.*

alla prima (āl-lā prēmā) [*It., lit. according to the first alla, q. v., prima, fem. of primo, first, see prime.] In painting, an expression denoting a method in which the pigments are laid on the canvas in thick heavy masses, instead of in washes, glazes, or repeated coats.*

Paolo Veronese painted generally *alla prima* with more body than Titian (whose patience he appeared to want) so that the finished picture was little more than the abuzzo, that is, he painted up at once.

Mrs. Merryfield, Anc. Practice of Painting (1840), I. cxxxv.

allassotonic (a-las-ō-ton'ik), *a*. [*Irreg. < Gr. ἀλλασσειν, vary, + τόνος, tension.] A term applied by De Vries to the movements induced in mature vegetable organs by stimulation, which are not permanent, in distinction from the permanent or auxotonic effects of stimulation upon growing organs. See auxotonic.*

allatrate (al'-a-trāt), *v. t.* [*< L. allatratu, pp. of allatrare, allatrare, bark at, revile, < ad, to, + latrare, bark see latrate.] To bark out, utter by barking. Also spelled allatrate.*

Let Cerberus, the dog of hell, allatrate what he list to the contrary. *Stubbs, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1880), p. 158.*

allaud (a-lād'), *v. t.* [*< L. allaudare, allaudare, < ad, to, + laudare, praise (see laud), a doublet of allow², q. v.] To praise.*

allay (a-lā'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*, *< ME. alayen, alayen, earlier alayen (pret. alayde, pp. alayd, alayd, alud), < AS. alacyan (pret. alegde, alēde, pp. alēqd, alēd), lay down, withdraw, suppress, cause to cease (= OHG. nlercan, MHG. erlegen, G. erlegen = both uslaqjan, lay down), < ā-, E. a-1, + legan, E. lay¹.] The word should therefore, strictly, be spelled *alay* (cf. *arise, abate*, etc.), the spelling *allay* simulates a *L.* origin. The word was early confused in spelling and sense with several other words of *L.* origin, namely, *allay², allay³, allage¹, allage²* see these words. The senses mix and cannot be entirely separated.] *I. a* To lay down, to lay down, cause to lie, lay as, to allay the dust — 2^d To lay aside, set aside, suppress, annul.*

God's laws that were alayd
Rub of Gloucester, p. 144

3^d To put down, humble, overthrow

Thy pride we will alay
Rom. of Arthur and Merlin, l. 214

4 To put down, quiet, assuage, pacify, appease, calm, as a commotion of the elements, or, figuratively, civil commotions, mental excitement, or an agitated person.

The joyous time now nighs fast,
That shall alay this bitter blast
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March

If by your art, my dearest father, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar alay them
Shak., Tempest, l. 2

There's nothing that allays an angry mind
So soon as a sweet beauty
Fletcher (and another) Fidd. Brother, III. 5

Instead of allaying the animosity of the two populations,
he inflamed it to a height he felt unknown
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi

Alas, that neither moon nor snow nor dew
Nor all cold things can purge me wholly through,
Assuage me, nor allay me, nor appease,
Till supreme sleep shall bring me bloodless ease
Shakespeare, Anactoria

5 To abate, mitigate, or subdue, relieve or alleviate as, to allay misery or pain, to allay the bitterness of affliction.

The griefs of private men are soon allayd,
But not of kings
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 1

Yet leave me not! I would allay that grief
Which else might thy young virtue overpower
Beattie, Minstrel, II. 32

= *Syn.* Allayate, Relieve, Mitigate, Assuage, Alleviate (see allayate), calm, quiet, soothe, compose, still, lull, tranquilize, check, repress, soften, ease, moderate.

II. † intrans. To abate, subside; grow calm
For raging wind blows up incessant showers,
And when the rage allays, the rain begins
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 4

allay¹ (a-lā'), *n.* [*< allay¹, v.] That which allays, lightens, or alleviates.*

You are of a high and choleric complexion,
And you must have allays
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1

Friendship is the allay of our sorrow
Jer. Taylor

allay² (a-lā'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; *< ME. alayen, < AF. alayer, alayer, OF. allayer (F. alayer), a var. of aller, aller (> ME. alen. E. ally¹), combine, alloy (cf. Sp. Pg. ligar = it legare, alloy, whence the noun, Sp. Pg. liga = it lega, alloy, the Sp. clear, alloy, is from the OF.), < L. alligare, combine, join, < ad, to, + ligare, bind see ally¹ and alligate.] *Allay²* was more or less confused with *allay¹*, and with other similar forms see *allay¹*. At a later period the *F. alayer* and its verbal substantive *aloi* were erroneously explained as derived from *à loi*, to law, as if meaning 'brought to the legal standard' see *alloy*.] *1* To mix, as metals, especially, to mix a nobler with a baser metal, alloy. See *alloy*, *v.*, I — 2. Figuratively, to mix with something inferior, contaminate or detract from.*

His pupils cannot speak of him without something of terror allaying their gratitude
Lamb, Christ's Hospital

3 To temper, abate or weaken by mixture, dilute, as wine with water, weaken, diminish.

allay² (a-lā'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*, *< ME. alay, alay, < AF. alay, alay, OF. alay, later alay (F. alay), < alayer, alayer (F. alayer), alloy, alloy, mix see allay², v., and alloy.] 1. The act or process of alloying, an alloy.*

(Coins are hard mixed by the alloy.)
Butler, Hudibras, III. II. 482

2 Figuratively, admixture, especially of something inferior.

This comedy grew out of Congreve and Wycherley, but gathered some allays of the sentimental comedy which followed theirs
Lamb, Artificial Comedy

3 Mixture, dilution.

French wine with an allay of water
B. Jonson, Magnetical Lady, III. 1

allay³, *v. t.* [*< late ME. alay, alay, alaye, < OF. alayer, alayer, de clare on oath, < L. alligare, mention, cite, adduce see allay¹ and allegation.] To cite, quote, allege.*

allay⁴, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*, *< late ME. allay, < AF. alay, OF. alay, < alayer, let out, < es- (< L. ei), out, + laissare (F. laisser), let, < L. laxare, relax see lax, lacher, and cf. relay.] In hunting, the act of laying on the hounds, the addition of fresh hounds to the cry.*

allayer¹ (a-lā'er), *n.* [*< allay¹ + -er¹.] One who or that which allays or alleviates.*

Phlegm and pure blood are the reputed allayers of acrid mucus
Harvey, Consumption

allayer² (a-lā'er), *n.* [*< allay² + -er¹.] One who or that which allays or alloys.*

allayment (a-lā'ment), *n.* [*< allay¹ + -ment.] The act of quieting, or a state of tranquillity, a state of rest after disturbance, abatement; ease.*

The like allayment could I give my grief
Shak. 1 and C., iv. 4

all-bet, *conj.* Same as *albeit*.

Al, but his fear
Would ne'er be masked, altho his vices were
B. Jonson, Sejanus, IV. 5

allbone (āl'bōn), *n.* [*< all + bone¹, a tr. of Gr. ὀστέον, < ὅλος, whole, + ὅστρον, bone.] An English name for the stitchwort, Stellaria holostea, from its jointed, skeleton-like stalks.*

Alle (al'ē), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < Sw. alle, the Greenland dove.] A genus of birds of the auk family, containing the sea-dove, dove-kite, or roche, Alca alle (Linnaeus), Arctica alle (Gray), Mergulus alle of authors in general, now Alca nigripennis (Lank). See dovecite.*

allectet, *n.* See *hallectet*.

allect (a-lect'), *v. t.* [*< L. allectare, allectare, freq. of alherre, alherre, attract, draw to one's self, < ad, to, + lacere, entice.] To entice.*

allectation (al-ek-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. allectatio(n-), allectatio(n-), < allectare, allectare see allect.] Enticement, allurements.*

allective (a-lek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< allect + -ive.] I. a* Alluring.

II. n An allurements.

What better allective could Satan devise to allure men pleasantly into damnable revolt?
J. Northbrook, Dicing (1843), p. 117

alleged, *v. t.* An old spelling of *allege*.

allegant, *n.* An old form of *allegant*.

allegation (al-lē-gā'shon), *n.* [*< late ME. allegacion, -cion, < (OF. allegation, < L. allegation(n-), adlogatio(n-), < allegare, allegare, pp. allegatus, allegatus see alleg¹.) 1. The act of alleging; affirmation, declaration as, "erroneous allegations of fact," Hallam — 2. That which is alleged or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, an excuse, or a justification, an assertion.*

alienably

He *allegorizeth* upon the sacrifices.
Fulke, *Against Allen*, p. 222.

allegorizer (al'ē-gō-rī'zēr), *n.* One who allegorizes, one who speaks in allegory or expounds allegorically. Also spelled *allegoriser*.

allegory (al'ē-gō-ri), *n*, pl. *allegories* (-riz).
 5/10 allegoria. Sp. alegoría. Pr. It. allegoria.

{F *allegorie* = Sp. *alegoria* = Pg It *allegoria*,
 {L *allegoria*, {Gr *ἀλληγορία*, description of one
 thing under the image of another, { *ἀλληγορεῖν*,
 speak so as to imply something else. { *ἀλλο-*

other (see *allo-*), + *áyopeivai*, speak, < *áyopa*, a place of assembly, market-place see *agora* Cf *category* 1. 1. A figurative treatment of a sub-

subject not expressly mentioned, under the guise of another having analogous properties or circumstances: usually, a sentence discourse of

circumstances; usually, a sentence, discourse, or narrative ostensibly relating to material things or circumstances, but intended as an exposition

of others of a more spiritual or recondite nature having some perceptible analogy or figurative resemblance to the former

The moment our discourse rises above the ground line of familiar facts, and is influenced by passion or exalted by thought, it clothes itself in images. Hence, good

2 A method of speaking or writing character-

Metaphor asserts or supposes that one thing is another, as Judah is a lion's whelp, but *allegory* never affirms

3 In *painting and sculp*, a figurative repre-

sentation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically = **Syn**
1 *Simile, Metaphor,*

Comparison, etc. See
analog
allegory† (al' ō-gō-

11), v. 1. To employ allegory, allegorize

I am not ignorant that some do all gory on this place Abp Whitgift,

allegretto (al-lā-gret'tō), *a* and *n*

[It, dim. of *allegro*
 soo *allegro*] I a
 In music, quicker in

time than andante, but not so quick as allegro.

II n A move-
ment in such time

allegro (al-lá gró), *a* and *n* [It, brisk, sprightly, cheerful] (= F *allègre*, OF *alegre*, the Tour (esp. Viollet le Duc's Dict de l'Architecture))

I. a In music, brisk or rapid

II. n A brisk movement, a sprightly part or strain, the quickest except presto
alleluia (al-ē-lō'vā). *inter.* Same as *halleluah*.

alleluia (al-ē-lō'yā), *n.* 1 Same as *halleluiah*.
—2 [=F] *allelua* = Sp. *aleluyah* = It. *alleluja*,
(ML) *allelua*, so called because it blossoms be-

between Easter and Whitsuntide, when psalms ending with *halleluiah* or *alleluia* are sung in the churches. A name given in Europe to the

alleluiatic (al-ē-lō-yat'ik), *a* Same as *hallel-*

allemande (al-e-moud'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *Allemand*, German. see *Alman*, *Alemannic*] 1

In *music*, the first movement after the prelude in a suite. Like the prelude, it is sometimes absent. It is in $\frac{1}{2}$ time, a rather fast andante, and consists of two

2 A German dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, resembling the older style of waltz, and often so called — 3 A

German national dance in lively $\frac{3}{4}$ time — 4.
A figure in dancing
Allemanic, *a* and *u*. See *Almanic*

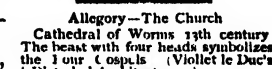
allemontite (al-ě-mon'tit), *n* [*Allémont* o. *Allémont*, a village of Isère, France, + -ite².]
A mineral of a tin-white color and metallic

A mineral of a tin-white color and metallic luster, containing arsenic and antimony. Also called *arsenical antimony*.

allen¹ (al'en), *n* [E dial., origin obscure] (grass-land recently broken up (Halliwell), uninclosed land that has been tilled and left to

allennary (a-len'är-lī), *adv* or *a* [The recog

nized legal form of the more reg *allanerly*,
formerly also *allanerhe*, *alanerhe*, < *all* + *anerly*,



(= F *allègre*, OF *alegre*,

only, < one, one: see *anorly*. Cf. ME. *all-onek*, *alle-onek*, *all-only*, only, lit. all only: see *all* and *only*.] Only; solely; merely: a technical word used in Scotch conveyancing. Thus, where lands are conveyed to a father, "for his life rent use *alienary*, the force of the expression is that the father's right is restricted to a mere life rent, or at best to a fiduciary fee, even in circumstances where, but for the word *alienary*, the father would have been unlimited bar.

aller¹ (ál'ér), n. [E. dial. < ME. *aller*, < AS *alr* see *alder*¹.] Same as *alder*¹. [Prov. Eng.] **aller**², a. See *alder*³.

aller-boat (ál'ér-flót), n. [*aller*¹, dial. form of *alder*¹, + *boat*.] A local English name of a large trout of the common species, given from the fact that it hides under the roots of the alder, or is in season when the alder is budding. Also called *aller-trout*.

allerion (a-lé'ri-on), n. [More correctly *alerion*, < OF. *alerion*, *aleron* (F. *alérion*), < ML *alarv*(n-), in her a little eagle without beak or claws, in form suggesting L *alarvus*, < *ala*, a wing (see *aisle*), but prob. of other origin, perhaps ult. < MHG *adlar*, G *adler*, an eagle.] In her: (a) A bearing representing an eagle or eaglet displayed without feet or beak. (b) More rarely, an eagle heraldically represented, but complete. *Boutell*



aller-trout (ál'ér-flót), n. Same as *aller-boat*. **allette**, n. See *allete*.

allevet, v. t. [Early mod. E. spelled *alewe*, < OF. *allevet*, *alever*, < L *allevare*, *allevare*, lift up, raise, lighten, alleviate, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, lift up, lighten: see *alleviate*, and cf. *relieve*.] To alleviate, relieve. *Surrey*

allevement, n. [Early mod. E. *allevement*, < *allevet* + *-ment*.] The act of alleviating or relieving, alleviation.

alleviate (a-lé'vi-át), v. t., pret. and pp. *alleviated*, ppr. *alleviating*. [*LL* *allevatus*, pp. of *allevare*, *allevare*, for L *allevare*, *allevare*, lighten, alleviate, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, lift up, lighten, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *allege*² and *allevi*.] 1 To make light, in a figurative sense, remove in part, lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured as, to alleviate sorrow, pain, care, punishment, burdens, etc. opposed to *aggravate*.

Excellent medicines to alleviate those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley*

The darkest complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Adams*

The little apples which it [the nebbak tree] bears are slightly acid and excellent for alleviating thirst. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 69

2 To represent as loss, lessen the magnitude or heinousness of, extenuate applied to moral conduct as, to alleviate an offense. [*Itare*.]

He alleviates his fault by an excuse. *Johnson*

=*Syn* *Alleviate*, *Reheve*, *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, *Alloy*, *diminish*, *soften*, *abate*, *qualify*, *reduce*. See *alloy*¹. Where these words are applied to pain, etc., *alleviate* is to lighten somewhat, and especially in a soothing way, *reheve* and *alloy* go further than *alleviate*, removing in large measure or altogether. *Mitigate* is to make mild, less severe, perhaps it stands midway between *alleviate* and *reheve*. *Assuage* is to calm down and that idea underlies all its uses, *alloy* conveys similarly the idea of putting to rest.

To alleviate the congestion of the optic nerve and retina, the artificial leech should be applied several times at intervals of a few days, but should then be distended from it no benefit results. *J. S. Wells*, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 283

It [electricity] has relieved the paroxysms of angina pectoris. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 430

In the advance of civilization, there is a constant tendency to mitigate the severity of penal codes. *Lecky*, *Rationalism*, I, 337

Foment the bruises, and the pains assuage. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc*, I, 2003

alleviation (a-lé'vi-á'shon), n. [*ML* *allevatio*(n-), L *allevatio*(n-), < *allevare*, lighten: see *alleviate*.] 1 The act of alleviating. (a) The act of removing in part, lessening, mitigating, or making easier to be endured as, the alleviation of taxes. (b) The act of making less by representation, extenuation as, 'alleviations of faults. *South*

2 That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable as, the sympathy of a friend is an alleviation of grief.

I have not wanted such alleviations of life as friendship could supply. *Johnson*

His sister was waiting in a state of wondering alarm, which was not without its alleviations. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, I, 8

=*Syn* *Mitigation*, *paliation*, *relief*.

alleviative (a-lé'vi-á-tiv), a and n. [*alleviate* + *-ive*.] 1. A Tending to alleviate or mitigate. 2. That which alleviates or mitigates as, "some cheering alleviative," *Corak's Doom* (1872), p. 176.

alleviator (a-lé'vi-á-tor), n. One who or that which alleviates, lightens, or mitigates.

alleviatory (a-lé'vi-á-tor-i), a. Fitted to alleviate; having the quality of alleviating.

allex (al'eks), n. [L, also *hallex*, NL *hallux* see *hallux*.] Same as *hallux*. [*Rare*.]

alley¹ (al'i), n. [*ME* *alei*, *aley*, < OF. *aleo* (F. *allée*), a going, gallery, passage, < *aler*, *aller* (F. *aller*), go, var. of an earlier *aner* = Pr. *aner* = Cat. *aner* = Sp. *andar* = It. *andare*, dial. *anare*, go; of uncertain origin: either (1) < L *annare*, *adnare*, swim to, toward, or along, in Cicero once used in sense of 'come to, approach', < *ad*, to, + *nare*, swim (see *nation*), or (2) ult. < ML **anditare* for L *aditare* (cf. ML *aditus* for L *aditus*, and ML *rendere* for L *reddere* see *adit* and *render*), go to or approach often, freq. of *adire*, pp. *aditus*, go to, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go: see *adit*.] A passage, especially, a narrow passage. (a) A passage in a building, giving access from one part to another: also sometimes used for aisle. (b) A long narrow inclosure with a smooth wooden floor for playing at bowls, skittles, etc. (c) A walk inclosed with hedges or shrubbery in a garden as, 'yonder alleys green, *Milton*, P. L., IV, 631

So long about the alleys he goes
Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, I, 1080

(d) A narrow passage or way in a town, as distinct from a public street. (e) In a printing office, the space between two rows of composing stands, in which compositors work at the cases on the stands.

alley² (al'i), n. [Said to be a contr. of *alabaster*, from which alleys are said to have been made.] A choice law or large playing-marble. Also spelled *ally*.

alloyed (al'id), a. Laid out as an alley, or with alleys.

Unillumined, unadorned, neglected now
Was alloyed walk and orchard bough
Scott, *Rokeby*, II, 17

alley-taw (al'i-tâ), n. [*alley*² + *taw*².] An alley, a large playing-marble. Sometimes written *alley-tor*, as vulgarly pronounced.

After inquiring whether he had won any alley torn or commonways lately, he made use of this expression. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*

alleyway (al'i-wa), n. A short alley, a lane or narrow passage of small extent, as between two houses.

By substantial walls of adobe, with narrow alleyways running between. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV, 81

All-father (ál'fá'thór), n. [*all*, orig. gen. pl., + *father*, after Icel. *ifodhr*.] The Father of all a name originally of Odin, now sometimes applied to Jupiter and to God.

And I told of the good All-father
Who cares for us here below
Lowell, *First Snowfall*

all-fired (ál'fird'), a. [Said to be a euphemism for *hell-fired*, and hence defined as 'infernal,' but prob. to be taken at its face value < *all* + *fire* + *-ed*, all intensifying the merely rhetorical *fire*.] Tremendous, as, an all-fired noise, he was in an all-fired rage. [*Colloq*.]

all-fours (ál'fórz'), n. A game of cards played by from two to six persons with hands of six cards each, dealt from a full pack, the top one of the remaining cards being turned as the trump, and the cards ranking as in whist. It derives its name from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored. These chances are the scoring of high, or the ace of trumps or next best trump out, of low or the ace of trumps or next lowest trump out, of jack, or the knave of trumps, of game, or tricks containing cards which will make the largest sum when added together, an ace being counted as four, a king as three, a queen as two, a jack as one and a ten spot as ten, the other cards not counting. The player who has all these is said to have all fours. Also called *old sledge*, *seven up*, and *high low jack*.

allgood (ál'gud), n. An old name of the plant Good Henry, or English mercury, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

all-hail (ál-hál'), v. t. [See *hail*², n.] To salute or address with the exclamation *all hail*! [*Rare*.]

Who all hailed me, Thane of Cawdor
Shak., *Macbeth*, I, 6

All-hallont, **All-hallont**, etc. Same as *All-hallows*.

All-hallow (ál-hál'ó), n. See *All-hallows*.

Allhallow'en (ál-hál'ó-én), n. [For *Allhallow-even* but see *All-hallows*.] See *All-hallows* and *Hallow'en*.

Allhallowmas (ál-hál'ó-mas), n. [*ME* *alhalowmasse*, *alhalowmesse*, < AS *calra hallowmasse-dæg*, all saints' mass-day: see *ill-hallows*.] Allhallow-tide.

Allhallowt (ál-hál'ón), n. [Also corruptly *Allhallon*, *-hollon*, *-hollan*, *-holland*, < ME *alhalowen*, < AS *ealle hālgan*, all saints: see *All-*

hallows.] Same as *All-hallows*.—*All-hallows* summer, formerly the name in England of a season of fine weather in the late autumn, corresponding to St. Martin's summer in France and to Indian summer in the United States. *N. E. D.*

Farewell, the latter spring! Farewell, *All hallow summer*!
Shak., I Hen IV, I, 2

All-hallows, **All-hallow** (ál-hál'ó-ō), n. [*Prop* *All-hallows*, pl., but in comp. *All-hallow* (see *day*, *eve*, *mass*, *summer*, *tide*), in early mod. E. and dial. also *All-hallowen*, *-hallow*, *-hallan*, *-hollon*, *-hollan*, *-holland*, etc., < ME *alhalowes*, earlier *alhalowen*, < AS *ealle hālgan*, all hallows, i. e., all saints (see *all* and *hallow*¹, n), usually in gen. pl. *calra hālgema*, ME *alre* (or *alle*) *halowen*, *halowene*, etc., (day, tide, feast, etc.) of all hallows. The term -n, corruptly -nd, thus represents the AS pl. suffix -an, and in comp. the gen. pl. -ena, the latter, ME -ene, being appar. merged in *e'en* in *Allhallow'en*, q. v.] 1 All saints. It was formerly common to dedicate a church to *All-hallows*.—2 All Saints' day, the 1st of November a feast dedicated to all the saints in general. See *All Saints' day*, under *saint*.

Allhallow-tide (ál-hál'ó-tīd), n. [Early mod. E. also *Allhallowen-tide*, *Alhallow-tyd*, *Allhallow-tide*, etc.: see *ill-hallows*, *All-hallow*, n, and *tide*.] The time near All Saints' day, November 1. Also called *Hallow-tide*.

Apples, pears, Hawthorn quills, onks set them at *All hallow tide*, and command them to prosper, set them at candlemas, and intreat them to grow.
Bacon, *Essays* (1678), p. 360

allheal (ál'hēl), n. [*all* + *heal*¹.] Cf. *panacea* and *Panar*.] The name of a plant, cat's paw, *Faleriana officinalis*. The clown's allheal, or clown's woundwort, is *Stachys palustris*.

alliable (n-lī'a-bl), a. [*all*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of forming or of entering into an alliance.

alliacious (ál-ā'shūus), a. [*L* *allium*, garlic, + *-aceous*.] See *Allium*.] 1 Pertaining to or having the properties of the genus *Allium*, which includes the onion and garlic.—2 Having the peculiar smell or taste of the onion: applied specifically to minerals which contain arsenic and emit a garlic-like odor when heated on charcoal before the blowpipe.

alliance (a-lī'ans), n. [*ME* *aliance*, *aliance*, < OF. *aliance*, < ML. *alligantia*, < *alligare* (OF. *alter*), ally, bind to: see *ally*¹ and *-ince*.] 1. The state of being allied or connected, the relation between parties allied or connected. Specifically—(a) Marriage, or the relation or union brought about between families through marriage.

And great alliances but useless prove
To one that comes himself from mighty love
Dryden, *Heaven to Paris*, I, 55

(b) Connection by kindred. [*Rare*.]
For my father's sake,
And for alliance sake
Shak., I Hen VI, II, 5

(c) Union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league. Such alliance may be *defensive*, that is, an agreement to defend each other when attacked, or *offensive*, that is, an agreement to make a combined attack on another nation, or it may be both offensive and defensive. An alliance was accordingly formed by Austria with England and Holland against France. *Fugate Brit.*, III, 120

(d) As a joining of efforts or interests by persons, families, states, or organizations as, an alliance between church and state.

An intimate alliance was formed between the Arian kings and the Arian clergy. *Buckle*, *Civilization*, II, 11

Iydgate had the conviction that the medical profession offered the most direct alliance between intellectual conquest and the social good. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I, 159

2 The compact or treaty which is the instrument of allying or confederating as, to draw up an alliance.—3 The aggregate of persons or parties allied.

Therefore, let our alliance be combin'd
Shak., J. C., IV, 1

4 In *bot*, a grade intermediate between class and order: the equivalent in Lindley's classification of the more recent term *cohort*.—5 In *zool*, a natural group of related families, a subfamily or suborder. Arms of alliance, in *ke*, arms which are obtained through matrimonial alliance.—*Evangelical Alliance*. See *evangelical*.—*Holy Alliance*. See *holy*.—*Syn* *Alliance*, *League*, *Confederacy*, *Coalition*, *relationship*, *allinity*, *combination*, *federation*, *compatriotship*. The first four words have been used with out distinction to express the union or cooperation of two or more persons, organizations of states. *Alliance* is the most general term. Often a *confederacy* and some times a *league*. *Between* states means a closer union than an alliance. *Alliance* is rarely used of a combination for evil, but the other words are often so used. *Confederacy* having specifically such a meaning in law. *Alliance* alone is used of the union of families by marriage. *Coalition* is often used of the temporary cooperation of persons, parties, or states that are ordinarily opposed.

Alliances, at once offensive and defensive, have one of the usual and more important characteristics of confederations.

We must resolve to incorporate into our plan those ingredients which may be considered as forming the characteristic difference between a league and a government, we must extend the authority of the union to the persons of the citizens — the only proper objects of government.

A Hamilton Federalist, No. 16

I stood in the level

Of a full charged confederacy, and give thanks
To you that choked it.

Shak., Hen VIII, 1. 2

The utility of a confederacy, as well to suppress faction, and to guard the internal tranquillity of states, as to increase their external force and security, is in reality not a new idea.

A Hamilton Federalist, No. 9

The coalitions of nearly all Europe, which resisted and finally humbled the Grand Monarch, are among the most righteous examples of measures for preserving the balance of power which history records.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter Law, § 44

alliance (a-l'i-ans) *v* *t* [*<* alliance, *n*] To unite by confederacy, join in alliance, ally [*Rare*]

It [sin] is *alliance* to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits.

Cutheorth, Sermons, p. 62

alliant (a-l'i-ant), *n* and *a* [*<* F *alliant*, OF *alliant*, ppr. of *allier*, ally, see ally¹, *v*] *I* *n* An ally, as, "alliants, electors, princes, and states," Holton, Reliquie, p. 532

II *a* Akin, united, confederated. See *T* *More*

allie, **allis** (a-l'i-s), *n* [Var. of earlier *alloues* for *aloue*, *<* F *aloue*, "a shad (fish)" (Cotgrave) see *Aloue*] An English name of a species of shad, *Alosa vulgaris*. See *Aloue*

allie-shad, **allis-shad** (a-l'i-s-shad), *n* Same as *allie*

alligate, **alligate** (a-l'i-gat), *v* *t* [*<* L *alligatus*, pp. of *alligare*, bind to, *<* ad, to, + *ligare*, bind. Cf. ally¹, *v*, and ally², *v*] To bind, attach, unite by some tie

Instructs *alligate* to their nature

See *M* *Hab*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 375

alligient (a-l'i-gent), *a* and *n* [*<* L *alligens* (*-is*), ppr. of *alligare*, allure, see *allie*] *I* *a* Enticing, attracting [*Rare*]

II *n* That which attracts

alligatari, *n* An old form of *alligator*. See *Jon* *son*

alligator (a-l'i-gat), *v* *t* [*<* L *alligator*, pp. of *alligare*, bind to, *<* ad, to, + *ligare*, bind. Cf. ally¹, *v*, and ally², *v*] To bind, attach, unite by some tie

Instructs *alligate* to their nature

See *M* *Hab*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 375

God's wiles are not as mine, neither is he bound to means, or *alligate* to number

R. Parol, Jacobs Vowes (1627) App., p. 11

alligation (a-l'i-gā-shon), *n* [*<* L *alligatio* (*-o*), *n* binding to, a band, *<* alligare, see ally¹, *v*] *I* The act of binding, the state of being bound or united [*Rare*]—*2* The name of several rules or processes in practical arithmetic (see below) for ascertaining the relations between the proportions and prices of the ingredients of a mixture and the cost of the mixture itself per unit of weight or volume. Also called the *rule of mixtures*. **Alligation alternate**, an arithmetical process used in ascertaining the proportions of ingredients of given price which will produce a mixture of given cost. The proportion is indeterminate, and the rule of alligation gives only particular solutions. **Alligation medial**, the operation by which the cost of a mixture is found when the prices and proportions of the ingredients are given

alligator (a-l'i-gā-tor), *n* [*A* Latin-looking (NL) adaptation of early mod. E. *alligator*, *alligata*, *aligato*, *aligato*, also simply *lagato*, *<* Sp. *el lagarto*, lit. the lizard, *<* L *alli*, that, *lagarto*, *<* L *lacertus*, lizard, see lizard] The prop. Sp. name is *caiman* or *lagarto de Indas*, Pg. *caimão*. The E. form has given rise to NL *F*, and Pg. *alligator*, and Sp. *alagador*] *1* Any member of the family *Alligatoridae*, or some American member of the *Crocodylidae*, an American crocodile

An alligator stuff and other skins
Of ill shaped fishes.

Shak., R. and J., v. 1

2 [*cap*] (NL) More specifically, a genus of large lizard-like or saurian reptiles, the type of the family *Alligatoridae*, order *Crocodylia*, formerly family *Crocodylidae*, order *Sauria*. See *Alligatoridae*, *Crocodylidae*. The type of the genus is *A. lucius* or *A. mississippiensis* of the United States. The genus formerly included the cayman and the jacaré, which have been made types of the two genera *Caiman* and *Jacaré* (which see). A true American crocodile, *Crocodylus americanus*, long overlooked or confounded with the alligator, has lately been found in Florida and the West Indies. The alligators differ from the true crocodiles in having a shorter and flatter head, cavities or pits

in the upper jaw, into which the long teeth of the under jaw fit, and feet much less webbed. Their habits are less aquatic. They frequent swamps and marshes, and may be seen basking on the dry ground during the day in the heat of the sun. They are most active during the night. The largest of them attain the length of 17 or 18 feet. They live on fish, and sometimes catch hogs on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter they burrow in the mud of swamps and marshes, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. The alligators are distributed over tropical America, and some are old world, as the Chinese alligator, *A. sinensis*. Among



Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*)

the fossils of the south of England are remains of a true alligator *A. hantoniensis*, in the Tertiary beds of the Hampshire basin. Leather made from the skin of the alligator is widely used.

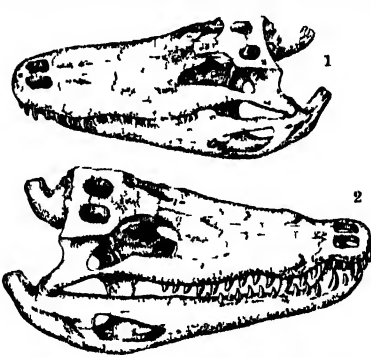
3 A local name of the little brown fence-lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus*, common in many parts of the United States.—*4* A machine for bringing the balls of iron from a puddling-furnace into compact form so that they can be handled, a squeezer.—*5* A peculiar form of rock-breaker.

alligator-apple (a-l'i-gā-tor-ap'l), *n* The fruit of *Anona palustris*, a West Indian tree.

alligator-fish (a-l'i-gā-tor-fish), *n* *1* An agnoid fish, *Podotheus acipenserinus*, with a compressed tapering body, about 12 polygonal plates on the breast, 9 spines and 7 rays in the dorsal fins, gill-membranes united to the isthmus, and the lower jaw shutting within the upper. It is about a foot in length, and is common from Puget Sound northward.—*2* Any agnoid, a fish of the family *Agnorida* (which see).

alligator-forceps (a-l'i-gā-tor-for-sops), *n* A surgical forceps with short jaws, having teeth throughout their length, and one of them working by a double lever. It suggests an alligator.

alligatorid (a-l'i-gā-tor'id), *n* One of the *Alligatoridae*. **Alligatoridae** (a-l'i-gā-tor'i-dē), *n* *pl* (NL, *<* *Alligator* + *-ida*) A family of saurian reptiles, of the order *Crocodylia*, related to the family *Crocodylidae*, and with some authors forming only a subfamily (*Alligatorina*) of the latter, by most naturalists now judged to be distinct. The typical genus of the family is *Alligator*; other genera are *Caiman* and *Jacaré* (which see). According to Huxley's



1 Skull of Alligator 2 Skull of American Crocodile
(Drawn from specimens in Am. Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.)

analysis the *Alligatoridae* have the head short and broad, the teeth very unequal, the first and fourth of the under jaw biting into pits in the upper jaw, the premaxillary maxillary suture straight or convex forward, the mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the fifth tooth, the splenial element not entering into it, and the cervical scutes distinct from the tergal. The *Crocodylidae* have the head longer, the teeth unequal, the first mandibular tooth biting into a fossa, the fourth into a groove, at the side of the upper jaw, the premaxillary maxillary suture straight or convex backward, the mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the eighth tooth, and not involving the splenial elements, the cervical scutes sometimes distinct from the tergal, some times united with them. Most living *Alligatoridae* are confined to America. The *Crocodylidae* were supposed to be confined to the old world until the discovery of a true crocodile in America. In general appearance and economy the members of the two families are sufficiently similar to be confounded in popular language. Both families belong to the section of the order *Crocodylia* in which the nasal bones enter into the formation of the nasal aperture, the contrary being the case in the family which includes the Gangetic crocodile or gaviat, *Gavialis gangeticus*.

alligator-pear (a-l'i-gā-tor-pār), *n* The fruit of the *Persea gratissima* of the West Indies, re-

sembling a pear in shape. Also called *avocado-pear*. See *avocado*.

alligator-terrapin (a-l'i-gā-tor-ter'a-pin), *n* *1* A name of the common snapping-turtle of Amer-



Alligator terrapin (*Chelydra serpentina*)

ica, *Chelydra serpentina*. So called from the length of the neck and especially of the tail in comparison with the small, thin shell, into which the mandibles cannot be completely retracted, the general appearance of a saurian being thus suggested. It is found from Canada to Florida, and westward to Louisiana and the Missouri. Also called *alligator turtle*. See *Chelydra* and *snapping turtle*.

2 The giant snapping turtle, *Macrochelys lacertina*. See *Macrochelys*.

alligator-tortoise (a-l'i-gā-tor-tōr'tis), *n* Same as *alligator-terrapin*.

alligator-tree (a-l'i-gā-tor-trē), *n* The sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, of the southern United States.

alligator-turtle (a-l'i-gā-tor-tēr'tl), *n* *1* Same as *alligator-terrapin*.

The elongated tail of the animal is very characteristic, and has given rise to the popular name *alligator turtle*.

Stand Nat. Hist., III 452

2 A similar fresh-water turtle, *Macrochelys lacertina*, of the family *Chelydridae*, with very long tail and neck. It is found in the United States from Florida to Texas, and up the Mississippi valley to Missouri, in muddy ponds, bays, and laklets. It attains a weight of 50 or 60 pounds or more, is esteemed for the table, and is often seen in the markets of the country it inhabits.

alligator-wood (a-l'i-gā-tor-wud), *n* The wood of a meliceous tree, *Gnarea grandifolia*, of the West Indies.

allign, *v* *t* See *align*².

alline, **allineate**, etc. See *alline*², etc.

allis, *n* See *allie*.

allision (a-l'i-zh'on), *n* [*<* L *allisio* (*-o*), *<* *allidit*, *adherit*, pp. *allissus*, *adissus*, strike against, *<* ad, to, + *laedere*, strike, hurt by striking, see *lesion*. Cf. *collision*, *elision*] A striking against, beating, collision [*Rare*].

Islands several from it [the continent] by the bolts
of allision of the sea.

Woodward

alliterate (a-lit'e-rāt), *v* *t*, pret and pp *alliterate*, ppr. *alliterating* [*<* ML *alliteratus*, pp. of **alliterare*, *<* L *ad*, to, + *littera*, *littera*, letter, see *literate*] *1* To begin with the same letter or sound, as two or more words in immediate or near succession, agree in initial letter or sound, make an alliteration.

The "h" in harp does not alliterate with the "h" in honored.

S. Lamer, Sci. of Eng. Vers., p. 309

2 To use alliteration.

The whole body of alliterating poets.

Lucy, Brit. VIII 411

alliterate (a-lit'e-rāt), *n* [*<* *alliterate*, *v*, in allusion to *littera*, *n*] One given to the use of alliteration [*Rare*].

Even the stereotyped similes of these fortunate alliterators before Chaucer, like "weary as water in a well" or "glad as grass is of the rain," are new, like nature, at the thousandth repetition.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 257

alliteration (a-lit'e-rā'shon), *n* [= F *allitération*, ML *alliteratio* (*-o*), *<* **alliterare*, see *alliterate*, *v*] The repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words in close or immediate succession; the recurrence of the same initial sound in the first accented syllables of words, initial rime as, many men, many minds.

Apt alliteration is artful aid.

Churchill, Prophecy of Famine, 1. 223

Verse in which alliteration is essential, and other rime ornamental, is the prevailing form in Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Old Saxon. Specimens are found in Old High German. Alliteration in these languages even ran into prose.

F. A. March, A. S. Gram., § 506

Though the word *alliteration* seems to have been invented by Pontanus in the fifteenth century, the Romans were certainly aware that the device was in use among themselves.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV 59

Alliteration was a characteristic of old Teutonic poetry (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, Old Saxon, Icelandic, etc.), terminal rime, as a regular feature, being of later (Romance) introduction. The lines were divided into two sections, the first having regularly two alliterating syllables, the second one, but by license or mere accident four or more alliterating syllables might occur, as in the last line of the extract from *Piers Plowman*. The alliterating syllable was always accented and was not necessarily initial, as written, it might follow an unaccented prefix, as *ar rays* in the extract. The vowels, being all

more or less open and easy of utterance, might alliterate with one another. In Churchill's line "Apt alliteration's artful aid," given above, the initial vowel-sounds are different (a, o or a, e, i), though spelled with the same letter. The following is an example of Middle English alliteration:

Hire robe was ful riche of red scarlet engreynded,
With ribanes of red gold and of riht stones,
Hire arraye me rayashed such richesse saw I nevere,
I had wondre what she was and whan cryf she were
Piers Plowman (B), ll. 15

Chaucer's verse is cast on the Romance model with final rhyme, but he often uses alliteration as an additional ornament.

Ther schyveren schaftes upon scheeldes thikke,
He feelth thurgh the herte spon the pricke.
Up springen spores twenty foot on highte,
Out goon the swordes as the silver brighte.
The helmes to-hewen and to schrede
Out brest the blood, with sterne streames reede,
With mighty maye the bones that to brest,
He thurgh the thikkeste of the throng gan threst (etc.)
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1747

Such alliteration is much affected by Spenser and his imitators, and occurs with more or less frequency in all modern poetry.

alliterative (a-lit'e-rā-tiv), *a* [*< alliterate + -ive*]. Pertaining to or consisting in alliteration, characterized by alliteration.

A few verses, like the pleasantly alliterative one in which he (Dryden) makes the spider, "from the silent ambush of his den," "feel far off the trembling of his thread," show that he was beginning to study the niceties of verse.
Lovelace, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 40

alliteratively (a-lit'e-rā-tiv-ly), *adv* In an alliterative manner, with alliteration.

Vowels were employed alliteratively much less often than consonants.
Trans Amer Philol Ass., LV, 64

alliterativeness (a-lit'e-rā-tiv-ness), *n* The quality of being alliterative.

alliterator (a-lit'e-rā-tor), *n* One who uses alliteration.

We all know Shakespeare's jokes on the alliterators.
S. Lamer, Sci of Eng Verse, p. 312

Allium (al'i-um), *n*. [*L*, more correctly *allium*, garlic; perhaps related to Gr. *allac*, sausage; see *allantos*]. The largest genus of plants of the natural order *Liliaceae*, of about 300 species, natives, with few exceptions, of the northern temperate zone. They are bulbous plants, with a peculiar pungent odor, and bear thick flowers in an umbel at the summit of a scape. Several species have been largely cultivated for food from very early times, including the onion (*A. Cepa*), leek (*A. Porrum*), shallot (*A. Ascalonicum*), garlic (*A. sativum*), chives (*A. Schampneri*), rocambole (*A. Scordopurpureum*), etc.

allmouth (āl'mouth), *n* [*< all + mouth*]. A name of the fish otherwise known as the common angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

allness (āl'ness), *n* [*< all + -ness*]. Totality, entirety, completeness, universality.

The allness of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity.
R. Turnbull

The science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and allness as its two elements.
Coleridge, Lay Sermons, p. 391 (N F D)

allo- [NL, etc., *< Gr. allos*, combining form of *allos* = *L. alius*, other, another; see *alias*, *alien*, and *else*]. An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning other, another.

Allobrogi (al-ō-broj'i-kal), *a* An epithet applied in the seventeenth century to Presbyterians or Calvinists, in allusion to the fact that Geneva, the chief stronghold of the sect, was anciently a town of the Allobroges. *N E D*

allocate (al-ō-kāt), *v t*; pret and pp *allocated*, ppr *allocating* [*< ML. allocatus*, pp of *allocare*, allot, *< L. al*, to, + *locare*, place, *< locus*, a place; see *locus*. *Allocare* is a doublet of *allow*, *q v*]. 1 To assign or allot, set apart for a particular purpose, distribute as, to allocate shares in a public company.

The court is empowered to seize upon and allocate, for the immediate maintenance of such child or children, any sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune.
Burke, Popery Laws

He [Wolsley] can inspire his subordinates, he can allocate them to duties in the fulfillment of which they earn credit and contribute to the success of him their master.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of Some Continents, p. 112

2 To fix the place of; locate, localize. [Rare] It is the duty of the heritors to allocate the churchyard.
Encyc Brit., IV, 637

allocation (al-ō-kā'shon), *n* [*< ML. allocatio(n)*, *< allocare* see *allocate*]. 1. The act of allocating, allotting, or assigning; allotment; assignment; apportionment as, the allocation of shares in a public company.

Under a juster allocation of his rank, as the general father of prose composition, Herodotus is nearly related to all literature whatsoever, modern not less than ancient.
De Quincey, Herodotus

2. An allowance made upon accounts in the exchequer.—3. The act of locating or fixing in place; the state of being located or fixed; disposition, arrangement.

How easy it is to bear in mind or to map such an allocation of lines, so that when produced from an unknown body the existence of either (sodium or magnesium) can be detected by such spectral examination.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect Anal., p. 45

allocatur (al-ō-kā'tēr), *n* [ML, it is allowed, 3d pers sing pres and pass of *allocare* see *allocate*]. In law, the allowance of something by a judge or court commonly used to signify the indorsement of a document, by which the judge certifies that it is approved by him.

alochiria (al-ō-kī'rī-ā), *n* [NL, *< Gr. allos*, other, + *χρῆμα*, hand]. In pathol., the confusion of sensations in the two sides of the body as when a patient with locomotor ataxia locates in the right leg a touch on the left leg. Also spelled *alocheria*.

allochroic (al-ō-kro'ik), *a* [*< Gr. allos*, of another color; see *allochroous*]. Changeable in color. *Syd Soc. Lex.*

allochroite (al-ō-kro'it), *n* [*< Gr. allos*, of another color (see *allochroous*), + *-ite*]. A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet. This name is said to have been given to it as expressive of its changes of color before the blowpipe.

allochromatic (al-ō-kro-mat'ik), *a* [*< Gr. allos*, other, + *χρῆμα* (-r), color]. Pertaining to change of color.

allochroous (al-ō-kro'us), *a* [*< Gr. allos*, changed in color, *< allos*, other, + *χρῆμα*, color]. Of various colors generally applied to minerals.

allocation (al-ō-kū'shon), *n* [*< L. allocutio(n)*, *< allocui*, *allocui*, pp *allocutus*, *adlocutus*, speak to, *< ad*, to, + *loqui*, speak; see *locution*, *loquacious*].

1 A speaking to, an address, especially a formal address. Also written *allocution*.—2 Specifically—(a) In *Rom. antiq.*, a formal address by a general-in-chief or imperator to his soldiers. Such scenes were often represented in art on medals and reliefs. (b) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a public address by the pope to his clergy, or to the church generally.

Scarcely a year of his pontificate passed without his having to pronounce an allocation on the oppression of the church in some country or other.
Card. Wiseman, Last Four Popes, Greg. XVI

allod (al'od), *n* A short form of *allodium*.

allodgement (a-loj'ment), *n* [Also written *allodgment*, and *allodgment* after ML *allodgmentum* (*It. allodgmento*), a lodging, *< allodare* (*It. allodare*), lodge, *< ad*, to, + *loquere* (*It. loquere*), lodge, *< logia* (*It. loggia*), a lodge; see *loggia*]. Lodging; in plural, soldiers' quarters.

The allodgements of the garrison are uniform.
Lynch, Diary, March 23, 1644

allodia, *n* Plural of *allodium*.

allodial (al-ō'di-al), *a* and *n* [=F Pg *allodial*, *< ML. allodialis*, *< allodium* see *allodium*]. 1 *a* Pertaining to allodium or freehold, free of rent or service, held independently of a lord paramount opposed to *feudal*. In the United States all lands are deemed allodial in the owner of the fee, but subject to the rights, to the ultimate ownership or dominion of the state. In England there are no allodial lands, all being held of the crown.

The lands thus presented to these [Teutonic] warriors [as rewards for fidelity and courage] were called *allodial*, that is their tenure involved no obligation of service whatever.
Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 136

The allodial tenure, which is believed to have been originally the tenure of freemen, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of serfs.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 341

II. *n* 1. Property held allodially.

The contested territory which lay between the Danube and the Naab, with the town of Neuburg and the *allodial* were adjudged, etc.
Coze, House of Austria, xvii

2 An allodialist.

allodialism (a-lo'di-al-izm), *n*. [*< allodial + -ism*]. The allodial system. See *allodial*.

In order to illustrate and explain feudalism, I shall first illustrate its negation, *allodialism*.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 75

allodialist (a-lo'di-al-ist), *n* [*< allodial + -ist*]. One who owns land allodially.

Insulated allodialists are of very little importance as compared with the organic groups of agriculturists, which represented the primitive democracy, but were incorporated into the feudal state.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII, 153.

allodality (a-lō-di-al'i-ti), *n*. [*< allodial + -ity*, after F. *allodialité*]. The state or quality of being held in allodial tenure.

allodially (a-lō-di-al-i), *adv*. In an allodial manner, in allodial tenure, as a freeholder.

allodian (a-lō'di-an), *a*. [*< allodium + -an*]. Allodial. [Rare]

allodiary (a-lō'di-ā-ri), *n*, pl *allodiaries* (-riz). [*< ML. allodiarus*, *< allodium* see *allodium* and *-ary*]. An allodialist.

allodification (a-lō'di-fi-kā'shon), *n* [*< allodium + -fication*]. The conversion of feudal into allodial or freehold tenure.

allodium (a-lō'di-um), *n*, pl *allodia* (-ā). [ML., also spelled *alodium*, *alodium*, *alodes*, *alodes*, also *alaudium*, *alaudum*, *alaudes*, > It. Pg *allodio* = Sp *alodio* = Fr *alodi*, also *aloc*, *alo*, = OF. *aleu*, *alud*, *alod*, *alode*, *alodu*, *alud*, *alieu*, *alieu*, *alieu*, *alieu*, *alieu* (Itaqueforti), F. *alleu*. The origin of ML. *allodium* is disputed, prob. *< OHG. *alod*, **allod*, i. e., entire property, *< al*, all, all, + *od*, *ot*, property, estate, wealth (in adj. *ōdag*, *ōtag*, wealthy, happy), = OS *ōd*, estate, wealth, = AS *ād*, wealth, happiness, = Icel *auðr*, wealth. In this view the similarity of *allodium* in form and sense to OHG *uodal* (= *ōdal*) = OS *ōdhl* = Icel *ōdhl*, a patrimonial estate, is accidental.] Freehold estate, land which is the absolute property of the owner, real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feudal*. Some times used, in the Anglo-Saxon period, of land which was allodial and inheritable, even though held of a superior lord. Also written *allod*, *alodi*.

The *allod* in some form or other is probably as old as the institution of individual landed property, and we may regard it as equivalent to or directly descended from the share which each man took in the appropriated portion of the domain of the group to which he belonged—tribe, joint family, village community, or municipal city.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 339

allœogenesis (al-ō-jen'e-sis), *n* [NL, *< Gr. allos*, of another sort (see *alloasis*), + *γενεσις*, generation]. A term used by Haeckel to denote a mode of reproduction supposed to characterize the *Cerygonidae*, but subsequently determined to be due to an error of observation. [Disused]

allœorgan (al-ō-ōr'gan), *n* [*< Gr. allos*, of another sort (see *alloasis*), + *ὄργανον*, organ]. Same as *alloplast*. *Encyc Brit.*, XVI, 842.

alloasis (al-ō-ō'sis), *n* [NL, *< Gr. allos*, a change, alteration, *< allosion*, change, *< allos*, of different kind, *< allos*, other, different; see *allo-*]. In med., a constitutional change.

allœotic (al-ō-ō'tik), *a* [*< Gr. allos*, fit for changing, *< allosion*, changed, changeable, verbal adj. of *allosion* see *alloasis*]. In med., capable of causing alloasis or constitutional change.

alogamy (a-log'a-mi), *n*. [*< Gr. allos*, other, + *γαμία*, *< γαμος*, marriage]. Cross-fertilization in plants, fecundation of the ovules of one flower by pollen from another of the same species. Distinguished from *autogamy*, or self fertilization, in which the ovules are fecundated by pollen from the same flower.

allogeneity (al'ō-jen-ē'i-ti), *n*. [*< allogeneous + -ity*]. Difference of nature. *Coleridge*. [Rare]

allogeneous (al-ō-jen-ē-us), *a* [*< Gr. allos*, of another kind or race, *< allos*, other, + *γενος*, kind]. Of a different kind or nature. [Rare]

allogiamment, *n* See *allodgment*.

allograph (al'ō-gruf), *n* [*< Gr. allos*, other, + *γραφειν*, write]. In law, a deed not written by any of the parties to its execution opposed to *autograph*.

allomet, *n* An old form of *alum*.

allomerism (a-lom'e-rizm), *n* [*< allomeric + -ism*]. In chem., the property of retaining a constant crystalline form while the chemical constituents present or then proportions vary.

allomeric (a-lom'e-ric), *a* [*< Gr. allos*, other, + *μερος*, part]. In chem., characterized by allomerism. Applied to bodies as certain crystals, which possess the property of retaining the same form, though the constituents or their proportions vary.

allomorphic (al-ō-mōr'fik), *a* [*< Gr. allos*, of strange shape (*< allos*, other, + *μορφή*, form), + *-ic*]. Pertaining to or possessing the qualities of allomerism.

allomorphism (al-ō-mōr'fiz), *n* [As *allomorphic + -ism*]. The property possessed by certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining unchanged in constitution.

allomorphite (al-ō-mōr'fit), *n* [As *allomorphic + -ite*]. In mineral, a variety of barite, or heavy-spar, having the form and cleavage of anhydrite.

all-one (al'wun'), *a* [*< all + one* Cf. *all one*, under *all*, *adv*] Being all and yet one: an epithet of God [Rare]

Surely the fact that the motive principle of existence moves in a mysterious way outside our consciousness no way requires that the *All One* Being should be himself unconscious. *Sully Westminster Rev*, new ser., XIX 151

allonger (a-lunj'), *v* [*< F allonger*, earlier *alonger*, *alonger*, *alonger*, lengthen, = *It allongare*, *allongare*, *< ML *allongare*, **allongare*, *< L ad, to*, + *ML *longare*, *longare* (*> OF longier*, *longier*), make long, *< L longus*, *> OF long*, *long*, *long* see *long* and *allonge*, *n*] To make a pass or thrust with a rapier, lunge

allonge (a-lunj'), *n* [*< I' allonge*, *OF alonge*, lengthening, extension, *< alonger* see *allonge*, *r*, and abbrev *lunge*] 1† A pass or thrust with a sword or rapier, a lunge — 2† A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Basley* — 3 (From as *F*, *a-louzh'*) A slip of paper attached to a bill of exchange or other negotiable note, to receive endorsements when the back of the bill will hold no more, a rider. In Great Britain when bills of exchange must be written on stamped paper the allonge is considered part of the document, and does not require to be stamped. **Allonge wig**, a wig given to the hair and flowing periwig of the time of Louis XIV

allonym (al'o-nim), *n* [= *F allonymie*, *< Gr ἄλλος*, other, + *ωνμα*, *Allohe onma*, name see *onym*] A name other than the true one, an alias, a pseudonym [Rare]

allonymous (a-lon'i-nim), *a* [As *allonym* + *-ous* (*< F anonymous*)] Bearing a feigned name, an allonymous publication [Rare]

allot (a-lō'), An old form of *halloo*

allopath (al'o-path), *n* [= *F allopathe*, a reverse formation *< allopathy*, *F allopathy* see *allopathy*] An allopathist, one who favors or practices allopathy

allopathetic (al'o-pa-thet'ik), *a* [*< allopathy*, after *pathetia* *q v*] Pertaining to allopathy [Rare]

allopathetically (al'o-pa-thet'ik-al-i), *adv* In a manner conformable to allopathy

allopathic (al'o-path'ik), *a* Pertaining to allopathy. A rare equivalent is *heteropathy*

There are only three imaginable methods of employing medicine against disease, and these are denominated antipathic, homoeopathic, and allopathic. *Præcis Medicina*

allopathist (a-lōp'a-thist), *n* [*< allopathy* + *-ist*] One who practises medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy, an allopath

allopathy (a-lōp'a-thi), *n* [= *F allopathie* = *G allopathie* (Hahnemann), with a forced mod sense (in form like *G ἁλπαθία*, the state of an *ἁλπαθής*, *< ἁλπαθής*, having influence on another, in grammar, transitive, non-reflexive), *< G ἄλλος*, other, different, + *πάθος*, suffering, feeling, condition see *pathos* (*< F homoeopathy*)] In *med*, a therapeutic method characterized by the use of agents producing effects different from the symptoms of the disease treated. See *homoeopathy*. The name is incorrectly applied in distinction from *homoeopathy*, to the traditional school (also called the "regular" or "old" school) of medicine, which opposes the homoeopathic theory. Sometimes called *heteropathy*

allophanate (a-lōf'a-nāt), *n* [*< allophanic* + *-ate*] A salt of allophanic acid

allophane (al'o-fan), *n* [*< Gr ἁλλοφανής*, appearing otherwise, *< ἄλλος*, other, + *-φανής*, appearing, *< φαίνεσθαι*, appear] A mineral of a pale-blue, and sometimes of a green or brown, color. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal or reniform masses and received its name from its change of appearance under the blowpipe

allophanic (al'o-fan'ik), *a* [*< Gr ἁλλοφανής* see *allophane* and *-ic*] Pertaining to anything which changes its color or appearance as, *allophanic acid* or other

allophyte (al'o-fil), *n* [*< L allophytus*, *< Gr ἁλλοφυτός*, of another tribe, *< ἄλλος*, other, + *-φυτός*, tribe see *phyle*] An alien, one of another tribe or race

allophylian (al'o-fil'i-an), *a* and *n* [*< allophyte* + *-ian*] 1 *a* Of another race, foreign, strange sometimes specifically applied to those languages of Europe and Asia which are non-Aryan and non-Semitic, and are also called Turanian

Instances from *allophylian* mythology show types which are found developed in full vigour by the Aryan races. *F. L. Folio*, *Prim Culture*, II 241

II *n* One of another tribe or race

allophylic (al'o-fil'ik), *a* Same as *allophylian*. Another indication of a former *allophylic* population in that valley. *The American*, IX 105

allophytoid (a-lōf'i-toid), *n* [*< Gr ἄλλος*, other, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *ειδός*, form] An abnormal form of buds, with fleshy scales becoming detached and forming new plants, as the bulblets of the tiger-lily, offshoots from bulbs, etc [Not used]

alloplast (al'o-plast), *n* [*< Gr ἄλλος*, other, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj of *πλασσειν*, form, mold] In Haeckel's terminology of morphology, an idiom composed of two or more different tissues the opposite of *homoplast*. The alloplasts include, as subdivisions, *idiomers*, *antimeres*, and *metameres*. Also called *heterorgan*

alloposid (a-lōp'ō-sid), *n* One of the *Alloposida*

Alloposida (al'ō pos'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Alloposus* + *-ida*] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Alloposus*. It is characterized by an ovoid finless body, tapering arms connected by a moderate web, and a mantle united directly to the head not only by a large dorsal commissure, but also by a median ventral and two lateral longitudinal commissures which run from its inner surface to the basal parts of the siphon

Alloposus (a-lōp'ō-sus), *n* [NL, *< G ἄλλος*, different, various, + *πόσος*, of a certain (indefinite) quantity or magnitude, here equiv to 'indefinite'] A genus of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Alloposida*, in which the body is very soft, and consequently somewhat indefinite or variable in form

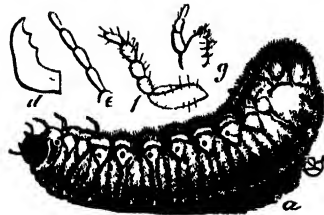
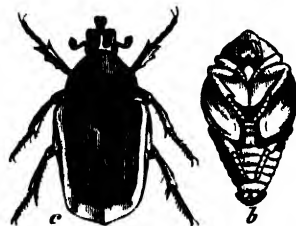
alloquial (a-lō'kwī-al), *a* [As *alloquy* + *-al*, after *colloquial*] Of the nature of address, pertaining to or characterized by the act of talking to others, as distinguished from conversing with them [Rare]

There are no such people endured or ever heard of in France as *alloquial* with people who talk to, but not with, a chick. *De Quincy*, *Style*, I

alloquialism (a-lō'kwī-al-izm), *n* [*< alloquial* + *-ism*] A phrase or manner of speech used in addressing. *N E D*

alloquy (al'ō-kwī), *n* [*< L. alloquium*, *adlocutionem*, *< alloqui*, *adloqui*, speak to, address see *allocation* Cf. *colloquy*, *soliloquy*, and *obloquy*] The act of speaking to another or others, an address

Allorhina (al'ō-rī'nā), *n* [NL, *< Gr ἄλλος*, other, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, nose] A genus of lamellicorn beetles (*Scarabaeidae*), belonging to the tribe *Cetoniini*, readily distinguished by the fact that the epimera of the mesothorax are visible from above as a triangular piece between the prothorax and the elytra, a character of rare occurrence in *Coleoptera*. The scutellum is covered by a prolongation of the base of the prothorax. The best known species is *A. nitida* (Linnaeus), very common in the more southern United States. It is a green velvety insect nearly an inch long of nearly square form, somewhat pointed in front, with the sides of the thorax



Allorhina nitida
a, larva; b, pupa; c, male beetle; d, e, f, mandible, antenna, leg, and maxillary palpus of larva

and elytra usually brownish yellow. It feeds upon the sap of wounded trees, but in dry summers it not rarely attacks cotton bolls and ripe fruit of all sorts, thus doing considerable damage. Its larva feeds upon grass roots, and is characterized by the numerous short and stiff hairs with which it is covered, and by means of which it is able when placed upon its back to move forward or backward with considerable velocity

allot (a-lō'), *t*, *pret* and *pp* *allotted*, *ppr* *allotting* [Early mod *E* also *alot*, *< OF alois*, *alloter* (*F allotir*), *< a*, to, + *loter*, *lotir*, divide by lot, *< lot*, lot, adopted from Teut. see *lot*] 1 To divide or distribute as by lot; distribute or parcel out, apportion as, to *allot* shares in

a public company.— 2. To grant; assign; appropriate as, to *allot* a sum of money for some specific purpose.

There is an endless variety of personal force and character secured through the proportion of powers which creative wisdom allots. *Progressive Orthodoxy*, p 18

One of the largest wigwags was allotted to the Jesuit mission. *Bancroft*, *Hist U S*, I, 186

3 To appoint, destine; set apart.

Happier the man whom favourable stars

Allot thee for his lovely bedfellow!

Shak, T of the S, iv 5

All its allotted length of days

The flower ripens in its place

Tennyson, *Choric Song*

= *Syn* *Dispense*, *Distribute*, etc. See *dispense*

allotheism (al'ō-thē-izm), *n* [*< Gr ἄλλος*, other, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism*] The worship of other or strange gods. *N E D*

Allotheria (al'ō-thē-ri-a), *n pl* [NL, *< Gr ἄλλος*, other, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast] An order of American Jurassic mammals proposed by Marsh in 1880 for the genera *Plagiaulax*, *Ctenacodon*, and possibly some others, having an inflected angle of the lower jaw, no myelohyoid groove, specialized premolars and molars, no canines, and teeth below the normal number contrasted with *Pantotheria*

allotherian (al'ō-thē-ri-an), *n*. One of the *Allotheria*

allotment (a-lōt'ment), *n* 1 The act of allotting, distribution as by lot — 2 That which is allotted, a share, part, or portion granted or distributed, that which is assigned by lot or by the act of God

The allotments of God and nature

L. F. F. F.

3 A place or piece of ground appropriated by lot or assignment

A vine yard and an allotment for olives

Broome

Allotment certificate, or **letter of allotment**, a document issued to an applicant for shares in a company or public loan, announcing the number of shares allotted or assigned to such applicant and the amounts and due dates of the calls or different payments to be made on the same, etc. — **Allotment note**, or **allotment ticket**, a document signed by a salesman authorizing his employees to pay periodically a part of his wages while on a voyage to some other person, as to his wife or parents — **Allotment of goods**, in *com*, the division of a ship's cargo into several parts, which are to be purchased by different persons, each person a share being assigned by lot. — **Allotment of land**, the assignment of portions of ground to claimants on the division and inclosure of commons and waste lands. — **Allotment system**, a practice sometimes followed in England of dividing a field or fields into lots or garden plots to be let out to agricultural laborers and other cottagers for cultivation on their own account

allotriophagy (a-lōt-ri-ōf'a-jī), *n* [= *F allotriophagie*, *< Gr ἄλλοτριος*, belonging to another (see *allotrious*), + *-φαγία*, *< φαγεῖν*, eat] In *pathol*, a depraved appetite for eating substances of a non-alimentary or noxious character, as in many anemic and hysterical persons.

allotrious (a-lōt'ri-us), *a* [*< Gr ἄλλοτριος*, belonging to another, *< ἄλλος*, other see *allo-*] Belonging to another, alien — **Allotrious factor**, in *math*, in the algorithm of common measure of two algebraic expressions, the factor from which a remainder or quotient must be first found in order to make it an integral and tractable function

allotrope (al'ō-trōp), *n* [*< Gr ἄλλοτροπος*, in another manner see *allotropy*] One of the forms in which an element having the property of allotropy exists thus, the diamond is an *allotrope* of carbon

allotropic (al'ō-trop'ik), *a* Relating to or characterized by allotropy

Sulphur and phosphorus (both, in small proportions, essential constituents of organic matter) have *allotropic* modifications. *H. Spencer*, *Prin of Biol*, § 1

allotropical (al'ō-trop'ik-al), *a* Same as *allotropic*

allotropically (al'ō-trop'ik-al-i), *adv* In an allotropic manner, with change of physical properties, but without change of substance.

allotropicity (al'ō-trōp'is'i-ti), *n* [*< allotropic* + *-ity*] The quality or capacity of assuming different physical properties while retaining the same in substance. See *allotropy*

allotropism (a-lōt'rō-pizm), *n* [As *allotropy* + *-ism*] Allotropic variation; allotropy.

Allotropism being interpretable as some change of molecular arrangement, this frequency of its occurrence among the components of organic matter is significant as implying a further kind of molecular mobility. *H. Spencer*, *Prin of Biol*, § 1

allotropize (a-lōt'rō-piz), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* *allotropized*, *ppr* *allotropizing* [As *allotropy* + *-ize*] To render allotropic

allotropy (a-lōt'rō-pi), *n*. [= *F. allotropie*, *< Gr ἄλλοτροπία*, variety, *< ἄλλοτροπος*, in another way, *< ἄλλος*, other, + *τρόπος*, way, manner,

guise: see trope.] The property which certain chemical elements have of existing in two or more distinct forms, each having certain characteristics peculiar to itself. The element carbon, for instance, exists nearly pure in three totally distinct forms—the diamond, graphite, and charcoal.

allotable (a-lot'-a-bl), *a.* [*< allot + -able.*] Capable of being allotted.

allottee (al-o-tē'), *n.* [*< allot + -ee.*] One to whom something is allotted, as a plot of ground, shares of stock, or the like.

The allotment of gardens, which yield a partial support to the allottee, is another means of cheap labor. *Mayhew*

allotter (a-lot'-er), *n.* One who allots or apportions. *N E D*

allottery (a-lot'-e-ri), *n.* [*< allot + -ery, after lottery, q v.*] Allotment; what is allotted or assigned to use.

Give me the poor allottery my father left me by testament. *Shak*, As you like it, I 1

all-over (âl-ô'-vèr), *n.* [*See all over, under all, adv.*] The trade-name of a gilt button washed or plated on both the upper and under sides, as distinguished from a *top*, which is plated or washed on the upper side only. *De Colange*

all-overish (âl-ô'-vèr-ish), *a.* [*< all over + -ish.*] Affecting the whole system, extending all over one as, an *all-overish* feeling of sickness. [*Colloq.*]

all-overishness (âl-ô'-vèr-ish-ness), *n.* A pervasive feeling of uneasiness produced by apprehension or indisposition, general discomfort, malaise. [*Colloq.*]

Our sense of all overishness when our friend approaches the edge of a precipice is clearly only a step or two removed from the apprehension or the actual representation of a fall. *Mind*, IX 421

allow¹ (a-lou'), *v.* [*< ME alowen, alouen, < OF alouer, alouer, alouer, assign, allot, place (mod F. allouer, assign, allow, grant), < ML allocare, assign, etc. see allocate.* Already in OF confused in sense and form with another verb, the source of *allow*², approve, the two being regarded in E as one word, the separation is merely formal.] *I. trans* 1. To grant, give, or yield, assign; afford as, to *allow* a free passage.

I am told the gardener is annually *allowed* 2000 scudi for the keeping of it. *Felshyn*, Diary, Nov 20, 1044

Envy ought in strict truth, to have no place whatever *allowed* it in the heart of man. *Colton*, Lacon

2 To admit, concede, confess, own, acknowledge as, to *allow* the right of private judgment, he *allowed* that he was wrong, he *allowed* it might be so.

The power of music all our hearts *allow*. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, I 382

The ruin of spendthrift, now no longer proud, Claimed kindness there, and had his claims *allowed*. *Goldsmith*, Des. VII

They'll not *allow* our friend Miss Vermillion to be hand some. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, II 2

A bright morning so early in the year, who *allowed*, would generally turn to rain. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p 61

3 To abate or deduct; take into account, set apart as, to *allow* so much for loss; to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage.

The schedule of tares annexed is the tare to be *allowed* in all cases where the invoice tare is not adopted. *Circ of Sec of U S Treasury*, July 14, 1862.

4 To grant permission to, permit as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

No person was *allowed* to open a trade or to commence a manufacture unless he had first served his apprenticeship. *Froude*, Sketches, p 170

Farewell, for longer speech is not *allowed*. *M Arnold*, Balder Dead.

5† To grant special license or indulgence to. There is no slander in an *allowed* tool. *Shak*, T N, I 5

6† To invest, intrust. Thou shalt be met with thanks, *Allowed* with absolute power. *Shak*, T of A., v 2

7. To assert, declare, say, or, of mental assertion, to mean, purpose, intend, or, simply, think the concessive sense presented assertively. [*Colloq.*, United States]

He said he *allowed* to work it out. *Houssels*, Suburban Sketches, p 58

"I *low* d maybe dat I might ax yo fur ter butt gin de tree, and shake 'em down. *Sis Cow*, sez Brer Rabbit, sez so. *J C Harris*, Uncle Remus, p 48

Brer Tarrypin he say with he wern't gwine nowhar skasey. Den Brer Rabbit he *low* he wuz on his way to Miss Meadows. *J C Harris*, Uncle Remus, p 50

= *Syn.* *Allow*, *Permit*, *Consent* to, *Sanction*, *Suffer*, *Tolerate*. *Allow* and *permit* are often used synonymously, but *permit* strictly denotes a formal or implied assent, *allow*, the absence of an intent, or even only of an attempt, to

hinder. *Consent* is formally to permit that which one has the power and generally some disposition to prevent; it implies the assumption of responsibility for that which is thus allowed. *Sanction* has a secondary sense of permitting with expressed or implied approbation as, I can not *sanction* such a course. *Suffer* is still more passive or reluctant than *allow*, and may imply that one does not prevent something though it is contrary to one's feelings, judgment, or sense of right. *To tolerate* is to bear with something unpleasant as, I would not *tolerate* such impertinence. Many things are *tolerated*, or *suffered*, or even *allowed*, that are not *permitted*, and many are *permitted* that are not really *consented* to, much less *sanctioned*.

And when the Queen petitioned for his leave To see the hunt, *allow* d it easily. *Tennyson*, Geraldine

For crimes are but *permitted*, not decreed. *Dryden*, Cym and Iph, I 475

Scourge the bad revolting stars, That have consented unto Henry's death. *Shak*, I Hen VI, I 1

Constantine certainly *sanctioned* what are called pious uses. *II Bannan*, Vidal versus City of Phila

Jesus answering said unto him, *Suffer* it to be so now for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. *Mat*, III 15

They cannot understand the complex feeling that finds relief in sarcasm and allegory that tolerates the frivolous and the vain as an ironic reading of the lesson of life. *Shenstone*, Little Schoolmaster Mark, p 49

II. intrans 1 To make abatement, concession, or provision followed by *for* as, to *allow* for the tare.

Allowing still for the different ways of making it. *Addison*

2 To permit, admit with of as, "of this *allow*," *Shak*, W T, IV (echo)

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will *allow* of thy wits. *Shak*, T N, IV 2

The Court, which is the best and surest judge of writing, has generally *allowed* of verse and in the town it has found favourers of wit and quality. *Bridges*, Led of Ess on Dram Poesy

allow² (a-lou'), *v t* [*< ME alowen, alowen, < OF alouer, praise, later alouer, < L allaudare, adlaudare, praise, < ad, to, + laudare, praise; see laud, v, cf OF locer, louer, approve, < L laudare.* Early confused in sense and form with *allow*¹, q v. Doublet, *allaud*] To praise or commend, approve, justify, or sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. *Luke*, XI 48

That same framing of his stile to an old rustic language, I dare not *allow*. *Sir P Sidney*, Apol for Poetrie

If your grace *allow* me for a preacher, I would desire your grace to give me leave to discharge my conscience. *Lutimer*, 3d Sermon bef Edw VI

allowable¹ (a-lou'-a-bl), *a.* [*< allow¹ + -able, after F allowable, < ML allocabilis, < allocare see allocate.*] Proper to be or capable of being allowed or permitted, not forbidden, legitimate, permissible as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable*. *Hooker*

allowable² (a-lou'-a-bl), *a.* [*< ME allowable, allowable, < alowen, praise see allow² and -able.* Mixed with *allowable*¹] Praiseworthy, laudable; worthy of sanction or approval, satisfactory, acceptable.

Custom had made it not only excusable but *allowable*. *By Sanderson*, Sermons, Ad. Mag., II 8 (N E D)

allowableness (a-lou'-a-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being allowable, exemption from prohibition, freedom from impropriety, lawfulness.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*, and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation. *South*, Sermons, I VIII

allowably (a-lou'-a-bl), *adv.* In an allowable manner, with propriety.

allowance¹ (a-lou'-ans), *n.* [*< ME allowance, allowans, < OF alouance, < alouer see allow¹ and -ance.*] 1 Sanction; approval; tolerance as, the *allowance* of slavery.

See what *allowance* vice finds in the respectable and well conditioned class. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

2 Admission or acceptance, a conceding or granting as, the *allowance* of a claim.

Or what if I were to allow - would it not be a singular *allowance*? - that our furniture should be more complex than the Arab's. In proportion as we are morally and intellectually his superior! *Thoreau*, Walden, p 40

3. Allotment, apportionment; a definite sum or quantity set apart or granted, such as alimony: as, an *allowance* by a husband to a wife, an *allowance* of grog or tobacco to a seaman, an *allowance* of pocket-money.

And his [Jehoiachin's] *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life. *2 Ki*, xxv 30

4 Specifically, in law, an extra sum awarded besides regular costs to the successful party

in a difficult case.—5. A deduction: as, the *allowances* made in commerce for tare, breakages, etc.—6. An abatement or addition on account of some extenuating, qualifying, enhancing, or other circumstance as, to make *allowances* for a person's youth or inexperience; *allowance* for difference of time, *allowance* for shrinkage of values, etc.

But even these monstrosities are interesting and instructive, nay, many of them, if we can but make *allowance* for different ways of thought and language, contain germs of truth and rays of light. *Mac Muller*, India, p 106.

The saints and demigods whom history worships we are constrained to accept with a grain of *allowance*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p 268.

7 In *minting*, a permissible deviation in the fineness and weight of coins, owing to the difficulty of securing exact conformity to the standard prescribed by law. In the United States the *allowance* for the fineness of gold coins is .001 and for weight a quarter of a grain to each one dollar piece. In silver coins the *allowance* for fineness is .003 and for weight 14 grains to each coin. In the gold coinage of France the *allowance* for both fineness and weight is .002, and of 1 mg. and .002 for fineness and two grains in each sovereign for weight. Also called *remedy* and *tolerance* (which see).—**Barrack allowance**. *See barrack — Compensation allowance*. *See compensation*

allowance¹ (a-lou'-ans), *v t*, pret. and pp *allowed*, ppr *allowancing* [*< allowance¹, n.*] To put upon allowance, limit to a certain fixed periodic amount of anything as, to *allowance* a spendthrift, distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

You have had as much as you can eat, you're asked if you want any more, and you answer "No." Then don't you ever go and say you were *allowanced*, mind that. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxvi

allowance² (a-lou'-ans), *n.* [*< ME allowance, < OF alouance, < alouer see allow² and -ance.* Mixed with *allowance*¹] 1† Praise, commendation.

It is not the *allowance* or applause of men that I seek. *By Hall*, Hard Texts, p 259

2 Sanction, approbation, authorization as, a judge's *allowance* of a compromise or settlement of a case by the parties interested.

You sent a large commission

To Gregory de Cussals to conclude, Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*, A league between his highness and Ferrara. *Shak*, Hen VIII, III 2

3† Reputation.

His bark is stoutly timbered, and his pilot Of very expert and approved *allowance*. *Shak*, Othello, II 1

allowedly (a-lou'-ed-li), *adv.* Admittedly.

Lord Lyttleton is *allowedly* the author of these dialogues. *Shenstone*, Winkles, III cli

allower (a-lou'-er), *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

alloxan (a-lok'-san), *n.* [*< all(antoin) + ox(alic) + -an* so named because it contains the elements of allantoin and oxalic acid.] One of the products (C₄H₂N₂O₄) of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid. When treated with alkalis it produces alloxanic acid. In contact with ammonia it produces purpurate of ammonia, identical with murexid, which with various mordants produces reds and purples on silk and wool. This was much used in 1856 and 1858, but was soon superseded by aniline colors.

alloxanate (a-lok'-sa-nât), *n.* [*< alloxanic + -ate.*] A salt formed by the union of alloxanic acid and a base.

alloxanic (al-ok-san'-ik), *a.* [*< alloxan + -ic.*] Pertaining to or produced from alloxan as, *alloxanic acid* — *Alloxanic acid*, a strong crystalline dibasic acid produced by the action of alkalis on alloxan. On boiling, its salts decompose into uric acid and mesoxalates.

alloxantin (al-ok-san'-tin), *n.* [*< alloxan(t) + -in.*] A white crystalline substance (C₈H₄N₄O₇ + 3H₂O) obtained when alloxan is brought into contact with reducing agents. Oxidizing agents reconvert it into alloxan. Also called *uroxan*.

alloy (a-loi'), *v.* [*< F alouer, earlier allayer, < OF alouer, alier, < L alligare, combine see alloy² (of which alloy is the recent form, based on mod F) and ally.* The sense has been influenced by the erroneous etymology from F *à loi* see *alloy*, *n.*] *I. trans* 1 To mix (two or more metals) so as to form a compound, without reference to the relative value of the metals mixed.

When we wish to *alloy* three or more metals, we often experience difficulties, either because one of the metals is more oxidizable or harder or more fusible than the others or because there is no direct affinity between two of the metals. *Ure*, Dict., I 92.

2 To reduce to a desired standard or quality by mixing with a less valuable metal as, to *alloy* gold or silver with copper.—3 Figuratively, to debase or reduce in character or condition by

all-sorts (âl'sôrts), *n* A term used in taverns or beer-shops to denote a beverage composed of remnants of various liquors mixed together

a prospect into the way, as will intice any man to enter into it.
Sir P Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie

ash: see *lave*² and *lotion*.] 1. Formerly—(a)

The wash of the sea against the shore, or of a river against its banks. (b) The material deposited by seas or rivers, alluvium (which see). —2. In modern legal use, an increase of land on a shore or a river-bank by the action of water, as by a current or by waves, whether from natural or from artificial causes. If the addition has been gradual and imperceptible, the owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth, but if the addition has been sudden and considerable, by the common law the alluvion is the property of the sovereign or state. By the law of Scotland, however, it remains the property of the person of whose lands it originally formed part. If witnesses could see from time to time that progress had been made, though they could not perceive the progress while the process was going on, the change is deemed gradual within the rule.

alluvion (a-lū'vi-ŭn), *n* [*L alluvius*, alluvial see *alluvium*] Same as *alluvial* [Rare]

alluvium (a-lū'vi-um), *n*; pl *alluvia* (-a) [*L*, prop. neut. of *alluvius*, *adlūvus*, alluvial, *< al-luere*, *adluere*, flow to, wash upon: see *alluvion*] A deposit, usually of mingled sand and mud, resulting from the action of fluvial currents applied by geologists to the most recent sedimentary deposits, especially such as occur in the valleys of large rivers opposed to *diluvium* (which see). *Alluvium* (which see) was formerly used for both marine and fresh water deposits, but *alluvium* has taken its place, although generally used only for fluvial deposits.

allwhere (āl'hwār), *adv* [*ME alwhere*, *< all + where*.] Everywhere [Rare]

I follow allwhere for thy sake

Jonell, To the Musc

allwhither (āl'hwtē'ch), *adv* [*< all + whither*] In every direction. *B. Taylor*, Deukalion, IV in 153 (N. E. D.)

ally¹ (a-lī'), *v*; pret and pp *allied*, ppr *allying* [*< ME alien*, *alun*, *< OF alier*, *f alier*, combine, mix, alloy, in another form *OF alier*, *allayer*, mod *F. aloyer*, mix, alloy (*> E alloy* and *alloy*, q. v.), *< L aligare*, *adligare*, bind to, *< ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind. Cf *alligate* and *alliance*] **I.** trans 1 To unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy, connect by formal agreement generally used in the passive or with reflexive pronouns

Salamis revolted, and allied itself to Megara

J. Adams, Works, IV 470

2 To bind together, connect, as by resemblance or friendship

Ah, my dear, true wit is more nearly allied to good nature than your ladyship is aware of

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II 2

No fossil form allied to *Amphioxus* is known

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 106

II. intrans To join or unite, enter into alliance

ally² (a-lī', often al'ī), *n*, pl *allies* (a-līz', often al'īz) [*< ME alie*, *ally*, esp. kinsman, *< OF alie*, *< alier*, *f alier*, ally see *ally*¹, v] 1 One united or associated with another by kinship, treaty, or league, a confederate, more particularly, a sovereign or state connected with another by league offensive and defensive, or a subject or citizen of such sovereign or state

England and France entered the war as allies

J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxvii

2 An auxiliary, an associate or friend

What did not a little contribute to leave him thus with out an ally was, that if there were any one post more untenable than the rest, he would be sure to throw himself into it

Stern, Tristram Shandy

3 In zool., an animal more or less closely related to another in respect to morphological characters, and placed in the same alliance (which see) = *Syn Associate, Friend, Companion*, etc. See *associate*

ally², *n* A former spelling of *alley*¹

ally³, *n* See *ally*²

allyl (al'īl), *n* [*< L all(um)*, garlic, + *-yl*, *< Gr -yl*, matter] An organic radical, C_3H_5 , which does not exist in the free state. At the moment of its liberation two molecules combine to form diallyl, C_6H_{10} , a pungent ethereal liquid. Also spelled *allyle* — **Allyl sulphid**, $(C_3H_5)_2S$, the oil of garlic, which gives to onions and garlic their peculiar smell and taste

allylamine (a-līl'a-mīn), *n* [*< allyl + amine*] A mobile liquid, $NH_2(C_3H_5)$, having a sharp, burning taste, produced by the action of potash on allyl cyanate. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by allyl

allyle, *n* See *allyl*

allylic (a-lī'ik), *a* [*< allyl + -ic*] Of or belonging to allyl. as, an *allylic sulphid*

alma, **almah** (al'mā), *n* [*< Ar. almah*, learned, knowing (with ref. to their instruction in music and dancing), *< alama*, know. Cf. *alim*, *alem*] The name given in some parts of the East, and

especially in Egypt, to a girl whose occupation is to amuse company in the houses of the wealthy or to sing dirges at funerals; a singing girl, of a higher class than the ghawazeer or dancing-girls of Egypt, with whom the almas are sometimes confounded. See *ghawazeer* and *ghaziyeh*. Also spelled *alm* and *almeh*

almacantar, **almacantarath**, *n* Same as *almacantar*

almadia (al-mu-dō'a), *n* [*< F almadie*, *< Al al-madiyah*, *< al*, the, + *madyah*, ferry-boat, *< mady*, a passage, *< ady*, pass or cross over]

1 A river-boat used in India, shaped like a shuttle, about 40 feet long and 6 or 7 broad — 2 A small African canoe made of the bark of trees. Some of the larger square-sterned boats of the negroes are also thus designated.

Also written *almadie*, *almady*

Almagest (al'ma-jest), *n* [*< ME almagest*, *almageste*, *< OF and ML almageste*, *< Ar al-majisti*, *< al*, the (see *al* 2), + *Gr majista*, fem of *majatos*, greatest, superl of *μῆγας*, great see *mega-*] The great work on astronomy before Copernicus, written in the second century A. D. by the Alexandrian astronomer Ptolemy. Its proper title is "Mathematical Composition", but it was called *Almagest* or the great, to distinguish it from other books by the same author

Cross, and character, and talisman,

And almagest, and alur

Scott, L. of L. M., vi 17

almagra (al-mā'grā), *n* [*< Sp almagra*, *almagrace*, *< OF and ML almagrace*, *< Ar al-maghrāh*, red ochre] A fine deep-red ochre, with an admixture of purple, used in India for staining the person. It is also sometimes used as a paint, and for polishing silver and brass under the name of *Indian red*

Almain (al'mān), *a* and *n* [Early mod *E* also *Almain*, *Almaine*, *Alman*, and in sense II, 2, *Alman*, *Almond*, *< ME Almain*, *Alman*, *n*, *n* German, *< OF Aleman*, *f Almand*, German, *< L Almannus*, *Alamannus* see *Almannic*] **I.** a German

Almain ritters with their horsemen's staves

Marlowe, Faustus, I

Almain stone ware vessels

Jour. Archæol. Ass., XXX 131

II. *n* 1 A German

He swears not to overthrow your Almain

Shak., Othello, II 3

2 A kind of dance — 3 A kind of dance-music in slow time

Almain-rivet (al'mān-riv'et), *n* [*< Almain + rivet*] In milit. antiq., one of a series of rivets or short pieces of metal sliding in slot-holes formed in overlapping plates of armor, replacing the common appliance of riveting to straps of leather or similar material first used by the Germans about 1450. The term *Almain rivet* came afterward to be applied to snits of armor constructed in this manner. Also spelled *Almain rivet*, *Alman rivet*

alma mater (al'mā mā'tēr), *n* [*< L alma*, fem of *almus*, fostering, cherishing, benign, *< alere*, nourish, foster (see *alm*) and *mater*, *< E mother*] Laterally, fostering mother in modern use, applied by students to the university or college in which they have been trained

Benjamin Woodbridge was the eldest son of our alma mater

Pierce, Hist. of Harv. Univ., App., p. 57

Alman (al'mān), *a* and *n* Same as *Almain*

almanac (al'ma-nak), *n* [Early mod *E* *almanack*, *almanach*, *< ME almanak* = *f almanach* = *Sp almanac*, *almanaque* = *Pg almanach*, *almanac* = *It almanacco* = *D almanak* = *G almanach* (> *Pol almanach*) = *Sw almanach* = *Dan almanak*, *< ML almanac*, *almanach* (Roger Bacon, A. D. 1267), appar. *< Ar al*, the, + *"manāk"*, *almanaque*, *calendario*, so given in the Arabic-Castilian "Vocabulista" of Pedro de Aleida (A. D. 1505), who also gives *"manah, rinox del sol"*, i. e., sun-dial. The word, used, it appears, by Arabic astronomers in Spain as early as the 12th or 13th century, is not found elsewhere as Arabic, and must be of foreign, presumably of Greek, origin, without proof from records, it has been identified with *L manachus* or *manacus*, also cited as *Gr μαναχος*, *μναχος*, a false reading in Vitruvius for *L menurus*, a circle on a sun-dial showing the months or signs of the zodiac, *< Gr μναος*, monthly, *< μῆν* = *L mensis*, month. see *month*]



Tasset of Plates. Almain rivet armor, 15th century

A yearly calendar showing the correspondence between the days of the week and the days of the month, the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the changes of the moon and of the tides, and other astronomical data, and usually also the ecclesiastical fasts and feasts, chronological information, etc. Many annual publications called almanacs are largely extended by the insertion of historical, political, statistical, and other current information, as supplemental to the calendar — **Nautical almanac**, an almanac for the use of navigators and astronomers, in which are given the ephemerides of all the bodies of the solar system, places of the fixed stars, predictions of astronomical phenomena, and the angular distances of the moon from the sun, planets, and fixed stars. Nautical almanacs are published by the governments of Great Britain, the United States, and most other maritime powers

almander (al-man'dēr), *n* [*ME almander*, *almander*, *< OF almander*, mod *amander* (cf. *Sp almandro*, *ML amondalarus*), an almond-tree, *< almande*, almond see *almond*] An almond-tree (*Chaucer*, *Hyely*)

almandin, **almandine** (al'man-dīn), *n* [*< F almandine* (*< L almandina*, a corruption of *alabandina* see *alabandine*)] Precious or noble garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent, and usually crystallizes in the rhombic dodecahedron. Also called *almandite*. See *garnet*

Almaynet, *a* and *n* Same as *Alman*

alme, **almeh** (al'mē), *n* See *alma*

almena (al-mē-nā), *n* [*Sp almena* = *Pg amesa*, a two-pound weight, prob. *< Ar al*, the, + *menā*, a measure, a two-pound weight] A weight of about a kilogram, or 2½ pounds, used in the East Indies

almeriet, **almeryt**, *n* Variant forms of *ambry*.

almeset, *n* An old form of *alm*

almicantarath, *n* Same as *almacantar*

almight, *a* [*< ME almight*, *almight*, *almight*, *almight*, *< AS almiht*, *almighty*, *< al*, all, + *miht*, might] Almighty

Blessed be God, Father almight

Primo Hen VIII (N. E. D.)

almightily (āl-mī'tī-lī), *adv* In an almighty manner, with almighty power, sometimes used vulgarly as an expletive, as, I was almightily angry [Rare]

almightiness (āl-mī'tī-nēs), *n* The quality of being almighty, omnipotence, infinite or boundless power, as, "the force of his almightiness," *Jer. Taylor*

God made the promises binding the strength of his almightiness with oaths sworn to everlastingly

L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p. 106

almighty (āl-mī'tī), *a* [*< ME almighty*, *almighty*, *almight*, *< AS almihtig*, *almihtig*, *almihtig* (= *OS almahtig*, *alamah-tig*, *alamah-tig* = *OHG almah-tig*, *alamah-tig*), *< eal*, *call*, all, + *mihtig*, mighty see *all*, *adv*, and *mighty*] 1 Possessing all power, omnipotent, of unlimited might, of boundless sufficiency

Him the Almighty Power

Hurl'd headlong flaming from the ethereal sky

Milton, I, l. 44

2 Great, extreme, overpowering [Colloq.]

Poor Atom can not live, and can not die, -- so that he is in an almighty fix

De Quincey

Almighty dollar, a phrase forcibly expressive of the power of money first used by Washington Irving in "A Circle Village" published in 1857. **The Almighty**, the omnipotent God

By the Almighty who shall bless thee Gen. xlix 25

almightyship (āl-mī'tī-ship), *n* [*< almighty + -ship*] The state or quality of being almighty; omnipotence (*Colley*)

almiqui (al-mī'kē), *n* The native name of *Solenodon cubanus*, an insectivorous mammal peculiar to Cuba, belonging to the family *Solenodontidae*

The animal is about 11 inches long, with a tail 7½ inches in length. It strikingly resembles an opossum in general appearance though belonging to an entirely different order of mammals. The almiq is the largest of American insectivores and one of the rarest of American mammals. It is not found in habits and lives under ground in caves. There is a similar Haytian animal, *Solenodon paradoxus*, called *apouta* (which see) See *Solenodon*

almirah (al-mē'rā), *n* [Anglo-Ind., *< Hind almirā*, *< Pg almaro*, *armario*, *< L armarium*, a closet, chest, *> E ambry*, q. v.] A kind of cupboard used in India, an almshouse or wardrobe, a chest of drawers. Also written *almira*, *almura*

almner, *n* See *almoner*¹

almoin, **almoint** (al-moin'), *n* [Early mod *E* also *almone*, *almone*, *ME almoyn*, *alms*, *alms-chest*, *< AF almon*, **almoyn*, *OF almono*, *almonne*, later *aumône* see *alms*, and cf *almoner*¹] 1 Alms — 2 An alms-chest — **Frank almoin**, literally from *alms* a perpetual tenure by free gift of charity usually written as one word, *frankalmoin* (which see).

almond (ā'mōnd or ā'l'mōnd), *n.* [Early mod. E also *amand*, < ME *almonde*, *almonde*, *al-mounde*, *almaunde*, *almande*, etc., < OF. *almande*, earlier *alemande*, *alemandre*, *alemandle*, also *amande*, mod F. *amande* = Pr *amandola* = Sp *almendra* = Pg *amendoa* = It *mandorla*, *mandola* (the *al-* for orig *a-*, in E, OF, and Sp, being due prob to confusion with the Ar *al*, or perhaps with the word *ilman*, German) = D *amandel* = OHG *mandala*, MHG *G mandel* = Dan Sw *mandel* = Russ *mandalina*, dim, < ML *amandola*, a corruption (through **amungdala*) of L *amygdala*, < Gr *amygdalē*, *amygdalon*, an almond see *amygdala*] 1 The stone or kernel of the fruit of *Prunus* (*amygdalus*) *communis*, the almond-tree (which see). There are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter. Sweet almonds are a favorite nut. They are the source of almond oil and an emulsion made from them is used in medicine. The best, from Malaga, are known as Jordan almonds. Bitter almonds are smaller, and yield, besides almond-oil and an azotized substance called *emulin* (found also in sweet almonds), a bitter crystalline principle called *amygdalin*, which when mixed with emulsin is decomposed, producing hydrocyanic acid and bitter almond oil.

2 Anything shaped like an almond, an ornament in the shape of an almond, specifically, a piece of rock-crystal used in adorning branched candlesticks. — **African almonds**, the seeds of the protea *as conchitub* *Brachyotum stellatiforme*, of southern Africa. — **Almond of the throat**, a tonsil or amygdala. — **Country almonds**, a name sometimes given to the fruit of the East Indian tree *Terminalia Catappa*. — **Java almonds**, the fruit of *Canarium commune*.

almond-cake (ā'mōnd-kāk), *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds. Its powder is used as soap in washing the hands.

almond-eyed (ā'mōnd-īd), *a.* Having almond-shaped eyes, as the Chinese and others of the Mongolian race.

almond-furnace (ā'mōnd-fēr'nās), *n.* [Prob for *Alman* or *Alman furnace*, < *Alman*, German (see *Alman*), + *furnace*] A furnace in which the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced to lead by being heated with charcoal.

almond-oil (ā'mōnd-oil), *n.* A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds by pressure, and used in medicine as a demulcent. **Bitter-almond oil**, a volatile oil distilled from the residual cake of bitter almonds after the almond oil has been expressed, and due to decomposition of the amygdalin and emulsin of the seeds.

almond-paste (ā'mōnd-pāst), *n.* A cosmetic composed of bitter almonds, white of egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit, used to soften the skin and prevent chapping.

almond-tree (ā'mōnd-trē), *n.* A species of *Prunus*, *P. communis*, producing the almond.



Almond (*Prunus communis*)

from Russia, *P. nana*. The tropical *Terminalia Catappa*, of the East Indies, is also called almond tree.

almoner¹, **almoner** (ā'l'mōn-ēr, ā'm'nōr), *n.* [Early mod E *almoner*, *almoner*, *almoner*, *almoner*, *almoner*, < ME *amoner*, *amoner*, earlier *amoner*, *amoner*, *amoner*, etc., < OF *amoner*, *amoner*, *almoner*, mod F *aumônier* = Pr *almoner*, *almoner* (ML reflex *almonarius*, **almonarius*) = Sp *almonero*, *almoner*, = Pg *esmoler*, *almoner*, *esmoler*, a begging friar, = It *almosiniero*, *-iere*, *-ario*, < ML *elemosynarius*, a giver or distributor, sometimes also a receiver, of alms (cf OF *almosiere*, *almosier* = It *almosiatore*, < ML *elemosynator*, a giver of alms), < L *elemosyna*, alms see *elemosynary* (of which *almoner*¹ is a doublet), *almoner*², and *alms*] A dispenser of alms or charity, especially, a person charged with the distribution of alms as an official duty. The office of almoner was first instituted in monasteries and other religious houses, which were required to dispense part of their revenues in charity. Almoners, usually priests, and often acting also as chaplains, were afterward attached to the households of sovereigns, feudal lords, prelates, etc., and to public institutions of various kinds. In France the name early became synonymous with *chaplain* (see *aumonier*). The grand almoner of the realm was

regularly a cardinal or other high prelate, since the Revolution this post has been alternately restored and abolished. In England there is a *lord almoner*, or *lord high almoner*, an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who formerly had the forfeiture of all deadlands and the goods of all suicides, which he had to distribute to the poor. He now distributes twice a year the sovereign's bounty, which consists in giving a silver penny each to as many poor persons as the sovereign is years of age. There is also a *sub almoner*, and a hereditary *grand almoner*. The office of the latter is now almost a sinecure.

almoner², *n.* [< ME *alner* (for **almner*), *awmer*, *aumener*, *awmener*, < OF *aumoniere*, *almosniere*, F *aumôniero* (sometimes used in this form in E) = Pr *almonera* (ML reflex *almonaria*, *almoneria*) = Pg *esmoleira*, *alms-box*, < ML *elemosynaria*, an alms-purse, alms-box, prop adj (see *burse*, *purse*, *arca*, *box*), fem of *elemosynarius* see *almoner*¹, and cf *almonry*, of which *almoner*² is a doublet.] 1 An alms-purse. — 2. In general, a purse, especially a large purse, or pouch, usually (from the twelfth century until the fifteenth) hung from the girdle. It was closed either by cords drawn through the hem, or in a casing, or by a clasp. It took to a great extent the place of a pocket.

almonership (ā'l'mōn-ēr-shīp), *n.* The office or position of almoner.

almonry (ā'l'mōn-ri), *n.*; pl *almonries* (-riz) [< late ME *almonerie*, < OF **almonerie*, *aumonerie*, F *aumônrie* = Pr *almonaria* (ML reflex *almonaria*, *almonarium*), < ML *elemosynaria*, an almshouse, the residence or office of an almoner, also an alms-purse or alms-box (in this sense the source of *almoner*²), prop adj fem of *elemosynarius* see *almoner*¹, *almoner*², and *elemosynary*. A different word from *ambry*, with which, through the forms *almyry*, *ambyry*, it has been in part confused see *ambry*] The place where an almoner resides or where alms are distributed. In monasteries it is situated near the church or at the gate house, sometimes it is a separate building, as the *almonry* at Canterbury, and sometimes it contains lodgings for choristers attached to the church.

almost (ā'l'mōst), *adv.* [Colloq or dial *amost*, *'most*, dial also *ommost*, *omst*, Sc *amaist*, *'maist*, < ME *almost*, *almoost*, *almeiste*, *almaste*, < AS *almæst*, *almæst*, mostly all, nearly all, < *al*, *all*, E *all*, + *mæst*, E *most*, *adv*] 1 Nearly all, for the most part, mostly. [In this sense *almost all* is now used.]

These glaciers were almost Northman.

Aecham, The Schoolmaster, p. 133

2 Very nearly, well-nigh, all but

I almost wish

He be not dead, although my wrongs are great

Shelley, The Cenci, III 2

Almost never, hardly ever. — **Almost no**, **almost none**, scarcely any.

almoust, *n.* [= So *awmous*, < ME *almouse*, *almous*, *almus*, < Icel *almusa*, *almusa* = Sw *almosa* = Dan *almisse* = AS *almesse*, E *alms* see *alms*, of which *almous*, Sc *awmous*, represents the Scandinavian form.] An old form of *alms*.

alms (ā'mz), *n.* *snq*, sometimes used as *pl* [< ME *almes*, *almes*, *almesse*, *almesse*, *almes*, *almesse*, *almesse*, < AS *almesse*, *almysc* (in comp. *almes*, *almes*) = OS *alamōsna* = OFries *almos* = I *almoes* = OHG *alamuosan*, *alamōsan*, MHG *almosen*, G *almosen* = Icel *almusa*, *almusa* = Sw *almosa* = Dan *almisse* = OF *almosne*, *almosne*, F *aumône* (see *almon*, *almoner*) = Pr *almosna* = Sp *almosna* = Pg *esmola* = It *almosna* = OBulg *almushino* = Bohem *almushna* = Pol *jalmuzhna* = Hung *alamizsna*, < ML **almosina*, *elimosina*, LL *elemosyna*, alms, < Gr *ἐλεημοσύνη*, pity, compassion, alms, < *ἐλεεινός*, pitiful, merciful, compassionate, < *ἐλεος*, pity, mercy, compassion. See *almoner*¹, *almoner*², and *elemosynary*.] 1 The act of relieving the needy, charitable aid, ministrations to the poor as, to give money in alms.

When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth

Mat vi 3

2 That which is given to the poor or needy, a charitable dole, anything bestowed in charity

Enoch set himself,

Scorning an alms, to work wherby to live

Tennyson, Enoch Arden

To scatter from our abundance occasional alms is not enough

Channing, Works, IV 261

Reasonable alms, in Eng law, a part of the estate of an intestate person allotted to the poor. — **Tenure by free alms**, in England, an ecclesiastical tenure of land by which the possessor was formerly bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive, frankalmoin (which see).

alms-bag (ā'mz'bag), *n.* A bag of some fine material used for collecting alms during divine service.

alms-basin (ā'mz'bā'sn), *n.* A basin or dish of metal used to receive the alms-bags to be laid



Alms-basin decorated with champlevé enamel 13th century

upon the altar. Sometimes the alms was received directly in the basin, without use of the bag. See *alms bag*. Also called *alms dish*.

alms-box (ā'mz'boks), *n.* Same as *alms-chest*.

alms-chest (ā'mz'chest), *n.* A chest or box fastened to the wall, as of a church, to receive offerings for the poor or for any religious purpose.

alms-deed (ā'mz'dēd), *n.* [< ME *almes-dede*, *almesse-dede*, etc.] An act of charity, a charitable deed. Acts ix 36.

alms-dish (ā'mz'dish), *n.* [< ME *almes-disse*] Same as *alms-basin*.

alms-drink (ā'mz'drīngk), *n.* The leavings of drink, such as might be given away in alms.

2d Serv. Lepidus is high colored

1st Serv. Thy have made him drink alms drink

Shak., A and C, II 7

alms-fee (ā'mz'fē), *n.* [< AS *almes-feoh*, < *almesse*, alms, + *feoh*, money see *fee*] An annual tax of one penny on every hearth, collected in England and Ireland and sent to Rome, from the beginning of the tenth century until it was abolished by Henry VIII. Also called *Rome-scut* or *Rome-fee*, and *Peter's pence*.

He [Edmund], toward the middle of the tenth century, strictly commands payment of tithes, and alms fee

Kemble, Saxons in Eng., II 10

alms-folk (ā'mz'fōk), *n.* pl Persons supported by alms.

alms-gate (ā'mz'gāt), *n.* That gate of religious or great houses at which alms were distributed to the poor.

almsgiver (ā'mz'giv'ēr), *n.* One who gives alms.

almsgiving (ā'mz'giv'ing), *n.* The act of giving alms.

almshouse (ā'mz'hous), *n.* [< ME *almeshouse*] A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a revenue derived from private endowment, a poorhouse. In the United States *almshouse* and *poorhouse* are synonymous, meaning only a house for the common residence of the publicly supported paupers of a town or county. In Great Britain *almshouses* are generally a number of small dwellings built together, supported by private endowment, for the use of respectable persons reduced to poverty, buildings for public paupers being called *workhouses* or *poorhouses*.

almshouse (ā'mz'man), *n.*, pl *almshouses* (-men). [< ME *almshouse*, *almshouse*, etc.] 1. A person supported by charity or public provision.

Even bees, the little almsmen of spring bowers.

Keats, Isabella, st. 13.

2. A charitable person, a dispenser of alms. Becon [Rare.]

The almsman of other men's sympathies

Longfellow, Hyperion, IV 7

alms-pot (ā'mz'pōt), *n.* A sort of box carried by beggars, and perhaps succeeding the clack-dish (which see) in point of time. It was sometimes a cylindrical wooden pot with a slit in the lid, sometimes a more carefully made vessel of pewter. Until very recently beggars in London carried such pots fastened to their waist belts.

almucantar, **almucantar** (ā'l-mū-kan'tār, -tēr), *n.* [Also written *almā*, *almucantar*, -er, formerly also *almucantarath*, etc., ME *almucanter* (Chaucer), < F *almucantarath*, *almucantarath*, *almucantarath* = Sp *almucantarath*, *almucantaradas* = Pg (as ML), < ML *almucantarath*, *almucantarath*, < Ar *al-mugantarāth*, < al, the, + *mugantarāth*, pl of *mugantarāth*, a sun-dial, < *qantarāth*, a bridge, an arch.] 1. In astron, a small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon, a circle or parallel of altitude. When two stars are on the same almucantar they have the same altitude.

2. An astronomical instrument (invented by S. C. Chandler) consisting of a telescope provided with horizontal wires and mounted upon a box floating upon mercury. The float is first turned round so as to point the telescope east of the mer-

ridian, and the time of rising of a star over the wires is noted, the telescope is then pointed to west of the meridian, and the time of descending of a star is noted. In this way, if the positions of the stars are known, the correction of a timepiece and the latitude may be determined, on the other hand, if these are known, either the right ascensions or the declinations of the stars may be determined. The instrument is of great value on account of its having fewer instrumental errors than a meridian circle.

almucantar-staff (al-mū-kan'tar-stāf), *n*. An instrument having an arc of 15°, formerly used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising or setting, to find its amplitude, and from this the variation of the compass.

almucanter, *n*. See *almucantar*.

almuce, *n*. Same as *amice*.

almud, **almude** (al-mōd'), *n*. [Sp *almud*, Pg *almude*, < Ar *al-mudd*, a dry measure, a 'bushel'. Cf Heb *mad*, a measure.] A variable measure for liquids and grain in Spain and Portugal, ranging for liquids from 3½ to 5½ English gallons, and for grain from 3½ to 11 pints.

almug (al'mug), *n*. [Heb pl. *almug*, a var of *almug* see *almug*.] The wood of a tree brought from Ophir by the ships of Hiram and servants of Solomon, wrought into the ornaments and musical instruments of the temple, esteemed for its beauty of grain or for its agreeable odor, probably a sandal-wood of India.

almund (al'mund), *n*. [Cf *almud*?] A Turkish measure of capacity, equal to 1 151 imperial gallons. *Morgan*, U S Tariff.

almura, *n*. See *almurah*.

almury (al'mū-ri), *n*. [ME, < Ar *al-mu'ri*, < al, the, + *mu'ri*, indicator, < *ra'ay*, see.] A pointer forming a part of an astrolabe.

This *almury* is shaped the denticle of Capricorn or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe*, l. 8.

almutent, *n*. [Corrupt for *almutaz* (as in OK), < Ar *al-mu'taz*, < al, the, + *mu'taz*, prevailing, < *azz*, be powerful.] In *astrol*, the prevailing or ruling planet in the horoscope.

almura, *n*. See *almurah*.

alnage (al'nāj), *n*. [Late ME *alnage*, < OF *alnage* (F *alnage*), < *alner*, *alner*, measure by the ell, < *alne*, *aune*, ell see *aune* and *ell*.] A measuring by the ell, specifically, official inspection and measurement of woollen cloth for the purpose of laying duties on it. Also spelled *alenage*, *ulnage*. **Alnage duties**, duties formerly paid in England on woollen cloths at so much per ell.

The duties of subsidy and *alnage* of all wollen manu facto for the co of York and Lancast.

Record Soc Lancashire and Cheshire, XI 54.

alnager (al'nā-jōr), *n*. [Late ME *alnager*, < OF *alnegor*, < *alnage* see *alnage*.] A royal officer who examined cloth, and affixed a seal in guaranty of its quality or measure. The office existed until the reign of William III. Also written *alnager*, *ulnager*.

The officer whose business it was to examine into the assize of woollen cloths was called the *alnager*.

Aichbald Brown, *Law Dict*, p. 20.

alnagership (al'nā-jōr-ship), *n*. The office or position of *alnager*.

Execution of the office of deputy *alnagership* by the re-lators Sowerby and Brooks.

Record Soc Lancashire and Cheshire, XI 68.

alnascharism (al-nas'kar-izm), *n*. [Cf *Alnaschar* (see def) + -ism.] Conduct or an action like that of Alnaschar, the hero of a story in the Arabian Nights, anticipation of future grandeur during a day-dream or reverie.

With maternal *alnascharism* she had, in her reveries, thrown back her head with disdain, as she repulsed the family advances of some wealthy but low born heiress.

Miss Edgeworth, *Vivian*, l.

alnight (āl'nit), *n*. [Cf *al*, *all*, + *night*.] A great cake of wax with a wick in the midst, intended to burn all night. *Bacon*.

Alnus (al'nus), *n*. [L, alder see *alder*.] A genus of shrubs and small trees, natural order *Cupulifera*, growing in moist places in northern temperate or colder regions. There are about 15 species, of which half are American. The wood is light and soft, but close grained and compact, enduring long under water, valuable for cabinet-work, and making an excellent charcoal for gunpowder. The bark is used for tanning and dyeing, and as a remedy in medicine. Several species are cultivated for ornament. See *alder*.

alodgement, *n*. See *alodgement*.

alody (al'ō-dī), *n*. [Cf ML *alodium*.] Same as *alodium*.

aloe (al'ō), *n*. [Cf ME *aloe*, also, and earlier *alwans*, in pl form *aloes*, *alowes*, *allowes*, earlier *aloen*, < AS *alowan*, *alewan*, *alwan*, pl. of unused sing **alwe*, **alwe* = D *aloe* = G *aloe* = Sw *aloe* = Dan *aloe* = F *aloès*, earlier written *aloes*, OF *aloe* = Pr. *aloe*, *aloe*, *aloeu* = Sp Pg. It. *aloe* = Russ. *aloe* = Pol. *aloes*, < L. *aloe*,

ML. also *aloes*, *alues*, *alua* (> AS. **alwe*, **alwe*, above), < Gr *alōē*, the aloe, i. e., prop, a plant of the genus *Aloe*, and the drug prepared therefrom, but used also, by confusion, in the Septuagint and the New Testament (and hence in the LL. (Vulgate) and mod languages) to trans-



Aloe vulgaris, with flower entire and cut longitudinally

late the Heb *akhalm*, *akhālōth*, of which the proper representative is Gr *αγαλλοχον*, NL *agallochum*, E *agalloch*, q. v., the fragrant resin or wood which was called in later Gr *εὐαλόη*, whence in NL (transposed) *aloezylon*, and (translated) *lignum aloes*, F *bois d'aloès*, lit wood of the aloe, in E *wood-aloes* and *aloes-wood*. The form *aloes*, as sing, is due to the ML sing *aloes*, and in part, perhaps, to the L gen *aloes* in *lignum aloes*, E *lign-aloes*, q. v. In the earliest E (AS) use the reference is usually to the *agallochum*, but it is often difficult to tell which meaning is intended, and even in modern writers the difference is often ignored. The common name of the plants of the genus *Aloe*. They are natives of warm climates of the old world, and are especially abundant in the southern part of Africa. Among the Mohammedans the aloe is a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt, and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca hangs it over his street door, as a token that he has performed the journey. In Africa the leaves of some species of aloe are made into ropes, fishing lines, bow strings, and hammocks. Several species yield aloes, the well known bitter purgative medicine. The American aloe is the century plant, *Agave Americana*, and the false aloe is *A. Virginica*. See *Agave*. Many species are cultivated for ornament, growing readily on very dry soil. See *aloe*.

Alōē (al'ō-ē), *n*. [NL see *aloe*.] A genus of liaceous plants, including trees, shrubs, and a few perennial herbs, with thick fleshy leaves, usually spinosely toothed and rosette at the summit of the caudex. See *aloe*.

aloëdarium (al'ō-ē-dā-ri-um), *n*. [NL see below.] Same as *aloedary*.

aloëdary (al'ō-ē-dā-ri), *n*. [Cf NL *aloedarium*, < Gr *αλοηδάριον*, < *αλόη*, aloe.] A compound purgative medicine of which aloe is a chief ingredient.

aloes (al'ōz), *n* sing or pl (pl of *aloe*, used also as sing). [See *aloe*.] 1 A drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe. It is obtained from the leaves, sometimes by cutting them across, when the resinous juice exudes and is evaporated into a firm consistence, sometimes by pressing the juice and mangle together, and in other cases by dissolving the juice out of the cut leaves by boiling and then evaporating to a proper consistency. Several kinds are known in commerce. Socotrine aloes also called East Indian or Zanzibar aloes, the produce mainly of varieties of *A. Perryi*, comes chiefly from Red Sea ports and Aden. Barbados and Curaçoa aloes are produced in the West Indies from *A. vulgaris*, which has been introduced from the Mediterranean. Cape and Natal aloes are obtained probably from *A. ferox*, and form by far the greater part of the supply. The name *hepatic aloes* is applied to any opaque and liver colored variety of the drug. The extract of aloes when treated with nitric acid gives rise to various yellow and brown products, which by the aid of mordants can be fixed to silk and wool, but they are seldom used in dyeing.

2 The fragrant resin or wood of the *agallochum*, lign-aloes, aloes-wood, wood-aloes the usual meaning in the Bible. See *agallochum* - Fetid, caballine, or horse aloes, a coarse, impure preparation of aloes. U S Dispensatory.

aloes-wood (al'ōz-wūd), *n*. Same as *agallochum*.

aloëtic (al'ō-ē-tic), *a* and *n*. [Cf NL *aloeticus*, < L *aloe* see *aloe*.] 1. A pertaining to or obtained from the aloe or aloes, partaking of the qualities, or consisting chiefly, of aloes.

2 A medicine or preparation consisting chiefly of aloes.

aloëtical (al'ō-ē-tic), *a*. Same as *aloetic*.

aloëtin (al'ō-ē-tin), *n*. Same as *aloe*.

aloe-tree (al'ō-trē), *n*. The plant furnishing the drug aloes (which see). See *aloe*.

The bitterness of the aloe tree destroyeth the sweetness of the honey. *Eccl* 10: 1.

aloft (a-lōft'), *prep*, *phr* as *adv* and *prep*. [Cf ME *aloft*, a *loft*, o *loft* (acc), *aloft*, a *lofte*, o *lofte* (dat.), in fuller form on the *loft*, on the *lofte*, into the *lofte*, < Icel *alóft* (acc of motion), *alóft* (dat of position), on high, aloft, lit in the air = AS *an*, on, ME *a*, o, on, in, on, to, *loft* (pron *loft*) = AS *lyft*, ME *lyft*, *lyft*, *lyft* (F *lyft*), the air, the sky, upper floor, loft see *lyft* and *lyft*, the air.] I. *adv* 1 On high, in or into the air, high above the ground as, the eagle soars aloft.

Then will I raise aloft the milk white rose
With whose sweet smell all the air shall be perfumed.
Shak, 2 Hen VI, l. 1.

2 Naut, in or into the top, at the masthead, or on the higher yards or rigging, hence, on the upper part, as of a building.

There is a sweet little chub that sits up aloft,
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.
Dibdin, *Poor Jack*.

II + *prep* On the top or surface of, above.

Aloft the flood. *Now I breathe again*.

Shak, K John, iv 2.

Alogi (al'ō-jī), *n* pl [ML see *Alogian*.] The

Alogians. See *Alogian*.

Alogian (a-lō-jī-an), *n*. [Cf ML *Alogus*, pl. *Alogi*, < Gr *αλογος*, without logos see *alogy*.] One of a sect which arose toward the close of the second century, and which denied the divinity of Jesus Christ as the Logos, or "Word" (John 1: 1), and the authenticity of St John's writings, which they ascribed to the Gnostic Corinthus.

alogic (a-lōj'ik), *a*. Same as *alogical*.

alogical (a-lōj'ik-al), *a*. [Cf Gr *α-λογος* + *λογος*, reasonable see *alogy* and *logic*.] Without logic or reason, illogical.

There is an imminent teleology in this [Julius Bahnsen's] universe, but it is not merely *alogical*, but anti logical, and even anti causal. G S Hall, *German Culture*, p. 43.

alogism (al'ō-jizm), *n*. [Cf *alogy* + -ism.] An illogical or irrational statement.

alogotrophy (al'ō-jōt'rō-fī), *n*. [Cf Gr *αλογος*, without reckoning, incommensurable (see *alogy*), + *τροφος*, ill-fed see *utrophy*.] Unequal nutrition of different parts of the body, especially of the bones.

alogy (al'ō-jī), *n*. [Cf L *alogia*, < Gr *αλογία*, < *αλογος*, without reason, unreasoning, unreasonable, < α- + *λογος*, speech, reason, reckoning, proportion, also Logos, the Word see *logos*.] Unreasonableness, absurdity.

The error and *alogy* in this opinion is worse than in the last. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vuln*, l. 17, p. 108.

aloin (al'ō-in), *n*. [Cf *aloe* + -in².] A crystalline bitter principle obtained from aloes in pale-yellow prismatic needles, grouped in stars. It is found to differ in constitution according to the material from which it is obtained, it is obtained in *acrotine* aloes, *acrotine aloes* (C₁₅H₁₁O₇), *Cape aloes* *acrotine* (C₁₅H₁₁O₇), and *Barbados aloes* *acrotine* (C₁₇H₁₃O₇). It is an active cathartic. Also called *alutin*.

alomancy (al'ō-man-sī), *n*. Same as *halomancy*.

Alombrado, *n*. See *Alumbrado*.

alondet, *prep* *phr* as *adv*. A Middle English form of *alond*.

alone (a-lōn'), *a* and *adv*. [Cf ME *alone*, al on, usually separated, al one (= G *allein* = D. *alleen* = Dan *alene*) al, E all, adv, one, orig a dissyllable, < AS *āna*, alone, weak inflection of *ān*, one see all and one. The pronunciation given to one in *al-one*, *at-one*, *on-ly*, is strictly regular, the pronunciation "wun" given to the simple word is a comparatively mod corruption. In mod dial or colloq use abbrev *lone*, as an attributive. In most instances *alone* may be construed equally well as adj or adv, no separation is here made.] 1 Apart from another or others, single or singly, solitary or solitarily, without the aid or company of another applied to a person or thing as, to be or remain alone, to walk alone.

It is not good that the man should be alone. Gen ii 18.
He rode all unarmed, and he rode all alone.

Scott, *Young Man*.

Concert fires people to a certain fury of performance they can rarely reach alone.

Finnemore, *Society and Solitude*.

2 Only, to the exclusion of other persons or things, sole or solely as, he alone remained. In this sense *alone* is sometimes used attributively before a noun.

Man shall not live by bread alone. Luke iv 4.

It is not to rulers and statesmen alone that the science of government is important and useful. It is equally indispensable for every American citizen.

Story, *Misc Writings*, p. 624.

Even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect poem.

B. Jonson, *Timber*.

The universal soul is the alone creator of the useful and beautiful.

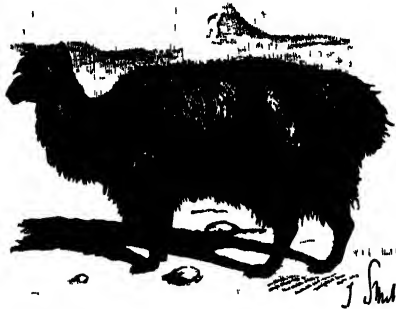
Emerson, *Art*.

neighboring countries, comprising the loftiest mountains in Europe.

Nor breath of vernal air from snowy Alp
Milton, *S. A.*, l. 628
Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 232

2. In Switzerland, a pasture on the side of a mountain.

alpaca (al-pak'a), *n* [Formerly also *alpaco*, < Sp *alpaca*, *alpaco*, < Ar. *al*, the (see *al*-2), + Peruv *paco*, native name of the animal] 1



Alpaca or Guanaco (*Auchenya pacos*)

A mammal, the *Auchenya pacos*, a native of the Andes, especially of the mountains of Chili and Peru. It is so closely allied to the llama that by some it is regarded rather as a smaller variety than as a distinct species. It has been domesticated, and remains also in a wild state. In form and size it approaches the sheep, but has a longer neck. It is valued chiefly for its long, soft, and silky wool, which is straighter than that of the sheep, and very strong. The fiber is small, very soft, pliable, and elastic and is woven into fabrics of great beauty. The animal's flesh is whole some.

2. A fabric manufactured from the hair or wool of the alpaca, either wholly or in part, or made in imitation of this, used for clothing in warm climates, for coat-linings, and very largely for umbrellas. The material sold under the name of alpaca for women's dresses and other clothing contains now little if any alpaca wool. It is a fabric of cotton and wool with a hard and somewhat shining surface, generally, though not always, dyed black.

alpen (al'pen), *a* [For *alpine*, prob after *G. alpen*, as below] Of or pertaining to the Alps, *alpine* as, "the *Alpen* snow," *J. Fletcher*

alpenglow (al'pen-glō), *n* [< *G. alpen* (gen pl of *alpe* see *alp*-2), of the Alps, + *E. glow*] The glow upon the Alps, a peculiar reflection of sunlight from their snowy heights, after the sun has disappeared to the valleys, or just before daybreak, the last or first rays of the sun among the Alps, casting a rich purple tint, an effect sometimes heightened by a certain amount of humidity in the atmosphere.

The evening *alpen glow* was very fine
Tyndall, Frag. of Science, p. 282

alpenhorn (al'pen-hörn), *n* [*G.*, < *alpen* (see *alpenglow*) + *horn* = *E. horn*] A long, powerful horn, curving up and widening toward its extremity, formerly used on the Alps to convey signals and to sound the charge in battle, but now employed only by cowherds. Also called *alp-horn*.

alpenstock (al'pen-stok), *n* [*G.*, < *alpen* (see *alpenglow*) + *stock*, *stock*, = *E. stock*, *q. v.*] A long, stout staff pointed with iron, originally used by the Alpine mountaineers, and now generally adopted by mountain-climbers.

alpestrine (al-pes'tri-n), *n* [< *ML alpestris*, < *L. alpes* see *alp*-2] An alpine climber.

It has become a proverb with *alpestrine* that impracticable means unattempted
Macmillan's Mag., VIII 393

alpestrine (al-pes'trin), *a* [< *ML alpestris*, suitable for pasturage, prop pertaining to *alpes* or mountains see *alp*-2] 1. Pertaining or peculiar to the Alps, or other mountainous regions, as, "alpestrine diseases," *Dana*. [Rare]

—2 In bot., growing on mountains below the alpine region, that is, below the limit of tree-growth as determined by cold.

alpha (al'fä), *n* [*L.*, < *Gr. ἀλφα*, < the Phen. name repr. by Heb. *aleph* (= Ar. *alif*), name of the first letter, meaning an ox see *al*-1] 1. The first letter in the Greek alphabet (*A, a*), answering to *A*. Hence—2 The first; the beginning as in the phrase "alpha and omega," the beginning and the end, the first and the last, omega being the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

I am *Alpha* and *Omega*, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord
Rev. I 8

3. As a classifier. (a) In *astron.*, the chief star of a constellation. (b) In *chem.*, the first

of two or more isomeric modifications of the same organic compound, as *alpha-naphthol*, in distinction from *beta-naphthol*. (c) In *nat. hist.*, the first subspecies, etc.

alphabet (al'fa-bet), *n* [First in early mod *E.* (earlier expressed by *a-b-c*, *q. v.*) = *D. alfabet* = *G. alphabet* = *Sw. Dan. alfabet* = *F. alphabet* = *Sp. Pg. alfabeto*, *lg.* also *alfabeto*, = *It. alfabeto* = *Russ. alfabët* = *Pol. alfabet*, etc., < *L.L. alphabetum* (earlier *alpha et beta*), < *Gr. ἀλφάβητος*, < *αλφα* + *βητα*, the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *a* and *b* see *alpha* and *beta* ('*a-b-c*, *abecedarian*, and *foothold*] 1. The letters of a language arranged in the customary order, the series of letters or characters which form the elements of written language. See the articles on the different letters, *A, B, C*, etc.

From the character of the alphabet employed, the science of Greek epigraphy professes to be able to determine approximately the date and the place of origin of inscriptions
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II 3

2. Any series of characters intended to be used in writing instead of the usual letters, as the series of dashes, dots, etc., used in the transmission of telegraphic messages—3. First elements, simplest rudiments as, not to know the alphabet of a science.

In the conditions of the 19th century, this genius had been obliged to set itself to learning the alphabet of spiritual truth
F. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates

Alphabet-blocks, toy blocks of wood, having a letter or letters of the alphabet printed on each—**Epistolographic alphabet** See *epistolographic*—**Morse alphabet** (from its inventor, Professor S. F. B. Morse), in *telegr.*, a system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages where Morse's self-recording instrument, called the indicator, is employed (see *indicator*) The dash and dots are combined in different ways to indicate the different letters thus one dot (.) means *A*, a dash (—) a dot and a dash (—.) *B*, a dash and three dots (— — —) *C*, etc. The same system can be used with instruments employing a magnetic needle (see *telegraph*) a light lamp deflection of the needle corresponding to a dash and a light flash to a dot. The *international alphabet* which is used in Europe, differs from the Morse in the formation of a few letters. Military signaling is often effected on the same principle by long or short wavings of a flag, or by arm flashes by means of a heliostat, etc. the long meaning a dash and the short a dot.

A	—	N	—
B	— .	O	— .
C	— . .	P	— . . .
D	— . . .	Q	—
E	—	R	—
F	—	S	—
G	—	T	—
H	—	U	—
I	—	V	—
J	—	W	—
K	—	X	—
L	—	Y	—
M	—	Z	—

Morse Alphabet

(—) *B*, etc. The same system can be used with instruments employing a magnetic needle (see *telegraph*) a light lamp deflection of the needle corresponding to a dash and a light flash to a dot. The *international alphabet* which is used in Europe, differs from the Morse in the formation of a few letters. Military signaling is often effected on the same principle by long or short wavings of a flag, or by arm flashes by means of a heliostat, etc. the long meaning a dash and the short a dot.

alphabet (al'fa-bet), *v. t.* [< *alphabet*, *n.*] To arrange in the order of an alphabet, mark by the letters of the alphabet.

alphabetarian (al'fa-bet-ä-ri-an), *n* [< *NL alphabetarius* (see below) + *-an* ('*f. abecedarian*)] A learner of the alphabet, a beginner.

alphabetary (al'fa-bet-ä-ri), *a* [< *NL alphabetarius*, < *L.L. alphabetum* see *alphabet* and *-ary*] Alphabetical, rudimentary.

alphabetical (al'fa-bet'ik), *a* [< *F. alphabétique* = *Sp. alfabetico* = *Pg. alfabetico*, *alphabetic* = *It. alfabetico*, < *NL alphabeticus*, < *L.L. alphabetum* see *alphabet*] Pertaining to an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged.

Either of the Egyptian or of some other analogous history of alphabetic development the Phenicians inherited the results, and their alphabet was a simple scheme of twenty-two characters, the names of which began respectively with the sound which each represented
Whitney, Oriental and Ling. Studies, p. 194

The normal retention by the Greeks of the primitive alphabetic order renders easy the identification of the Greek letters with their Phenician prototypes
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II 72

alphabetical (al'fa-bet'ik-al), *a* Of the nature of an alphabet, similar to an alphabet, in the order of the alphabet. See *alphabetic*.

According to Grimm, the alphabetical arrangement not only facilitates reference, but makes the author's work quicker and surer
Encyc. Brit., VII 181

alphabetically (al'fa-bet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an alphabetical manner or order, by the use of an alphabet, in the customary order of the letters as, to arrange a catalogue *alphabetically*.

From the times of the earliest known monuments the hieroglyphic writers possessed a sufficient number of true letters to enable them to write *alphabetically*
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I 68

alphabets (al'fa-bet'iks), *n* [Pl of *alphabetic* see *-ics*] The science of the use and development of alphabetic writing
Ellis.

alphabetism (al'fa-bet-izm), *n*. [< *alphabet* + *-ism*.] The use of an alphabet as a stage in

the development of written language; notation by means of an alphabet.

It must, however, be acknowledged that the idea of *alphabetism* may not improbably have been suggested to the Persians by their acquaintance with the Phenician alphabet, which, as early as the 8th century B. C., was used in the valley of the Euphrates concurrently with the cuneiform writing
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I 80

From this [ideography] men have passed to phonetic writing, first, apparently, in the form of syllabism, in which each syllable of a word is regarded as an independent whole and represented by a single sign, then from this to *alphabetism*, in which the syllable is no longer denoted by an indivisible symbol, but is resolved into vowel and consonant, each with its own accepted sign
Encyc. Brit., I 602

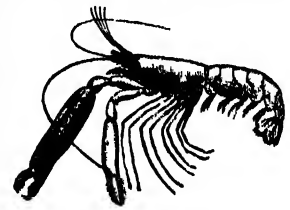
alphabetize (al'fa-bet-iz), *v. t.* To arrange and put *alphabetized*, *pp.* *alphabetizing* [< *alphabet* + *-ize*] 1. To arrange alphabetically.

The volume is of great value for its carefully prepared alphabetized list of scientific and technical periodicals of all nations
Amer. Jour. of Sci., 3d ser., XXX 247

2. To express by alphabetic characters.

Alpheids (al-fē'id), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alpheus* + *-idae*] In *zool.*, a family of shrimps, of which the genus *Alpheus* is the type. Other genera of this family are *Caridina*, *Pontonia*, and *Athanas*. **alphenic** (al-fen'ik), *n* [< *F. alphenic*, *alphenic*, < *Sp. alfenico* = *Pg. alfenico*, < Ar. *al-fānūl*, < *al*, the, + *fānūd*, < Pers. *fānūd*, *pānūd*, sugar, sugar-candy, > *ML. pēndium*, *F. pēnde*, *G. pēnd-zucker*, *pāns-zucker*, *Dan. pēnde-sukker* (as if from *pānūt*, a pan)] In *med.*, white barley-sugar. It is used as a remedy for colds.

Alpheus (al-fē'us), *n* [*NL.*, < *L. Alpheus*, < *Gr. Ἀλφειός*, the chief river in the Peloponnesus, now *Rufia*] In *zool.*, a genus of macrurous decapodous crustaceans, the type of the family *Alpheidae*. *A. ruber* (the red shrimp) and *A. alpinus* are examples.



Red Shrimp (*Alpheus ruber*)

Alphitobius (al-fī-tō'bi-us), *n* [*NL.*, < *Gr. αλφίτος*, barley-meal, meal, + *βίος*, life] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*.

The larvae of *Tenebrio* and *Alphitobius* have been reared in zoological gardens as food for amphibians and insectivorous birds
Stand. Nat. Hist., II 352

Alphitomancy (al-fī-tō-man'si), *n* [< *F. alphetomancie* (Cotgrave), < *Gr. ἀλφίτομαντις*, one who divines from barley-meal, < *αλφίτος*, barley-meal (prob. related to *αλφός*, a dull-white leprosy see *alpus*), + *μαντις*, a diviner, *μαντεία*, divination see *Mantis*] Divination by means of barley-meal.

Alphitomorphous (al-fī-tō-mór'fus), *a* [< *Gr. αλφίτος*, barley-meal, + *μορφή*, form] Appearing like barley-meal applied to some microscopic fungi parasite on plants
Soc. Sci. Lx.

Alphonsin (al-fon'sin), *n* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds so named in 1552 from its inventor, *Alphonso* Forri of Naples. It consists of three arms, which close when a ring encircling the haft is pushed forward.

Alphonsine (al-fon'sin), *a* [< *NL. Alphonsinus*, *Alfonso*, < *ML. (NL.) Alfonso*, *Alfonso* (= *Sp. Alfonso*, formerly also *Alfonso*, = *Pg. Alfonso* = *It. Alfonso* = *F. Alphonse*), < *G. Alfons*, a common personal name] Of or pertaining to any person of the name of *Alfonso*—**Alphonsine tables**, astronomical tables compiled under the patronage of *Alfonso X.*, king of *Leon* and *Castile*, completed in the year of his accession, 1252, and first printed in 1483.

alp-horn (alp'hörn), *n* Same as *alpenhorn*.

alphost, *n* Same as *alpus*.

alposis (al-fō'sis), *n* [< *alpus* + *-osis*] In *pathol.*, whiteness, or the process of turning white, as of the skin in an albino.

alpus (al'fus), *n* [*L.*, < *Gr. ἀλφός*, vitiligo, or white, = *L. albus*, white see *albi*] In *pathol.*, a name formerly given to certain forms of psoriasis, leprosy (*lepra arabum*), and vitiligo.

alpia (al'pi-ä), *n* Same as *alpiet*.

alpiet, *n* [< *F. alpiet*, < *It. alpiet*, for the more, for most *al*, conti of a *si*, to the (*a*, < *L. ad*, to, < *L. ille*, that), *piu*, < *L. plus*, more] In the game of *basset*, a mark put on a card to indicate that the player doubles his stake after winning. *N. E. D.*

alpigene (al'pi-jén), *a* [< *L. alpes*, alps (see *alp*-2), + *-genus*, produced see *-genous*] Produced or growing in alpine regions. [Rare.]

alpine (al'pin or -pin), *a* and *n*. [= F. *alpin*, < L. *alpinus*, < *alpes* see *alp*?] *I. a* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Alps (then written with a capital), or any lofty mountain, very high, elevated. Specifically applied to plants growing and animals living on mountains above the forest limits, that is, above the line where the climate becomes too cold for trees to grow.

For past the *Alpine* summits of great pain
Lieeth thine Italy R. Terry Cooke, Beyond

II. n A French fabric having a silk warp and merino-wool filling

alpinery (al'pin-ri), *n* [*< alpine* + *-ry* see *-ery*, *-ry*] A place in a garden or pleasure-ground specially adapted for the cultivation of alpine plants

alpinist (al'pin-ist), *n* [= F. *alpiniste*, < *alpine* + *-ist*] An alpine climber, an alpestrian

The disagreeable effects resulting from the rarefaction of the atmosphere at great heights and which overtake alpinists in Switzerland The American, VII 75

alpst (al'pst), *n* [*< F. alpestre*, < Sp Pg *alpeste*, Pg also *alpesta*, supposed to be derived from the language of the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the Canary islands] *1* The seed of the canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*, used for feeding birds, especially canaries, canary-seed *— 2* The seed of various species of *Alopecurus*, or foxtail-grass, also used for feeding birds

Also called *alpina*

alquier (al'koi), *n* [F, < Pg *alqueire*, a dry measure, < A. *al*, the, + *quy*, a measure, *quy*, a measure, prop of grain] A dry as well as liquid measure used in Portugal, containing from 3 to 4 Winchester gallons

alquifore (al'ki-fōr), *n* Name as *alquifou*
alquifou (al'ki-fō), *n* [*< Fr. alquifou, aquifou*, < Sp *alquifol*, Cat *alcofol*, < A. *al-koh'l*, a fine powder see *alcohol*] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, England, used by potters to give a glazing to their wares, and called *potters' ore*. Other forms are *alquifore*, *arguifou*

already (al-red'i), *a* and *adv* [*< ME alreedy*, *al*, *adv*, all, quite, *redy*, ready see *ready*] *I* *† a* *1* [*† predicate* *adv* in phr *all ready*] All prepared, quite ready regularly written *all ready* *— 2* Existing at the specified time, present [Rare attributive use]

Lord Hobart and Lord Fitzwilliam are both to be early to-morrow the former, of Buckingham the latter by his already title H. *Alphons*, Letters (1746), I 150

II. adv By this (or that) time, previously to or at some specified time, or the time present to thought, thus early, even then, or even now as, he has done it *already*, the house is full *already*

I have lost so much time *already*

Steele, Spectator, No 140

The English ministers could not wish to set a war with Holland added to that in which they were *already* engaged with France

al-root (al'rōt), *n* [*< al* (*< Hind al*, a name common to several plants, *Morinda citrifolia* and allied species) + *root*] The root of *Morinda citrifolia*, an East Indian plant, which furnishes a permanent red dye

alruna (al-rō'na), *n*, pl *alrunæ* (-nō). [ML, also *alruna*, < OHG *alruna* (MHG *alrune*, G *alraun*, *alrun*, mandrake (*alraun-bilder*, mandrake images), = D. *alrun* = Sw *alrun*, *alruna* = Dan *alruna*, mandrake, appar, as in popular apprehension, < *al* (= E *all*) + *runa*, Goth *runa*, etc., mystery, the mandrake being an object of superstition see *rune* and *mandrake*.]

1 A prophetess among the ancient Germans, regarded as similar to the druidess among the Gauls *— 2* A small image carved from the root of a tree or from mandrakes, representing rudely the human figure, generally the female. Such images were venerated as household gods in the ancient religions of some northern peoples, the worship of them forming a special feature of certain superstitious rites. They are supposed by some to represent female magicians or druidesses. *Brunde*

alst, *adv*, and *conj* An old form of *also* and *as*

Better is then the lowly plavnc,

Als for thy rocke and thine

Spenser, Shep. Cal. July

Als longe as owre lyf lasteth lyne we togidres

Piers Plouman (B), iv 195

Alsace gum. Same as *destrine*

Alsatian (al-sā'shian), *a* and *n* [*< ML Alsatia* (> F *Alsace*), < OHG *Alsat*, *Elasaz* (MHG *Elasaz*, *Elasaz*, G *Elsass*), a province between France and Germany, lat foreign settlement, < *el* (= A. *el*, *el*, foreign, related to *elk*, *q v*, according to another view, < *Ell* (*Hel*, *Ella*, *Elus*, *Also*, *Ilus*), now *Ill*, a river in Alsace) + *saz*, a seat, place, settlement (G *satz*), < OHG *sas-*

sen, MHG *G. sitzen* = E. *sit*.] *I. a. 1* Of or pertaining to the province of Alsace, taken from Germany by France in 1648, in greater part ceded to the new German empire in 1871, and now incorporated in the imperial territory of Elsass-Lothringen. *— 2* Of or pertaining to Alsacia, formerly a cant name (from Alsace being a debatable ground or scene of frequent contests) for Whitefriars, a district in London between the Thames and Fleet street, and adjoining the Temple, which possessed certain privileges of sanctuary derived from the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friars, founded there in 1241. The locality became the resort of libertines and rascals of every description, whose abuses and outrages, and especially the riot in the reign of Charles II, led in 1697 to the abolition of the privilege and the dispersion of the Alsatians. The term *Alsatia* has in recent times been applied offensively to the English Stock Exchange, because of the supposed questionable character of some of its proceedings

II. n 1 A native or an inhabitant of Alsace in Germany *— 2* Formerly, an inhabitant of Alsatia or Whitefriars, a part of London, hence, a Bohemian (in the slang sense) or adventurer

He spurred to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he struck up with sharpers, scoundrels, and Alsatians. Gentleman Instructed, p 191

al segno (al sã'nyō) [It, to the sign *al* for *a* *ti*, to the, *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign see *sign*] In music, to the sign, a direction to the performer that he must return to that portion of the piece marked with the sign *S*, and conclude with the first double bar which follows, or go on to the word *fine*, or the pause *c*

alsinaceous (al-si-nã'shius), *a* [*< Alsine*, the name of a Caryophyllaceous genus that is now combined with *Arenaria*, + *-aceous*] Relating to or resembling the chickweed

also (al'sō), *adv*, and *conj* [*< ME also*, *al so*, *al swa*, *al swa*, < AS *ealwā*, *eal swā*, just so, likewise (= G *also*, thus) *eal*, *adv*, all, just, quite, *swa*, so see *all* and *so* Doublet, *as*, *q v*] *I. adv 1*. Wholly so, quite so, so

Also he ended his lyft

Early Eng Poems (ed Furnivall)

2 In like manner, likewise

As the blume of ill succeeding things

Shall light on you, so light the harmes also

Old Play

Thus, also, do authors begot authors

Irruq, Sketch Book, p 100

3 In addition, too, further

God do so and more also for thou shalt surely die

I Sam xiv 44

In fact, Mr Emerson himself, besides being a poet and a philosopher, was also a plain Concord citizen

O W Holmes, Emerson, iv

II conj. As, so. See as

This ye known also wel as I

Chaucer, Gen Prolog to C T, I 730

Also mote I thee (thrive)

Chaucer, Prolog to Merchant's Tale

Alsophila (al-sof'i-lā), *n* [*< Gr. ἄλσος*, a grove, + *philos*, loving, from the habitat of the plant] A genus of tropical arborescent ferns, often becoming magnificent trees, distinguished from allied genera (*Cyathea*, etc.) by having a single naked sorus on each veinlet. *A. excelsa* of Norfolk island rises to the height of 80 feet.

Alstonia bark (al-stō'n-i-k bark) [NL *Alstonia*, named after Dr Alston of Edinburgh] The bark of an apocynaceous tree, *Alstonia scholaris*, of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, a powerful bitter, recommended as a valuable antiperiodic and tonic. Also called *dula*

alstonite (al'ston-it), *n*. Same as *bromite*.

alswat, *adv* A Middle English form of *also*

alt (alt), *a* [*< It alto* (see *alto*) = Sp Pg *alto* = Pr *alt* = OF *alt*, *halt*, *haut*, mod F *haut*, high (see *haught*, *haughty*, *haughty*), < L. *altus*, high, deep, lit increased, grown (pp of *alere*, grow), prob ult = AS *ald*, *eald*, E *old* see *old*, and of *alt* Cf *haught*] In music, an abbreviation of *alto*, high much used in compound words, as *alt-horn*, *alt-clarinete*. In *alt*, said of the notes comprised in the first octave above the treble staff, as, G in *alt*, A in *alt*. The notes more than an octave above this staff are said to be in *altissimo*. — To be in *alt*, to be haughtily dignified etc

"Come, prithee be a little less in *alt*," cried Lionel, "and answer a man when he speaks to you"

Miss Burney, Camilla, II 5

alt. An abbreviation of *altitude*

Altai (al-tā'yam), *a* Same as *Altai*

Altai (al-tā'ik), *a* [*< Altai*, Russ *Altai*, name of mountains in Asia, perhaps from Tatar *altyn*, gold (Mahn) Cf *altyn*] Pertaining to the Altai, a vast range of mountains extending in an easterly direction through a considerable por-

tion of Asia, and forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions. — **Altaic family of languages**, a family of languages occupying portions of northern and eastern Europe, and nearly the whole of northern and central Asia, together with some other regions, and divided into five branches, the Ugric or Finno-Hungarian, Samoyed, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungusic. Also called *Seythian*, *Ural Altaic*, *Tataric*, and *Turanian*.

altaite (al-tā'it), *n* [*< Altai* (see *Altai*) + *-ite*] A mineral found originally in the Altai mountains, and now also in California, Colorado, and Chili; a telluride of lead

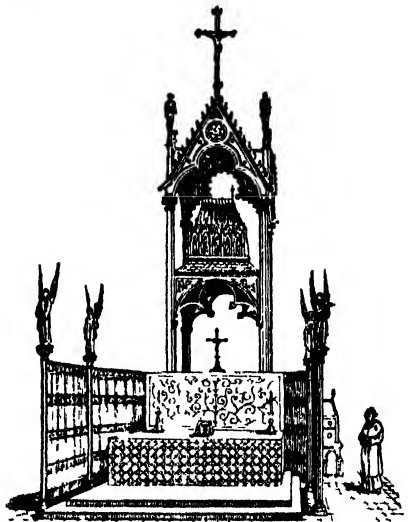
altambour (al-tam-bōr'), *n*. [A modified spelling of OSp *atambor*, prob for **al-tambor*, < A. *al*, the, + *tambūr*, tambour see *tambour* and *tabor*.] A large Spanish or Moorish drum.

altar (al'tār), *n* [The spelling has been changed to bring it nearer the L, < ME *alter*, more commonly *auter*, < OF *alter*, also *auter* (F *autel*), < L *altare*, an altar, lit a high place, < *altus*, high see *alt*] *1* An elevated place or structure, a block of stone, or any object of appropriate form, on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned to a deity. The earliest altars were turf mounds, large flat topped stones, or other rude elevations, natural or artificial, but when temples came to be built altars were generally made of hewn stone, marble, or metal, and became more and more ornate. Greek and Roman altars were round, triangular, or square in plan, often elaborately adorned with sculpture, and bearing inscriptions. Sometimes, as at Pergamon the altar was a structure of vast size and complex plan, and was in itself an art monument of the highest importance. In the Jewish worship two altars were used the altar of burnt offering, which stood at the entrance to the tabernacle, and afterward occupied a corresponding position in the temple, and the altar of incense, which stood in the holy place. Both were made of shittim wood, the former being overlaid with brass, the latter with gold. *2* In most Christian churches, the communion-table. In the primitive church it was of wood, and subsequently of stone, marble, or bronze, sometimes with rich architectural ornaments, sculptures, and painting. In the Roman Catholic Church the altar is the table, since the early ages of the church either of stone or including a block of stone (the altar stone), upon which the priest consecrates the eucharist. The altar stone is con-



Greek Altar

From the Street of Tombs, Assos explored by the Archaeological Institute of America in 1884



Ancient High Altar of Notre Dame Paris 13th century (Violette le Duc's 'Dictionnaire d'Architecture')

secrated by the bishop or a specially licensed abbot, who anoints it with chrism, and often seals up certain relics in a small cavity made for the purpose, the consecration remains in virtue until either the stone or the wall is broken.

3. The steps at the sides of a *graving-dock* — **Family altar**, the practice or the place of family worship or devotions — **High altar**, the chief or principal altar in a cathedral or other church having more than one altar. It stands beyond the choir at the end of the sanctuary or chancel opposite the front or the main entrance, and usually has behind it a screen, reredos, or dossal, so as to make it, even when there is an ambulatory with chapels or any other feature behind it, the chief object on which the eye rests on entering the church. Lesser or side altars often stand in chapels or against the pillars of the nave. Set out under *cathedral* — **Privileged altar**, in the Rom Cath Ch, an altar to which are attached certain indul-

genos, as the liberty of celebrating votive masses even on feast-days, the benefit of souls in purgatory, or various privileges personal to the individual visiting it.

alterage (ál'tár-áj), *n.* [*< ME. awterage, < OF awterage* see *altar* and *-age*] 1. Offerings made upon an altar or to a church—2. The honorarium or stipend received by a priest from offerings and gifts on account of services at the altar. Sometimes called *small tithes* and *altar-dues*.

All these [curates] live upon bare *Altarages*, as they term them, which God knoweth are very small, and we went to live upon the gayne of Masses, Dirges, Shryvings, and soothe lyke trumpet rye
Sir H. Sidney, State Papers, in O. Curry's Anc. Irish, I 112

3 In Scotland, formerly, an endowment granted for the saying of masses for deceased friends at a particular altar

altar-board (ál'tár-bórd), *n.* In the *Coptic Ch.*, a movable wooden panel, carved with a cross in the center and with sacred letters and devices around it. It rests in a recess on the top of the stone altar, and supports the chalice and paten during the mass, a reversal of the Western rite, for which see *altar*, 2, and *altar-slab*. *A. J. Butler, Coptic Churches, II 1 3-5*

altar-bread (ál'tár-bred), *n.* Bread prepared for the eucharist. Unleavened bread is required for this purpose in the Roman Catholic Church, and is used in many Anglican churches, in which either leavened or unleavened bread is permitted. In both the latter is made into small thin disks or wafers, called *severalty altar breads*, usually stamped with some emblem, as the cross or crucifix, or I H S. In the former church, after consecration, the altar bread is called *host* (see *host*), and the wafers are of two sizes, the larger for the priest, the smaller for the people. The Greek Church uses leavened bread especially made for the purpose. See *oblate*, *n.* 1



Altar bread box

altar-card (ál'tár-kard), *n.* A printed copy of certain portions of the mass, which the priest cannot conveniently read from the missal. Altar cards are placed at the center and at each end of the altar. They are of modern introduction, and are not essential to the service.

altar-carpet (ál'tár-kar'pet), *n.* 1. The carpet covering the raised floor in front of the altar, and generally the altar-steps as well—2. Rarely, a covering for the altar.

altar-cavity (ál'tár-kav'í-tí), *n.* A niche or chamber in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. This was called *sepulchrum* in the Latin Church, *thalassa* or *thalassodon* in the Greek Church, and seems to have existed universally as late as the fifteenth century. The Coptic churches of Egypt still have altar cavities. *A. J. Butler, Coptic Churches, II 1* See *con-fessionary*.

altar-chime (ál'tár-chím), *n.* A set of three small bells mounted in a stand, and used for ringing by hand in the Roman Catholic Church service.

altar-cloth (ál'tár-klóth), *n.* [*< ME. alter-, awter-cloth* see *altar* and *cloth*] A cover for an altar in a Christian church. It is a general term, and includes the close case of linen which was used in the middle ages and removed only for washing the altar, the later cerecloth (which see), and the temporary coverings, whether of white linen, or of rich stuff, or of embroidery. The different coverings for the altar have different names. See *antependium*, *frontal*, and *superfrontal*.

altar-cross (ál'tár-króš), *n.* A fixed or movable cross, standing upon an altar.

altar-curtain (ál'tár-kér'tán), *n.* A hanging suspended from rods at the sides of ancient ciboria, or altar-canopies, or at the back and sides of an altar. See *cut* under *altar*, 2.

altar-cushion (ál'tár-kúsh'on), *n.* A small cushion laid upon an altar to support the service-book.

altar-desk (ál'tár-desk), *n.* A small desk used like an altar-cushion.

altar-dues (ál'tár-düz), *n. pl.* Same as *altar-age*, 2.

altar-fire (ál'tár-fir), *n.* A ceremonial fire on an altar.

altar-frontal (ál'tár-frun'tal), *n.* The ornamental front, usually movable, of the altar in a Christian church. It is sometimes of wood, richly carved and gilded, or with painted panels, or incrustated with enamels or glass. When it is of stuff it is called *antependium* and its color is usually changed to correspond with the church festivals and seasons.

altar-horse (ál'tár-hérs), *n.* A term sometimes used to describe the frame on which a temporary canopy was erected over an altar on special solemnities and festivals of the highest rank. *See* *altar*, *Terms*.

altarist (ál'tár-íst), *n.* [*< altar + -ist*] In old law (a) An appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged. (b) A chaplain. Also called *altar-thane*.

altar-lantern (ál'tár-lan'térn), *n.* A term occasionally found in old records describing the lanterns which were used in lieu of simple wax tapers for an altar, when erected temporarily and out of doors. On the continent of Europe they are found in the sacristies of many churches, and are frequently used, carried on either side of the crucifix, at funerals and solemn processions of the blessed sacrament, in those divisions of the church which practise reservation of the holy eucharist. *See* *Eccles. Terms*.

altar-ledge (ál'tár-lej), *n.* A step or ledge behind the altar of a church and raised slightly above it, to receive ceremonial lights, flowers, or other ornaments or symbols. Sometimes there are two or more steps or ledges. In modern usage often called *retable*, though the retable is more properly higher and in itself an important architectural or decorative feature. See *retable*. Also termed, but incorrectly, *super altar*.

altar-light (ál'tár-lit), *n.* A light placed upon or near an altar, and having a symbolical meaning. In the Roman Catholic Church the lights are often set upon the altar itself. In the Church of England they always stand on an altar ledge behind or beside the altar.

altarpiece (ál'tár-pés), *n.* A decorative screen, retable, or *retroscodium* placed behind an altar, considered especially as a work of art. In churches of the Renaissance period it is more usually a painting of a sacred subject, but in those of the early middle ages it is frequently of embossed silver or of rich gold and enameled work set with jewels, as the famous Pala d'Oro of St. Marks in Venice.

As the altar stood free in the choir, and the altar piece was to be seen from behind as well as from before, both sides were to be covered with painting.
C. F. Norton, Church building in Middle Ages, p. 142

altar-protector (ál'tár-pró-tek'tór), *n.* The name given to a covering of green cloth, baize, or velvet, which, exactly fitting the top of the altar, is placed on it at all times when the altar is not being used, to protect the sacred linen from dust and defilement. *See* *Eccles. Terms*.

altar-rail (ál'tár-rál), *n.* A low rail or barrier running transversely to the main axis of the church and separating the sanctuary from those portions of the church that are in front of it. Also called *communion rail*, as communicants kneel at this rail to receive the eucharist.

altar-screen (ál'tár-skérn), *n.* In arch (a) A partition of stone, wood, or metal, in early medieval usage represented by curtains, behind and at the sides of the high altar, and separating the choir from the east end of the building. (b) A *retroscodium* or retable.

altar-side (ál'tár-síd), *n.* That part of an altar which faces the congregation.

altar-slab (ál'tár-slab), *n.* The top, or a portion of the top, of a Christian altar, the altar proper, or mensa. It is the consecrated and therefore the essential part, and is always in Western churches a single stone. In some Eastern churches the slab has a drain for water, a few such instances are found in western Europe, and all are probably traditional of an ancient custom of washing the altar on set occasions.

altar-stairs (ál'tár-stárr), *n. pl.* Steps or stairs leading up to an altar.

The great world's altar stairs,
That slope thro' darkness up to God
Tennyson, in Memoriam, IV

altar-stole (ál'tár-stól), *n.* A medieval ornament shaped like the ends of a stole, hanging down in front of the altar-cloth. *See* *Eccles. Terms*.

altar-stone (ál'tár-stón), *n.* [*< ME. awterstone* see *altar* and *stone*] An altar-slab, the consecrated slab or block of stone constituting an altar. See *altar*, 2.

altar-table (ál'tár-tá'bl), *n.* 1 In a Christian church, the top or the consecrated portion of an altar, the altar proper, or mensa—2 A name for one of the wooden tables which were substituted for the old altars in England in the seventeenth century, and used for the communion where the old altars had been destroyed by the Roundheads. At first this table was placed by the reformers against the eastern wall in the position of the old stone altar. This position gave umbrage to the Puritans, who held that it was characteristic of the Church of Rome. Cromwell therefore caused the altar table to be removed to the middle of the chancel, and to be surrounded with seats for the communicants. At the restoration it was almost universally replaced in its ancient position. When used it is covered with a white linen cloth.

altar-thane (ál'tár-thän), *n.* Same as *altarist*.

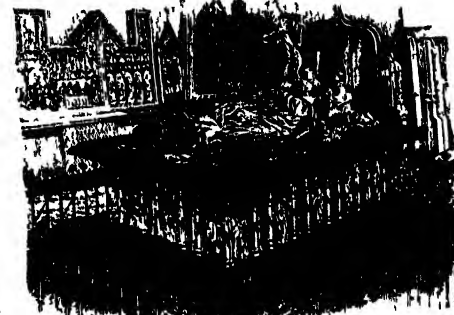
altar-tomb (ál'tár-tóm), *n.* A raised tomb, or monument covering a tomb, of rectangular plan and covered by a flat slab or table, and presenting a general resemblance to an altar. It may be free and exposed on all four sides or applied against or engaged in a wall. In the latter case there is often an architectural canopy or niche raised above it. The top often supports one or more recumbent figures in sculpture. See *cut* in next column.

altarwise (ál'tár-wíz), *adv.* [*< altar + -wise*] In the usual position of a church-altar, that is,

with ends toward the north and south and front toward the west.

Was our communion table placed *altarwise*?
Keely, Diary, March 22, 1878

altazimuth (alt-az'í-muth), *n.* [*Contr. of altitude-azimuth*] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitudes and the azimuths of heavenly bodies. The telescope of the altazimuth is capable of being moved horizontally to any point of the compass, as well as vertically, and there are horizontal and vertical circles. A theodolite is a portable altazimuth.



Altar tomb of Philip the Bold Duke of Burgundy. Dijon

alter (ál'tér), *v.* [*< ML. altari, make other, < L. alter, other, < al- (seen in alius, other, alienus, of another, etc. see alias, alien, etc.) + compar. suffix -er = E. -ther in other, whether, etc., and -ter in after, etc.*] I have 1 To make some change in, make different in some particular, cause to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips
Ps. lxxix. 34

These things are to be regretted, but not to be altered until liberality of sentiment is more universal.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I 441

There are speeches, some speeches of Demosthenes particularly, in which it would be impossible to alter a word without altering it for the worse.
Macaulay, History

2 To change entirely or materially, convert into another form or state as, to alter a cloak into a coat, to alter an opinion.

She promised that no force,
Persuasion, no, nor death could alter her
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

3 To castrate, emasculate, or spay, as an animal. [United States]—4 To exchange.

She that would alter services with thee
Shak., T. N., II 5

5† To agitate as, "altered and moved inwardly," *Milton, Areopagitica, p. 1 = Syn. 1* and 2. *Alter*, Change, modify, transform, transmute. In general *alter* is to change partially, while *change* is more commonly to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

I woo thee not with gifts
Sequel of guerdon could not alter me
To fairer
Tennyson, Enone

One who bluffs
A mind not to be changed by place or time
Milton, P. L., I 254

II. intrans. To become different in some respect; vary, change.

The law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not
Dan. vi 8

Love alters not with his [Time's] brief hours and weeks
Shak., Sonnets, cxvi

To alter for the better is no shame
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iv 915

In a day's wandering, you would pass many a hill, wood, and water course, each perpetually altering in aspect as the sun shone out or was overcast.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii

alterability (ál'tér-a-bil'í-tí), *n.* [*< alterable, = F. altérabilité*] The quality of being alterable, susceptibility to change.

The degree of alterability of the nutritive liquid should always be taken into account in experiments.
Science, III 520

alterable (ál'tér-a-bl), *a.* [*< alter + -able, = F. altérable*] Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.

A diminished proportion of caustic soda and sulphides is found in the lignites, the total caustic lime being alterable at pleasure.
Fre. Dict., IV 53

alterableness (ál'tér-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being alterable or of admitting alteration; variableness.

alterably (ál'tér-a-blí), *adv.* In an alterable manner, so as to be altered or varied.

alterage (ál'tér-áj), *n.* [*< L. altor, a foster-father (< alere, nourish see aliment, n.), + -age*] The nourishing or fostering of a child.
Sir J. Davies

alterant (al'tér-ant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML alterant(-t)-s*, pp of *alterare*, alter see *alter*.] **I.** *a* Producing alteration, effecting change

Whether the body be *alterant* or altered
Bacon, Nat Hist, Int to ix

II. *n.* 1. An alternative — 2 Specifically, in *dying*, any substance employed to modify or change a color

This last effect [of modification] may however, be produced by a variety of matters besides those which are of the earthy or metallic kinds and indeed by everything capable, not of fixing but of merely varying, the shades of adjective colouring matters. Hence, therefore, I think it more proper to designate not as mordants or bases, but as *alterants*

E Hancock, Philos of Perm Colours (ed 1813), I 344

alterate (al'tér-át), *v* [*< ML alteratus*, pp of *alterare* see *alter*] To alter

alterate (al'tér-át), *a* [*< ML alteratus* see the verb] Altered, changed

alteration (al-tér-á'shon), *n* [*< ML alteratio(n)-s*, *< alterare*, pp *alteratus* see *alter*] 1 The act of altering, the making of any change, passage from one form or state to another

Apollus Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves by white, and succeeding *alteratus*, that council decreed ratified into a most corrupt body Swift

2 A change effected, a change of form or state, especially one which does not affect the identity of the subject

Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds
Shak, Sonnets, cxvii

3 In *mineral*, the change by which one mineral substance is converted into another, either (1) with or (2) without change of chemical composition, as, for example, (1) the change of the oxid of copper, cuprite, to the carbonate, malachite; or (2) of brookite to rutile, both being forms of titanium dioxide See *paramorphism* and *pseudomorphism*

alterative (al'tér-á-tiv), *a* and *n* [*< ML altérativus*, *< alteratus*, pp of *alterare* see *alter*] **I.** *a* Causing alteration, having the power or tendency to alter, especially, in *med*, having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body

II. *n* One of a group of medicines the physiological action of which is somewhat obscure, but which seem to modify the processes of growth and repair in the various tissues. The most important are the compounds of mercury, iodine, and arsenic

altercate (al'tér-kát), *v*, pret and pp *altercated*, pp *altercating* [*< L altercatus*, pp of *altercare*, dispute, *< alter*, another, from the notion of speaking alternately] To contend in words, dispute with zeal, heat, or anger, wrangle

altercation (al-tér-ka'shon), *n* [*< ME altercation*, *< OF altercation*, *< L altercatio(n)-s*, a dispute, *< altercare*, pp *altercatus*, dispute see *altercate*] 1 The act of altercating, warm contention in words, dispute carried on with heat or anger, controversy, wrangle

The *altercation* was long, and was not brought to a conclusion satisfactory to either party

Macaulay, Hist Eng, vi

This very uncertainty, producing continual *alterations* and wars, produced great straits and warriors
J Adams, Works, IV 52

2 In *Rom law*, the method of proceeding on the trial of a cause in court by question and answer Colquhoun = *Syn Warran*, *Bract*, etc See *quarrel n*

altered (al'térd), *p* *a* Changed, different Specifically (a) In *geol*, metamorphosed applied to a rock of which the constituent minerals have been changed by chemical action subsequently to its formation or deposition. Rocks are commonly rendered harder and more crystalline by such alteration. When softening of crystalline rocks takes place it is usually accompanied by hydration or the taking up of water. (b) In *mineral*, applied to a mineral whose substance has been changed either chemically or mechanically as a garnet altered to chlorite or aragonite altered to calcite. (c) Contrasted

alter ego (al'tér-é'go) [*L alter*, other, second, *ego* = *I* see *alter* and *ego*] Second self, another self, counterpart, double. Sometimes applied as a title to a person who has full powers to act for another as in the case of a Spanish viceroys when exercising regal power

alter idem (al'tér í'dem) [*L alter*, other (see *alter*), *idem*, the same] Another and the same; another precisely similar

alterity (al-tér-í-ti), *n* [*< ML alterita(-t)-s*, *< L alter*, other see *alter*] The state or quality of being other or different [Rare]

Your outness is but the feeling of otherness (*alterity*) rendered intuitive, or *alterity* visually presented
Coleridge, Notes on Shakspeare, II 295

altern (al'térn, formerly al-térn'), *a.* [*< L alternus*, alternate, reciprocal, *< alter*, other see *alter*.] 1 Acting by turns; alternate

The greater [light] to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern*. Milton, P L, vii 848.

2 In *crystal*, exhibiting on two parts, an upper and a lower, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other — **Altern base**, in *trigon*, a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus, in oblique triangles the true base is the sum of the sides, in which case the difference of the sides is the *altern base*, or inversely, when the true base is the difference of the sides, the sum of the sides is the *altern base*

alternacy (al-tér-ná-si), *n.* [*< alternate* see *-acy*] The state or quality of being alternate, occurrence or performance by turns [Rare]

The *alternacy* of rhymes in a stanza gives a variety that may support the poet, without the aid of music, to a greater length
Miford

Numerous elisions, which prevent the softening *alternacy* of vowels and consonants W alpole, Letters, IV 549

alternat (al-tér-nál), *a* [*< L alternus* see *altern*] Alternate

alternately (al-tér-nál-i), *adv* Alternately.

Their men obeyed
Alternately both generals commands
May, tr of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv

alternant (al-tér-nánt), *a* and *n* [*< L alternant(-t)-s*, pp of *alternare*, alternate see *alternare*, *v*] **I.** *a* Alternating; specifically, in *geol*, composed of alternate layers, as some rocks

II. *n* In *math*, a determinant all the elements of each row (or column) of which are functions of one variable different from that of any other row (or column), while the elements of any one column (or row) are like functions of the different variables. Such, for example, is

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos x & 1 \\ \sin y & \cos y & 1 \\ \sin z & \cos z & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Double alternant, a determinant which is an alternant with respect to two sets of variables, both running through the rows or through the columns

Alternanthera (al-tér-nán'the-rá), *n* [NL, *< L alternus*, alternate (see *altern*), + NL *anthera*, anther] A genus of dwarf tufted plants, natural order *Amarantaceae* so called from the stamens being alternately fertile and barren. They have opposite leaves and small tubular flowers arranged in heads. Several species are grown in gardens for the sake of their richly colored foliage.

alternat (al-tér-nát), *n* [F, *< L alternare* see *alternare*, *v*] Rotation, specifically, in *diplomacy*, a practice in accordance with which several states, in order to preserve the equality between them, take each in turn the first place, as, for example, in the signing of treaties

By the *alternat* is intended the practice sometimes adopted in signing conventions, of alternating in the order of priority of signature, according to some fixed rule, so as to cut off questions of rank

Woodley, Introd to Inter Law, note to § 94

alternate (al'tér-nát, formerly al-tér-nát), *v*, pret and pp *alternated*, pp *alternating* [*< L alternatus*, pp of *alternare*, do by turns, *< alternus*, alternate, reciprocal see *altern*] **I.** *trans* 1 To do or perform by turns, or in succession

Who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sovran throne
Alternate all night long Milton, P L, v 657

2 To cause to succeed or follow one another in time or place reciprocally, interchange reciprocally

The most high God *alternates* the disposition of good and evil
O Green, Sermons

Alternating worry with quiet qualms,
Bravado with submissiveness
Browning, Ring and Book, I 53.

II. *intrans* 1. To follow one another in time or place reciprocally generally followed by *with* as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* one *with* the other

Rage, shame, and grief alternate in his breast
J Phillips, Blenheim, v 339
Pale Want *alternated*
With Plenty's golden smile
Whittier, The Exiles

2 To pass from one state, action, or place to a second, back to the first, and so on indefinitely used with *between*, and sometimes with *from* as, he *alternates between* hope and despair, or *from* one extreme to another, the country *alternates between* woods and open fields — **Alternating function**, in *math*, a function of several variables which on the interchange of any two of them changes its sign but not its absolute value. Thus, $(x - y)$ is an alternating function

alternate (al-tér-nát), *a* and *n.* [*< L alternatus*, pp. of *alternare* see *alternare*, *v*] **I.** *a.* 1. Being by turns; following each the other, recurringly, in succession of time or place, hence, reciprocal.

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I 373.

Billows of *alternate* hope and despair
D Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

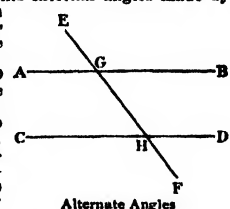
Two detestable manners, the indigenous and the imported, were now in a state of *alternate* conflict and amalgamation
Macaulay, Dryden

Specifically, in bot

(a) Placed at unequal heights upon the axis as, *alternate* leaves, which are solitary at the nodes, in distinction from *opposite* or *verticillate*. (b) Opposite to the intervals between organs as, petals which are *alternate* with stamens, or stamens with petals

2 Belonging to a series between the two members of every pair in which a member of another series intervenes; having one intervening between the two of each pair; every second as, to read only the *alternate* lines; the odd numbers form one series of

alternate numerals, the over numbers another — 3 Consisting of alternating parts or members, proceeding by alternation as, an *alternate* series; *alternate* riming, *alternate* proportion. **Allocation alternate** see *allocation* — **Alternate angles**, in *geom*, the internal angles made by



two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines are parallel, the alternate angles are equal. Thus, if the parallels AB, CD be cut by the line EF, the angles AGH, GHD are alternate angles, as are also the angles BGH and GHC.

— **Alternate crystallization**. See *crystallization* — **Alternate generation**. (a) In *zool*, a term first used by Steenstrup to signify the production of animals which are unlike their parents, but of which certain later generations alternately recurring exhibit a likeness to those parents, or, a mode of reproduction in which more than one generation, counted from a given progenitor, must pass before the appearance of descendants resembling that progenitor. It is defined by Owen as consisting in a series of individuals which seem to represent two species alternately reproduced. Huxley defines it as an alternation of sexual with asexual generation in which the products of one process differ from those of the other.

According to Allman, the introduction of a proper sexual reproduction is necessary to constitute true alternate generation. (b) In *cryptogamic bot*, the passage of a plant through a succession of unlike generations before the initial form is reproduced. Usually the succession is one in which one sexually produced form alternates with another produced asexually. The alternation of those sexually produced may be with those parthenogenetically produced (*heterogametes* or *heterogametes*, which see), or with those produced by budding (*autogametes*) — **Alternate numbers**, units such that the product of any two has its sign changed by reversal of the order of the factors, as, $mn = -nm$. The square of any such number vanishes.

— **Alternate proportion**, the equal proportion that subsists between the alternate members of the pairs of a series of proportionals. Thus, if a, b, c, d , then by alternate proportion a, c, b, d . — **Alternate quarters**, in *her*, quarters diagonally opposite to each other, as the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third. They have usually the same charge.

II. *n.* 1. That which happens by turns with something else, vicissitude [Rare]

Rails d in pleasure, or repos d in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace
Prior, Solomon, I

2 In political conventions and some other representative bodies, one authorized to take the place of another in his absence, a substitute [United States]

alternately (al-tér-nát-lí), *adv* In an alternate manner. (a) In reciprocal succession, by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, in the same way as night follows day and day follows night. (b) With the omission or intervention of one between each two as, read the lines *alternately*, in French prose by male and female rhymes occur in couplets *alternately*. (c) In *her*, according to alternate quarters (which see, under *alternate*). — **Alternately pinnate**, in *bot*, a term applied to a pinnate leaf when the leaflets on one side of the petiole are not opposite to those upon the other side

alternateness (al-tér-nát-nes), *n* The state or quality of being alternate, or of preceding and following by turns

alternater, alternator (al'tér-ná-tér), *n* A dynamo-electric machine which produces an alternating current

alternation (al-tér-ná'shon), *n* [*< L alternatio(n)-s*, *< alternare*, pp *alternatus* see *alternate*, *v*] 1 The act of alternating, or the state of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things in time or place, or of states or actions, the act of following something and being in turn followed by it as, the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter

The *alternation* of uncultivated and cultivated plains, with scattered villages
O'Donovan, Merv, xl

The law of nature is *alternation* for evermore
Emerson, Friendship.

2. Passage back and forth; repeated transition; the action of going from one state, condition, or point to another, and back again, indefinitely. *as, alternation between states of mind or between places; his alternations from one point to the other were very frequent* — **3** In *math* (a) The different changes or alterations of order in numbers. More commonly called *permutation*. (b) Alternate proportion (which see, under *alternate*, a) — **4** In *church ritual*, the saying or reading of parts of a service by minister and congregation alternately — *Alternation of generation*. See *alternate generation*, under *alternate*, a. **alternative** (al-tér' nā-tiv), a and n [= F. *alternative*, n, *alternatif*, -ve, a, < ML *alternativus*, < L *alternare*, pp *alternatus* see *alternate*, v] **1** Of two things, such that only one can be selected or only one is possible, etc.; mutually exclusive

To arrive at the best compromise in any case implies correct conceptions of the *alternatives* results of this or that course
H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 108

The coexistence of mankind, and the voice alike of philosophy and of religion, reject with equal horror his [J. H. Mill's] *alternative* solution of the origin of evil, that the Creator of the world is either the author of evil or the slave of it
Edinburgh Rev

2. Affording a choice between two things, or a possibility of one thing out of two, given or offered for selection, as against something else *as, an alternative proposition*, he presented an *alternative* statement — **3** Alternate; reciprocal *Holland* — **4** In *bot*, having the parts of the inner whorl alternate with the outer: applied to the estivation or arrangement of the parts of the perianth in the bud — *Alternative demand*, a request for either, but not both, of two things — *Alternative judgment or inference*, in *logic*, a judgment or inference which judges or infers that one or the other of two facts is true *Same as disjunctive judgment or inference*

II. **n** **1** A choice between two things, a possibility of one of two things — **2** One of two things of which either is possible or may be chosen In strictness the word cannot be applied to more than two things, when one thing only is possible, there is said to be no *alternative*

Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground
Crane

The stages of mental assent and dissent are almost innumerable, but the *alternatives* of action proposed by the Christian faith are two only
Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 142

3 In the *Rom Cath Ch*, an arrangement by which the pope nominates to vacant benefices only in alternate months, at other times leaving the nomination to the bishop of the diocese or to the regular patron The month counted is that in which the benefice becomes vacant **alternatively** (al-tér' nā-tiv-ly), *adv* In an alternative manner, in a manner that admits the choice or possibility of one out of two things **alternativeness** (al-tér' nā-tiv-ness), *n* The quality or state of being alternative **alternity** (al-tér' ni-ti), *n* [*ML alternitas*, < L *alternus*, *altern* see *altern*] Succession by turns, alternation

The *alternity* and vicissitude of rest
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 1

alternize (al-tér-níz), *v* *t* [*altorn* + *-ize*] To cause to follow alternately, alternate [Rare]

A *tête à tête*, *alternized* with a trio by my son
Mme D. Arblay, *Diary*, VII. 355

Althaea (al-thē'ā), *n* [*L*, < Gr *álthaea*, wild mallow, marsh-mallow, perhaps related to *álthaviv*, heal, and to *Skt* *√ urdh*, thrive] **1.** A genus of plants, of the natural order *Malvaceae*, including the hollyhock, *A. rosea*, and the marsh-mallow, *A. officinalis* — **2.** [*Lo*] A common name of the *Hibiscus Syriacus*, cultivated in gardens. Also called *shrubby althaea* and *rose of Sharon*

althein (al-thē'in), *n*. [*Althaea* + *-in*²] A white crystallizable substance, formula C₄H₈N₂O₃, contained in the root of the marsh-mallow, *Althaea officinalis*, and of asparagus identical with *asparagin* (which see).

althet, *a* Same as *alder*³

Althing (al'ting), *n*. [*Íeal*, formerly *althingi*, the general assembly, < *allr*, all, + *thing*, court see *all* and *thing*] The general assembly or parliament of Iceland.

Althingman (al'ting-man), *n*; pl *Althingmen* (-men) [*Althing* + *man*] A member of the Althing or parliament of Iceland

alt-horn (alt'hörn), *n* [*alt* + *horn* see *alt*] A musical instrument of the sax-horn class, often used in place of or with the French horn in military bands

although (al-'thō'), *conj*. [*ME. al though*, *al thak*, etc.; < *all*, *adv*, in the sense of 'even,' + *though* see *all*, *adv*, and *though*. Cf *albeit*] Admitting that; in spite of the fact that, notwithstanding (that), though — *Syn. Although, Though, Notwithstanding* Between *although* and *though* the choice is often determined by the rhythm *Notwithstanding* lays more stress than the others upon the adversative idea implied in concessive clauses

Although I have cast them far off among the heathen, and *although* I have scattered them among the countries, yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come
Ezek. xl. 16.

A separable spite,
Which *though* it alter not love's sole effect,
Yet doth it steal sweet hours from love's delight
Shak., *Sonnets*, xxxvi

Come, come, Sir Peter, you love her, *notwithstanding* your tempers don't exactly agree
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, I. 2

[This use of *notwithstanding* is commonly regarded as too elliptical, it is, therefore, not so common as formerly. See *notwithstanding*.]

Altica (al'ti-kā), *n* See *Altica*.
alticomous (al-tik'ō-mus), *a* [*LL. alticomus*, having leaves high up, or on the top, < L *altus*, high, + *coma*, head of hair, foliage see *coma*¹.] In *bot*, having leaves on the higher parts only
Sud. Soc. Lex.

altify (al'ti-fi), *v* *t* [*L altus*, high, + *-fy* Cf *magnify*] To heighten, raise aloft [Rare]

Every country is given to magnify not to say *altify*—their own things therein
Fuller, *Worthies*, I. 234

altiloquence (al-ti'ō-kwens), *n* [*altiloquent*, = Sp *altilocuencia* = Pg *altiloquencia*.] Lofty speech; pompous language

altiloquent (al-ti'ō-kwent), *a* [= Sp *altilocuente* = Pg *altiloquente*, < L *altus*, high, + *loquens* (-s), speaking, ppr of *loqui*, speak Cf L *altiloquus*, in same sense] High-sounding; pompous in language

altimeter (al-tim'e-tēr), *n* [= F *altimètre*, < L *altus*, high, + *metrum*, < Gr *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite

altimetry (al-tim'e-tri), *n* [*altimeter*, = F *altimétrie*] The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of an altimeter, and by trigonometrical methods

altin (al'tin), *n* [= F *altine*, < Russ *altunā*, a denomination of money Cf Bulg *altun*, Serv *aldun*, Turk *altın*, gold] A Russian money of account, equal to three copecks

Altinares (al-ti-nā-rēs), *n* pl [*NL*, < L *altus*, high, deep, + *nares*, nostrils] In Sundevall's system of ornithology (a) A group of birds corresponding to the family *Corvidae* of authors in general, and consisting of the crows, jays, and nut-crackers (b) One of the two series into which he divides the cohort *Coerpyges*, the other being *Huminnares* See *Zygodactyls*

altincar (al-ting'kār), *n* [*Ar* *altinkār*, < *al*, the, + *tin-kār*, Pers Hind *tin-kār*, Malay *tingkal*, < *Skt* *tinkana* see *tincal*] Crude borax, employed in refining metals, tincal (which see)

altiscope (al'ti-skōp), *n* [*L altus*, high, + Gr *σκοπεῖν*, look at see *scope*] An instrument consisting of an arrangement of lenses and mirrors in a telescopic tube, extensible vertically, by means of which it is possible to look over objects intervening between the observer and the object to be seen. When the sections of the tube are extended, the view is received upon an upper mirror placed at an angle of 45°, and reflected thence down the tube to a lower mirror, where it is seen by the observer

altisonant (al-tis'ō-nant), *a* [*L altus*, high, + *sonant* (-s), ppr of *sonare*, sound see *sound*²] High-sounding, lofty or pompous, as language *as, "altisonant phrases," Evelyn, Sylva* (To the Reader)

altisonous (al-tis'ō-nus), *a* [*L altisonus*, high-sounding, < *altus*, high, + *sonare*, sound see *sound*²] Same as *altisonant*

altissimo (al-tis'i-mō), *a* [*It*, superl of *alto*, high see *alt*] A musical term used in the phrase *in altissimo*, literally in the highest, that is, in the second octave above the treble staff, beginning with G See *alt*

altitonant (al-tit'ō-nant), *a*. [*L altitonan* (-s), < *altus*, high, + *tonan* (-s), ppr of *tonare*, thunder] Thundering from on high, high-thundering. [Rare and poetical]

Altitonant,
Imperial crown'd, and thunder armed Jove
Maddison, *World Tost at Tennis*

altitude (al'ti-tūd), *n* [*ME altitude*, < L *altitudo*, height, < *altus*, high see *alt*] **1** Space extended upward, height, the degree or amount of elevation of an object above its foundation, the ground, or a given level, the amount or

distance by which one object is higher than another *as, the altitude of a mountain or a cloud* — **2** The elevation of a point, star, or other object above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical intercepted between such point and the horizon *Altitude* is either *apparent* or *true* *Apparent altitude* is that which appears by observations made at any place on the surface of the earth, *true altitude*, that which results by correcting the apparent for refraction, parallax, and dip of the horizon [The words *altitude* and *elevation* in geodesy are somewhat confused, but it is preferable to use *altitude* for angular height, *elevation* for linear height] Often abbrev. *alt* to *alt*

From hences forthward, I wol clape the heighte of any thing that is taken by thy towle [an astrolabe], the *altitude*, with owte mo wordes
Chaucer, *Astrolabe*

3 An elevation or height; anything extending far upward

The *altitudes* which are surmounted only for the charms of outlook they offer
D. G. Mitchell, *Bound Togeth*

4 Highest point or degree, full elevation

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud, which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue
Shak., *Cor.*, I. 1

5 Elevation of spirit, haughty air in this sense generally used in the plural [Archaic]

From the nature of their conversation, there was no room for *altitudes*
Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, V. 232

If we would see him in his *altitudes*, we must go back to the House of Commons, there in cuts and slashes at another rate
Roger North, *Haumen*, p. 258

Accessible altitude, the altitude of an object to the base of which one can have access so as to measure the distance between it and the station from which the altitude is to be measured *Altitude and azimuth circle* See *circle* — **Altitude or elevation of the pole**, the arc of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon. It is equal to the latitude of the place — **Circle or parallel of altitude** See *almucran* — **Inaccessible altitude**, the altitude of an object whose base can not be approached — **Meridian altitude of a star**, an arc of the meridian between the horizon and a star on the meridian — **Parallax of altitude** See *parallax* — **Refraction of altitude**, an arc of a vertical circle, by which the true altitude of a heavenly body is in appearance increased, on account of refraction

altitudinal (al-ti-tū'di-nal), *a* [*L altitudo* (*altitudin*-) + *-al* see *altitude*] Relating or pertaining to height, in *nat hist*, having reference to elevation above the sea-level *as, an altitudinal zone of vegetation* See *cono*.

Two ferns, a species of *Glechoma* and the broad fronded *Dipteris* hostile to it—here at its lowest *altitudinal* limit—profusely covered the ground
H. O. Forbes, *East in Archipelago*, p. 78

altitudinarian (al'ti-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [*L altitudo* (*altitudin*-), altitude see *altitude*.] **1.** *a* Aspiring [Coleridge] [Rare]

II. *n* One who aspires, one given to loftiness in thought or speech

altivolant (al-tiv'ō-lant), *a* [*L altivolans* (-s) (cf *equiv altivolus*, high-flying), < *altus*, high, + *volare*, ppr *volant* (-s), fly see *volant*] High-flying

alto¹ (al'tō), *a* and *n* [*It*, high see *alt*] **I.** *a* Literally, high an element in terms relating to music and art *as, alto-soprano, alto-rilievo*.

— **Alto clef**, **alto fagotto**, **alto viola**, etc. See the nouns **II.** *n* [So called from being higher than the tenor, to which in old music the melody was assigned] In *music* (a) Same as *contralto* (b) The instrument called in England the *tenor violin*, and by the Italians the *viola*

alto², *adv* ppr See *alt*, *adv*, 1

altogether (āl-to-gēth'ēr), *adv* [*ME alto-gedere*, *altoquid*, etc., < *al*, *adv*, all, + *topedere*, together see *all*, *adv*, and *together*] Wholly, entirely, completely, quite

Every man at his best state is *altogether* vanity
Ps. xxxix. 5

Ho [Temple] began to make preparations for retiring *altogether* from business
Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*

alto-relievo (al'tō-rē-lo'vō), *n* An Anglicized form of *alto-rilievo*

alto-rilievo (āl'tō-rē-lyā'vō), *n* [*It alto*, high (see *alt*), *rilievo*, relief see *relief*] High relief, in *sculpt*, a form of relief in which the figures or other objects represented stand out very boldly from the background. More or less important portions of the design may even be carved entirely in the round. An *alto rilievo*, or a work in *alto rilievo*, is a relief sculptured in this form. See cut on next page. See *bas relief* and *mezzo rilievo*

Altices (al-tri'sēs), *n* pl [*NL*, pl of L *altix*, fem. of *altor*, a nourisher, nurse, < *alere*, nourish see *aliment*, *n*] In *ornith*, one of the primary divisions of the class *Aves*, or birds. In some systems, as that of Bonaparte, it includes those birds which are hatched in a weak and usually naked condition, and require to be fed for some time in the nest by the parents opposed to *Præcœs*, or those birds which run about as soon as they are hatched. Not in use as the name of a subclass of *Aves*, but recognized as a collective term for birds having the above given characters, as nearly all land birds, and some water birds, as the *Herodias* and *Steganopodes*. Nearly equivalent to Sundevall's term *Pedopodes* or *Gymnopodes*. Also called *Heterophagi*.

altricial (al-tri'j-əl), *a* [*< Altrices*] Being one of or belonging to the *Altrices*, having the nature of *Altrices*, heterophagous



Alto rilievo
Hermes, Euryclea and Orpheus in the Museo Nazionale, Naples

altropathy (al-trop'a-thi), *n* [*< L. alter*, another, + *Gr. -πάθος, pathos*, suffering] Feeling for others, sympathy

Better still to convey the altruistic conception and in more natural contrast with antipathy, the word might in like manner be substituted for sympathy the allied expression *altropathy*, which, to a certain extent, would come to the aid of the stronger term philanthropy.

L. F. Ward, Dynamic Sociol., II, 371

altruism (al'trū-izm), *n* [*< F. altruisme, < It. altru, another, other people (= Pr. altru = OF. altrui, F. autrui), prop. the objective case, sing and pl. of altro, other (= OF. altro, F. autre), < L. aliter, other see aliter*] In the colloquial Latin of later times, *alter*, like many other pronominal words, was strengthened by the addition of *huc*, thus, hence dated **alter-huc*, contr. to **altui*, *altui*, which became the common objective case. A term first employed by the French philosopher Comte to denote the benevolent instincts and emotions in general, or action prompted by them, the opposite of *egoism*.

If we define *altruism* as being all action which, in the normal course of things, benefits others instead of being fitted self then from the dawn of life, *altruism* has been no less essential than *egoism*.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 75

altruist (al'trū-ist), *n* [*< F. altruiste, as altruisme, altruism, + -iste, -ist*] One who practices altruism, a person devoted to the welfare of others, opposed to *egoist*.

altruistic (al'trū-ist'ik), *a* Pertaining or relating to altruism, regardful of others, having regard to the well-being or best interests of others, opposed to *egoistic*.

Only in the comparatively rare cases where the anonymous beneficence is from one who can ill afford the money or the labor required, does generosity rise to that high form in which *altruistic* gratification outbalances egoistic gratification. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 528*

altruistically (al'trū-ist'i-kal-i), *adv* In an altruistic manner, for the benefit of another, benevolently, unselfishly. *H. Spencer*

alture (al'tū), *n* [*< It. altura, height, < alto, high see alt*] Height, altitude. *N. E. D.*

aluchi, *n* See *alouchi*

Alucita (a-lū'si-tā), *n* [*NL, < LL (cited as L.) alucita, a gnat*] A genus of featherwings or plume-moths, family *Pterophoridae*, having the wings divided into six lobes or feathers, rounded at the apex and ciliated along the edge. *A. hecadactyla* of Europe and America expands about half an inch.

Alucitidae (al-u-sit'i-dē), *n pl* [*NL, < Alucita + -idae*] Featherwings or plume-moths, a family of moths named from the genus *Alucita*, having the wings dissected into feathery lobes. Also called *Pterophoridae* (which see). See cut under *plume-moth*.

alucco (a-lū'kō), *n* [*NL, said by Gesner to have been Latinized by Gaza (1476) from It. alocho, to translate Gr. ἄλως (a kind of owl) in Aristotle, but rather a variation (> Sp. alucion) of L.L. alucens, a diff. reading of alucens, said by Servius to be a popular name equiv. to ulula, an owl. Hence (< L.L. alucens) appar. It. alocco, alocco, dual olocco, an owl, a dunce, dolt; cf. It.*

dial loco, louco, a dunce, Sp loco, a madman, loco, adj., = Pg loco, Pr. locou, mad.] 1. The specific name of a kind of owl, *Strix* or *Syrnium aluco*, the European tawny owl — 2. [*cap*] A name of a genus of owls, now usually applied to the genus of barn-owls taken as typical of the family *Aluconidae*. The common barn-owl of the old world is *Aluco flammeus*, that of America is *A. pratincola*. See cut under *barn-owl* — 3. [*cap*] A genus of gastropods. *Link, 1807*

Aluconidae (al-ū-kon'i-dē), *n pl* [*NL, < Aluco(n-) + -idae*] A family of owls, consisting of those known as barn-owls. See *barn-owl*. They differ from all others in having the sternum entire and simply emarginate behind, with the furculum ankylosed to its keel, the middle claw somewhat pectinate, and the facial disk complete and triangular. The family consists of the genera *Aluco* and *Phodilus*. See *Strigidae*.

Aluconinae (al-ū-kō-ni'nē), *n pl* [*NL, < Aluco(n-) + -ina*] The *Aluconinae*, as a subfamily of *Strigidae*.

aludel (al'ū-dē-l), *n* [*< OF. aludel, alutel, < Sp. aludel, < Ar. al-uthāl, < al, the, + uthāl, prob. for thāl, pl. of athāl, utensil, apparatus*] In chem., a name given to one of a number of pear-shaped glasses or earthen pots, used in sublimation, resembling somewhat the ancient alembic, and open at both ends so that they can be fitted together in a series. The name has also been given to any prolonged chimney or tube of glass or earthware consisting of more than one piece.

aludel-furnace (al'ū-dē-l-fer'nās), *n* A furnace for the reduction of mercurial ores. It consists of a cylindrical shaft divided by an arch into two chambers, the lower serving as a furnace and the upper receiving the ore. The mercurial vapors from the latter pass through rows of aludels, in which it is condensed and whence it is delivered into a receiver.

alula (al'ū-lā), *n, pl. alulae* (-lō) [*NL, dim. of ala, wing see alula*] 1. In ornith., the winglet, bastard wing, or ala spurium of a bird, the packet of small feathers which grows upon the so-called thumb of a bird's wing.



The feathers are rather stiff, resembling primaries to some extent, but always smaller, and contribute to the smoothness and convexity of the border of the wing.

2. In entom. (a) The small membranous appendage or scale situated at the base of each wing of many dipterous insects, above the halteres or poisers. (b) A similar appendage beneath each elytron of some water-beetles. Also called *alula* and *cuscuteron*.

In certain water beetles (Dytiscidae) a pair of alulae, or winglets, are developed at the inner angle of the elytra. *Knyz Brit., VI, 127*

alular (al'ū-lār), *a* Of or pertaining to an alula.

alulet (al'ū-lēt), *n* [*< alula + -et*] In entom., same as *alula*, 2.

alum (al'um), *n* [Early mod E often *allum*, *alum*, *alym*, *< ME allum, alom, < OF. alum, mod F. alun = MHG. alūn, G. alun (> Pol. alun (barred)), Sloven. alun = Russ. gālnū = Lath. alunas), < L. alumen, alum, of unknown origin.] The general name of a class of double sulphates formed by the union of aluminum, iron, chromium, or manganese sulphate with the sulphate of some other metal, commonly an alkaline metal or ammonium. Common or potash alum has the formula $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot k \cdot SO_4 + 24H_2O$. It is produced by mixing concentrated solutions of potassium sulphate and crude aluminum sulphate. The double salt at once crystallizes in octahedrons. Alum is soluble in water, has a sweetish sour taste, reddens litmus, and is a powerful astringent. In medicine it is used internally as an astringent, externally as a styptic applied to severed blood vessels. In the arts it is used as a mordant in dyeing, and extensively in other ways. When mixed in small amount with inferior grades of flour, it is said to whiten them in the process of bread making, but its effect on the system is injurious. **Alum shale**, an other name for *alum slate*, including especially its more shaly varieties. **Alum slate**, a variety of clay slate containing more or less carbonaceous material (remains of seaweeds, etc.), with which is associated an easily decomposed and frequently occurring compound of sulphur and iron (maurascite). The decomposition of this substance gives rise to an efflorescence of alum, usually potash alum, which is a compound of potassium sulphate and aluminum sulphate. — **Burnt alum**, alum from which the water of crystallization has been driven off by heat. Also called *dried alum*, *alumen exsiccatum*. — **Concentrated alum**, normal aluminum sulphate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, which is prepared on a large scale by treating roasted clay with oil of vitriol, and crystallizing out the sulphate formed. It is largely used in dyeing. Also called *potent alum*. — **Cubic alum**, or **basic alum**, the mineral alum stone. — **Earth of alum**. See *earth*. — **Roman alum**, a variety of potash alum prepared from the mineral alum stone, of special value to dyers, since it contains no soluble iron salts. Also called *rock alum* and *roche alum*.*

alum (al'um), *v. t.* [*< alum, n.*] To steep in or impregnate with a solution of alum.

For silk dyeing anotta is largely used, yielding bright lustrous shades, by *alumining* the silk is considered to take the dye better. *O. Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 67*

alum-battery (al'um-bat'e-ri), *n* A galvanic battery employing a solution of alum as the exciting liquid.

Alumbrado (ā-lōm-brā'dō), *n* [*Sp, formerly alombrado, pp. of alombrar, formerly alombrar, enlighten, illuminate, < ML. *alluminare see aluminare, and cf. illuminare, Illuminatus*] One of a sect of Illuminati, or Perfectionists, which existed in Spain in the sixteenth century, but was suppressed by the Inquisition. Also spelled *Alombrado*.

alum-earth (al'um-ērth), *n* A massive variety of alum-stone (which see).

alumin, alumine (al'ū-mīn), *n* Same as *alumina*.

alumina (a-lū'mi-nā), *n* [*NL, < L. alumen (alumin-) see alum*] The oxide of aluminum, Al_2O_3 , the most abundant of the earths. It is widely diffused over the globe in the shape of clay, loam, and other similar substances, corundum, in its varieties adamantine spar, the ruby, and sapphire, is aluminum nearly pure and crystallized. In these forms alumina is, next to the diamond, the hardest substance known. Its great value in the arts depends on its affinity for vegetable coloring matters and animal fiber. It forms the base of the lakes in dyeing and acts also as a mordant. United with silica it is extensively used in the manufacture of all kinds of pottery and porcelain ware, crucibles, mortar, and cements.

aluminate (a-lū'mi-nāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *aluminated*, ppr. *aluminating* [*< L. aluminatus, pp. adj., < alumen (alumin-) see alum*] To treat or impregnate with alum, specifically, in printing engravings, to wash (the paper) with alum-water to prevent the running of the lines.

aluminat (a-lū'mi-nāt), *n* [*< alumina + -ate*] A salt in which alumina acts toward the stronger bases as an acid. Sodium aluminate is used as a mordant. The mineral spinel is a magnesium aluminate.

aluminic (al-ū'mi-n'ik), *a* [*< aluminum + -ic*] Relating to or containing aluminum.

aluminiferous (a-lū'mi-nif'e-rus), *a* [*< L. alumen (alumin-), alum, + ferre = E. bear*] Containing or yielding alum, alumina, or aluminum.

aluminiform (al-ū'mi-n'fōrm), *a* [*< L. alumen (alumin-), alum, + -formis, < forma, form*] Having the form of alum, alumina, or aluminum.

aluminite (a-lū'mi-nit), *n* [*< alumina + -ite*] Hydrous sulphate of aluminum, a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow-white or yellowish-white.

aluminium (al-ū'mi-n'um), *n* [*NL (> F. alumin, > E. alumen), < L. alumen (alumin-), alum (see alum), + -um, as in sodium, potassium, etc., first proposed by Davy in the form aluminum and then aluminium. It was discovered by Wöhler*] Chemical symbol Al; atomic weight 27.1. A metal of silver-white color and brilliant luster, about as hard as zinc, very malleable and ductile, highly sonorous, and a good conductor of heat and electricity. Its most remarkable character is its low specific gravity (2.56), which is about one third that of iron and less than that of marble. It does not tarnish in the air, and even in a molten state does not oxidize; its melting point is somewhat lower than that of silver. Aluminium in combination with oxygen (Al_2O_3) forms the mineral corundum, which exists in nature as the mineral corundum, of which the ruby, sapphire, and emerald are varieties, the hydrate of sesquioxide exists as the minerals diaspore, gibbsite, and bauxite. Alumina also enters into the composition of a very large number of minerals, the most important of which are the feldspars. From the decomposition of these, clay (kaolin, etc.) is produced, which is essentially a hydrated silicate of aluminum. Among other important minerals containing aluminium are the silicates andalusite, cyanite, fibrolite, topaz, and all of the zeolites, the fluorid of aluminium and sodium cryolite, from which the metal is reduced, the oxide of aluminium and magnesium, spinel, the sulphates aluminite, alum stone, the alums, etc., the phosphates turquoise, lazulite, etc., the carbonate dawsonite, and many others. It is estimated that in its various compounds aluminium forms about one twelfth of the crust of the earth. In consequence of its very low specific gravity, freedom from tarnish, non-poisonous qualities, and ease of working, aluminium is a valuable metal. The use of aluminium has extended with the rapid decrease, through improved processes, in the cost of separating it from the combinations in which it occurs in nature. It is used especially for physical apparatus and other articles in which lightness and great strength are necessary. The cap of the Washington monument, which forms the tip of its lightning rod, is a pyramidal mass of aluminium weighing 100 ounces. Also written *aluminum*. — **Aluminium bronze**, an alloy of 9 parts of copper with 1 of aluminium. It resembles gold in luster and color, and is used as a cheap imitation of that metal. Unlike gold, however, it gradually tarnishes on exposure to the air. It is much used in cheap jewelry and ornamental work, and also for a great variety of industrial purposes, especially for bearings in machinery. — **Aluminium silver**, a

<ἀ-priv + λυτός, verbal adj of λύνω, loose] 1 A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the series *Pimplina* or *Spilopimplina*, and to the family *Brachnidae* (the *Ichneumonidae* subfamily). The species, as *A. manducator*, are parasitic in the larvae of other insects. — 2 A genus of scorpion-like fishes. — 3 A genus of lepidopterous insects.

alysm (al'izm), *n* [*L* *αλυσμός*, anguish, disquiet, esp of sick persons, <ἀλίσσω or ἀλίσσω, wander in mind, be ill at ease, distraught, weary, = *L* *alu-cinari*, wander in mind see *hallucination*] In *pathol*, restlessness or disquiet exhibited by a sick person.

alysson (a-lis'on), *n* [*L* see *Alyssum*] A plant of the genus *Alyssum*. Also spelled *alison*, *alisson*.

Alyssum (a-lis'um), *n* [*NL* *alyssum*, *L* *alysson* (Pliny), <(*G*) *αλυσσών*, a plant used to check hiccup, referred to αλίσσω, to hiccup, or otherwise to neut of αλίσσω, curing (canine) madness, <ἀ-priv + λυσσα, madness] 1 A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferae*, containing several white- or yellow-flowered species, much employed for decorating rockwork. *A. maritimum*, known as sweet alyssum, is much cultivated in gardens having white and fragrant honey-scented flowers, of which bees are very fond. The rock alyssum or gold dust, *A. saxatile*, has dense clusters of bright yellow flowers, appearing in early spring.

2 [*L* *α*] A plant of this genus.

Alytes (al'i-téz), *n* [*NL*, appar <(*G*) *αλβήτης*, a police officer at the Olympic games, more prob <(*G*) *αλβήτης*, continuous, unbroken, in allusion to the chain of eggs the frog carries about



Nurse frog, (*Alytes obstetricans*)

(cf *αλβήτης*, a chain) see *Alysis*] A genus of anurous amphibians, or tailless batrachians, of the family *Discophoridae*, sometimes made the type of a family *Alytidae*. *A. obstetricans* is the nurse-frog or acoucheur-toad of Europe.

In *Alytes obstetricans* the female lays a chain of eggs, which the male twines round his thighs until the young leave the eggs. *Pamuel, Zool Class*, p 185.

alytid (al'i-tid), *n* One of the *Alytidae*.

Alytidae (a-lit'i-dé), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Alytes* + *-idae*] An artificial family of salient amphibians, characterized by G. Günther as "*Rana* with webbed toes, with the processes of sacral vertebra dilated, and with pectorals." It contains genera of *Discophoridae* (*Alytes*), *Platylabus* (*Scaphiopus*) and *Cuscutophoridae* (*Hyla*).

am (am) The first person singular, present tense, indicative mood of the verb *to be*. See *be am*. See *ambi*.

A.M. An abbreviation of several Latin phrases in common use. (a) Of *artium magister*, Master of Arts. M.A., which represents the English rendering, is now more usual in England, but in a purely Latin idiom the form A.M. is still preferable. (b) Of *anno mundi*, in the year of the world used in some systems of chronology. (c) Of *ante meridiem*, before noon, as, the party will start at 10 A.M. (also written A.M. or a.m.). Frequently used as synonymous with *morning* or *forenoon* — us, I arrived here this A.M. (pronounced a'm), that is, this morning or forenoon. **ama** (ā'ma), *n* [*L*, more correctly *ama*, <(*G*) *αμα*, a water-bucket, a pail, > *am*, q.v.] In the early Christian church, a large vessel in which wine for the eucharist was mixed before consecration, and kept when consecrated until poured into the smaller vessels for service at the altar or for removal. See *ampulla*, 2, and *eruet*. These *ammas* were of precious metal in the wealthier churches and of baser material in others. No specimen is known to exist. Also written *hama*.

amability (am-a-bil'i-ti), *n* [= *F* *amabilité* (*OF* *amabile*), < *L* *amabilitas* (-t)s, < *amabilis*, lovely, lovable, < *amare*, love see *amor* A diff word, etymologically, from *amability*, q.v.] Lovableness, amiability.

No rules can make *amability*

Jer Taylor

amacratic (am-a-krat'ik), *a*. [*Prop* *hamacratia*, <(*G*) *ἀμα*, together (akin to *E. same*), + *κράτος*, power, akin to *E. hard*] Same as *amathetic*. See *J. Herschel*.

amadavat (am'a-da-vat'), *n* [*An* *E* *Ind* name, appearing in various other forms, *amadavad*, *amaduvad* (sometimes Latinized as *amadavada*), *avadavat*, and sometimes *amandabal*. Orig brought to Europe from Amadābād in Guzerat. Cf *Amadina*, *amandava*] A small conirostral granivorous finch-like bird, of the order *Passeres*, suborder *Oscines*, family *Ploceidae*, subfamily *Spermestinae*, the *Extrilla amandava*, a native of India, and one of the commonest exotic cage-birds. It is imported into Europe and the United States in large numbers, and is some times called *strawberry finch* by the dealers. It forms the type of one of the numerous subgenera or sections of the large genus *Extrilla*, which contains species of small size and generally brilliant or varied colors, belonging to the same family as the weavers and whistlers. It is about 5 inches long, with a coral red beak, and red and black plumage spotted with pearly white. Other forms are *amadavat* and *amaduvad*.

amadelpheous (am-a-del'fous), *a* [*Prop* *hamadelpheous*, <(*G*) *ἀμα*, together, + *ἀδελφός*, brother see *-adelphus*] Living in society or in flocks, gregarious. *Syd Soc Lex*.

Amadina (am-a-dī'nā), *n* [*NL*, < *amad(avat)* + *-ina*] A genus of small conirostral birds, of the family *Ploceidae*, subfamily *Spermestinae*. It includes many species of Asia, Africa, etc. The species are mostly of bright or variegated colors having thick conical bills adapted to their granivorous habits. Some are common cage birds and fine songsters.

amadon (am'a-do), *n* [*F*, < *amadouer*, *coax*, cajole, a word of disputed origin, perhaps < *Dan* *mado*, feed (= *leel* and *Sw* *matu*, feed), < *mad*, food, = *Sw* *mat* = *leel* *matr* = *E* *meat*, food. Cf *L* *esca*, (1) food, (2) bait, in *ML* also (3) tinder, > *It* *esca*, in same senses, = *Sp* *yuca*, tinder, fuel, mentement, = *OF* *echer*, *esche*, mod *F* *èche*, *anche*, bait, *It* *adescare*, bait, allure, entice, inveigle. Cf also the *E* phrase *to coax a fire* (that does not burn readily)] A soft spongy substance, consisting of the more solid portion of a fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius* and other species found growing on forest-trees), steeped in a solution of saltpeter. Amadon has been successfully employed in surgery as a styptic, and in the form of punk it is used as a port fire (which see). Also called *black match*, *pyrotic chuncal sponge*, and *German tinder*.

amaduvade (am'a-dū-vād'), *n* Same as *amadavat*. *P. L. Slater*.

amafroset, *n* [*OF* *amafrose* (Cotgrave) for *amafrose* for *amafrose*, < *NL* *amafrosia*, q.v.] An old form of *amafrosia*. *Sylvester, Bailey*.

amah (am'h), *n* [*Anglo-Ind*, <(*Pg*) *ama*, a nurse in the dialects of southern India, Telugu, etc., *amma* means 'mother,' and is affixed to the names of women in general, as a respectful term of address see *amma*] 1 A nurse, especially a wet-nurse. — 2 A lady's-maid, a maid-servant. [A word in general use among Europeans in India and the East.]

If a man setting up house keeping is married, an *amah* or female servant is required in addition to the servants already mentioned, while an establishment including a number of children requires at least two more. *W. F. Meyers, Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, p. 24.

amain (a-mān'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [*< a³ + main¹*, for *a* see *main¹*] With force, strength, or violence, violently, furiously, suddenly, at full speed, hastily.

[He] comes on *amain*, speed in his look.

Milton, *S A*, l. 1304.

The soul strives *amain* to live and work through all things.

Emerson, *Compensation*.

Smote *amain* the hollow oak tree.

Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xvii.

To let go or strike *amain* (*naut*), to let fall or lower quickly or suddenly but see *amain²*.

amain² (a-mān'), *v* [Early mod *E* also *amayn*, *ameyn*, < *OF* *amener*, mod *F* *amener*, bring to, conduct, induce, naut, haul *amener les voiles*, strike sail, *amener pavillon*, or simply *amener*, strike flag, surrender, < *a-* (< *L* *ad*, to) + *men*, lead, conduct, < *LL* *minare*, drive, *L* deponent *minari*, threaten, menace see *menace*. Cf *amenable*] *I. trans* 1 To lead; conduct, manage.

That his majesty may have the *amaying* of the matters.

Quoted in *Strype*, *Ecll Mem*, II 418. (*N E D*)

2 To lower (a sail), especially the topsail.

He called to us to *amaine* our sails, which we could not well do.

R. Hawkins, *Voyage to South Sea*.

When you let anything down into the Howle lowering it by degrees, they say *Amaine*, and being down, strike. When you would lower a yard so fast as you can, they call *Amaine*.

Smith, *Seaman's Grammar*, vii 33, ix 40. (*N E D*)

[In such use the imperative of the verb would easily be confused with the imperative phrase or adverb *amain*, hence, to let go or strike *amain*. See *amain*.]

3. To lower; abate.

II. intrans To lower the topsail or one's flag, in token of yielding; yield, surrender.

amaist (a-māst'), *adv* [= *E* *almost*, dial *amost*] Almost. [Scotch.]

amaldar (am'al-dār), *n*. [*Hind Pers* *amal-dār*, a manager, agent, governor of a district, collector of revenue, < *Ar* *'amal*, work, business, affairs, collection of revenue, etc., + *Pers* *dār*, (in comp.) one who holds, possesses, manages, etc.] In India, a governor of a province under the Mohammedan rule. Also written *amildar*.

Tippu had been a merchant as well as a prince, and during his reign he filled his war-houses with a vast variety of goods, which the *Amaldars*, or governors of provinces, were expected to sell to the richer inhabitants at prices far in excess of their real value.

J. T. Wheeler, *Short Hist India*, p. 413.

Amalfitan (a-mal'fi-tan), *a* [*< ML* *Amalfitanus*, < *Amalfi*, in Italy] Pertaining to Amalfi, a seaport town of Italy. Also spelled *Amalfitan*. — **Amalfitan code** (*MI* *tabula Amalfitana*), the oldest existing code of maritime law, compiled about the time of the first crusade by the authorities of Amalfi, which city then possessed considerable commerce and maritime power.

amalgam (a-mal'gam), *n* [*< MF* *amalgame*, *malgam* (also as *ML*), < *OF* *amalgame*, mod *F* *amalgame* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *amalgama* = *ML* *amalgama*, sometimes *algamata*, supposed to be a perversion (perhaps through *Ar*, with *Al* art al) of *L* *malagma*, <(*G*) *μαλαγμα*, an emollient, poultice, any soft mass, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften, < *μαλαρός*, soft, akin to *L* *mollis*, soft see *moll*, *mollify*, *emollient*, etc.] 1 A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal, any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part. Amalgams are used for a great variety of purposes, as for gold filling, water gilding, and water silvering for coating the zinc plates of a battery, and for the protection of metals from oxidation. A native amalgam of mercury and silver is found in isometric crystals in the mine of Olenok in Bavaria, and in Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Chili, etc.

2 Figuratively, a mixture or compound of different things. — **Amalgam gilding**, a method of gilding in which the metal to be coated is first cleaned, then rubbed with a solution of nitrate of mercury, and covered with a film of an amalgam of 1 part of gold with 8 parts of mercury. Heat volatilizes the mercury and leaves the gold adhering to the surface. — **Amalgam retort**, an iron retort having a convex lid, hinged at the edges, and held by a key or wedge pressed between its crown and the ball. — **Amalgam silvering**, a process similar to that of amalgam gilding (which see), in which is used an amalgam of 1 part of silver with 8 parts of mercury. — **Amalgam varnish**, an amalgam consisting of 1 part of mercury, 1 of bismuth, and 4 of tin, mixed with white of eggs or with varnish.

amalgam (a-mal'gam), *v* [*< ME* *amalgamen*, from the noun] *I. trans* To mix, as metals, by amalgamation, amalgamate.

Some three ounces of Gold, & amalgam with some six of Mercury. *B. Jonson, Alchimist* (1640), II 3.

II. intrans To become amalgamated.

Quicksilver easily amalgams with metals.

Boyle, *Works*, I 498.

amalgama (a-mal'ga-mā), *n* [*ML* see *amalgam*, *n*] Same as *amalgam*.

They have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of republics.

Burke, *Rev in France*.

amalgamable (a-mal'ga-ma-bl), *a* [*< amal-gam* + *-able*] Capable of amalgamating or of being amalgamated.

Silver modified by distilled water is brought back again to the *amalgamable* state by contact for a short time with rain or spring water.

Ure, *Dict*, IV 802.

amalgamate (a-mal'ga-māt), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *amalgamated*, *ppr* *amalgamating* [*< ML* *amalgamatus*, *pp* of *amalgamare*, < *amalgama*, amalgam see *amalgam*, *n*] *I. trans* 1 To mix or alloy (a metal) with quicksilver. See *amalgamation*. The zinc plates used in the voltaic battery are always amalgamated by immersing them in mercury, for by this means a surface of pure zinc is in effect obtained, and, when the circuit is open, the waste caused by the local currents or local action (due to impurities in the zinc) is prevented.

2 In general, to mix so as to make a compound, blend, unite, combine.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and amalgamated into one. *Burke, Rev in France*.

What would be the effect on the intellectual state of Europe, at the present day, were all nations and tribes amalgamated into one vast empire, speaking the same tongue?

Everett, *Orations*, p. 83.

Amalgamated societies or companies, two or more societies or joint stock companies united for the promotion of their common interests under one general management.

II. intrans 1 To form an amalgam, blend with another metal, as quicksilver. Hence—

2. To combine, unite, or coalesce, generally as, two organs or parts *amalgamate* as the result of growth.

amalgamate (a-mal'ga-mät), *a* [*< ML amal-gamatus*, pp see the verb] United or amalgamated.

amalgamation (a-mal-ga-mä'shon), *n* [*< amalgamate, v*] 1. The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal. Specifically, a process by which the precious metals are separated from the rock through which they are distributed in fine particles, by taking advantage of their affinity for quicksilver. This is done by pulverizing the rock and bringing it in contact with that metal, by the aid of suitable machinery. The amalgam thus produced is afterward retorted, the quicksilver being distilled off and the precious metal left behind.

2. The mixing or blending of different things, especially of races, the result of such mixing or blending; interfusion, as of diverse elements.

Early in the fourteenth century the amalgamation of the races was all but complete. Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, I.

3. Consolidation, specifically, the union of two or more incorporated societies or joint-stock companies into one concern or under one general direction.

amalgamative (a-mal'ga-mä-tiv), *a* [*< amalgamate + -ive*] Tending to amalgamate, characterized by a tendency to amalgamate.

amalgamatize (a-mal'ga-mä-tiz), *v t* [*< ML amal-gama(-) + -ize*] To amalgamate. Bacon.

amalgamator (a-mal'ga-mä-tor), *n* One who or that which amalgamates, one who performs or promotes any process of amalgamation. Specifically:—(a) One who is in favor of or takes part in amalgamating or combining two or more business concerns. (b) In amalgamating operations, a machine used to bring the powdered ore into close contact with the mercury.

amalgamet, *n* and *v* A former spelling of *amalgam*.

amalgamist (a-mal'ga-mist), *n* [*< amalgam + -ist*] One skilled in amalgamating ores, an amalgamator.

A most famous mining expert, chemist, and amalgamist. A. Robinson, in Hamilton's *Mex Handbook*, p. 65.

amalgamizer (a-mal'ga-miz), *v t* [*< amalgam + -ize*] To amalgamate.

Amalphitan, *a* See *Amalfitan*.

amaltas (a-mal'tas), *n* [*E Ind*] The common name in India of the tree (*Assia fistula*), which is in general cultivation there for ornament and shade. See cut under *Cassia*.

Amaltheidae (am-al-thē'ī-dē), *n pl* [*NL, < Amaltheus + -idae*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Amaltheus*. The species are extinct, and flourished during the Secondary epoch.

Amaltheus (a-mal'thē-us), *n* [*NL*] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Amaltheidae*.

aman (am'an), *n* [*Name in Aleppo*] A blue cotton cloth imported from the Levant, made chiefly at Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey.

amand (a-mand'), *v t* [*< L amandare*, send forth or away, remove, *< ā for ab*, off, + *mandare*, order see *mandate*] To send off, dismiss.

A court of equity which would rather *amand* the plain-tiff to his remedy at common law.

Wyllie, *Decisions*, p. 80 (*N E D*).

amand (a-mand'), *n* [*Sc, < F amende*, a fine see *amende*] In *Scots law*, a fine or penalty, formerly also a sum required from the defender in a suit as a security against delay or evasion.

amandava (a-man'da-vä), *n* [*NL, < amadavat, q v*] In *ornith*, the specific name of the amadavat, *Fringilla amandava* (Linnæus), now *Estrilda amandava*, used by Bonaparte in 1850 as a generic name of that section of the genus of which the amadavat is the type.

amandin (am'an-din), *n* [*< F amande*, almond (see *almond*), + *-in*] 1. An albuminous substance contained in sweet almonds.—2. A kind of paste or cold cream for chapped hands, prepared from almonds. In this sense also spelled *amandine*.

amang (a-mang'), *prep* Among [*Scotch and north Eng dial*].

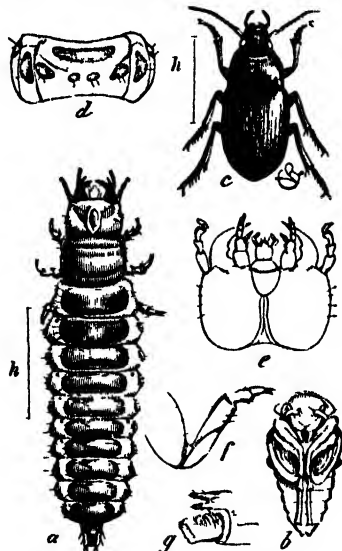
amanitin (a-man'i-tin), *n* [*< Gr apavira, pl*, a sort of fungi, + *-in*] An organic base or alkaloid, one of the poisonous principles of certain mushrooms, as *Agaricus muscarius* and *A bulbosus*.

amanuensis (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n*; *pl amanuenses* (-sēz). [*L amanuensis* (*< a manu + -ensis* see *-er*), taking the place of a *manu servus*, a secretary a for *ab*, from, of, often used, as here, in designations of office; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand (see *manual*), *servus*, servant (see *serj*,

servant.) A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.

I had not that happy leisure no amanuensis, no assistant. Burton, *Anat of Mel* (to the Reader).

Amara (am'a-rä), *n* [*NL, fem* (cf *Amarus*, *m*, a genus of homopterous insects), said to be *< Gr a-priv + √ μαρ*, redupl *μαμαρπειν*, shine]



Ground beetle (*Amara obscura*)

a larva *d* under side of one of the middle joints *e* the head beneath *f* leg *g* anal cerci and prolegs from side *h*, pupa *i* beetle *h, h*, natural sizes.

A genus of *Carabidae*, or ground-beetles, of the subfamily *Hapalini*, more readily distinguished by their general appearance than by conspicuous structural characters. A vast number of species, mainly of the arctic and temperate zones, constitute this genus. They are all of medium size, more or less oblong oval in form, and mostly bronze-colored, rarely brown or black with a greenish tinge. They are to be found under moss, stones, cloaks, etc. In the immature state they are partly herbivorous while their larvae are strictly carnivorous, those of *A. obscura* feeding on locusts' eggs.

amaracus (a-mar'a-kus), *n* [*L*, also *amaracum* (*> ME amarae*), *< Gr ἀμαρακος*, also ἀπάρακος, a certain plant. The Greek species was prob a bulbous plant, the foreign, called Persian or Egyptian, answers to majoram.] Marjoram.

And at their feet the crocus brake like fire,
Violet, amaracus, and asphodel.
Lotos and lilacs. Tennyson, *Enone*

amarant (am'a-rant), *n* See *amaranth*.

Amarantaceæ (am'a-ran-tä'sē-ō), *n pl* [*NL, fem pl of amarantaceus* see *amarantaceous*] A natural order of apetalous herbaceous weedy plants, with inconspicuous, mostly scarious-bracted, flowers. They are of little or no value, though some species are cultivated on account of the bright color of bracts of the densely clustered blooms, chiefly of the genera *Amaranthus*, *Gomphrena*, *Triantha*, and *Alternanthera*. Also written *Amaranthaceæ*.

amarantaceous (am'a-ran-tä'shius), *a* [*< NL amarantaceus, < L amarantus* see *amaranth* and *-aceous*] In bot, of or pertaining to the *Amarantaceæ*. Also written *amaranthaceous*.

In 1850 Dunker described four species from Blankenburg which he believed to belong to the Polygonaceæ. Zenker had divined that they might be *amarantaceous*.

L F Ward, *Amer Jour Sci*, 3d ser, XLVII, 204.

amaranth (am'a-ranth), *n* [More correctly *amarant*, *< ME amaraunt*, *< L amarantus* (often written *amaranthus*, simulating *Gr ἀμβρο*, a flower), *< Gr ἀμάρωνος*, *amarant*, prop an adj, unfading, *< ā-priv + μαρπειν*, wither, fade, akin to *L mori*, *Skt √ mar*, die see *mortal*. Cf *ambrosia* and *amrita*. The flower is so called because when picked it does not wither.] 1. An imaginary flower supposed never to fade used chiefly in poetry.

Immortal amaranth, a flower which once
In Paradise fast by the tree of life
Began to bloom, but soon, for man's offence,
To heaven removed, where first it grew.
Milton, *P L*, III, 363.

2. (a) A plant of the genus *Amaranthus* (which see). (b) The globe-amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*, of the same natural order.—3. A name given to mixtures of coloring matters of which the chief constituent is magenta (which see).

Amaranthaceæ (am'a-ran-thä'sē-ō), *n pl* Same as *Amarantaceæ*.

amaranthaceous (am'a-ran-thä'shius), *a*. Same as *amarantaceous*.

amaranth-feathers (am'a-ranth-feth'erz), *n*. A name given to *Ilumia elegans*, an Australian composite plant, with drooping panicles of small reddish flowers. It is sometimes cultivated.

amaranthine (am-a-ran'thin), *a* [More correctly *amarantine*, *< Gr ἀμαραντινός*, *amarantinos*, *amaranth* see *amaranth*] 1. Of or pertaining to the amaranth, consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

Those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of Asphodel,
Or *Amaranthine* bowers.

Pope, *St Cecilia's Day*, l. 78.

2. Never-fading, like the amaranth of the poets, imperishable.

The only *amaranthine* flower on earth
Is virtue, the only lasting treasure, truth.

Conquer, *Lark*, III.

3. Of a purplish color.

Also written *amarantium*.

amaranthoid (am-a-ran'thoid), *a* [*< amaranth + -oid*] Resembling or allied to the amaranth.

Amaranthus (am-a-ran'thus), *n* See *Amarantus*.

amarantine (am-a-ran'tin), *a* See *amaranthine*.
Amarantus (am-a-ran'tus), *n* [1. see *amaranth*] A genus of plants, natural order *Amarantaceæ*, including several long-cultivated garden-plants, as the cockcomb (*A cristatus*), prince's-feather (*A hypochondriacus*), love-lies-bleeding (*A caudatus*), etc. Several dwarf forms of *A. malaculicus*, with variegated or distinctly colored leaves, are favorite bedding-plants. Also written *Immaranthus*.

amargoso-bark (a-mai-gō'so-bark), *n* [*< Sp amargoso*, bitter (*< amargo*, bitter, *< L amarus*, bitter), + *bark*] The bark of the goatbush, *Castela creta*, a sumatrabaceous shrub of the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas and of northern Mexico. It is intensely bitter and is used by the Mexicans as an astringent tonic, and a febrifuge. The plant is stiff and thorny, and is an excellent hedge plant.

amarin (am'a-rin), *n* [*< L amarus*, bitter, + *-in*] An organic base, $C_{27}H_{35}N_5$, isomeric with hydrobenzamide, from which it is prepared. It exerts a poisonous effect on animals, and forms salts with acids.

amaritudet (a-mar'it-üd), *n* [*< L amaritudo*, bitterness, *< amarus*, bitter] Bitterness.

What *amaritudo* or acrimony is depicted in cholera, it acquires from a combination of miasmatic, or external miasmatic bodies. Harvey, *Consumption*.

amaryllid (am-a-ril'id), *n* In bot, one of the *Amaryllidaceæ*.

Amaryllidaceæ (am-a-ril'id-ä'sē-ō), *n pl* [*NL, < Amaryllis* (-id-) + *-aceæ*] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, resembling the *Liliaceæ*, but having an inferior ovary. It includes many well known ornamental plants, the amaryllis, narcissus (with the daffodil and jonquil) snowdrop (*Galanthus*), pansy, anemone, etc. The bulbs of some are poisonous, especially those of *Homocallis tenax* and some allied species, in the juice of which the Hottentots are said to dip the arrow heads. The bulbs of *Narcissus pectus* and some other species are caustic. Species of agave are valuable as fiber plants.

amaryllidaceous (am-a-ril'id-ä'shius), *a* [*< Amaryllis* (-id-) + *-aceous*] Of or pertaining to the *Amaryllidaceæ*.

amaryllideous (am-a-ril'id-ä'shius), *a* [*< amaryllid + -eous*, *< L -eus*] Relating to or having the nature of an amaryllid, or a plant of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, amaryllidaceous.

Amaryllis (am-a-ril'is), *n* [*NL, < L Amaryllis*, name of a shepherdess in Virgil, *< Gr*

Ἀμαρύλλη, the same in Theocritus, prob (with fem dim term) *< ἀμαρυσσεν*, sparkle, twinkle, glance, as the eye, *> ἀμαρύνω*, a sparkling, twinkling, glancing.] 1. A genus of bulbous plants, natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, with large, bright-colored, lily-shaped flowers upon a stout scape. The belladonna lily, *A. belladonna*, from southern Africa, now regarded as the only species, is well known and has long been in cultivation. Many species once placed in this genus are now referred to other genera of the old world to *Crimineus*, *Lycopus*, *Brunsvigia*, *Nerine*, etc., the American to *Zephyranthes* and *Sprekelia*.

2. [1 c] A plant of this genus.—3. In zool, a genus of crustaceans.



Belladonna lily (*Amaryllis belladonna*)

amass (a-mās'), *v* *t* [*< F amasser, < ML amassare, < L at, to, + massu, mass, heap, > F masse, > E mass², q v*] To collect into a mass or heap, bring together a great amount, quantity, or number of as, to *amass* a fortune

In his youth Count was an insatiable reader and before he began the work of constructing the Fostive Philosophy he had *amassed* vast stores of learning in almost every department of knowledge

J. P. Coe Phil, I 136

amass (a-inās'), *n* [*< OF amasse, F amas, from the verb*] An assemblage, a heap, or an accumulation

This pillar is nothing in effect but a medley of an *amass* of all the precedent ornaments

Boston Herald, p 25

amassable (a-mas'-a-ble), *a* [*< amass + -able*] (Capable of being amass'd

amasser (a-mas'-er), *n* One who amasses or accumulates

amassette (am-a-set'), *n* [*F (dim form), < amasser, amass, collect see amass, v*] An instrument, usually of horn, like a palette-knife or spatula, with which in the preparation of pigments the colors used in painting are collected and scraped together on the stone during the process of grinding them with the muller Also written *amazite*

amassment (a-mas'-ment), *n* The act of amassing, a heap collected, a great quantity or number brought together, an accumulation

An *amassment* of imaginary conceptions

Gleanings, Sec 8, xiii

Amasta (a-mas'-tā), *n* *pl* [*NL, neut pl of amastus, < Gr apastor, without breasts, < a-priv + pastō, breast*] Nippleless mammals a term applied to the monotremes or cloacal oviparous mammals, which, though provided with mammary glands, have no nipples

amasthenic (am-as'-then-ik), *a* [*Prop *hamasthenic, < Gr apa, together, + sthenos, strength*] Uniting the chemical rays of light in a focus said of a lens Also *amastatic*

amate (a-māt'), *v* *t* [*< a- (expletive) + mate, v*] To accompany, entertain as a companion, be a fellow or mate to

A lovely lady of fairer luller state,
Combed of sunny a jolly Paragon,
The which the m did in modest wise *amate*

Spenser, F Q II iv 1

amate (a-māt'), *v* *t* [*< ME amaten, < OF amater, daunt, subdue, enfeeble, etc (= It amate, < a- (L ad, to) + māt, māt (in same sense as amato), > E mate, enfeeble see mate²*] To terrify, perplex, daunt, subdue

Upon the wall the Pagan old and young

Stood hush'd and still *amated* and amazed

Purcell, to of Tasso, xl 1

My lord hath love *amated* him whose thoughts

Have ever been heroic and brave

Green, Orlando Emulo

amaterialistic (a-ma-tē'-rī-ā-lis'tik), *a* [*< Gr a-priv (a-18) + materialistic*] Opposed to materialism, or to materialistic philosophy

It is intensely *amaterialistic* for us to speak of the table (that is of any table) as if it had some objective existence, independent of a cognizing mind

J. P. Coe, in N A Rev, LVIII 11

amateur (am-a-tūr or am-a-tēr'), *n* [*< F, the word being of recent introduction—about 1784—am-a-tēr', n and a [F, = It amatore = Sp I g amador = It amatore, a lover, an amateur, < L amatorum, acc of amator, lover, < amare, pp amatus, love see amor*] *I* *n* 1 One who admires, an admirer, a lover

She remained an impassioned *amateur* of musical games in others

Hawkins, A Modern Instance

2 One who has an especial love for any art, study, or pursuit, but does not practice it—3 Most commonly, one who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally or with a view to gain often used of one who pursues a study or an art in a desultory, unskilful, or non-professional way—4 Specifically, in *sporting and athletics*, an athlete who has never competed in a match open to all comers, or for a stake, or for public money, or for gate-money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize, and has never taught or pursued athletic exercises as a means of support

II *a* Pertaining to or having the character of an amateur as, *amateur* work, an *amateur* pianist

amateurish (am-a-tūr-ish or am-a-tēr-ish), *a* [*< amateur + -ish*] Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur, having the faults or deficiencies of an amateur or a non-professional

A condescending, *amateurish* way

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend

They said it [a book] was *amateurish*, that it was in a false key

The Century, XXVI 286

amateurishness (am-a-tūr- or am-a-tēr-ish-ness), *n* The quality of being amateurish

amateurism (am-a-tūr-izm or am-a-tēr-izm), *n* [*< amateur + -ism*] The practice of any art, occupation, game, etc., as a pastime or an accomplishment, and not as a profession, the quality of being an amateur

amateurship (am-a-tūr- or am-a-tēr-ship), *n* [*< amateur + -ship*] The character or position of an amateur

Warled with the fabled pleasures (so he called them) of mere *amateurship*

In Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art

amatito (am-a-tē'-tō), *n* [*Prop *amatita, < It amatita, lead or chalk for pencils, prop hematite, < L hematites, hematite see hematite*] A pigment of a deep-red color prepared from hematite, and formerly much used in fresco-painting

amative (am-a-tiv), *a* [= It *amatore*, < L as if *amatus, < amare, pp amatus, love see amor] Full of love, amorous, amatory, disposed or disposing to love

amativeness (am-a-tiv-ness), *n* The propensity to love, or to the gratification of the sexual passions The term is used by physiologists to designate the supposed localization of this propensity in the hind part of the brain See cut under *physiology*

amatorial (am-a-tō'-ri-al), *a* [*< L amatorius (see amatory) + -al*] Of or pertaining to love or lovers, amatory as, *amatorial* verses

Tales of love and chivalry, *amatorial* sonnets

T. Warton, Hist Eng Poetry

A small quantity of passion, dextrously mixed out, may be amply to inspire an *amatorial* poet

J. D. Russell, Amn of Lit I 156

Amatorial muscles, the oblique muscles of the eye so called from their fancied importance in seeing

amatorially (am-a-tō'-ri-al-ly), *adv* In an amatorial manner, by way of love

amatorian (am-a-tō'-ri-an), *a* Pertaining to love, amatorial [*Rare*]

Hence a *lunacy* or *amatorian* odies

Johnson, Lives of Poets (Edmund Smith)

amatorio (a-ma-tō'-ri-ō), *n*, *pl* *amatorii* (-ō) [*It, < L amatorius see amatory*] A decorated vase, dish, bowl, or plate, intended or suitable for a love-gift, specifically, a piece of majolica painted with the portrait of a lady and bearing a complimentary inscription

amatorious (am-a-tō'-ri-us), *a* [*< L amatorius see amatory*] Pertaining to love

The vain, *amatorious* poem of St Philip Sidney's "Arcadia"

Milton, Tikonokhast

amatory (am-a-tō'-ri), *a* [*< L amatorius, pertaining to love or a lover, < amator, a lover see amate, Cf amorous*] Pertaining to, producing, or supposed to produce love, expressive of love, amatorial as, *amatory* poems

She could not pay each *amatory* look you lent

With interest

Byron, Don Juan, ix 62

—Syn See *amorous*

amaurosis (am-a-tō'-rī-sis), *n* [*NL, < Gr amaurōsis, < amaurō, dim, dark, < a-intensive + maurō, dark*] A partial or total loss of sight independent of any discoverable lesion in the eye itself formerly and still sometimes called *gutta serena*, by Milton "a drop serena," *P L*, iii 25

amaurotic (am-a-tō'-rīk), *a* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis

amausite (a-mā'-sīt), *n* Same as *petrosilex*

amay (a-mā'), *v* *t* and *i* [*< ME amayen, < OF amaur, amaur, forms parallel to the usual OF esmaier, esmaier = Pr esmaier = It smagare, < L ex, out (here privative), + MJ *magare, < OHG magan, have power, = E may, v Cf dismay*] To dismay, confound, be dismayed

Where he dradd and was *amayed*

Gower, Conf Amant

Compassion the of that thou art *amayed*

Chaucer, Troilus, i 648

amaze (a-māz'), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *amazed*, *ppr* *amazing* [*< ME amazen, found only in pp. amazed also amazed, in same sense, < a-, E a-1 (or bi-, E bi-1) + mazen, confuse, perplex, > E mazz, q v*] *I trans* 1 To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder, confuse, perplex

They shall be afraid, they shall be *amazed* one at another

Isa xlii 8

Let thy blows doubly redoubled,

Fall like *amazing* thunder on the casque

Of thy adverse pernicious enemy

Shak, Rich II, i 8

Till the great plover's human whistle *amazed*

Her heart, and glancing round the waste she fear'd

In every wavering brake an ambushade

Tennyson, Geraint

2. To strike with astonishment, surprise, or wonder, astonish; surprise as, you *amaze* me, I was *amazed* to find him there

The beauty and magnificence of the buildings erected by the sovereigns of Hindostan *amazed* even travellers who had seen St Peter's

Macaulay, Lord Clive

Then down into the vale he gazed,
And held his breath, as if *amazed*
By all its wondrous loveliness.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 104

—Syn Surprise, Astonish, etc (see surprise), to confound stagger, stupefy, dumbfound

II. Intrans To wonder, be amazed

Madam, *amaze* not see his majesty

Return'd with glory from the Holy Land

Peete, Edward I, i 1

Amaze not, man of God, if in the spirit

Thou art brought from Jewry unto Nineveh

Green and Lodge, Look Glass for L and E, p 119

amaze (a-māz'), *n* [*< amaze, v*] Astonishment, confusion, perplexity arising from fear, surprise, or wonder, amazement used chiefly in poetry

Now of my own accord such other trial

I mean to show you of my strength, yet greater,

As with *amaze* shall strike all who behold

Milton, S A, i 1045

It fills me with *amazement*

To see thee, Porphyro! *Keats, Eve of St. Agnes*

amazedly (a-mā'-zed-ly), *adv* With amazement, in a manner that indicates astonishment or bewilderment

I speak *amazedly*, and it becomes

My marvel, and my message *Shak, W T v 1*

amazedness (a-mā'-red-ness), *n* The state of being amazed or confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder, astonishment, great wonder

After a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber

Shak, W T v 2

amaze (a-māz'), *v* Full of amazement, calculated to produce amazement

Thy just amaze

Shine with *amaze*ful terror

Milton, Sophonisba i 1

amazement (a-mā'-ment), *n* 1 The state of being amazed, astonishment, confusion or perplexity from a sudden impression of surprise, or surprise mingled with alarm

They were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him

Acts iii 10

His words impression left

Of much *amazement* to the infant crew

Milton, P R, i 107

2 Infatuation, madness *Webster*

amazette (am-a-zet'), *n* Same as *amassette*

Amazilia (am-a-zī'-i-ā), *n* [*NL, < amazili, applied by the French ornithologist Lesson in 1826 to a species of humming-bird, and in 1832, in pl, to a group of humming-birds. Other NL forms are amazulus, amazilius, amazillus, amazilla, amazula (a mere misprint), dim amazula, amazulus all being names of humming-birds. The name amazili is prob of Amer origin, perhaps connected with the name of the Amazon river, cf amazon², 2*] A genus of humming-birds, of the family Trochilidae, embracing about 24 species, of large size, found from the Mexican border of the United States to Peru, and mostly of green and chestnut coloration

The bill is about as long as the head, nearly straight and broad, with lamellated tip, the nostrils are exposed and scaled the wings are long and pointed, the tail is even or slightly forked and the tarsus are feathered The two species found in the United States are *A. fuscescens* and *A. curvipennis* See cut under *hummingbird*

amazingly (a-mā'-zing-ly), *adv* In an amazing manner or degree, in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound, or terrify, wonderfully, exceedingly

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect

Watts, Logh

Amazon (am-a-zon), *n* [*ME Amazonas, Amyzon, pl, < L Amazon, < Gr Ἀμαζών, a foreign name of unknown meaning, according to Greek writers, < a-priv, without, + μάζα, a breast, a popular etymology, accompanied by, and doubtless*



Statue in the Vatican perhaps a copy of the type of Phidias

originating, the statement that the right breast was removed in order that it might not interfere with the use of the bow and javelin.] 1 In *Gr legend*, one of a race of women who dwell on the coast of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus mountains. They formed a state from which men were excluded, devoted themselves to war and hunting, and were often in conflict with the Greeks in the heroic age. The Amazons and their contests were a favorite theme in Grecian art and story. 2 [cap or l c] A warlike or masculine woman, hence, a quarrelsome woman, a virago.

Him [Abbé Lefèvre], for want of a better, they suspend there in the pale morning light over the top of all Paris, which swims in one's falling eyes — a horrible end! Nay, the rope broke, as French ropes often did, or else an amazon cut it. Carlyle, French Rev., I vii 5.

amazon² (am'a-zon), *n* [*< NL Amazona*, a genus of birds so called from the great river Amazon, Pg *Rio das Amazonas*, Sp *Rio de las Amazonas*, F *le fleuve des Amazones*, G *der Amazonenfluss*, etc., lit. the river of the Amazons, in allusion to the supposed female warriors said to have been seen on its banks by the Spaniards.] 1 A general book-name of any South American parrot of the genus (*Myiopsitta*), of which there are numerous species. P L. Sclater. — 2. A name of sundry humming-birds as, the royal amazon, *Bellatrix regina*.

Amazon-ant (am'a-zon-ant), *n* The *Formica rufescens*, a species of ant which robs the nests of other species, carrying off the neuters when in the larva or pupa stage to its own nests, where they are brought up along with its own larvae by neuters stolen before.

Amazonian¹ (am-n-zō'n-ian), *a* [*< L Amazonius*, *< Gr Ἀμαζόνιος*, *Ἀμαζόνιος*, *< Ἀμαζών*, Amazon] 1 Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon in the following extract, beardless.

Our then dictator,
Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight,
When with his Amazonian chin he drove
The bristled lips before him. Shak, Cor, II 2.

2 Bold, of masculine manners, warlike, quarrelsome applied to women.

How ill becoming is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian, trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune captivates! Shak, 3 Hen VI, I 4.

Amazonian² (am-a-zō'n-ian), *a* [= Pg Sp *Amazoniano* or *Amazonio*, *< Amazon*, the river, in form like *Amazonum*!] Belonging to the river Amazon, in South America, or to the country lying on that river. **Amazonian stone**, or **Amazon stone**, a beautiful green feldspar found in rolled masses near the Amazon river, also found in Siberia and Colorado. It belongs to the species microcline (which see).

amb- See *ambi-*.
ambage (am'bāj), *n*, pl *ambages* (am'bā-jéz, or, as Latin, am-bā'jéz) [*< ME ambages*, *< OF ambages*, *ambagus*, *< L ambages* (usually plur), a going around, circumlocution, ambiguity, *< ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *agere*, drive, move, see *agent* Cf *ambiguus*. In mod use the pl is often treated as more L.] A winding or roundabout way, hence — (a) Circumlocution, equivocation, obscurity or ambiguity of speech.

With ambages,
That is to say, with double words also
Chaucer, Troilus, v 881.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long ambages and circumlocution. Locke.

Lay by these ambages, what seeks the Moor?
Lust a Dominion, III 4.

(b) Circuitous or devious ways, secret acts. The other cost me so many strains, and traps, and ambages to introduce. Swift, Tale of a Tub.

ambaginous (am-baj'i-nus), *a* [*< L ambago* (-*agn-*), with same sense and origin as *ambages* see *ambage*] Same as *ambagious*.

ambagious (am-bā'jus), *a* [*< L ambagiosus*, *< ambages* see *ambage* and -*ous*] 1 Circumlocutory, tedious. — 2. Winding, devious. [Rare] **ambagitory** (am-baj'i-tō-ri), *a* [Irreg *< ambage* + -*it-ory*] Circumlocutory, roundabout, ambagious. [Rare]

Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and ambagitory. Scott, Waverley, xiv.

amban (am'ban), *n* [Manchu, lit., governor] The title of the representatives of China in Mongolia and Turkistan.

In the time of the Chinese, before Yakub Beg's sway, Yangi Shahr held a garrison of six thousand men, and was the residence of the amban or governor. Encyc Brit, XIV 8.

ambaree, *n* See *ambari*.

ambari (am'ba-ri), *n*. [Also written *ambarie*, *ambaree*, repr Hind *ambāri*, also *amārī* = Pers *'amārī*, *< Ar. 'amārī*; cf. *'amāra*, an edifice, *<*

'amara, build, cultivate.] In India, a covered howdah. Yule and Burnell.

ambarvalia (am-bār-vā'l-i-ā), *n* pl [*L*, neut. pl of *ambarvalis*, that goes around the fields, *< ambi-*, around, + *arvum*, a cultivated field] In *Rom antiq*, a festival of which the object was to invoke the favor of the gods toward the fertility of the fields. It was celebrated in May by the farmers individually, and consisted in the sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, which were first led around the growing crops, and in ceremonial dancing and singing. It was distinct from the rites solemnized at the same time by the priests called the Arval Brothers.

ambary (am'ba-ri), *n*. [Prob a native name] An East Indian plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus* See *Hibiscus*.

ambash (am'bash), *n* [Appar. native name] The pith-tree of the Nile, *Hemimera Elephantroylon*, a leguminous tree with very light wood. **ambassadet** (am-ba-sād'), *n*. [Also *ambassadi*, *< F ambassade* see *ambassador* and *embassy*] An embassy.

When you disgrac'd me in my ambassade,
Then I degraded you from being king. Shak, 3 Hen VI, IV 3.

ambassador, **embassador** (am-, em-bas'a-dor), *n* [Early mod E also *ambassadour*, *embassadour*, etc., *< ME ambassadour*, *ambassatour*, *ambassator*, *ambaradour*, etc., *ambassadour*, etc. the forms being very numerous, varying initially am-, em-, im-, in-, and finally -adour, -adour, -ator, -atour, -atour, -atour, etc., *< (OF) ambasciatour*, also *ambasciatur*, and *ambasciatour* (mod. F. *ambassadeur*), *< OSp ambazador*, mod Sp *embajador* = Pg *ambaxador* = It *ambasciatore*, -*dore* = Pr *ambaxador* = OF *ambascieu*, *ambascior*, *ambaxur*, *< ML *ambactator*, *ambaxator*, *ambasciator*, *ambasciator*, *ambasciator*, *ambasciator*, *ambasciator*, etc., an ambassador, *< *ambactiare*, *ambasciare*, etc., go on a mission see further under *embassy*] 1 A diplomatic agent of the highest rank, employed to represent officially one prince or state at the court or to the government of another. Diplomatic agents are divided into three general classes: (1) *ambassadors*, *legates*, and *nuncios*; (2) *envoys* and *ministers plenipotentiary* (including *ministers resident*); (3) *chargés d'affaires*. Ambassadors represent the person of their sovereigns, as well as the state from which they come, and are entitled to ask an audience at any time with the chief of the state to which they are accredited to rank next to the blood royal to exemption from local jurisdiction for themselves and their households, to exemption from imposts and duties, immunity of person, free exercise of religious worship, etc. The United States sent and received no ambassadors till 1893, but only ministers of the second rank, who were often popularly called ambassadors. The *nuncios* of the pope who are not cardinals, and the *legati a latere* and *de latere*, (cardinals in rank represent the papal see in its ecclesiastical capacity mainly, and bear the rank of ambassadors. Envoys, ministers, and ministers plenipotentiary are held to represent not the person of the sovereign, but the state from which they are sent, and they are accredited to the sovereign of the state to which they are sent. This is the ordinary class of diplomatic representatives between less important states, or between greater and smaller states. Ministers resident are accredited to the sovereign enjoy a rank similar to that of envoys. *Chargés d'affaires* are resident agents of their governments, and are provided with credentials to the ministers of foreign affairs, with which officer at the present day, however both ambassadors and ministers have to deal almost exclusively in their official relations. See *minister*.

Hence — 2 In general, any diplomatic agent of high rank, an agent or a representative of another on any mission. — 3 A thing sent as expressive of the sentiments of the sender.

We have received your letters full of love,
Your favours, the ambassadors of love. Shak, I, I, I, v 2.

[The spelling *ambassador* is less common, though *ambassy*, and not *ambassy*, is now always written.] — **Ambassadors' Act**, an English statute of 1708 (7 Ann., c. 12, ss 3-6) enacted by an attempted arrest of the Russian ambassador. It declares that any process against foreign ambassadors or ministers, or their goods and chattels shall be altogether void. The act is, however, only declaratory of a principle that has always existed in international law.

ambassadorial (am-bas-a-dō-ri-al), *a* [*< ambassador*, = F *ambassadeur*] Of or belonging to an ambassador. Also written *ambassatorial*.

The foreign affairs were conducted by a separate department, called the ambassadorial office. Bringham.

ambassadorship (am-bas'a-dor-ship), *n* [*< ambassador* + -*ship*] The office of ambassador.

His occupation of the ambassadorship has widened and deepened and heightened its meaning. Boston Daily Advertiser, April 9, 1885.

ambassadress (am-bas'a-dres), *n*. [*< ambassadeur* + -*ess*, with obsolete parallel forms *ambassadrice*, *ambassatrice*, after F *ambassadrice*, and *ambassadrice*, *ambassatrice*, after ML *ambassadrice*, NL *ambassatrice*, fem of *ambassator*] 1 The wife of an ambassador. — 2. A female ambassador.

Well, my ambassadress, what must we treat of?
Come you to menage War, and proud defiance?
Rowe, Fair Penitent, I.

Also written *embassadress*.

ambassadry, *n* [Also *embassadry*, ME *ambassadru*, etc. see *ambassador* and -*ry*] Same as *embassy*.

ambassaget (am'ba-saj), *n* [Also *ambassag*, a modification of *ambassade*, *ambassade*, with suffix -*age* for -*ade*] Same as *embassy*.

ambassiatet, *n* [Early mod E and ME also *ambassate*, *ambassat*, *embassat*, etc., *< ML ambassata*, *ambassata*, *ambasciata*, *ambassata*, etc., whence the doublet *ambassade*, q v] 1 The business of an ambassador. — 2 An embassy. — 3 An ambassador. N. E. D.

Ambassidae (am-bas'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Imbassis* + -*ida*] A family of percoid fishes synonymous with *Boopetidae*.

Ambassis (am-bas'is), *n* [NL, erroneously for *imbassis*, *< Gr ἰμπίσις*, poet contr form of *ἰμπίσις*, ascent see *anabasis*] A genus of percoid fishes, giving name to the family *Ambassidae*.

ambassyt, *n*. An old form of *embassy*.
ambe (am'bē), *n* [*< Ionic Gr ἄμβη* = Gr *ἄμβη*, ridge, a slight elevation, akin to *ομφαλός*, navel, boss see *omphalic*] 1 In anat., a superficial eminence on a bone. — 2 In surg., an old and now obsolete mechanical contrivance for reducing dislocations of the shoulder, said to have been invented by Hippocrates.

Also written *ambl*.

amber¹ (am'bēr), *n* [Not used in ME except in ML form *ambra*, *< AS ambra*, *ambur*, *ambur*, *ombur*, orig with a long vowel, *āmbur*, (1) a vessel (with one handle?), a pail, bucket, pitcher, urn; (2) a liquid measure, (3) a dry measure of four bushels (= OS *embar*, *ēmbur*, *ēmmar* = OD *embar*, D *emmar* = OHG *embar*, *embar*, *embar*, *empar*, MHG *embar*, *embar*, G *embar*, a pail, a bucket — orig a vessel with one handle?), as if *< ān* (= OS *en* = D *en* = G *en*, *< OHG en*), one, + -*bur*, *< beran*, *E berā*, cf. OHG *zuber*, *zubar*, MHG *zuber*, *zuber*, G *zuber*, a tub (with two handles), *< OHG zūr* (= AS *twi*), two, + -*bur* = AS -*bur*. But as the AS and other forms are glossed by the various Latin names *amphora*, *lagena*, *uricus*, *cadus*, *batus*, *stula*, *hydria*, etc., the sense 'one-handled' does not seem to be original, and the spelling may have been corrupted to suit the popular etymology, the real source being then *L amphora*, a two-handled vessel see *amphora*. The OHG *em-bar*, so developed as 'one-handled,' would naturally be followed by *zür-bar*, 'two-handled?'] 1 A vessel with one handle, a pail, a bucket, a pitcher. — 2 An old English measure of 4 bushels.

amber² (am'bēr), *n* and *a* [*< ME ambra*, *ambler*, *ambur*, *ambur*, *ambur*, *ambur*, *ambur*, *< OF ambre*, F *ambre* = It *ambra* = Sp *Fig. ambra*, Pg also *ambre* = It *ambra* = D *amber* = Sw *Dan ambra* = G *ambra*, *ambra* = Russ *ambra* = ML *ambra*, also *ambre*, *amburum*, *ambur*, *ambur*, *< Ar 'ambra*, *ambergris* — the orig sense, the name being extended in Europe to the partly similar resin *ambar*, 2] I. *n* 1† *Ambregis* (which see).

You that smell of *amber* at my charge. Beau and Fl.

2 A mineralized pale-yellow, sometimes reddish or brownish, resin of extinct pine-trees, occurring in beds of lignite and in alluvial soils, but found in greatest abundance on the shores of the Baltic, between Königsberg and Memel, where it is thrown up by the sea. It is a hard, translucent, brittle substance, having a specific gravity of 1.07. It is without taste or smell, except when heated. It then emits a fragrant odor. Its most remarkable quality is its capability of becoming negatively electric by friction. Indeed, the word *electricity* is derived from the Greek for *amber* *ἤλεκτρον*. It sometimes contains remains of extinct species of insects. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons and succinic acid. It is now used chiefly for the mouth-pieces of pipes and for beads, and in the arts for amber varnish. In mineralogy it is called *succinite*. Artificial *amber* is for the most part copalony.

3 In the English versions of the Old Testament (Exod 1 4, 27, viii 2) used to translate the Hebrew word *chashmal*, a shining metal, rendered in the Septuagint *ἤλεκτρον*, and in the Vulgate *electrum*. See *electrum*. — 4 Liquid-amber. — Acid of *amber*. Same as *succinic acid*. — Black *amber*, jet. — Fat *amber*, a valuable opaque *amber*, in color resembling a lemon. — Oil of *amber*, a volatile oil distilled from *amber*. When pure it is a colorless limpid liquid having a strong acid odor and burning taste. It is somewhat used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. — Sweet *amber*, a popular name of a European species of St John's wort, *Hypericum Androsaemum*. — White *amber*, spermaceti.

II a. 1 Consisting of or resembling amber, of the color of amber

What time the amber moan
Forth gushes from beneath a low hung cloud
Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*

2† Having the odor of ambergris

An amber scent of odorous perfume
Her hairbunge Milton, *S. A.*, 1 720

Amber bronze, a decorative finish for iron surfaces
Amber cement, *See cement* **Amber varnish**, amber heated with linseed or nut oil and thinned when cool, with turpentine. It is very insoluble, hard, tough, and of a permanent color, which is usually too yellow for work in delicate tints. It dries very slowly and forms an excellent addition to copal varnishes, making them much harder and more durable

amber² (am'ber), *n* **1†** To scent or flavor with amber or ambergris

Be sure
The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And amber'd all
Bacon and Pl., *Custom of Country*, III 2

2 To make amber-colored *N. E. D.*—**3.** To enclose in amber *N. E. D.*

amber-fish (am'ber-fish), *n* [*< amber² + fish*] A fish of the family *Carangidae* and genus *Seriola*. There are several species. They have a fusiform contour, but with the snout more or less decurved. The



Amber fish (*Seriola dorsalis*)
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884)

color is generally blackish with dark or blackish bands encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins. The spinous dorsal fin is well developed. Some of the species are esteemed as food. They vary from about a foot to 4 or 5 feet in length. Species are found in almost all tropical and warm waters and at least six occur along the coasts of the United States

ambergris (am'ber-gris), *n* [Early mod. E. *amber-grice*, *-grise*, *-grise*, *-grease*, etc., and transposed *grisamber*, *q. v.*, late ME *imbergris* *< F. imbergris*, *q. v.*, late ME *imbergris* (amber², 1), thus distinguished from *ambic grise*, yellow amber (amber², 2) *ambic*, like *F. ambic²*, orig. used with the sense of 'ambergris', *gris*, gray, *< OIG. gris*, (*q. v.*, gray)] A morbid secretion of the liver or intestines of the sperm whale, the *Cetodon* (*Physeter*) *macrocephalus*, a solid, opaque, ash-colored, inflammable substance, lighter than water, of a consistence like that of wax, and having when heated a fragrant odor. It softens in the heat of the hand melts below 212° F. into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in alcohol. It is usually found floating on the surface of the ocean, or cast upon the shore in regions frequented by whales, as on the coasts of the Bahama Islands. Some times in masses of from 60 to 150 pounds in weight. In this substance we found the beaks of the cuttlefish, on which the whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material for perfume, and was formerly used in medicine as an aphrodisiac and for spilling whistles. Sometimes written *ambic grise* or *ambic grise*

Of ornaments they [the women of Tl Medinah] have a vast variety, and they delight in strong perfumes, musk, civet, *ambic grise*, attar of rose, oil of jasmine, aloes wood, and extract of cinnamon
R. P. Burton *Li Medinah*, p. 282

Ambergris is a sort of bezoar found in the alimentary canal of the cachalot and is evidently derived from the fatty matter contained in the cephalopoda upon which the Cetacean feeds
Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 341

amber-seed (am'ber-sēd), *n* The seed of *Helioscopus Abelmoschus*, a plant cultivated in most warm countries. These seeds have a musky odor, and are often used to perfume pomatum. The Arabs mix them with their coffee. Also called *musk seed* and *ambrette*

amber-tree (am'ber-tree), *n* The English name for *Anthospermum*, a genus of African shrubs with evergreen leaves, which when bruised emit a fragrant odor

ambes-acet, **ambas-acet** (ām'ā-sē), *n* [*< ME ambesac, ambasac, < OF ambesac, ambasac (F. ambesac), < ambes (< L. ambo, both) + as, ac* see *ambi-* and *ac*] The double acet, the lowest east at dice, hence, ill luck, misfortune. Also spelled *ambes-ace*

Your bugge has ben not filled with ambes ac
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, 1 26
I had rather be in this choice than throw ambes ac for my life
Shak., *All's Well*, II 3

Aschylus, it seems to me, is willing, just as Shakspeare is, to risk the prosperity of a verse upon a lucky throw of words which may come up the sides of hardy metaphor or the ambace of conceit

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 192

ambi (am'bi), *n* Same as *ambe*
ambi-, [*< L. ambi-*, appearing also as *ambe-*, *amb-*, *am-*, *an-*, in OL. also as a prep., *am*, *an*,

around, = Gr *ἀμφι* (see *amphi*) = Skt *abhi* (for 'ambi'), in comp. *abhi-*, on both sides, = AS *ymbc*, *ymb*, *embe*, *emb*, ME *umbe*, *um-*, Sc. *um-*, = OS *umbi* = OFries. *umbe* = OD *om* = OHG *umpi*, *umbi*, MHG *umbe*, G *um* = Icel *umb*, *um*, around, on both sides (see *um-*); akin to *L. ambo* = Gr *ἀμφω*, both] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning around, round about, on both sides: equivalent to *amphi-*, of Greek origin

ambidentate (am-bi-den'tāt), *a* [*< L. ambidentis (-dent-)*, having (as noun, a sheep having) teeth in both jaws (*< L. ambi-*, on both sides, + *dens* (dent-) = E *tooth* see *dental*), + *-ate*] Having teeth in both jaws applied by Dewhurst to certain *Cetacea*, as porpoises and dolphins [Rare]

ambidexter (am-bi-deks'tēr), *a* and *n* [ML, *< L. ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *dexter*, the right hand see *dexter* Cf equiv. Gr. *ἀμφιδέξω*, of the same ultimate origin] **1.** *a* 1. Able to use both hands with equal ease, ambidextrous—**2.** Double-dealing; deceitful, tricky = *Syn* 1 *Ambidexter*, *Amphichiral* See *amphichiral*

II. **1** A person who uses both hands with equal facility *Sir T. Browne*—**2.** A double-dealer, one equally ready to act on either side in a dispute *Burton*—**3.** In law, a juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict

ambidexterity (am'bi-deks-ter'i-ti), *n* [*< ambidexter* + *-ity*, after *dexterity*] **1** The faculty of using both hands with equal facility

Ignorant I was of the human frame, and of its latent powers, as regarded speed, force, and ambidexterity
De Quincey

2 Double-dealing, duplicity

That intricate net of general misery spun out of his own crafty ambidexterity
D. Israeli, *Amn. of Lit.*, I 412

3 In law, the taking of money by a juror from both parties for a verdict

ambidextral (am-bi-deks'trāl), *a* [*< ambidexter* + *-al*] Placed on either side of a given thing indifferently as, "the ambidextral adjective," Earle [Rare]

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks'trus), *a* [*< ambidexter* + *-ous*, after *dextrous*] **1** Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease and dexterity, hence, skilful, facile

Nature is prolific and ambidextrous
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Lit.*, p. 420

2 Practising or siding with both parties, double-dealing, deceitful

Shuffling and ambidextrous dealings
Sir R. L. Estlin

Edward Gwynnill mending his ambidextrous pen for "The Praise of all Women"
D. Israeli, *Amn. of Lit.*, I 305

ambidextrously (am-bi-deks'trus-lī), *adv* **1** With both hands, with the dexterity of one who can use both hands equally well—**2** In a double-dealing way, cunningly

ambidextrousness (am-bi-deks'trus-nes), *n* Same as *ambidexterity*, 1, 2

ambiens (am'bi-ēnz), *a* used as *n*, pl *ambientes* (am-bi-on'tēnz) [*L.*, *ppr* of *ambire* see *ambire*] In ornith., a muscle of the leg of certain birds so called from the way in which it winds about the hmb in passing from the hip to the foot. It is the muscle formerly known as the *gracilis* muscle of birds, but its identity with the mammalian *gracilis* is questionable. Most birds, as the entire order *Passeres*, have no ambiens. The presence or absence of the muscle has lately been made a basis of the division of birds into two primary series in Gaurd's classification, birds having it being termed *Homalognatæ*, those lacking it *Anomalognatæ*. See these words

The ambiens arises from the pelvis about the acetabulum, and passes along the inner side of the thigh, its tendon runs over the convexity of the knee to the outer side, and ends by connecting with the flexor digitorum perforatus. When this arrangement obtains, the result is that when a bird goes to roost, and squats on its perch, the toes automatically clasp the perch by the strain upon the ambiens that ensues as soon as the leg is bent upon the thigh, and the tarsus upon the leg, the weight of the bird thus holding it fast upon its perch

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 193

ambient (am'bi-ent), *a* and *n* [*< L. ambiens (-t-)*, *ppr* of *ambire*, go around, *< amb-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *ire*, go, = Gr *ἔωαι*, go, = Skt and Zend *√ i*, go see *go*] **1.** *a* 1. Surrounding; encompassing on all sides, investing applied to æiform fluids or diffusible substances

Whose perfumes through the ambient air diffuse
Such native aromatics *Carew*, *To G. N.*

That candles and lights burn dim and blue at the apparition of spirits may be true, if the ambient air be full of sulphurous spirits
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

2. Moving round; circling about *N. E. D.*

II. n. 1. That which encompasses on all sides, as a sphere or the atmosphere. [Rare.]

Air being a perpetual ambient
Wotton, *Elem. Archit.*, p. 7

2† A canvasser, a suitor, or an aspirant *N. E. D.*

ambientes, *n* Plural of *ambiens*
ambifarious (am-bi-fā'ri-us), *a* [*< L. ambi-farius*, having two sides or meanings, *< L. ambi-*, on both sides, + *-farius*, *< fari*, speak Cf *bifarious*, *multifarious*] Double, or that may be taken both ways *Blount* [Rare.]

ambigen, **ambigene** (am'bi-jen, -jēn), *a* [*< NL ambigenus*, of two kinds, *< L. ambi-*, both, + *-genus*, -born. see *-gen*, *-genous*] Same as *ambigenal*

ambigenal (am-bij'o-nal), *a* [*As ambigen* + *-al*] Of two kinds used only in the Newtonian phrase *ambigenal hyperbola*, a hyperbola of the third order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without

ambigenous (am-bij'e-nus), *a* [*< NL ambigenus* see *ambigen* and *-ous*] Of two kinds in bot., applied to a calyx with several series of sepals, of which the inner are more or less petaloid

ambigu (am'bi-gū), *n* [*F.*, *< ambigu*, ambiguous, *< L. ambiguus* see *ambiguus*] An entertainment or feast consisting, not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on the table together

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n*, pl *ambiguities* (-tiz) [*< ME ambiguité* (rare), *< L. ambiguitas* (-tas), *< ambiguus* see *ambiguus*] **1** The state of being ambiguous, doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification

The words are of single meaning without any ambiguity
South

If we would keep our conclusions free from ambiguity, we must reserve the term we employ to signify absolute rectitude solely for this purpose
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 510

2 An equivocal or ambiguous expression

Let our author, therefore, come out of his mist and *ambiguitas* or give us some better authority for his un-
reasonable doubts *Dryden*, *10 Duchess of York*

ambiguus (am-big'ū-us), *a* [*< L. ambiguus*, going about, changeable, doubtful, uncertain, *< ambige*, go about, wander, doubt, *< ambi-*, around, + *agere*, drive, move see *agent*] **1**

Of doubtful or uncertain nature, wanting clearness or definiteness, difficult to comprehend or distinguish, indistinct, obscure

Even the most dextrous distances of the old masters are ambiguous
Ruskin, *Mod. Painters*, I II 2

Stratified rocks of ambiguous character
Murchison, *Silur. Syst.*, p. 418 (*N. F. D.*)

2 Of doubtful purport, open to various interpretations, having a double meaning, equivocal

What have been thy answers, what but dark, Ambiguous, and with double sense declining
Milton, *P. R.*, I 435

He was recalled by the Duchess, whose letters had been uniformly so ambiguous, that he confessed he was quite unable to divine their meaning
Mothey, *Dutch Republic*, II 29

3 Wavering, undecided; hesitating as, "ambiguous in all their doings," Milton, *Ekonomiklastes* (1649), p. 239 [Rare or obsolete]

The ambiguous god, who ruled her labring breast, In these mysterious words his mind expect
Dryden

4 Using obscure or equivocal language

What murtherst thou with thine ambiguous mouth?
Swinburne, *Atalanta*, I 1500

= *Syn.* 2 *Equivocal*, etc (see *obscure*), indeterminate, indefinite, indistinct, not clear, not plain, amphibolous, dubious, vague, enigmatical, dark, blind

ambiguously (am-big'ū-us-lī), *adv* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning

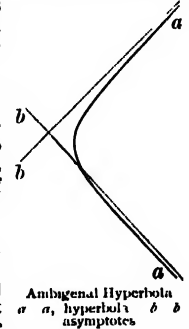
Why play into the devil's hands
By dealing so ambiguously?
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I 321

ambiguouslyness (am-big'ū-us-nes), *n* The quality of being ambiguous; ambiguity, obscurity

ambilevous (am-bi-lē'vus), *a* [*< L. ambi-*, on both sides, + *lævus* (= Gr *λαίος*, for *λαίος*), left Cf *ambidexter*] Unable to use either hand with facility, the opposite of *ambidextrous*. [Rare]

Some are as Galen hath expressed, that is, ambilevous, or left-handed on both sides, such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, p. 180



ambilogy (am-bil'ō-jī), *n.* [*L. ambi-*, on both sides, + *Gr. -logia*, < *λέγω*, speak. see -ology. More correctly *amphilogy*] Words or speech of doubtful meaning

ambiloquous (am-bil'ō-kwus), *a* [*ML. ambiloquus*, < *L. ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *loquus*, speak] Using ambiguous expressions.

ambiloquy (am-bil'ō-kwi), *n.* [*ML. ambiloquus* see above. Cf. *soloquy*, *colloquy*, etc.] Ambiguous or doubtful language

ambiparous (am-bip'a-rus), *a* [*NL. ambiparus*, < *L. ambi-*, on both sides, + *parere*, produce] In bot., producing two kinds, as when a bud contains the rudiments of both flowers and leaves

ambit (am'bit), *n.* [*L. ambitus*, circuit, < *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go about. see *ambire*.] 1. Compass or circuit, circumference, boundary as, the *ambit* of a fortification or of a country

Prodigious Hallstones whose *ambit* reaches five, six, seven fathoms
Goad, Celestial Bodies, I 3
Within the *ambit* of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy
Sir P. Palgrave, Norm and Eng., I 240

2. Extent, sphere, scope

The *ambit* of words which a language possesses

Saturday Rev., Nov. 19, 1859

[In all senses technical, rare, or obsolete]

ambition (am-bish'on), *n.* [*ME. ambicion*, < *OF. (and F.) ambition* = *Sp. ambicion* = *Port. ambição* = *It. ambizione*, < *L. ambitio(n-)*, ambition, a striving for favor, lit. a going about, as of a candidate soliciting votes, < *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go about, solicit votes. see *ambire*.] 1. The act of going about to solicit or obtain an office or other object of desire; a canvassing

I on the other side

Used no *ambition* to commend my deeds
Milton, S. A., I 247

2. An eager or inordinate desire for some object that confers distinction, as preferment, political power, or literary fame, desire to distinguish one's self from other men. often used in a good sense as, *ambition* to be good.

Comwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition*

By that sin fell the angels. Shak., Hen. VIII, III 2

This their inhuman act having successful and unexpected passage, it emboldened Scipio to further and more insolent projects, even the *ambition* of the empire.

R. Johnson, Scipio, Arg.

I hope Amalthea will come to have its pride in being a nation of servants, and not of the served. How can men have any other *ambition* where the reason has not suffered a disastrous eclipse?

Emerson, Misc., p. 422

Hence—3. The object of ambitious desire

ambition (am-bish'on), *v. t.* [*From the noun*] To seek after ambitiously or eagerly, aspire to, be ambitious of. [Rare or colloq.]

Every noble youth who sighed for distinction, *ambitioned* the notice of the Lady Arabella

J. D. Arbutnot, Curios of Lit., III 274

This nobleman [Lord Chesterfield], however, failed to attain that place among the most eminent statesmen of his country, which he *ambitioned*

W. Monro Cook, Hist. of Party, II 100

ambitionist (am-bish'on-ist), *n.* [*From ambition + -ist*] An ambitious person, one devoted to self-aggrandizement. [Rare]

Napoleon became a selfish *ambitionist* and quack

Carlyle, Misc., IV 146

ambitionless (am-bish'on-less), *a* [*From ambition + -less*] Devoid of ambition

ambitious (am-bish'us), *a* [*ME. ambitious*, < *OF. *ambitos*, later *ambiteux* = *Sp. Pg. ambicioso* = *It. ambizioso*, < *L. ambitiosus*, < *ambitio(n-)* see *ambition* and -ous] 1. Characterized by or possessing ambition, eagerly or inordinately desirous of obtaining power, superiority, or distinction

No toil, no hardship can restrain

Ambitious man, inured to pain

Dryden, tr. of Horace, I 35

2. Strongly desirous, eager with of (formerly for) or an infinitive

Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory

Arbutnot, Anc. Coins

I am *ambitious* for a motley coat

Shak., As you like it, II 7

Ambitious to win

From me some plume. Milton, P. L., vi 160

3. Springing from or indicating ambition

Should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected, on this demonstration of *ambitious* views.

Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 65

Hence—4. Showy, pretentious, as, an *ambitious* style; *ambitious* ornament

Hood an ass with reverend purple,

So you can hide his two *ambitious* ears.

And he shall pass for a cathedral doctor

R. Johnson, Volpone, I 1

ambitiously (am-bish'us-ly), *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

ambitiousness (am-bish'us-ness), *n.* The quality of being ambitious, ambition

ambitudo (am'bi-tūd), *n.* [*L. ambitudo*, < *ambitus*, a going round. see *ambit*] Circuity, compass, circumference. [Rare]

ambitus (am'bi-tus), *n.*, pl. *ambitus* [*L. see ambit*] 1. A going round, a circuit; the circumference, periphery, edge, or border of a thing, as of a leaf or the valve of a shell—2. In arch., an open space surrounding a building or a monument—3. In antiq., an open space about a house separating it from adjoining dwellings, and representing the ancient sacred precinct around a family hearth. In Rome the width of the *ambitus* was fixed by law at 24 feet—4. In ancient Rome, the act of canvassing for public office or honors. See *ambition*, 1—5. In logic, the extension of a term.

amble (am'bl), *v. i.*, pret. and pp. *ambled*, pp. *ambled* [*ME. ambien*, < *OF. ambler*, go at an easy pace, < *L. ambulare*, walk. see *ambulate*] 1. To move with the peculiar pace of a horse when it first lifts the two legs on one side, and then the two on the other, hence, to move easily and gently, without hard shocks

Your wit *ambles* well, it goes easily

Shak., Much Ado, v 1

An abbot on an *ambling* pail

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, II

2. To ride an ambling horse, ride at an easy pace. *N. E. D.*—3. Figuratively, to move affectedly

Frequent in park, with lady at his side,

Ambling and prattling scandal as his goes

Courier, Task, II

amble (am'bl), *n.* [*ME. amble*, < *OF. amble*, from the verb] A peculiar gait of a horse or like animal, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time, hence, easy motion, gentle pace. Also called *pace* (which see)

A mule well broken to a pleasant and accommodating *amble*

ambler (am'blér), *n.* One who ambles, especially, a horse which ambles, a pacer

Amblycephalus, *n.* See *Amblycephalus*, 1

amblygon, *a*. See *Amblygon*

amblygonally (am'blig-on-ly), *adv.* With an ambling gait

Ambloctonidae (am-blok-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ambloctonus* + *-idae*] A family of fossil carnivorous mammals, of the Eocene age, belonging to the suborder *Creodontia*, typified by the genus *Ambloctonus*, having the last upper molar longitudinal, the lower molars with little-developed inner tubercle, and the last of these carnassial

Ambloctonus (am-blok-to-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Gr. ἀμβλός*, blunt (toothed), + *κτείνω*, kill, slay] The typical genus of *Ambloctonidae*, established by Cope in 1875 upon remains from the New Mexican Eocene (Wahsatch beds)

1. *Ambloctonus* was a large stout carnivore, of about the size of a jaguar

Ambodon (am'blō-don), *n.* [*NL.* (Rafinesque, 1820), < *Gr. ἀμβλός*, blunt, + *ὄντις* = *E. tooth*] A genus of scianoid fishes synonymous with *Haplodactylus* (which see)

Ambonyx (am-blō-niks), *n.* [*NL.*, more correctly **amblyonyx*, < *Gr. ἀμβλός*, blunt, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail. see *onyx*] A genus of gigantic animals, named by Hitchcock in 1838, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley

Ambloplites (am-blop-lit'ēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Rafinesque, 1820), < *Gr. ἀμβλός*, dull, blunt, + *πλίτης*, heavy-armed. see *hoplite*] A genus of fishes, of the family *Centrarchidae*, having villiform pterygoid teeth and numerous anal spines

1. *Ambloplites* is a species called rock bass, resembling the black bass, but having the dorsal and anal fins more developed and the body shorter and deeper. Also written *Ambloplites*. See cut under *rock bass*

amblyopia (am-bli-ō'pi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμβλῶσις*, < *ἀμβλός*, blunt, + *ὄψις*, a sight. see *opsis*] A condition of the eye, characterized by blindness or partial blindness, caused by a defect in the refractive power of the eye, or by a defect in the optic nerve

Amblyopidae (am-bli-ō'pi-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Amblyopsis* + *-idae*] Same as *Amblyopidae*

Amblyopina (am-bli-ō'pi-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Amblyopsis* + *-ina*] The second group of *Gobiidae* in Günther's system of classification equivalent to the subfamily *Amblyopinae*

Amblyopine (am-bli-ō'pi-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Amblyopsis* + *-ina*] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Amblyopsis*. They have the two dorsal fins united in one, and 11 abdominal and 17 caudal vertebrae

Amblyopites (am-bli-ō'pi-tēz), *n.* The more correct form of *Ambloplites* (which see)

amblyopsid (am-bli-ōp'sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidae*

Amblyopsidae (am-bli-ōp'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Amblyopsis* + *-idae*] A family of haplous

Amblycephalus (am-bli-ōf'a-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμβλός*, blunt, + *κεφαλή*, head] 1. In herpet., the bluntheaded, a genus of colubrid serpents founded by Kuhl in 1827, considered by some an aberrant form of *Dipsosaurus*

2. In entom., a genus of homopterous insects, family Cicadellidae, a name preoccupied in herpetology

Amblychila (am-bli-ki'lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμβλός*, blunt, obtuse, + *χίλος*, lip] A genus of Cicadellidae, or tiger-beetles, peculiar to North America. Its distinguishing characters are its small eyes, separate posterior coxae, and the widely inflated margin of the wing covers

A single species represents this genus, *A. cylindrica* (Say), which, from its large size, nearly cylindrical form, and somber dark brown color, is the most striking member of its family. It occurs in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. It is nocturnal, hiding during the day in deep holes, generally on sloping ground, and is known to feed on locusts. Also spelled *Amblycheila* Say, 1834

Amblycorypha (am-bli-kor'i-fā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμβλός*, blunt, + *κορυφή*, head, top. see *corypheus*] A genus of katyids, of the family *Locustidae*, having oblong elytra and a curved ovipositor. There are several United States species, as *A. rotundifolia*, *A. oblongifolia*, *A. caudata*, etc.

amblygon (am'bli-gon), *a* and *n.* [*Gr. ἀμβλῶν*, obtuse-angled, < *ἀμβλός*, dull, obtuse, + *γωνία*, angle] 1. A obtuse-angled, amblygonal. Also spelled *amblygon*

The Buildings *Amblygon*

May more receive than Mansions Oxygen,
(Because the acute and the rect Angles too
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles do.)

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas (1621), p. 290

II. *n.* In geom., an obtuse-angled triangle, a triangle having one angle greater than ninety degrees

amblygonal (am-bli-gō-nal), *a* [*From amblygon + -al*] Obtuse-angled, having the form of an amblygon

amblygonite (am-bli-gō-nit), *n.* [*Gr. ἀμβλῶν*, obtuse-angled (see *amblygon*), + *-ίτης*] A mineral, generally massive, rarely in triclinic crystals. It is a phosphate of aluminum and lithium containing fluorine, and in color is greenish white, yellowish white, or of other light shade. It is found in Europe at Tharsdorf, near Pönn, Saxony, in the United States at Hebron, Maine, and elsewhere

amblyocarpus (am-bli-ō-kar'pus), *a* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμβλός*, blunt, dulled, faint, weak, + *καρπός*, fruit. see *carpel*] In bot., having the seeds entirely or mostly abortive applied to fruit

amblyopia (am-bli-ō'pi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμβλῶσις*, dim-sightedness, < *ἀμβλός*, dull, + *ὄψις*, eye, sight. Cf. *Amblyopia*] In pathol., dullness or obscurity of vision, without any apparent defect of the organs of sight. The first stage of amaurosis. Also *amblyopia*—*Amblyopia ex anopsia*, amblyopia arising from not using the eyes

amblyopic (am-bli-ōp'ik), *a* [*From amblyopia + -ic*] Relating or pertaining to amblyopia, affected with amblyopia

Amblyopidae (am-bli-ō'pi-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Amblyopsis* + *-idae*] Same as *Amblyopidae*

Amblyopina (am-bli-ō'pi-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Amblyopsis* + *-ina*] The second group of *Gobiidae* in Günther's system of classification equivalent to the subfamily *Amblyopinae*

Amblyopine (am-bli-ō'pi-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Amblyopsis* + *-ina*] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Amblyopsis*. They have the two dorsal fins united in one, and 11 abdominal and 17 caudal vertebrae

Amblyopites (am-bli-ō'pi-tēz), *n.* The more correct form of *Ambloplites* (which see)

amblyopsid (am-bli-ōp'sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidae*

Amblyopsidae (am-bli-ōp'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Amblyopsis* + *-idae*] A family of haplous



Tiger beetle (*Amblychila cylindrica* Say) slightly magnified

fishes in which the margin of the upper jaw is entirely formed by the premaxillaries, which are scarcely protractile, and in which the anus is jugular. Five species are known generally arranged in three genera, from the fresh waters of the United States, the largest and best known being the blind fish of the Mammoth and other caves. See *Amblyopsis*. Also called *Amblyopidae*.

Amblyopsis (am-bli-op'sis), *n* [NL. (J. E. De Kay, 1842), < (Gr. *amblyōs*, dull, faint, dim, + *opsis*, countenance, sight, related to *oph*, eye see *optic* Cf. *amblyopia*] 1 A genus of fishes represented by the blind-fish (1 *spelaus*) of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and typical of the family *Amblyopsidae* — 2 A genus of crustaceans



Blind fish (*Amblyopsis spelaeus*)

represented by the blind-fish (1 *spelaus*) of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and typical of the family *Amblyopsidae* — 2 A genus of crustaceans **amblyopsoid** (am-bli-op'soid), *a* and *n* [Cf. *Amblyopsis* + *-oid*] 1 *a* Having the characters of the *Amblyopsidae*

Amblyopus (am-bli-op'us), *n* [NL. (Valenciennes, 1837), < (Gr. *amblyōpos*, dim-sighted see *amblyopia*] 1 A genus of fishes, of the family *Gobiidae*, typical of the subfamily *Amblyopinae* — 2 A genus of orthopterous insects *Savignyi*, 1878

amblyopy (am'bli-ō-pi), *n*. Same as *amblyopia*

Amblyopoda (am-bli-op'o-dā), *n* pl. [NL., < (Gr. *amblyōpōdā*, blunt, dull, + *ποδ* (*pod-*) = *E* foot] A suborder of Eocene mammals belonging to the *Subungulata*, or many-toed hoofed quadrupeds, of elephantine proportions and structure of the limbs. The fore feet were 5-toed and the hind feet 4-toed. The skull had a remarkably small brain case (no more than the processes in the pith), no upper incisors, three pairs of lower incisors, and a pair of huge upper canines, projecting alongside a fringe like plate of the lower jaw. The molars were 6 in number on each side, above and below. The genera composing this group are *Urdactylus*, *Dinnicus*, *Prionaceras*, *Loxolophodon*, etc. The term *Dinnacera* is nearly synonymous. These huge mammals were extinct before the Miocene era and their fossil remains have been found mostly in the Eocene beds of North America.

Amblyopodia (am-bli-pō'di-a), *n* [NL., < (Gr. *amblyōpōdā*, blunt, dull, + *ποδ* (*pod-*) = *E* foot, + *-ia*] A genus of lycaenid butterflies

Amblypterus (am-bli-pt'rus), *n* [NL., < (Gr. *amblyōptēr*, dull, blunt, + *πτερόν*, wing (> *πτερος*, wing, fin) = *E* feather)] 1 A genus of ganoid fishes with heterocercal tail. The species are found only in a fossil state, and are characteristic of the coal formation. *Iqassiz*, 1833 — 2 A genus of birds, founded by Gould in 1837, but preoccupied in ichthyology by the preceding genus, and therefore not in use. It was based upon a remarkable South American ganoid fish, of the family *Amblypterus* now known as *Rhithropterus anomalous*.

Amblyrhynchus (am-bli-rh'ng'kus), *n* [NL., < (Gr. *amblyōrhynchus*, blunt, + *ῥινχος*, snout)] 1 A genus of iguanid lizards characteristic of the Galapagos islands, so called from the very blunt snout. There are two remarkable species, a marine one, *A. cristatus*, with compressed tail and partially webbed toes, and *A. dromedarius*, a land lizard, with cylindrical tail and unwebbed toes.

2 In *ornith*. (a) A genus of South American *Icteridae*, or blackbirds [Not in use] (b) A genus of phalaropes. *Thomas Nuttall*, 1834 [Not in use]

Amblysomus (am-bli-sō'mus), *n* [NL., < (Gr. *amblyōs*, blunt, dull, dim, + *σώμα*, body)] A genus of gold-moles or Cape moles of southern Africa, of the family *Chrysochloridae*, distinguished from *Chrysochloris* by having only 2 molars in each jaw instead of 3. *Chalcochloris* of Mivart is a synonym more frequently used.

Amblystoma (am-bli-tō'ma), *n* [NL., < (Gr. *amblyōs*, blunt, dull, + *στόμα*, mouth)] An extensive genus of molelike or tailed batrachians, notable for the transformations which they undergo, the type of the family *Amblystomatidae*. In their undeveloped state they represent the formerly recognized genus *Saxodon*, and some species are known as *axolotls*. They belong to the salamandrine series of the *Urodela*, and are related to the newts, etc., salamanders, etc. Very often written, by mistake, *Amblystoma*. See cut under *axolotl*.

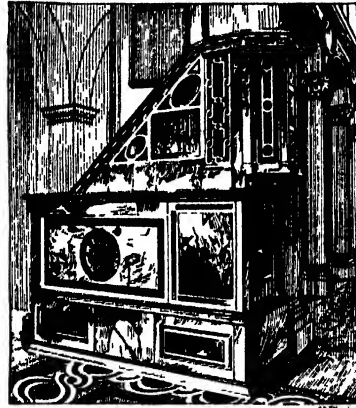
The axolotl is the larval state of *Amblystoma*, but it sometimes remains in that state throughout life, and is at the same time most prolific while those which must be supposed to have attained a higher form are utterly sterile, the sexual organs being apparently atrophied. *Petersen*, *Zool. Class.*, p. 193

amblystome (am'bli-stō'm), *n*. Same as *amblystoma*

amblystomid (am-bli-s'tō-mid), *n*. An amphibian of the family *Amblystomatidae*.

Amblystomatidae (am-bli-s'tō-mid-ē), *n* pl. [NL., < *Amblystoma* + *-idae*] A family of amphibians of which *Amblystoma* is the typical genus. They are salamanders with the palatines not prolonged over the paraspinothoid and bearing teeth behind, paraspinothoid toothless, vertebrae opisthocoelous, and a peculiar arrangement of the hyoid apparatus. Most of the species are North American.

ambo (am'bō), *n*, pl. *ambos* or *ambones* (am'bōz, am-bō'nēz) [Cf. ML. *ambo*, < Gr. *ἀμβων*, any slight elevation, a boss, stage, pulpit see *ambo*] 1. In early Christian churches and basilicas, a raised desk or pulpit from which certain parts of the service were read or chanted.



Northern Tribune of the Church of St. Mary in Ara Celi Rome

and sermons were preached. It was often an oblong inclosure with steps at both ends, and was generally richly decorated. It was very common to place two ambos in a church, from one of which was read the gospel and from the other the epistle. A tall ornamented pillar for holding the paschal candle is sometimes associated with the ambo.

From these walls projected *ambones*, or pulpits with desks also of marble, ascended by steps.

Encyc. Brit., III 415

2 In *anat*, a circumferential fibrocartilage, a fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding an articular cavity, as the glenoid fossa of the scapula and the cotyloid fossa of the innominate bone.

Also written *ambon*

ambodexter (am-bō-dek'ster), *a* and *n*. Same as *ambodexter*

ambolic (am-bol'ik), *a* [Cf. Gr. **ἀμβολικός*, contr. from *ἀναβολικός*, taken in lit. sense < *ἀναβολή* (poet. *ambolē*), that which is thrown up or around see *anabolē*] Having the power of producing abortion, abortifacient

ambon (am'bōn), *n*. See *ambo*

ambosexous (am-bō-sek'sus), *a* [Cf. L. *ambo*, both, + *sexus*, sex] Having both sexes, bisexual, hermaphrodite [Rare or obsolete]

Amboyna wood. See *Klabooc-woud*.

Amboynese (am-boi-nēs' or -nēz'), *n* sing and pl. [Cf. *Ambouyna* + *-ese*] A native or the natives of Amboyna, the most important of the Moluccas or Spice Islands.

ambreada (am-brē-ā'dā), *n* [= F. *ambreade*, < Pg. *ambreada*, fictitious amber, prop. fem. pp. of *ambrear*, perfume with amber, < *ambre*, usually *ambar*, amber see *amber* 2] A kind of artificial amber manufactured for the trade with Africa.

ambreic (am-brē'ik), *a* [Cf. *ambrein* + *-ic*] In chem., formed by digesting ambrein in nitric acid as, *ambreic acid*

ambrein (am-brē'in), *n* [Cf. F. *ambreine*, < *ambre*, amber see *amber* 2 and *-in* 2] A peculiar fatty substance obtained from ambergris by digesting it in hot alcohol. It is crystalline, is of a brilliant white color, and has an agreeable odor.

ambrette (am-bret'), *n*. [F., dim. of *ambre*, amber] 1. See *amber-seed* — 2 A kind of pear with an odor of ambergris or musk. *N. E. D.*

ambrite (am'bri't), *n*. [= G. *ambrit*, < NL. *ambra*, E. *amber*, + *-ite* 2] A fossil resin occurring in large masses in Auckland, New Zealand, and identical with the resin of the *Dammara australis*, a pine now growing abundantly there.

ambrology (am-brol-ō-jī), *n* [Cf. NL. *ambra*, amber, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak see *-ology*] The natural history of amber. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

ambrose (am'brōz), *n*. [Cf. ME. *ambrose*, in def. 2 (OF. *ambrosie*, F. *ambrosie*, sometimes *ambrose*), < L. *ambrosia*, ambrosia, also the name of several plants see *ambrosia*] 1. Ambrosia. [Rare]

At first, *ambrose* itself was not sweeter.

Burton, *Anat.* of Mel, III 2.

2 An early English name of the Jerusalem oak, *Chenopodium Botrys*, and also of the wood-sage, *Teucrium Scorodonia*.

ambrosia (am-brō'zi-ā), *n* [L., < Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, the food of the gods, conferring immortality, fem. of adj. *ἀμβρόσιος*, a lengthened form of *ἀμβροτος*, also *ἀβροτος*, immortal, < ἀ-priv + *μωρός*, βροτός, older form *μωρός*, mortal, akin to L. *mor(t)-us*, death (L. *im-mor-tal-is* = Gr. *ἀ-μωρ-ος*), and *mori*, die see *mortal* Cf. Skt. *amrita*, immortal, also the drink of the gods (see *amrita*), = (Gr. *ἀμβροτος*] 1 In Gr. legend, a celestial substance, capable of imparting immortality, commonly represented as the food of the gods, but sometimes as their drink, and also as a richly perfumed unguent, hence, in literature, anything comparable in character to either of those conceptions.

His dewy locks distill'd ambrosia. *Milton*, P. L., v 57

2. [cap.] A genus of widely distributed coarse annual weeds, of the natural order *Compositae*, chiefly American, and generally known as *rag-weed*. *A. artemisiaefolia* is also called *Roman wormwood* or *hogweed*.

ambrosiac (am-brō'zi-ak), *a* [Cf. L. *ambrosiacus*, < *ambrosia* see *ambrosia*] Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of ambrosia, perfumed, sweet-smelling as, "*ambrosiac odours*," *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, iv. 3 (song)

Shrill strain'd arts men, whose ambrosiac quills,
Whiles they dissect a comensal sweet in hearse,
The world with wonder and amazement fills.
Ford, *Fame & Memorial*

ambrosiaceus (am-brō'zi-ā'shi-us), *a* [Cf. *Ambrosia* + *-aceus*] In bot., allied to the genus *Ambrosia*.

ambrosial (am-brō'zi-āl), *a* [Cf. *ambrosia* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to ambrosia, partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia, anointed or fragrant with ambrosia, hence, delightful to the taste or smell, delicious, fragrant, sweet-smelling as, *ambrosial dews*.

As the sunset
Threw the long shadows of trees on the broad ambrosial
meadows. *Longfellow*, *I vangelist*, I 4

Sweet after showers, ambrosial air
Tennyson, in *Memorial* lxxxvi

Thou too mayest become a Political Power and
with the shakings of thy horse hair wig shake principal
titles and dynasties, like a very love with his ambrosial
curls. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, I III 1

ambrosially (am-brō'zi-āl-i), *adv*. In an ambrosial manner, with an ambrosial odor.

A fruit of pure Hesperian gold,
That smelt ambrosially. *Tennyson*, *Idylls*

ambrosian (am-brō'zi-ān), *a* [Cf. *ambrosia* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to ambrosia, fragrant, ambrosial. *B. Jonson*

Most ambrosian lipps d'erature
Middleton, *Blurt, Master* (constable, iv 2)

Ambrosian (am-brō'zi-ān), *a* [Cf. L. *Ambrosianus*, < *Ambrosia*, Ambrose, < Gr. *ἀμβρόσιος*, immortal, divine see *ambrosia*] Of, pertaining to, or instituted by St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan in the fourth century — **Ambrosian chant**, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose in the cathedral church at Milan about 384. Little is certainly known of its nature — **Ambrosian Library**, a famous library and collection of antiquities at Milan, founded by Cardinal Borromeo in 1609 — **Ambrosian office or ritual**, a formula of worship named from St. Ambrose, and long used in the church of Milan in place of the Roman mass.

ambrosino (am-brō-zē'nō), *n* [It., from the figure of St. Ambrose on the coin see above] A



Obverse



Reverse

Silver Ambrosino of Milan, British Museum (Size of the original)

silver coin, weighing about 45 grains, issued by the republic of Milan A. D. 1250-1310, and bearing the effigy of Ambrose, the patron saint of the city. The name was also applied to a rare Milanese gold coin of the same period.

ambrotype (am-brō'tip), *n*. [Cf. Gr. *ἀμβροτος* (see *ambrosia*), immortal, + *τύπος*, impression see *type*] In photog., a picture made by applying

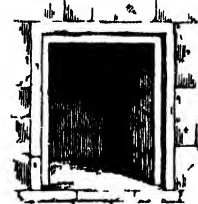
a dark backing to the face of a thin negative on glass. The negative, as seen from behind, thus appears as a positive against the backing the lights being formed by the opaque portions, and the shadows by the backing seen through the more or less transparent portions.

ambry (am'brī), *n.*, pl *ambries* (-briz) [In actual modern speech only in north E dial *ambry*, otherwise only a historical word, spelled prop *ambry*, but archaistically in various forms of the earlier *ambry*, as *ambrey*, *aumbry*, *aumbrie* (with excrecent *b* as in *number*, *slumber*), earlier *amrie*, *aumrye*, *aumrie*, *aumery*, *aumery*, *almery*, *almary*, *almarie*, also *armory*, < ME *amerie*, *almarie*, also *armarie*, < OF *amrie*, *armarie*, later *almarie*, *aumarie*, *aumore*, *armarie*, *armore* = Pr *armari* = Sp *armario* = Pg *armario* (> Hind *almārī*, > Anglo-Ind *almrah*, q v) = It *armario*, *armato* = G *almor* = Bohem *armara*, *almara* = Pol *almargia*, *olmargia* = Serv *ormar*, *orman* = Sloven *almara*, *ormar*, *omura*, < L *armarium* (ML also corruptly *almarium*), a closet, chest, or safe for food, clothing, money, implements, tools, etc., < *arma*, implements, tools, arms see *arm*², *arms*, and cf *armory*¹. Through the form *almery* the word was confused with *almonry*, a place for distributing alms, and is sometimes found in that sense.] 1 A place for keeping things, a storehouse, storeroom, closet, pantry, cupboard, press, safe, locker, chest. Specifically—(a) A place for keeping victuals, a pantry, cupboard, or meat-safe.

His Will not any fool take me for a wise man now, seeing me draw out of the pit of my treasury this little god with his bully full of gold!

Spun And this, full of the same meat, out of my *ambry*! *Mausinger*, *Virgin Martyr*, II 3

(b) In ancient churches, a niche or recess, fitted with a door, in the wall near the altar, in which the sacred utensils were deposited. In the larger churches and cathedrals ambries were very numerous, were used for various purposes, and were sometimes large enough to be what we should now call closets, the doors and other parts that were seen being usually richly carved. Ambries are still used in Roman Catholic churches as depositories for the consecrated oils. They are sometimes made portable, in the form of a chest or cupboard, which is hung near the altar.



Ambry, Romsey Church, Hampshire, England.

(c) A place for keeping books, a library—2 Same as *almonry* [Etymological use: see *etym*]

ambes-acer, *n.* See *ambes-ace*

ambulacra, *n.* Plural of *ambulacrum*

ambulacral (am-bū-lā'krāl), *a.* [*ambulacrum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to an ambulacrum, or to the ambulacra, of an echinoderm—**Ambulacral face**, **ambulacral aspect**, that surface of an echinoderm which bears the ambulacra, corresponding in a starfish to the oral aspect, that upon which the creature creeps—**Ambulacral groove**, a furrow which marks the course of an ambulacrum.

[In a starfish] a deep furrow, the *ambulacral groove*, occupies the middle of the oral surface of each ray, and is nearly filled by contractile sucker-like pedicels, apparently arranged in four longitudinal series.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 475

Ambulacral metameres, the divisions of the body of an echinoderm as marked or determined by the ambulacral system, as the five fingers or rays of a starfish. See extract under *ambulacral vessels* and cut under *Astrophyton*—**Ambulacral nerve**, a nerve which is in relation with the ambulacra.

When the suckers of an ambulacrum [of a starfish] are cut away, a longitudinal ridge is seen to lie at the bottom of the groove between their bases. This ridge is the *ambulacral nerve*. Followed to the apex of the ray it ends upon the eye and its tentacle, in the opposite direction, it reaches the oral disk.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 478

Ambulacral neural canal, a tube of which the ambulacral nerve forms the outer wall—**Ambulacral ossicle**, one of a double row of small hard plates which come to gather in the ambulacral groove, extending from its sides to its middle line. Also called *vertebral ossicle*. See cut under *Asteroida*—**Ambulacral plate**, one of those coronal plates of a sea urchin which are perforated to form part of an ambulacrum. See cut under *ambulacrum*.

In the ordinary Echinus or sea urchin of these plates there are twenty principal longitudinal series, constituting the great mass of the corona, and ten single plates, which form a ring around its aboral or apical margin. The twenty series of longitudinal plates are disposed in ten double series—five ambulacral and five interambulacral. Each *ambulacral plate* is subdivided by a greater or less number of sutures into a corresponding number of minor plates, called pore plates.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 486

Ambulacral sac, in echinoderms, that portion of the vasoperitoneal sac of the embryo which lays the foundation for the whole system of the ambulacral vessels. See *vasoperitoneal* and *Holothuroidea*—**Ambulacral system**, the water vascular system (which see, under *water vascular*).

lar) of echinoderms—**Ambulacral vesicle**, a sac situated upon the aboral face of an ambulacral ossicle—**Ambulacral vessels**, the water vascular channels of the ambulacra. See cut under *Echinoderma*.

Another marked peculiarity of the Echinoderm type is the general, if not universal, presence of a system of *ambulacral vessels*, consisting of a circular canal around the mouth, whence canals usually arise and follow the middle line of each of the ambulacral metameres.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 4

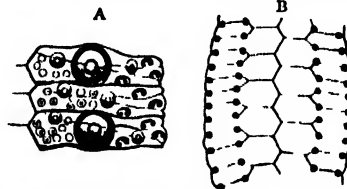
Circumoral ambulacral vessel, that into which a radial canal of the ambulacral system of vessels opens at its oral end—**Radial ambulacral vessels**, those which radiate from the central or circular vessel which surrounds the gullet.

Ambulacraria (am'bū-lak-rā'ri-a), *n.* pl [NL, < *ambulacrum* + *-aria*] 1 A branch or subkingdom of animals, constituted by the Echinodermata and Enterozoa, and divided into Radiata and Bilateralia, the latter represented by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. *Mechnikoff*—2† [*l*] The coronal ambulacra of sea-urchins.

Ambulacrata (am'bū-lak-rā'ta), *n.* pl [NL, neut. pl of *ambulacratus*, < *ambulacrum*] A term applied by E. R. Lankester to a branch of echinoderms consisting of the *Holothuroidea*, *Echinoidea*, and *Isteroidea*, or sea-cucumbers, sea-urchins, and starfishes, as collectively distinguished from the crinoids or *Tentaculata* (which see).

ambulacriform (am-bū-lak'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*L* *ambulacrum* + *forma*, form] Possessing the form or appearance of an ambulacrum.

ambulacrum (am-bū-lā'krum), *n.*, pl *ambulacra* (-krā) [NL, use of *L* *ambulacrum*, a walk,



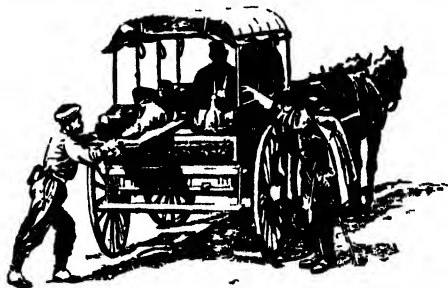
A three ambulacral plates of *Echinus sphaera* showing sutures of the pore plates of which each ambulacral plate is composed. B, a portion of the extent of the petaloid ambulacrum of a typeastron.

alley, < *ambulare* see *ambulate*] In zoöl, a row, series, or other set of perforations in the shell of an echinoderm, as a sea-urchin or starfish, through which are protruded and withdrawn the tube-feet or pedicels. Each such row or set of holes usually forms a narrow grooved line from base to apex of a sea urchin, and from the center to the end of each ray of a starfish, along the oral aspect of the body. Each set or radiating series of perforations is an ambulacrum, the several rows together being the ambulacraria. The usual definition of ambulacra as the perforated spaces through which the tube feet are protruded leaves a doubt whether an ambulacrum is not such perforated space. *Ambulacraria* is sometimes used for the tube feet themselves, collectively, in which case it properly signifies several sets or series of tube feet, not several tube feet of any single row or series.

The *ambulacraria* present important variations in the three divisions of the Echinodermata. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 480

ambulance (am'bū-lans), *n.* [*F* *ambulance* (formerly *hôpital ambulant*, walking hospital), < *ambulant*, walking, shifting see *ambulant*]

1 A hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field for the purpose of providing speedy assistance to soldiers wounded in battle—2 A two- or four-



United States Army Ambulance

wheeled wagon constructed for conveying sick or wounded persons. Ambulance wagons are constructed to run very easily, and are designed to carry one or two tiers of stretchers. Some forms are fitted with water tank, medicine chest, operating table, and other conveniences. City hospital ambulances are light four-wheeled wagons, furnished with one or two beds, surgical appliances, restoratives, etc.—**Ambulance-coot**, a folding cot designed to be carried in an ambulance and to be used as a bed in a hospital—**Ambulance-stretcher**, a stretcher provided with casters and made to fit into an ambulance.

ambulant (am'bū-lant), *a.* [= *F* *ambulant*, < *L* *ambulan(-t)s*, ppr of *ambulare*, walk, go about: see *ambulate*.] 1 Walking, moving from place to place, shifting.

Sold it for 400 francs to an ambulant picture dealer. *The American*, VI 250

Ambulant tobaccoists crying their goods. *R. F. Burton*, *El Medinah*, p. 769

2. In *her*, walking: said of a beast used as a bearing—3 In *pathol*, shifting about from place to place, ambulatory as, *ambulant edema*.

ambulate (am'bū-lāt), *v.* i, pret. and pp *ambulated*, ppr *ambulating* [*L* *ambulus*, pp of *ambulare*, walk, go about, perhaps for **ambibulare*, < **ambibulus*, < *ambi-*, about (see *ambi-*), + **-bulus*, perhaps connected with *biter*, *biter*, go see *arbitr*.] The older E form is *amble*, q v.] To walk or move about, or from place to place.

Now Mophus

Amused with dreams man's ambulating soul. *Dr. W. C. C. (Peter Pindar)*

ambulation (am-bū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L* *ambulation(-u-)*, < *ambulare*, walk see *ambulate*] The act of ambulating or walking about.

ambulative (am'bū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*L* *ambulate* + *-iv*] Having a tendency to walk or advance, walking. [Rare]

ambulator (am'bū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L*, a walker, lounge, peddler, < *ambulare*, walk see *ambulate*] 1 One who walks about—2 An odometer (which see)—3 A name sometimes given to the original form of the velocipede. See *velocipede*.

Ambulatores (am'bū-lā-tō-rōr), *n.* pl [NL, pl of *L* *ambulator* see *ambulator*] 1 In Sundevall's classification of birds, a group of corvine birds. Also called *Coriiformes* and *Coliormorpha*—2† Illiger's name (1811) of a group of birds inexactly equivalent to *Insectores*, or to the Linnæan *Passer*.

ambulatorial (am'bū-lā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*L* *ambulatorius* + *-al*] Ambulatory.

ambulatory (am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L* *ambulatorius*, < *ambulator* see *ambulator*]

1. *a.* 1 Having the power or faculty of walking, formed or adapted for walking as, an *ambulatory* animal. Specifically (a) In zoöl, gressorial, opposed to *saltatory*, *saltatorial* or leaping and applied to the feet or gait of certain birds or to the limbs themselves, most frequently to the mode of progression by moving the feet one after the other, instead of both together. As applied to the structure of the feet, *ambulatory* is sometimes opposed to *scissorial* that is, to the zygodactyl modification of the feet. (b) In crustacea, insects, etc., performing the office of locomotion applied to those legs or feet of an animal by means of which it walks, as distinguished from those limbs which are modified, as swimmerets, chelipeds, or maxillipeds. See cut under *endopodite*.

2 Pertaining to a walk, happening or obtained during a walk. [Rare]

The prince of whom his majesty had an ambulatory view in his travels. *Wotton*

3 Accustomed to move from place to place, not stationary as, an *ambulatory* court.

The priesthood before was very ambulatory, and dispersed into all families. *J. R. Taylor*

He had been, I imagine, an ambulatory quack doctor, for there was no town in England, nor any country in Europe, of which he could not give a very particular account. *Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, p. 37

4 In law, not fixed, capable of being altered as, a will is *ambulatory* until the death of the testator, the return of a sheriff is *ambulatory* until it is filed—5 In med (a) Shifting, ambulant applied to certain morbid affections when they skip or shift from one place to another. (b) Permitting the patient to be about applied to typhoid fever when it does not compel the patient to take to his bed.

II *n.*, pl *ambulatorius* (-ri-z) Any part of a building intended for walking, as the aisles of a church, particularly those surrounding the choir and apse, or the cloisters of a monastery, any portico or corridor.

The inscription upon Wilson's grave stone in the eastern ambulatory of the little cloister of Westminster Abbey is now very much effaced. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X 465

A broad ambulatory extends round the south and east ends of the church. *J. M. Neale*, *Easton Church*, I 230

ambulet (am'būl), *v.* i [*L* *ambulare* see *amble* and *ambulate*] To move from place to place.

ambulomancy (am'bū-lō-man'si), *n.* [*L* *ambulare*, walk (see *ambulate*), + Gr *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by walking. [Rare]

amburbial (am-bér'bi-āl), *a.* [*L* *amburbialis*, only in *amburbiales hostia*, the victims for certain sacrifices, which were led around the city of Rome, < *ambi-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*),

+ *urbs*, city: see *urban*] Encompassing or surrounding a city [Rare] [Rare]

ambury (am'be-ri), *n* Same as *anbury*

ambuscade (am-bus-kad'), *n* [Formerly also *ambuscado* (and, after Sp or It, *ambuscado*, *embuscada*, *imboscata*) < It *ambuscada*, < It *imboscata* = Sp Pg *imboscada* = (OF *embusche*, < ML **imboscata*, an ambush, prop pp fem of *amboscari*, set in ambush: see *ambush*, v.] 1 A lying in wait and concealment for the purpose of attacking by surprise, an ambush

To draw you into the palpable ambuscade of his ready-made joke

Shardan quot by Whipple 188 and Rev, II 317

Will the great play's human whistling amazed
Her heart and changing round the waste she feared
In every watching brake in ambuscade

Tennyson, Geraldine

2 A secret station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attacking suddenly and by surprise, an ambush — 3 A body of troops lying in ambush

ambuscade (am-bus-kad'), *v*, pret. and pp *ambuscaded*, ppr *ambuscading* [*< ambuscade*, *n*] I. *trans* To attack from a concealed position

II *intrans* To lie in ambush as, "*ambuscading ways*," Carlyle, Sart Resart, II 4

ambuscado (am-bus-kä'dō), *n* [See *ambuscade*, *n*] An ambuscade

They were subtle in executing a thousand stratagems, ambuscades and evolutions. Irving, Granada, p 446

ambuscado (am-bus-kä'dō), *v* t [*< ambuscado*, *n*] To post in ambush. Sir T Herbert

ambush (am'bush), *v* [Early mod E also *ambushen*, < ME *ambushen*, *ambushen*, *ambushen*, *ambusen* (also *ambuschen*, *ambusen*, and by aphesis *bushen*, early mod E *bush*), < OF *embuscher*, *embuscher*, *embuscher*, later *embucher* (mod F *embuscher*, after Sp or It) = Sp Pg *emboscar* = It *imboscare*, < ML *imboscare*, prop *imboscari*, set in ambush, < L *in*, in, + ML *boscus*, wood, bush: see *bush*], and cf *ambuscado*] I. *trans* 1 To post or place in concealment for the purpose of attacking by surprise

The subtle Turk, having ambushed a thousand horse, charged the Christians. Sir T Herbert, Italy, p 281

It seemed as if his placid face were only a mask behind which a manly could find ambushed limbs if, perhaps, out all the while. Lowell, Fiesole Travels, p 85

2 To ambush, waylay, attack unexpectedly and from a hidden position

The lakko warriors outside, however, got notice of the intended visit and ambushed their Arabian invaders so successfully that not a man escaped, sixty being killed and forty made prisoners. O'Donovan, Sicily, xiv

II. *intrans* To lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise [Rare]

The snake that ambushed for his prey
John Trumbull, 1st of Georgia, iv

ambush (am'bush), *n* [*< late ME ambusche*, *ambusche*, < OF *ambusche*, *ambosche*, F *embuche*, from the verb] 1 The act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of attacking by surprise, a lying in wait, the act of attacking unexpectedly from a concealed position

Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault, or siege,
On ambush from the deep. Milton, P I, ll 44

An ambush is neither an "attack" nor a "surprise," in military language: it is something more sudden and unexpected than either. Farrow, Mil Injct, p 42

2 A secret or concealed station where troops lie in wait to attack unawares

The enemy, intending to draw the English further into their ambush, turned away at an easy pace. Sir T Howard

3 The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise [Rare]

And the ambush arose quickly out of their place. Josh vii 10

ambushment (am'bush-ment), *n* [Early mod E also *ambushment* and *ambushment*, < ME *ambushment*, *ambushment*, < OF *ambushment* (F *ambushment*), < ML *imboscamentum*, < *imboscare*, < OF *embuscher*, set in ambush: see *ambush* and *ment*] An ambush, in any of its senses, the act or method of forming an ambush

But treachery caused an ambushment to come about behind them. 2 Chron xiii 13

For his opponents then to skulk to lay ambushments to keep a narrow bridge of landing where the challenger should pass: though it be valiant enough in soldiiership, is but weakness and cowardice in the wars of truth. Milton, Arcopagitica, p 52

In ambushment lie
Until I come or send for you myself
Greene, Alphonsus, II

A wolf is a beast that is apt to hover about in Indian ambushment, craving the offals of the deer the savages kill. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, v

ambustion (am-bus'tion), *n* [*< L ambustio* (n-), a burn, < *amburere*, pp *ambustus*, burn, consume, lit burn around, seorch, < *amb-*, around (see *amb-*), + *urere*, burn: see *adure* Cf *combustion*] A burn or scald. Cockram

ameba, **amebean**, etc. See *ameba*, etc

ameer, **amir** (a-mēr'), *n* [Also written, as a historical Saracen title, *emir*, q v, Pers Hind *amir*, < Ar. *amir*, a commander, ruler, chief, nobleman, prince, < *amara* = Chal *amar* = Heb *āmar*, tell, order, command. The same word occurs in *amiral*, now *admiral*, q v.] A prince, lord, or nobleman, a chief, governor, or one having command, specifically, the title of the dominant ruler of Afghanistan

ameership, **amirship** (a-mēr'ship), *n* [*< ameer* + *-ship*] The office or dignity of ameer

The faithful ally of England, owing his amirship to her smiles. The American, IV 277

Ameiva (a-mī'vā), *n*. [NL, from a native name] A genus of small, inoffensive lizards, the type of the family *Ameividae*, order *Lacertilia*. They are rather pretty animals, with a long whip-like tail, and particularly elongated toes on the hind feet. The tail is covered with a series of scales arranged in rings, the ventral shields are broad and smooth, the teeth are trilobate and compressed, and the feet are broad. The general color is dark olive speckled with black on the nape of the neck, on the sides are rows or bands of white spots edged with black. There are many species, occurring from Patagonia to California and Pennsylvania. The abundant *A dorsalis* of Jamaica is a characteristic example.

Ameividae (a-mī'vī-dō), *n*. pl [NL, < *Ameiva* + *-idae*] A family of lizards, of the division *Fissilingua* of the order *Lacertilia*, named from the genus *Ameiva*, peculiar to America. The old name *Prada*, or *Tendax*, is an incorrect synonym. The principal genera are *Tenax*, *Ameiva*, and *Crocodrilus*. The teguixin monitor, *Tenax tequezin*, is a characteristic and well-known species.

amel (am'el), *n*. [Early mod E also *ammel*, *ammell* (rarely *esmayle*, after MF), < ME *amell*, *amell*, *amall*, *amauyl*, < AF **amal*, **amail*, OF *esmail*, *esmail*, later *esmail*, mod F *email* = Fr *esmail*, *esmail* = Sp Pg *esmalte* = It *smalto*, < ML *smaltum*, enamel, prob < Teut **smalt*, anything melted, OHG MHG *smalz*, G *schmalz* = OD *smalt*, melted grease or butter, < Teut **smeltan*, OHG *smelzan*, MHG *smelzen*, G *schmelzen* = AS **smeltan* = Sw *smalta* = Dan *smelte*, melt, dissolve: see *smelt*]. In mod use only in comp *enamel*, q v.] Enamel (which see)

Heaven's richest diamonds, set on ammel white. P Fletcher, Purple Island, x

Gardens of delight
Whose ammel beds perfume the air.
W Lisle, tr of Du Bartas, I 34 (N E D)

amel (am'el), *v* t [Early mod E also *amell*, *ammell*, < ME *amelen*, *amelen*, from the noun] To enamel

I ammel as a goldenmythe doth his works. Palgrave, p 425 (A E D)

amel-corn (am'el-körn), *n* [Formerly also *amell-corn*, *amul-corn*, < G *amelkorn* (or D *amelkorn*), < MHG *amcl*, *amer*, OHG *amay*, *amel-corn* (later associated, as in G *amelmeht*, D *amelkorn*, starch, with L *amylum*, starch: see *amyl*), + *korn* = D *korn* = E *corn*]. The seeds of a grass, *Triticum dicoccum*, resembling spelt, but bearing only two grains in the head, cultivated in Switzerland for the manufacture of starch

ameled, **amelled**, *p* a [Early mod E also *amelled*, *ammelled*, < ME *amiled*, *amiled* pp of *amel*, v.] Enameled

Achilles arms enlightened all with stars
And richly amelled. Chapman, Illad, xvi 123

amelet, *n* [*< OF amelette*, mod *omelette*: see *omelet*] A former spelling of *omelet*

ameli, *n* Plural of *amelus*

amelia (a-mel'ī-a), *n* [NL, < (Gr *a-* priv + *melos*, a limb) In *teratol*, absence of limbs: see *amelus*]

ameliorable (a-mē'lyo-rā-bl), *a* [*< ML* as if **ameliorabilis*, < *ameliorari*: see *ameliorate*] Capable of being ameliorated

ameliorate (a-mē'lyo-rāt), *v*, pret. and pp *ameliorated*, ppr *ameliorating* [*< ML amelioratus*, pp of *ameliorare* (> OF *ameliores*, F *amélorer* = Pi *amlorar* = It *amigliorare*), become better, improve, < L *ad*, to, + L *meliorare*, make better, meliorate: see *meliorate*] I. *trans* To make better, or more tolerable, satisfactory, prosperous, etc., improve, meliorate.

In every human being there is a wish to ameliorate his own condition. Macaulay, Hist Eng, III

Let it be sufficient that you have in some slight degree ameliorated mankind, and do not think that amelioration is a matter of small importance. Lecky, Europ Morals, I 266

=Syn. Amend, Improve, Better, etc. See *amend*

II. *intrans* To grow better, meliorate

[Man] may have been temporarily driven out of the country (southern England) by the returning cold periods, but would find his way back as the climate ameliorated. Geikie, Geol Sketches, p 45

amelioration (a-mē'lyo-rā'shon), *n* [= F. *amelioration*, from the verb] 1 The act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; a making or becoming better, improvement; melioration

Remark the unceasing effort throughout nature at somewhat better than the actual creature: *amelioration* in nature, which alone permits and authorizes *amelioration* in mankind. Emerson, Misc, p 298

The October politician is so full of charity and good nature, that he supposes that these very robbers and murderers themselves are in course of *amelioration*. Burke, A Regicide Peace

2 A thing wherein improvement is realized, an improvement. N E D

The buildings, drains, enclosures, and other *ameliorations* which they may either make or maintain. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations (ed 1800), p 248

ameliorative (a-mē'lyo-rā-tiv), *a* [*< ameliorate* + *-ive*] Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration or amendment as, *ameliorative* medicines

ameliorator (a-mē'lyo-rā-tor), *n* [*< ameliorate* + *-or*] One who or that which ameliorates

Our indefatigable naturalist [Darwin] says that this displaced earth worm is nothing less than an *ameliorator* on the surface of the globe. Pop Sci Mo, XX 899

amelus (am'el-us), *n*, pl *ameli* (-li) [NL, < Gr *a-* priv + *melos*, a limb Cf *amelia*] In *teratol*, a monster in which the limbs are entirely wanting, or are replaced by wart-like stumps

amen (ā'men', in ritual speech often and in singing always ā'men'), *adv* or *interj* and *n* [*< ME amen*, AS *amen* = D G Sw *Dan amen* = F Sp Pg *amen* = It *ammén*, *ammén*, < L *āmēn*, Gr *amēn*, < Heb *āmēn*, firm, true, faithful, as a noun, certainty, truth, as an adv, certainly, verily, surely, in affirmation or approval of what has been said by another, < *aman*, strengthen, support, confirm, cf Ar *āmīn*, trusted, confided in] I. *adv* or *interj* 1 Verily, truly retained in the Bible from the original

All the promises of God in him [Christ] are yea, and in him Amen. 2 Cor I 20

The reader may see great reason why we also say *Amen*, *Amen*, and durst not translate it. Rheims N T, John viii 14, note

Amen *amen*, I say to thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. Rheims N T, John iii 2

2 It is so, after a prayer or wish, be it so a concluding formula used as a solemn expression of concurrence in a formal statement or confession of faith, or in a prayer or wish

I believe in the Holy Ghost the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen. Apostles' Creed

One cried "God bless us!" and "Amen," the other But wherefore could not I pronounce amen? I had most need of blessing, and amen. Stuck in my throat. Shak, Macbeth, II 2

3 A mere concluding formula

And were continually in the temple, praising and blessing God. Amen. Luke xxiv 53 (end of the book).

II. *n* 1 He who is true and faithful retained in the Bible from the original, as a title of Christ

These things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness. Rev III 14.

2 An expression of concurrence or assent, an assertion of belief

False doctrine strangled by its own amen. Mrs Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, I 119

3 The concluding word or act, end, conclusion

That such an act as this should be the amen of my life. Ep Hall, Contemplations, II 95

amen (ā'men'), *t* t [*< amen*, *adv*] 1 To ratify solemnly, say amen to, approve

Is there a bishop on the bench that has not *amen*d the humbug in his lawn sleeves, and called a blessing over the kneeling pair of perjurers? Thackeray, Newcomes, lvi.

2. To say the last word to; end; finish.

This very evening have I *amen'd* the volume
Southey, Letters (1812), II, 281

[Rare in both uses.]

amenability (a-mē-nā-bil'it-i), *n.* [*< amenable*, see *-bility*] Amenableness

There was about him a high spirit and *amenability* to the point of honor which years of a dog's life had not broken
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 237

amenable (a-mē-nā-bl), *a.* [Early mod. *E* also *ameanable*, *amavnable*, and corruptly *amenable*, *< F.* as if **amenable*, *< amener*, bring or lead, fetch in or to see *amain*² and *-able*] 1. Liable to make answer or defense; answerable; accountable; responsible said of persons.

The sovereign of this country is not *amenable* to any form of trial known to the laws
Junius, Prof. to Letters

We must hold a man *amenable* to reason for the choice of his daily craft or profession.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws

2 Under subjection or subordination, liable or exposed, as to authority, control, claim, or application said of persons or things as, persons or offenses *amenable* to the law, *amenable* to criticism.

The same witness is *amenable* to the same imputation of uncandid quotation
E. Mellor, Fritschhood, p. 312 (*N E D*)

3 Disposed or ready to answer, yield, or submit, as to influence or advice, submissive.

Striving always was *amenable* enough to counsel
Carlyle

amenableness (a-mē-nā-bl-nēs), *n.* The state of being amenable, liability to answer, disposition to respond to, tractableness

amenably (a-mē-nā-bli), *adv.* In an amenable manner

amenaget, *v. t.* [*< OF amener*, earlier *amenager*, govern, rule, order, *< a* (*L ad*, to) + *menage*, *manage*, *h* *menage*, household see *manage*] To bring into a state of subordination, manage.

With her, whose will raging furor tame,
Must first begin, and will her *amenage*
Spenser, 3 Q, II iv 11

amenancer, *n.* [*< OF amenance*, conducting, *< amener*, bring or lead to, conduct see *amenable* and *amain*²] Mien or carriage; conduct, behavior

With grave speech and comely *amenance*
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xi 9

amend (a-mend'), *v.* [*< ME amenden*, *< OF amender*, correct, amend, better, recompense, make amends for, mod *F amender* = *Pr emendar* = *It ammandare*, *< L emendare*, free from fault, correct, *< ē* for *ex*, out of, + *menda* or *mondum*, a fault, defect, blemish (in the body), a fault, mistake, error (in writing, etc.), = *Skt munda*, a personal defect, prob. connected with *L minor*, less see *minor*, *mintsh*, etc. Abbr *mend*, doublet, *emend*, directly from the *L* see *mend*, *emend*] 1. *Trans* 1 To free from faults, make better, or more correct or proper; change for the better, correct, improve, reform

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place
Jer vii 3

Thou hearest thy faults told thee, *amend* them
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough

It does not require much prescience to see that, whether England does so or not, the Americans will ere long adopt an *amend'd* spelling

J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Addr. to Philol. Soc.

2 To make a change or changes in the form of, as a bill or motion, or a constitution; properly, to improve in expression or detail, but by usage to alter either in construction, purport, or principle — 3. To repair; mend [Now rare] — 4. To heal or recover (the sick); cure (a disease) = *Syn. Amend, Improve, Better, Emend, Mend, Correct, Rectify, Reform, Ameliorate*

Amend is generally to bring into a more perfect state by the removal of defects as, to *amend* a record or one's manner of life *Improve* and *better* are the only words in the list that do not necessarily imply something previously wrong, they may mean the highlighting of excellence as, to *improve* land or one's penmanship *Better* is also used in the sense of surpass *Correct* and *rectify* are, by derivation, to make right, they are the most also into, as denoting the bringing of a thing from an imperfect state into conformity with some standard or rule as, to *correct* proof, to *rectify* an error in accounts To *mend* is to repair or restore that which has become impaired as, to *mend* a shoe, a bridge, etc. Applied to things other than physical, it may be equivalent to *amend* as, to *mend* one's manners *Emend* has especially the limited meaning of restoring or attempting to restore the text of books *Reform* is to form over again for the better, either by returning the thing to its previous state or by bringing it up to a new one, or it may be to remove by reform as, to *reform* the laws, to *reform* abuses *Ameliorate* is not commonly applied to persons and things, but to condition and kindred abstractions, it expresses painstaking effort followed by some measure of success as, to *ameliorate* the condition of the poor

She begged him forthwith to *amend* his ways, for the sake of his name and fame

Motley, Dutch Republic, III 386.

The woods of a field, which if destroyed and consumed upon the place where they grow, enrich and improve it more than if none had ever sprung there

Striving to better, oft we mar what's well.

The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will better the instructions

The text should be *amended* so as to read "tetragonus sine vituperio, a square without a fault, which I have no doubt may be found in some Latin Aristotle

He that lacks time to mourn lacks time to mind

There are certain defects of taste which correct them selves by their own extravagance

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it

It is a cheering thought throughout life, that something can be done to *ameliorate* the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world

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terms of a motion under discussion Any such alteration is termed an *amendment*, even when its effect is entirely to reverse the sense of the original bill or motion

4. An alteration of a legislative or deliberative act or in a constitution, a change made in a law, either by way of correction or addition. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be proposed by a majority of two thirds of both houses of Congress, or by a convention summoned by Congress on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the States, and enacted by their ratification by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, or by conventions in three fourths of the States, as Congress may determine

5 In law, the correction of an error in a writ, record, or other judicial document — 6. Compensation, reparation *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale* = *Syn. 1* Emendation, betterment — 2 Reform, etc. See *reformation*

amendment-monger (a-mend'ment-mung'-gr), *n.* One who makes a business of suggesting and urging constitutional amendments a term especially applied in United States history to the Anti-Federalists

amends (a-mend'), *n. pl.* [*< ME amendes*, *amendis*, always in plural, *< OF amundes*, pl. of *amende*, a penalty, a fine, mulct, mod *F. amende* (ML. *amenda*), *< amender* see *amend*, *v*] 1. Compensation for a loss or injury, recompense, satisfaction, equivalent

Yet thou far fortune make thine *amends*

Finding *amends* for want and obscurity in books and thoughts

2. Recovery of health, amendment

Now, Lord be thanked for my good *amends*

Making *amends*, giving satisfaction *Chapman*

amendsful (a-mend'-ful), *a.* [*< amends* + *-ful*] Making amends, giving satisfaction *Chapman*

amene (a-mōn'), *a.* [*< ME amene*, *< OF *ameno* (in adv. *amenement*), *< L amanus*, pleasant, connected with *amare*, love see *amiable*, *amor*, *amour*] Pleasant, agreeable [Rare.]

The *amene* delta of the lovely Niger

amenity (a-men'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME amenities* (12) [*< F amencie*, *< L amantia* (12), *< amanus*, pleasant see *amen*] 1 The quality of being pleasant or agreeable in situation, prospect, climate, temper, disposition, manners, etc., pleasantness, pleasingness, an affable manner

After discovering places which were so full of *amenity* that man had only itself could not but change its humor as it grew, the followers of Calvin planted them selves on the banks of the river

2 That which is agreeable or pleasing

The suburbs are large, the prospects sweet, with other *amenities*, not omitting the flower garden

Wells, Diary, Oct. 17, 1671

Amenity damages, in Great Britain damages given for the defacement of grounds, especially around dwelling houses, or for annoyance or loss of amenity, caused by the building of a railway, construction of public works, etc

amenorrhœa, *amenorrhœa* (a-men-ō-rē'ā), *n.* [*NL amenorrhœa*, *< Gr a-* priv + *μήν*, month (pl *mēnēs*, menses), + *ρῆναι*, a flow, *< rhēi*, flow] A suppression of menses, especially from other causes than ago or pregnancy

amenorrhœal, *amenorrhœal* (a-men-ō-rē'al), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by amenorrhœa as, *amenorrhœal* insanity

amenorrhœic, *amenorrhœic* (a-men-ō-rē'ik), *a.* [*< amenorrhœa*] Same as *amenorrhœal*

a mensa et thoro (a men'sā et thō'rō) [*L a* for *ab*, from, *mensa*, abl of *mensa*, table, *et*, and, *thoro*, abl of *thorus* (prop *torus*), bed see *torus*] From board and bed in law, a phrase descriptive of a kind of divorce in which the husband continues to maintain the wife, and the marriage-bond is not dissolved now superseded by a decree of judicial separation

ament (am'ent), *n.* [*< L amentum*, a strap or thong, esp. on missile weapons, also, rarely, a shoe-string, *< OL aperi*, bind, fasten, *> L aptus*, apt see *apt*] In bot, a kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers growing in the



Aments
Willow (*Salix fragilis*) with separate flowers male (upper figure) and female (lower figure)

axils of scales or bracts ranged along a stalk or axis, a catkin. The true ament or catkin is articulated with the branch and is deciduous, it is well seen in the inflorescence of the birch, willow and poplar, and in the staminate inflorescence of the oak, walnut, and hazel. Also written *amentum*.

amenta, *n.* Plural of *amentum*.

Amentaceae (am-ē-nā'si-ō), *n. pl.* [NL, < L *amentum* see *ament* and *-acea*] A general term for plants whose flowers are arranged in an ament or catkin, formerly considered, under various limitations, as forming a natural group, but separated by later botanists into several different orders, as *Cupulifera*, *Salicacea*, *Platanacea*, *Myricacea*, etc.

amentaceous (am-ē-nā'shi-us), *a* [< NL *amentum* see *ament* and *-aceous*] In bot (a) Consisting of or resembling an ament as, an *amentaceous* inflorescence (b) Bearing aments, as, *amentaceous* plants.

amental (a-men'tal), *a* [< *ament* + *-al*] Pertaining to or having aments or catkins.

amentia (a-men'ti-shū), *n.* [L, want of reason, < *amen* (-), out of one's mind, < *ā* for *ab*, from, + *men* (-), mind see *mental* (& *dementia*)] Imbecility of mind, idioy or dotage. Formerly sometimes called *amenty*.

amentiferous (am-on-tif'ē-rus), *a* [< L *amentum* (see *ament*) + *ferre* = E *bear*] Bearing catkins. *N. F. D.*

amentiform (a-men'ti-form), *a* [< L *amentum* (see *ament*) + *forma*, form] In the form of an ament or catkin.

amentum (a-men'tum), *n.*, *pl.* *amenta* (-tā) [L, see *ament*] 1 Same as *ament* — 2 Anciently, a strap secured to the shaft of a javelin, to aid the thrower in giving it force and aim.

amenty (a-men'ti), *n.* See *amentia*.

amenuset, *v.* The earlier form of *amish*.

amercer (a-mēr's), *v. t.*, *pret.* and *pp.* *amerced*, *ppr.* *amercing* [< ME *amercon*, *amercon*, < AF *amercier*, fine, mult, first as *pp.* in the phrase *estre amercie*, which is due to the earlier phrase *estre a merci*, be at the mercy of, i. e., as to the amount of the fine see *mercy*] 1. To punish by an arbitrary or discretionary fine as, the court *amerced* the defendant in the sum of \$100.

But I'll *amercer* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
Shak., R. and J., iii, 1.

2 To punish by inflicting a penalty of any kind, as by depriving of some right or privilege, or entailing some loss upon.

Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced*
Of heaven. Milton, P. L., l. 600.
Shall be by him *amerced* with pecuniary dew.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxx.

amercable (a-mēr'sa-bl), *a* [< *amercer* + *-able*] Liable to amercement. Also written *amercable*.

amercement (a-mēr'sment), *n.* [< ME *amerconment*, *amerconment*, *amercment*, < AF *amercement*, *amercement* (> ML *amerconmentum*, > E *amercement*), < *amercer*, *amercer* see *amercer*] 1 The act of amercing, or the state of being amerced — 2 In law, a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a fine, in that the latter is or was originally a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense, while an amercement is arbitrary. The fixing or assessment of the amount of an amercement is called *amercement*.

They likewise laid *amercements* of seventy, fifty, or thirty pounds of tobacco, as the cause was, on every law case throughout the country. Beverley, Virginia, l. 793.

[Not noted in misc. & my manuscripts here
Notionless till the authoritative word
Pronounced *amercement*.
Brown, Ring and Book, I, 235.

Also written *amercament*.

Amercement royal, in Great Britain, a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office.

amercer (a-mēr's), *n.* One who amercers.

amerciabile (a-mēr'si-a-bl), *a* Same as *amercable*.

amerciament (a-mēr'si-a-ment), *n.* Same as *amercement*.

American (a-mēr'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F *Américain* = Sp *Américo* = D *Amerikan*, *n.*, *Amerikaansch*, *a.* = G *Amerikaner*, *n.*, *Amerikanisch*, *a.* = Dan *Amerikaner*, *n.*, *Amerikansk*, *a.* = Sw. *Amerikan*, *n.*, *Amerikansk*, *a.*, < NL *Americanus*, < *America*, so named from *Americus Vespucius*, Latinized form of *Amerigo Vesputici*] 1. *a* 1 Pertaining to the western hemisphere; belonging to or situated in either North or South America as, the Amazon and other *American* rivers — 2 In a more restricted sense, pertaining to the United States. as, an

American citizen. — **American alcorque**, *leather, organ, etc.* See the nouns. — **American aloe** See *Agave*. — **American bowls** Same as *ninepins*. — **American Indians** See *Indian*. — **American party**, in U. S. hist., a political party which came into prominence in 1853. Its fundamental principle was that the government of the country should be in the hands of native citizens. At first it was organized as a secret, oath bound fraternity, and from their professions of ignorance in regard to it, its members received the name of Know nothings. Ignoring the slavery question, it gained control of the governments of several Northern and Southern States in 1854 and 1855, and nominated a presidential ticket in 1856, but it disappeared about 1859, its Northern adherents becoming Republicans, while most of its Southern members joined the short lived Constitutional Union party. An anti-slavery party of the same name appeared in 1875, but gained very few votes. See *Native American party*, below.

It appeared in this as in most other Free States, that the decline or dissolution of the *American*, or *Fillmore*, party inured mainly to the benefit of the triumphant Democracy. H. Greeley, Amer. Conf. l, 900.

American plan, the method of hotel management common in the United States, which is based upon the payment by guests of a fixed sum per diem covering all ordinary charges for room, food, and attendance. See *Paris plan*, under *European*. — **American system**, a name originally used for the principle of protection by means of high tariff duties in the United States, as intended to counteract the unfavorable commercial regulations of European countries, or to promote American as against European interests. — **Native American party**, in U. S. hist., an organization based on hostility to the participation of foreign immigrants in American politics, and to the Roman Catholic Church, formed about 1842. In 1844 it carried the city elections of New York and Philadelphia, and elected a number of Congressmen. It gained no further success, and disappeared within a few years, after occasioning distinctive riots against Roman Catholics in Philadelphia and other places.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere, or, specifically, of North America. originally applied to the aboriginal races discovered by the Europeans, but now to the descendants of Europeans born in America, and, in the most restricted or popular sense, to the citizens of the United States.

Americanism (a-mēr'i-kan-izm), *n.* [< *American* + *-ism*] 1 Devotion to or preference for the United States and their institutions, preference for whatever is American in this sense, the exhibition of such preference — 2 The condition of being a citizen of the United States.

Great grandfathers of those living Americans, whose *Americanism* did not begin within the last half century. The Century, XXVII, 678.

3 A custom, trait, or thing peculiar to America or Americans, in general, any distinctive characteristic of American life, thought, literature, etc.

I hate this shallow *Americanism* which hopes to get rich by credit, to get knowledge by raps on midnight tables to learn the economy of the mind by phrenology, or skill without study. Emerson, Success.

4 A word, a phrase, or an idiom of the English language which is now peculiar to or has originated in the United States.

Many so called *Americanisms* are good old English. Davis, Sup. Eng. Gloss.

Americanist (a-mēr'i-kan-ist), *n.* [< *American* + *-ist*, = F *Americaniste* = Sp *Américanista*] One devoted to the study of subjects specially relating to America.

As distinguished from an *American*, an *Americanist* is a person of any nation who prominently interests himself in the study of subjects relating to America.

The American, VII, 6.

Americanization (a-mēr'i-kan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Americanize* + *-ation*] The act or process of Americanizing, or of being Americanized.

It has come to be the custom to characterize as an *Americanization* the gradual overgrowth and permeation by a nation of European civilization, and the rapidly growing preponderance of manufacturing industry. Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII, 306.

Americanize (a-mēr'i-kan-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *Americanized*, *ppr.* *Americanizing* [< *American* + *-ize*] 1 To render American in character, assimilate to the customs and institutions of the United States.

It is notorious that, in the United States, the descendants of the immigrant Irish lose their Celtic aspect, and become *Americanized*. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 82.

The line of argument has been adopted by the right honorable gentleman opposite with regard to what he terms *Americanizing* the institutions of the country. Gladstone.

2 To naturalize in the United States. [Rare]

Americomania (a-mēr'i-kō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [< *America* + *mania*] A craze for whatever is American. [Rare]

Their *Americomania* he seems to consider a criminal heresy. Monthly Rev., XXVII, 627. (N. E. D.)

ametric (am-ē-ris'tik), *a* [< (Gr *a-priv* + *μετρος*, divided, divisible, verbal adj. of *μετρον*, divide, < *μετρον*, a part)] In *zool*, not di-

vided into parts; unsegmented. distinguished both from *eumetric* and *dymetric* as, "*ametric* flukes," E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XII, 555.

ametric, *n.* Same as *ametric*.

ametric-acet, *n.* See *ametric-ace*.

ametric, *n.* Same as *ametric*.

Ametabola (am-e-tab'ō-lā), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr *αμεταβολος*, unchangeable see *ametabolous*] In *zool*, insects which do not undergo metamorphosis. In Macleay's system of classification, a term borrowed from W. E. Leach to designate a subclass of *Insecta* by which the myriapodous, thysanurous, and anoplous "insects" should be collectively contrasted with the true insects, which undergo metamorphosis. Myriapoda being excluded from the class *Insecta*, and *Insecta* being classed with insects that are not thoroughly ametabolous, *Ametabola* is by some authors restricted to the collembolous and thysanurous insects. The term is correlated with *Hemimetabola* and with *Metabola*.

M. Leach has formed them [Myriapoda] into two orders, Chilopoda and Chilognatha raising them, together with the two other orders, Thysanura and Anoplura (or Parasita, Latr.), and certain annulated worms, into a distinct class, to which he applied the name of *Ametabola*, which Leach had proposed only for the spring tailed insects and lice. J. O. Westwood, in Cuvier's Reg. Animal (trans.), 1849, p. 483.

ametabolian (a-met-a-bō'l-i-an), *a* and *n.* I. *a* In *zool*, relating or pertaining to the *Ametabola*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ametabola*.

ametabolic (a-met-a-bō'lik), *a* [< Gr *αμεταβολος*, unchangeable (see *ametabolous*), or < *a-* + *μεταβολος*] Not subject to metamorphosis. Applied to those insects, such as lice, which do not pass as wings when perfect, and which do not, therefore, pass through any well marked metamorphosis.

ametabolous (am-e-tab'ō-lus), *a* [< Gr *αμεταβολος*, unchangeable, < *a-* + *μεταβολος*, changeable see *Metabola*] *Ametabolic*, not subject to metamorphosis.

In the series of *ametabolous* insects there are some with masticatory, others with succorial, mouthparts. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 305.

ametallous (a-met'al-us), *a.* [< (Gr *a-priv* + *μεταλλος*, mine (taken as 'metal' see *metal*), + *-ous*] Non-metallic. *N. E. D.* [Rare]

amethodical (am-e-thod'ī-kal), *a* [< (Gr *a-priv* + *μεθοδος*, method, < *q. v.* Cf. Gr *αμηθοδος*, without method)] Unmethodical, irregular, without order. *Bailey* [Rare]

amethodist (a-meth'ō-dist), *n.* [< (Gr *a-priv* + *μεθοδος*, without method, < *q. v.* Cf. Gr *αμηθοδος*, without method, + *-ist*] One, especially a physician, who follows no regular method, a quack as, "empirical *amethodists*," Whillock, Manners of English, p. 89.

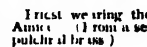
amethyst (am'ē-thist), *n.* [Early mod E *amethyst*, *amethyst*, *amethyst* (also *amatis*, *amathys*), < ME *amethyst*, *amethyst*, < OF *amethyste*, *amethyste*, mod. F. *améthyste* = Pr *amethysta* = Sp *amethysta*, *amethysta*, -to = Pg *amethysta*, *amethysta*, -to = It. *amethysta* = D *amethyst*, -thyst, -thyst = G *amethyst* = Sw *amethyst* = Dan. *amethyst*, < L *amethystus*, < Gr *αμethystος*, the precious stone amethyst, also the name of a plant, both so called because supposed to be remedial against drunkenness, < *αμethystος*, adj., not drunken, < *a-* + *μεθυρος*, verbal adj. of *μεθω*, be drunken, < *μεθω*, strong drink, = E *mead*, q. v.] 1 A violet-blue or purple variety of quartz, the color being perhaps due to the presence of peroxide of iron. It generally occurs crystallized in six sided prisms or pyramids, also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry. The finest amethysts come from India, Ceylon, and Brazil.

2. In *her*, the color purple when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon. See *amethyst* — 3. The name of a humming-bird, *Calliphlox amethystina* — **Oriental amethyst**, a rare violet colored gem, a variety of alumina or corundum, of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty, amethystine sapphire. **amethystine** (am-ē-this'tin), *a* [< L *amethystinus*, < Gr *αμethystινος*, < *αμethystος*, amethyst see *amethyst*] 1 Pertaining to or resembling amethyst, of the color of amethyst; purple, violet. Anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

Trembling water drops,
That glimmer with an amethystine light.
Bryant, Winter Piece.

2. Composed of amethyst as, an *amethystine* cup.

ametrometer (am-e-trom'ō-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *μετρον*, irregular (< *a-* + *μετρον*, measure), + *μετρον*, measure] An instrument used in the diagnosis of ametropia, consisting of two lamps arranged upon a bar, and capable of

[illegible]

a clipped form of *amid*] **I.** *adv* In the middle, in the midst

Amid between the violent Robber and the mild
ing thefc standeth the crafty cutpurse
Lambard, *Illegitimate* li 274 (N & D)

II *prep* In the midst or middle of, surrounded or encompassed by, mingled with, among See *amidst*

The n answering from the sandy shore,
Half drowned amid the breakers roar,
According chorus rose Scott, *Marmion*, li 11

—**Syn.** *Amid, Among, Cu* See *among*

amid-, amido- Combining forms of *amide* (which see)

Amidæ (am'id-ē), *n pl* Same as *Amudæ* C L Bonaparte

amidan (am'id-in), *n* [*Amida* (for *Amudæ*) + *-in*] A fish of the family *Amudæ*, an *amid* Sir J. Richardson

amidated (am'id-ā-ted), *a* Containing an amide group or radical as, *amidated fatty acids*

amide (am'id or -id), *n* [*Ammonia* + *-ide*] A chemical compound produced by the substitution for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia of an acid radical as, acetamide, CH₃CO NH₂, in which one hydrogen atom of ammonia, NH₃, has been replaced by the acetic acid radical CH₃CO Amides are primary, secondary or tertiary, according as one, two, or three hydrogen atoms have been replaced They are white crystalline solids, often capable of combining with both acids and bases See *amides*

amidic (a-mid'ik), *a* [*Amide* + *-ic*] In chem, relating to or derived from an amide or amides as, *amidic acid*

amidin, amidine (am'id-in), *n* [*Amide* + *-in*] The general name of a class of organic bodies containing the group C NH NH₂ The amidins are mono-acid bases which are quite unstable in the free state

amido- See *amid-*
amido-acid (am'id-ō-as'id), *n* An acid containing the amido-group NH₂, as amido-oxalic or oxamic acid, NH₂C₂O₄OH

amidogen (a-mid'ō-jen), *n* [*Amide* + *-gen*, producing see *-gen*, *-genous*] A hypothetical radical composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, NH₂ It has not been isolated but may be traced in the compounds called amides and amines Thus acetamide is a compound of the radical acetyl and amidogen, and potassiumamine of potassium and amidogen

amidships (a-mid'ships), *prep phr* as *adv* [*Amid + ship*, with *adv* gen suffix *-s*] 1 In or toward the middle of a ship, or that part which is midway between the stem and the stern

In the waist, the boat steers keep by themselves in the waist, skip *amidships* and eat by themselves R H Dana, Jr, *Before the Mast*, p 37

2 In the middle line of a ship, over and in line with the keel as, to put the helm *amidships*

amidst (a-mid'st), *prep* [Early mod E also *amid'st*, *amidest*, *amudest*, an extended form (with excreted *-t* as in *amongst*, *against*, etc.) of ME *amundes*, *amyddes*, *amude* (also *myddes*, *emides*, *myddes*, *in myddes*), < *amude*, E *amid*, + *adv* gen suffix *-es*, *-s* see *amid*] In the midst or center of, among, surrounded by; in the course or progress of See *amid*

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the wars of elements Addison, *Cato*

How oft amidst
Thick clouds and dark doth heaven's all ruling Sire
Choose to reside Milton, P L, li 203

Had James been brought up amidst the adulation and
gayety of a court we should never, in all probability,
have had such a poem as the Quair

From, *Sketch Book*, p 109

amidulin (a-mid'ū-lin), *n* [*E amulon*, starch, + *dim* *-ule* + *-in*] Starch rendered soluble by boiling

amidward (a-mid'ward), *adv* and *prep* [*Amid + -ward*] Toward the center or middle line of, as of a ship

amiiid (am'id-id), *n* A fish of the family *Amudæ* an *amidan*

Amidæ (a-mid'id-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Amia* + *-idæ*] A family of cyclozanoid fishes, typified by the



Bowfin or Mudfish (*Amia calva*)
(From Report of U S Fish Commission, 1884)

genus Amia The technical characters are an oblong body, short rounded snout, numerous (10 to 12) branchi-

ostegal rays, the development of a sublingual bone between the rami of the lower jaw, the possession of cycloid scales, a long soft dorsal fin, the subequal extent of the abdominal and caudal parts of the vertebral column, and the absence of pseudobranchia It is an archaic type represented now by a single living species, *Amia calva*, the bowfin or mudfish, inhabiting the fresh waters of North America Also written *Amudar*, *Amudæ*, *Amoideæ*

amil-corn, *n* See *amel-corn*

amildar (am'il-dar), *n* See *amaldar*

amimia (a-mim'i-i), *n* [NL, < Gr *a-priv* + *mimos*, a mimic see *mime*, *mimic*] Loss of the power of pantomimic expression, due to a cerebral lesion

amine (am'in), *n* [*Ammonia* + *-ine*] A chemical compound produced by the substitution of a basic atom or radical for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia, as potassiumamine (NH₄K), ethylamine (C₂H₅NH₂) The amines are all strongly basic in their character. See *amides*

aminish, *v* [Early mod E *amynyshe*, < ME *amynusschen*, *amynyshe*, earlier *amenusen*, *amenysen*, < AF *amenuser*, OF *amenuser*, *amenuser*, lessened, < a- (< L *ad*, to) + *menuser*, lessened see *minish*, *diminish*] I. *trans* To make less, lessen

II. *intrans* To grow less, decrease

amiod (am'i-oid), *a* and *n* [*Amia* + *-oid*] I. *a* Having the characters of the *Amudæ*

II. *n* An *amid*

Amioideæ (am-i-oi'dō), *n pl* Same as *Amudæ*

amir, *n* See *ameer*

amiral (am'i-ral), *n* An old spelling of *admiral*

amirship, *n* See *ameer'ship*

amist, *n* A former spelling of *amice*

amiss (a-mis'), *prep phr* as *adv* and *a* [*ME amisse*, *amysse*, a *mysse*, a *mys*, o *mys*, also on *mys*, of *mys*, earliest form *a mys* (= Icel *ā mis*, *ā miss*) a, o, on, E *a³*, *mis*, E *miss¹*, fault; cf ME *mis*, *adv*, *amiss* See *miss¹* and *miss²*] I. *adv* Away from the mark, out of the way, out of the proper course or order, in a faulty manner, wrongly, in a manner contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask *amiss* Jas iv 3
We read *amiss*, if we imagine that the fiery persecution which raged against Christ had burned itself out in the act of the crucifixion De Quincey, *Essays*, i

II. *a* Improper, wrong, faulty used only in the predicate as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice

There's some what in this world *amiss*

Shall be unaided by and by

Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*

Much I find *amiss*,

Hameworthly, punishable in this freak

Of thine *however*, Ring and Book, II 202

There is something *amiss* in one who has to grope for his time and cannot adjust himself to his period

Stedman, *Viet Poets*, p 301

Not *amiss*, passable or suitable, fair, not so bad after all a phrase used to express approval, but not in a very emphatic way [Colloq]

She's a *miss*, she is, and yet she *amiss* ch? Dickens

To come *amiss*, to be unwelcome, to be not wanted, to be out of the proper place or time

Neither Religion cummeth *amiss* Aescham, *The Schoolmaster*

To take *amiss*, to be offended at

My brother was passionate, and had often beaten me, which I took extremely *amiss* Franklin, *Autobiog*, p 30

amisset (a-mis'), *n* [*late ME amisse*, < *miss¹*, *n*, q v, by confusion with *amiss*, *adv*] Fault, wrong as, "some great *amisset*," Shak, *Hamlet*, iv 5

A woman laden with afflictions,
Big with true sorrow, and religious penitence
For her *amiss* Chapman, *Revenge for Honour*, v 2

amissibility (a-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n* [*Amissible* see *-bility*] The capability or possibility of being lost [Rare]

Notions of popular rights, and the *amissibility* of sovereign power for misconduct, were broached

Hallam, *Hist Lit* (4th ed.), II 520

amissible (a-mis'i-bil), *a*. [*LL amissibilis*, < *amissus*, pp of *amittere*, lose see *amit²*] Capable of being, or liable to be, lost [Rare]

amissing (a-mis'ing), *a* [*Prop a phr*, a *missing* (a³ and *missing*, verbal *n* of *miss¹*), as if a ppr of *amiss*, v.] Missing, wanting

amission (a-mis'ion), *n*. [*L amissio(n)-*, < *amissus*, pp of *amittere*, lose see *amit²*] Loss

Amisson of their church membership

Dr H More, *Seven Churches*, III

amit¹, *n* An old form of *amice¹*

amit² (a-mit'), *v t or s* [*L amittere*, lose, let go, send away, < a for *ab*, from (see *ab-*), +

mittere, send. Cf. *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, *remit*, etc.] To lose: rarely with *of*.

We desire no records of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous They *amit* of monstrosity, as they fall from their rarity

Sir T. Browne

amity (am'i-ti), *n*. [Early mod E. *amitie*, < OF *amitie*, *amicie*, *amicet* = Sp *amistad* = Pg *amizade* = It *amistà*, < ML **amicia* (t-s), friendship, < L *amicus*, friendly, a friend see *amiable*] Friendship, in a general sense; harmony, good understanding, especially between nations; political friendship: as, a treaty of *amity* and commerce

Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world Sir J. Davies, *Ireland*

These appearances and sounds which imply *amity* or *amity* in those around, become symbolic of happiness and misery H Spencer, *Prin of Psychol*, § 520

I much prefer the company of ploughboys and tin peddlers to the silken and perfumed *amity* which celebrates its days of encounter by a frivolous display

Emerson, *Friendship*

—**Syn.** *Friendliness*, *kindness*, *good will*, *affection*, *harmony*

Amiurus (am-i-ū'rus), *n* [NL, not curtailed, i e, with the tail not notched, having the tail even or square, < Gr *a-priv* + *μειωρος*, curtailed, curtail, < *μειω*, less (comp of *μικρός*, little), + *οὐρά*, tail] A large genus of *Salicidae*, containing many of the commonest American species of catfishes, horned pouts or bullheads, such as *A. nebulosus* There are some 15 species, among them *A. nigriceps*, the great lake cat, and *A. pomderous*, the Mississippi cat, some times weighing upward of 100 pounds Also written *Ameurus*, as originally by Rafinesque, 1820 See cut under *catfish*

Amizilis (am-i-zil'is), *n* An erroneous form of *Amazilia* R P Lesson

amlett, *n* An old form of *omlet*

amma (am'a), *n* [ML, a spiritual mother, abbess, < Gr *ἄμμα*, also *ἄμμα*, a mother, esp in a convent, prob < Syriac *ama*, a mother, in the general sense of 'mother' or 'nurse' are found ML *amma*, Sp Pg *ama* (> Anglo-Ind *amah*, q v), OHG *amma*, *ama*, MHG *G amme*, Dan *amme*, Sw *amma*, nurse, Icel *amma*, grandmother, supposed to be of infantile origin, like *mamma*, q v] In the Gr and Syriac churches, an abbess or spiritual mother

amma² (am'a), *n* [NL, prop **hamma*, < Gr *ἄμμα*, a tie, knot, < *ἄττω*, tie, fasten, bind] A girdle or truss used in ruptures

amman (am'an), *n* [*G ammann*, *amtman*, < MHG *amman*, *ambtman*, *ambtman*, < OHG *ambachtman* (= OS *ambachtman* = AS *ambichtman*, ONorth *embicht*, *embichtman*, *-mon*), < *ambacht*, *ambacht*, MHG *ambacht*, *ambacht*, *G amt* = Goth *ambacht*, service, office (see *ambassy*, *ambassador*, and *amt*), + OHG MHG *man*, *G mann* = E *man*] In several of the German cantons of Switzerland, an executive and judicial officer This title is given to the chief official of a district or of a commune, but is being replaced by *president* Also written *amman*

Ammanite (am'an-ī), *n* [*Amman*, a proper name (see *amman*), + *-ite*] A member of one of the two parties into which the Swiss Mennonites separated in the seventeenth century They were also called *Upland Mennonites* See *Mennonite*

ammeter (am'e-tēr), *n* [Contr of *amperometer*, < *ampere* + Gr *μετρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring or estimating in amperes the strength of electric currents; an ampere-meter See cut under *ampere-meter*

Practically it is generally preferred to use galvanometers specially constructed for this purpose, and graduated before hand in amperes by the maker, such galvanometers are called *amperimeters* or *ammeters*

Quoted in G B Prescott's *Dynam Elect*, p 785

Ammi (am'i), *n* [L, also *ammum*, < Gr *ἄμμα*, an African plant, *Carum Copticon* (Thoncorides); the name is prob. of Egyptian origin] A genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region, and having the habit of the carrot, but with the outer petals of the umbel very large. It is sometimes called *bishop's-weed*

ammirali, *n*. An old spelling of *admiral*

ammite (am'it), *n*. [*Gr ἄμμιτος* or *ἀμμιτός*, sandstone, < *ἄμμος*, also *ἄμμος*, sand, related to *ἀμμος*, sand, and both prob to *ψάμμος* and *ψάμμος*, sand] An old mineralogical name for roestone or oolite, and for all those sandstones which, like oolite, are composed of rounded and loosely compacted grains See *oolite* Also written *hammite*

Ammobium (a-mō'bi-um), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἄμμος*, sand, + *βίος*, life] A small genus of composite

plants from Australia, frequently cultivated for the showy-colored scarious bracts that surround the flower-head, which become dry and persistent

ammocete, *n* See *ammocete*

ammochryse (am'ô-kris), *n* [*< L ammochrysa*, *< Gr ἀμμοχρύσος*, a precious stone resembling sand veined with gold, *< ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *χρύσος*, gold see *chrysolite*, etc.] A soft yellow stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground it has been used to str w over fresh writing to prevent blotting

ammocete, *ammocete* (am'ô-sêt), *n* A fish of the genus *Ammocetes*

Ammocetes (am'ô-sêt'êz), *n* [*< Gr ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *κοῖτη*, a bed, *< κοιόμαι*, lie] A generic name of a myzont or lamprey-like fish (a) The young or larval stage of the petromyzontids, or lampreys, characterized by the want of eyes and by a semicircular mouth. During the period of this stage the animal lives in the sand of river beds

This simple lamprey larva was generally described as a peculiar form of fish under the name of *Ammocetes*. By a further metamorphosis this blind and toothless *Ammocetes* is transformed into the lamprey with eyes and teeth

Haeckel, *Evol of Man* (trans), II 104

(b) A genus of which the *Ammocetes branchialis* is the young, which is distinguished from *Petromyzon* by the differentiation of the dorsal and peripheral teeth and the crescentiform dentated lingual teeth of the adult

ammocetid (am'ô-sêt'id), *n* One of the *Ammocetidae*, an ammocete

Ammocetidae (am'ô-sêt'id-êz), *n pl* [*< Ammocetes* + *-idae*] The family name applied to the young of the *Petromyzontidae* before it was ascertained that they represented only a larval stage in the growth of those fishes. See *Ammocetes*

ammocetiform (am'ô-sêt'id-fôr-m), *a* [*< NL Ammocetes* + *L forma*, form] Having the form of an ammocete, having the character of a larval lamprey

ammocetoid (am'ô-sêt'id), *a* and *n* I *a* Having the character of the *Ammocetes*, or larvae of the lamprey, *ammocetiform*

II. *n* An ammocetid

Ammocrypta (am'ô-krip'tâ), *n* [*< Gr ἀμμοκρυπτός*, sand, + *κρυπτός*, hidden, verbal adj of *κρυπτός*, hide] A genus of percid fishes known as sand-divers, of the subfamily *Etheostominae*, or darters. These fishes have a long subcylindrical body, naked with the exception of the caudal peduncle and the lateral line which latter is complete, the mouth large, with vomerine teeth, head scaleless, anal spine single, and high dorsal fin equal to the anal. *A. beani* inhabits the lower Mississippi. See *sand diver*

Ammodramus (a-mod'ru-mus), *n* Same as *Ammodromus* Swahili, 1827

Ammodromus (a-mod'rô-mus), *n* [*< Gr ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *-δρμος*, running (*< ἀμμοδρόμος*, a sandy place for racing, *< ἄμμος* + *δρόμος*, a race), *< δραπεῖν*, run] 1 A genus of birds, of the family *Empididae*, suborder *Oscines*, order *Passeres*, embracing such species as *A. caudatus*, the sharp-tailed finch, and *A. maritimus*, the seaside finch. They are small spotted and streaked sparrows, with rather slender bill, chiefly inhabiting the marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States. Also frequently written *Ammodramus*, as originally by Swahili, 1827

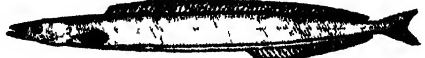
2 A genus of hymenopterous insects Guérin, 1848

ammodyte (am'ô-dit), *n* [*< Ammodytes*] 1 One of the *Ammodytidae* — 2 A name used in books for the sand-natter, a serpent of southern Europe

Ammodytes (am'ô-dit'êz), *n* [*< Gr ἀμμοδύτης*, a sand-burrower, a kind of serpent, *< ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *δύτης*, a diver, *< δύναι*, dive, sink into, enter] 1 A genus of fishes, of the family *Ammodytidae*, the sand-eel or sand-lance (which see) — 2 In *herpet*, sand-natter, a genus of colubriiform serpents, usually called *Eryx* (which see) Bonaparte, 1831

ammodytid (am'ô-dit'id), *n* One of the *Ammodytidae*

Ammodytidae (am'ô-dit'id-êz), *n pl* [*< Ammodytes* + *-idae*] A family of anacanthine telecephalous fishes, with an elongated body



Sand lance (*Ammodytes americanus*)

shaped like a parallelogram. Its technical characters are a dorsolateral line, conical head with terminal mouth and protracile jaws, postmedian anus, narrow suborbital, enlarged suboperculum, widely cleft branchial apertures, lamelliform pseudobranchiae, a long dorsal fin, a long subpostmedian anal fin with articulated rays, and the absence of ventral fins. The species are of small size, 12

generally about 6 inches long. they associate in large schools, chiefly in the northern seas, and are important as bait for other fishes. They are known chiefly as sand-lances, or lances, from their habit of "diving" into and living in sandy beaches and on an bottoms. See *sand lance*

Ammodytina (am'ô-di-ti'nâ), *n pl* [*< NL, < Ammodytes*, 1, + *-ina*] In Günther's system of classification, the sand-lances, or *Ammodytidae*, as the fourth subfamily of *Ophidiidae*. Also written *Ammodytina*

Ammodytini (am'ô-di-ti'ni), *n pl* Same as *Ammodytina* Bonaparte, 1837

ammodytoid (am'ô-dit'id), *a* and *n* I *a* Having the character of the *Ammodytidae*

II. *n* An ammodytid

Ammodytoidea (am'ô-di-toi'dê-â), *n pl* [*< NL, < Ammodytes*, 1, + *-oidea*] The ammodytids, rated as a superfamily of fishes

Ammon (am'on), *n* [*< Heb ἄμון*, also *Hammon*, *< Gr ἄμων* = *Hab ἄμων*, *< Egypt ἄμων*, *Amun*, he who is hidden or concealed] The Greek and Roman conception of the Egyptian deity Amen (literally, 'hidden'), called Amen-Ra, the sun-god, chief of the Theban divine triad

Amen was always represented in human form, and was of a much higher order than the ram-headed divinity the god of life worshiped especially at the famous oracular sanctuary of the Libyan oasis of Ammon (now Siwah). The latter type was confused by the Greeks and Romans with that of Amen-Ra and was adopted by them as *Zeus Ammon* or *Jupiter Ammon* but in art was generally idealized so that only the horns sometimes with the ears of the ram were retained springing from a human head



Ammon (From a life-size bronze in the British Museum)

Ammonacea (am'ô-nâ-sê-â), *n pl* [*< NL, as Ammonia* + *-acea*] De Blainville's name (1825)

of ammonites as the fourth family of *Polythalamacea*. It included most of the tetrabranchiate cephalopods, and is synonymous with *Ammonia* of Lamarck

Ammones (am'ô-nê-â), *n pl* [*< NL, neut pl of ammonius*, *< L Ammon*, with rel to *Ammonius*, q v] 1 In Lamarck's classification (1812), the seventh family of polythalamous (testaceous cephalopods, including most of the *Tetrabranchiata*, having an involute shell with sinuous partitions between the chambers. The group has been adopted with various modifications and ratings in the scale of classification under the names *Ammonia*, *Ammonitacea*, *Ammonitida*, *Ammonitidae*, *Ammonitoida*

2 Now, an extinct order of the class *Cephalopoda*, including cephalopods intermediate between *Dibranchiata* and *Tetrabranchiata*. The animal was inclosed in the last chamber of a multilocular shell protected by one or two opisthocardial pieces forming an apertures, the shell had a smooth oval chamber with out an external seal and containing a siphonal vacuum which did not touch the internal wall, the siphonal or peripheral contour of the partitions between the chambers of the old shell were more or less sinuous. The form varied from a straight cone to almost every kind of convolution. The species abounded in past geological ages, but became extinct at the end of the Cretaceous epoch or beginning of the Tertiary period

ammonia (a-mô-ni-â), *n* [*< NL (Bergmann, 1782), < L (sal) ammoniacum* see *ammoniac*]

1 The modern name of the volatile alkali, NH₃, formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalis. It is a colorless gas, very soluble in water, having a pungent and suffocating smell, and a transient alkaline effect on vegetable colors. It can be liquefied by pressure and frozen by a mixture of solid carbonic acid and ether in a vacuum. Its density is only about half that of atmospheric air. It is a strong base and forms a great number of salts which are isomorphous with those of potassium and exhibit a close analogy to them. It is found in minute quantity in air, and is a natural product of the decay of animal substances. It is procured artificially by the destructive distillation of nitrogenous organic matters such as bones, hair, horns, and hoofs, and is largely obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal. Ammonia is used very largely in medicine and the arts, chiefly in solution in water under the name of *liquor ammoniac*, *aquosus ammoniac*, or *spiritus hartshorn*. (See *aqua ammoniac* under *aqua*) Among the more important salts of ammonia is ammonium chloride or sal ammoniac, NH₄Cl which formerly was the source from which all ammonium salts were prepared. It is largely used in dyeing, and in soldering and tinning. At present ammonium sulphate, (NH₄)₂SO₄, is the starting point for the manufacture of ammonium salts, being made in large quantity from gas liquor. It is also used as a fertilizer. There are several ammonium carbonates. The commercial article, called *sal volatile*, is a mixture of hydrogen ammonium carbonate and ammonium carbonate. See *ammonium*

2 [cap] In *zool* (a) An old quasi-generic name of *Spirula* Breyn, 1732 (b) A genus of arachnidans Koch, 1835 — *Ammonia* ore process, a process, partly chemical and partly electrical, for sepa-

rating copper and silver from their ores with the aid of ammoniacal salts.

ammoniac (a-mô-ni-ak), *a* and *n* [Early mod *E ammoniac*, also *armoniack*, *< ME amonak*, *ammonyak*, also, and earlier, *armonak*, *armonyak*, *armonyac*, adj, in *sal* or *salt* *armoniak*, *sal ammoniac*, as a noun, gum ammoniac, *< (OF ammoniac, amoniak, < L ammoniacum, or ammoniacus, < Gr Ἀμμωνιακός*, belonging to Ammon (Libyan, African), *L sal Ammoniacum* or *Hammoniacum*, Gr neut Ἀμμωνιακόν, salt of Ammon, so called, it is supposed, because originally prepared from the dung of camels near the temple of Ammon, *L ammoniacum* or *hammoniacum*, Gr ἀμμωνιάκι, gum ammoniac, the juice of a plant of northern Africa, traditionally located near the temple of Ammon, *< Ammon*, Gr ἄμμων, Ammon see *Ammon*] The ML form *amoniak*, (OF *amoniak*, ML *amoniacum*, indicates confusion with Gr ἀμμωνία, a fastening or joining, from the use of gum ammoniac as a cement, or of sal ammoniac in the joining of metals] I *a* 1 Pertaining to Ammon, or to his shrine in Libya only in the phrases, or quasi-compounds, *gum ammoniac* and *sal ammoniac*. See etymology, and definitions below — 2 Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of ammoniac, ammoniacal

Gum ammoniac or **ammoniac gum**, a gum resin composed of (true) internally white and externally yellow, brought in large masses from Persia and western India, an exudation from an umbelliferous plant, the *Boswellia Ammoniacum* when punctured artificially or by insects. It has a fetid smell and a nauseous sweet taste followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable and soluble in water and spirit of wine. It is used as an expectorant and as a stimulant in certain phlegmas. The so-called gum ammoniac from Morocco (which is with little doubt the *ammoniacum* of the ancients) is of uncertain origin, but is probably obtained from some species of *Taocetum*. Also called *ammoniac* and *ammoniacum* — **Sal ammoniac**, ammonium chloride also called *mirabile of ammonia* a salt of a sharp acid taste, much used in the arts and in pharmacy. See *ammonia*, 1

II *n* Same as *gum ammoniac*. See above.

ammoniacal (am'ô-ni-â-kal), *a* [*< ammoniac* + *-al*] Of, pertaining to, or using ammoniac, ammoniac

Ammoniacal engine, an engine in which the motive power is vapor of ammoniac expanded by heat. **Ammoniacal gas**, ammonia in its pure form, that is, in the form of vapor. **Ammoniacal liquor**, or **gas-liquor**, a product of the distillation of coal in gas works. It contains ammoniac, and is used for the manufacture of ammoniacal salts and as a fertilizer. **Ammoniacal salt**, a salt formed by the union of ammonia with an acid, without the elimination of hydrogen, differing in this from metallic salts, which are formed by the substitution of the metal for the hydrogen of the acid

ammoniaco- Combining form of *ammoniac* or *ammoniacal*

ammoniacum (am'ô-ni-â-kum), *n* Same as *gum ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*, a)

ammonialum (a-mô-ni-âl'um), *n* [*< ammonia* + *alum* (num)] Ammonia alum, a hydrosulphate of aluminum and ammonia, found in thin fibrous layers in brown-coal at Tscherning in Bohemia. In France this salt is manufactured and used in place of potash alum. Also called *tscherningite*

ammonia-meter (a-mô-ni-â-mê'ter), *n* An apparatus invented by Griffin for ascertaining the percentage of ammonia in solutions

Ammonian (a-mô-ni-ân), *a* [*< L *Ammonianus*, *< Immonus*, a proper name, *< Immon* see *Immon*] 1. Pertaining to Ammon, or to his temple in the oasis of Siwah in Libya — 2 Relating to Ammonius, surnamed *Sacras*, of Alexandria, who lived early in the third century, and is often called the founder of the Neoplatonic school of philosophy, his most distinguished pupil being Plotinus

ammoniate (a-mô-ni-ât), *n* [*< ammonia* + *-iate*] 1 Ammonia combined with a metallic oxid — 2 A trade-name for any organic nitrogenous material which may be used as a source of ammonia, particularly in fertilizers, as dried blood, fish-scrap, etc

ammoniated (a-mô-ni-â-ted), *a* [*< ammoniate*] Combined with ammonia

ammonic (a-môn'ik), *a* [*< ammonia* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or derived from ammonia as, *ammonic chloride*

ammoniemia, **ammoniamia** (a-mô-ni-â-mi-i), *n* [*< NL, < ammonium* + *Gr αἷμα*, blood] A morbid condition characterized by the presence of ammonium carbonate in the blood

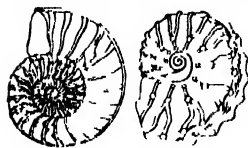
ammonification (a-môn-i-fi-kâ'shon), *n* [*< ammonia* + *-fication*] The act of impregnating with ammonia, as for fertilization, or the state of being so impregnated

Ammonification (of the soil of Japan) can be performed only to a depth of 60 centimeters

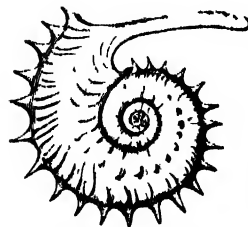
See *Amer Sup*, XXII 8780.

ammonio- Combining form of **ammonium**

ammonite (am'mon-ī), *n* [**< NL** *ammonites*, with ref. to the *L.* name *cornu ammonis*, horn of Ammon] so called from their resemblance to a ram's horn; see *Ammon* and *horn*



Ammonites obtusus *Ammonites viridulus*



Ammonites spinosus

The species already described number about 500, and range from the Trias to the Chalk formations inclusive. They vary in size from mere specks to 3 or 4 feet in diameter. Also written *harmmonites*. Sometimes called *saunderstone*, *ammonia stone*, and formerly *cornu ammonis* (Ammon's horn).

Ammonites (am-a-nī'ōz), *n* [**< NL** see *ammonite*] The leading genus of ammonites, named in this form by Bérn in 1732, better established by Bruguière in 1789, giving name to the family *Ammonitidae*. The name has been used with great latitude of definition, but is now much restricted. Some forms more generic than have been given to the cephalopods which were formerly referred to *Ammonites*. Also written *harmmonites*. See *ammonite*.

ammonitid (a-mon-ī'tid), *n* An ammonite, a cephalopod of the family *Ammonitidae*.

Ammonitidae (am-a-nī'tī-dē), *n* pl [**< NL**, *< Ammonites* + *-ida*] A numerous family of extinct tetrabranchiate cephalopods (cuttlefishes), of which the well-known ammonite is the type. Very different limits have been assigned to the family. It includes the genus *Goniatites* *Goniatites*, *Ammonites*, *Sapphoites*, *Harmmonites* and others. They are the most characteristic mollusks of the Secondary rocks. See *ammonite*.

ammonitiferous (am'mō-nī-tīf'ō-rus), *a* [**< Ammonites** + *L. ferre* = *to bear*] Bearing ammonites, containing the remains of ammonites, as, *ammonitiferous rocks*.

Ammonitoidea (a-mon-ī-tō'idē), *n* pl [**< NL**, *< Ammonites* + *-oidea*] A superfamily of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, including those which have an external shell of two principal layers, with an initial smooth chamber and the siphon at cavity extending forward. It includes most of the order *Ammonia*.

ammonium (a-mon-ī-um), *n* [**< NL** (Berzelius, 1804) *< ammonia* + *-um*] A name given to the hypothetical base (NH₄) of ammonia, analogous to a metal, as potassium. It has not been isolated. If mercury at the negative pole of a galvanic battery is placed in contact with a solution of ammonia or ammonium chloride and the current is completed the mass swells to many times its former volume and an amalgam is formed which at the temperature of 70° or 80° F. is of the consistency of butter but at the freezing point is a firm and crystallized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic base ammonium and is the nearest approach to its isolation. On the cessation of the current the ammonium decomposes into mercury, ammonia and hydrogen; the two latter escaping as gas in the proportions expressed by their atomic weights, namely, H and NH₃. **Ammonium bases**, compounds representing one or more molecules of ammonium hydrate, in which monatomic or polyatomic radicals replace the whole or part of the hydrogen as seen in tetraethyl ammonium iodide, N(C₂H₅)₄I.

ammoniuuret (am-mō-nī'ū-ret), *n* [**< ammonia** + *-uret*] In chem., one of certain supposed compounds of ammonia and a pure metal, or an oxide of a metal.

ammoniuureted, ammoniuuretted (am-mō-nī'ū-ret-ed), *a* [**< ammoniuuret**] Combined with ammonium or ammonium.

ammonoid (am'mō-noid), *n* One of the *Ammonoida*.

Ammonoida (am-mō-nō'idē-a), *n* pl [**< NL**, *< Ammonia* + *-oidea*] An ordinal name applied by some authors to the *Ammonia*.

Amnophila (a-mof'ī-lā), *n* [**< NL**, *from* *am-* *amphiphilus* see *amphiphilus*] 1 A small genus of grasses growing on the sandy shores of Europe and North America, the sea-reed. 2 *Ammophila* (common name), a sea-reed matweed (or sea bent) grows on sandy sea shores and is extensively employed in Europe and America for preserving the shores

from inroads of the sea, as it serves to bind down the sand by its long matted rhizomes. It is also manufactured into door mats and floor brushes, and in the H. bricks into cups, mugs, bags, and hats.

2 In entom., a genus of long-bodied fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, commonly called sand-wasps, belonging to the family *Sphegidae*. 3 *Amnophila* (Walsh) is an example. See *digger-wasp*.

ammophilous (a-mof'ī-lus), *a* [**< NL** *ammophilus*, *< Gr* *am-* *philo*, sand (see *am-* *phile*), + *philo*, loving] Sand-loving applied in zoology to members of the genus *Amnophila*, 2.

Ammotrypane (am-mō-trīp'a-nē), *n* [**< Gr** *am-* *mot*, sand (see *am-* *mot*), + *trypanon*, borer see *trypan*] A genus of elapheptopodous annelids, of the family *Ophelidae*. *Rathke*.

ammunition (am-nūsh'ōn), *n* [**< F** *ammunition*, *ammunition* (16th century), a corruption of *munition*, the prefix *a-* perhaps arising out of *la munition* understood as *l'ammunition* see *munition*] Military stores or provisions for attack or defense, in modern usage, only the materials which are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, etc. — **Ammunition-bread, -shoes, -stockings**, etc., such as are contracted for by the government, and distributed to soldiers. — **Fixed ammunition**, ammunition the materials of which are combined in cartridges or otherwise to facilitate the loading of the arms or ordnance. See *cartridge*. **Metallic ammunition**, fixed ammunition for small arms and for machine guns and rapid firing guns of small caliber. Inclosed in brass or copper cartridge cases. — **Stand of ammunition**, a single charge or load of fixed ammunition for a smooth bore field piece or other cannon.

ammunition (am-nūsh'ōn), *t* [**< ammunition**, *n*] To supply with ammunition.

ammunition-chest (am-nūsh'ōn-chest), *n* A chest or box in which the fixed ammunition for field-cannon is packed. One ammunition chest is carried on the limber of the gun carriage and three are carried on the caisson one on the limber and two on the body.

ammunition-hoist (am-nūsh'ōn-hoist), *n* In a man-of-war, the apparatus by which the ammunition is hoisted from the magazines to the turret, or other place, where it is required for use in the guns.

amnemonic (am-nē-mon'ik), *a* [**< Gr** *a-* *priv* + *mnēmōnē*, mnemonic, *< mnēmōnē*, forgetful] Not mnemonic, characterized by loss of memory.

amnesia (am-nē-si-ā), *n* [**< NL**, *< Gr* *a-* *priv* + *mnēs*, only in comp., remembering, *< mnēmōnē*, remind, in mind and pass remember, *præter*, remember, = *L. mnēmōnē*, remember see *mnemonic*, *memory*, *remember*, etc. Cf. *amnesia*.] 1 In *pathol.*, loss of memory, specifically amnoid condition in which the patient is unable to recall a word that is wanted, or, perhaps, understand it when spoken. A common form of aphasia (which see). — 2 [*cap*] In *zool.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. G. H. Horn, 1876.

Amnesia acustica (see *acustica*) loss of memory for spoken words. word deafness.

amnesic (am-nē'sik), *a* [**< amnesia** + *-ic*] Pertaining to or characterized by amnesia or loss of memory, as, *amnesic aphasia*.

amnesic (am-nē'sik), *a* [**< Gr** *a-* *priv* + *mnēs*, only in comp., remembering, *< mnēmōnē*, remind, in mind and pass remember, *præter*, remember, = *L. mnēmōnē*, remember see *mnemonic*, *memory*, *remember*, etc. Cf. *amnesia*.] 1 In *pathol.*, loss of memory, specifically amnoid condition in which the patient is unable to recall a word that is wanted, or, perhaps, understand it when spoken. A common form of aphasia (which see). — 2 [*cap*] In *zool.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. G. H. Horn, 1876.

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Painted wing Digger or Sand wasp (*Amnophila putipennis*) natural size

amnia, *n* Plural of *amnion*.

amnic (am'nik), *a* [**< L** *amnicus*, *< amnis*, a river, akin to *Skt* *ap*, water] Of or pertaining to a river, fluvial, fluviate.

amnic (am'nik), *a* [**< Ammon** + *-ic*] Same as *amniotic*.

Amnicola (am-nik'ō-lā), *n* [**< NL**, *< L* *amnicola*, that grows in or by a river, *< amnis*, a river, + *-cola*, *< colere*, dwell] A genus of fresh-water tænioglossate mollusks, of the family *Rissoidea*, or made the type of *Amnicolidae*. There are several species of small size, generally distributed throughout the United States.

amnicolid (am-nik'ō-lid), *n* A gastropod of the family *Amnicolidae*.

Amnicolidae (am-nik'ō-lī-dē), *n* pl [**< NL**, *< Amnicola* + *-idae*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Amnicola*. The distinction from *Rissoidea* is not well marked, but numerous small species inhabiting fresh and brackish water have been referred to this family.

Amnicoline (am-nik'ō-lī-nē), *n* pl [**< NL**, *< Amnicola* + *-ina*] A subfamily of *Rissoidea*, or of *Amnicolidae*, typified by *Amnicola*. The animal has a flat foot without lateral sinuses, the radicular teeth have basal denticles on the anterior surface behind the lateral margins; the shell varies from a turritoid to a globular form, and the operculum is subspirally. The subfamily includes many small fresh water species, of which a large number inhabit the streams and pools of the United States.

amnicoline (am-nik'ō-lī-nē), *a* and *n* [**< NL** *amnicolines*, *< Amnicola*, *q* v] 1 A inhabiting rivers, as an amnicolid, or of pertaining to the *Amnicolidae*, amnicolid.

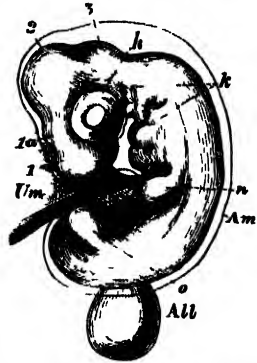
II. *n* A gastropod of the subfamily *Amnicoline*, an amnicolid.

amnicolist (am-nik'ō-līst), *n* [**< L** *amnicola*, one who dwells by a river (see *Amnicola*), + *-ist*] One who dwells by a river or upon its banks. *Bailey*.

amnicoloid (am-nik'ō-lōid), *a* [**< Amnicola** + *-oid*] Like an amnicolid, pertaining or related to the *Amnicolidae*.

amnicogenous (am-nīf'e-nus), *a* [**< L** *amnicogenus*, born in a river (see *am-* *nīf*), or of a river-god, *< amnis*, a river, + *-genus*, -born, *< gignere*, bear] River-born, born on or near a river. *Bailey*.

amnion (am-ni-on), *n*, pl *amnia* (-a) [**< NL**, *< Gr* *amniōn*, the membrane around the fetus (also called *amniotic* -ōn), also the bowl in which the blood of victims was caught at the sacrifices, *< amibē*, a lamb; see *agnus*] 1 In *anat* and *celebrate* *zool.*, one of the fetal appendages, the innermost one of the membranes which envelop the embryo of the higher vertebrates, as mammals, birds, and reptiles, the lining membrane of a shunt sac, familiarly called the "bag of waters," in which the fetus is contained. An amnion is developed in those vertebrates only which have a fully formed allantois. In man it is absent in the *Lithopoda* or fishes and amphibians, but present in all *Saccolipoda* or reptiles and birds, and in *Mammalia*. The amnion is formed at a very early period in the life of the embryo, by a duplication of the placental or external blastodermic membrane, which carrying with it a layer of mesoderm from the somatopleuric division of the latter, rises on all sides about the embryo, the folds of which coming together over the back of the embryo, and there closing to form a shunt sac, in which the embryo is inclosed from this mode of growth, it is obvious that what was the outer side of the amniotic folds becomes the inner side of the sac when it has shut, so that the plialastic layer is internal, the mesodermic external, the process of invagination being comparable to that by which in the case of the primitive, trace of the embryo, a layer of plialastic is converted into the lining of the spinal canal. Only that fold of membrane which is next the body of the embryo com-



Vertebrate Embryo (chick, 5th day of incubation) showing *Am* the inclosing amnion, *n* o, rudiments of interior and posterior limbs or hind-limbs. 1 = 1 first second and third cerebral vesicles, 2 = vesicle of the third ventricle, 3 = eye, 4 = visceral arches and clefts, *All* allantois, hanging by its pedicle, *Um* portion of umbilical vesicle.

poses the amnion proper, the other or outer fold in contact with the enveloping primitive chorion (vitelline membrane or yolk sac) either disappearing or taking part in the formation of the permanent chorion. As long as this outer fold is recognizable as a membrane, it bears the name of *falsæ amnion*. The shunt sac of the amnion contains the liquor amni, a bland, albuminous, serous fluid in which the fetus is immersed. In parturition, rupture of the sac is followed by the bursting of the waters. Some times a portion of the sac adheres to the head of the child, fitting like a skull cap, such an infant is said, in the language of midwives, who commonly regard the circumstance as a good omen, to be "born with a caul." Those verte-

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 298

Amorpha (a-môr'fă), *n.* [NL., fem. of *amorphus*, irregular] See *amorphous*] A genus of leguminous plants of the United States, sometimes known as false indigo or lead-plant. The species are shrubs of moderate size, having pinnate leaves and long dense clusters of blue violet flowers, which are abnormal from having only the standard or vexillum, the other four petals being wholly absent (whence the name). The false indigo, *A. fruticosa* is occasionally cultivated for ornament. A coarse sort of indigo is said to have been made from it in Carolina in early times, hence its common name. Also called *bastard* or *wild indigo*.

amorphous (ə-môr'fĭk), *a.* Same as *amorphous*.

1 The act of alienating lands or tenements to
a corporation in mortmain In old French law, let-
ters of amortization could be granted only by the king,
and supposed an indemnity or a tax to be paid by the cor-
poration holding in mortmain The term was often used
for the tax alone

2. Extinction, as of debt, especially by a sinking-fund; a payment toward such extinction. Also *admortization*, *amortizement*.

amortize, *amortise* (a-môr'tîz), *v*; pret and pp. *amortized*, *-sed*, ppr. *amortizing*, *-sing* [*< ME. amortisen, -eisen, -esen, < AF. amortizer, -eyser (= Sp. amortizar = ML. amortizare, ad-mortizare), < amortiz-, OF. amortiss-, stem of certain parts of amôrter, deaden, quench, abolish, extinguish, redeem, or buy out, as a rent-charge, alienate in mortmain, F. amôrter, deaden, slacken, reduce, redeem, liquidate, = Pr amôrter = OCat. amôrter = It. ammortire, < L. as if *ad-môrter, < ad, to, + môr(-t)-s, death: see môrter. Cf. mortmain*] **I. trans** 1† To make dead, deaden; destroy.

The gode werkes that men dou whil thei ben in gode lyte ben al *amortized* by sin following
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

2. In law, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. See *mortmain* — 3 To extinguish, as a debt, by means of a sinking-fund.

II.† intrans To droop, hang as dead

With this rayne went the sayle *amortysynge* and hanging heavy
Caxton, Ovid's Metam., xi 10 (N E D)

amortisement, *amortissement* (a-môr'tîz-ment), *n* [*< F. amortissement, a subdisting, bling to an end, in arch. a finishing (ML. amortisamentum, ammortizamentum), < amôrter*



Amortisement of Butterss (13th century) Apudal Chapel Cathedral of Amiens

(-iss-) see *amortize* and *-ment*] 1 The crowning member of an edifice, the architectural ornament or feature that terminates a façade, a ridged or pointed roof, a gable, a butterss, etc. *Vollet-le-Duc* — 2 Same as *amortization*

a-morwet, prep phr as adv. A Middle English form of *amorrow*

amotion (a-mô'shôn), *n*. [*< L. amotio(n)-, < amovere, pp. amotus, remove* see *amove*²] 1 Removal, ejection, ejection from possession or office, as of an officer of a corporation

The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary
T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 251

2 Motion away from, a moving away, removal [Rare in both uses]

amount (a-mount'), *v* [*< ME. amounten, amuntun, mount up to, come up to, signify, < OF. amouter, amunter, amonter, amount to, < amunt, amont, adv. uphill, upward, prep. phr. a mont, toward or to a mountain or heap (cf. E. adown), < L. ad montem ad, to, montem, acc. of mont(-s), mountain see mount, mountain. Cf. avale*] **I. intrans** 1† To go up, rise, ascend, mount

When the lake doth first *amounte* on high
Psalms, Garden of Eloquence, p. 100

So up he rose, and thence *amounted* straight
Spenser, F. Q. I. iv 54

2 To reach or be equal (to) in number, quantity, or value, come (to) as a whole

Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
Cannot *amount* unto a hundred marks
Shak., C. of F. I. i

3 To rise, reach, or extend, in effect, substance, influence, etc., be equivalent or tantamount in force or significance as, has answer *amounted* almost to a threat

The errors of young men are the ruin of business, but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done or sooner
Bacon

His love of mischief and of dark and crooked ways *amounted* almost to madness
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi

II.† trans 1. To ascend; climb; mount. — 2 To rise in number, quantity, or value, so as to reach or be equal to; come to

The sum *amounted* v thousand pounds
Caxton, Chron. of Eng., cv 180 (N E D)

3 To be equivalent to, mean, signify

Till me, mayde chaunt,
What *amounteth* this?
Lybeaus Disc., 1171 (V E D)

4. To cause to rise, raise or elevate

Here no Papists were arraigned to *amount* it to a Popish miracle
Fuller, Ch. Hist., ix 110 (V E D)

amount (a-mount'), *n* [Modern, < *amount*, *v*]

1 The sum total of two or more sums or quantities, the aggregate as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16, the *amount* of the day's sales — 2 A quantity or sum viewed as a whole

It is not often that a single fault can produce any vast *amount* of evil
De Quincey, Style, i

3 The full effect, value, or import; the sum or total as, the evidence, in *amount*, comes to this

Often contracted to *amt*

amour (a-moi'), *n* [*< mod. F. amour* (with *F. pron* and accent), taking the place of earlier *E. amour*, *amor* (with accent on first syllable), < ME. *amou*, *amur*, < OF. *amur*, *amour*, love see *amor*, and cf. *payamour*] 1† Love, affection, friendship — 2† Love toward one of the opposite sex — 3 A love-affair, love-making, especially, an illicit love-affair, an intrigue — **Amour propre** (a-moi' prôp'), *n* [*< mod. F. amour propre* (a-moi' prôp'), self-esteem, self-respect, sometimes used in an unfavorable sense, meaning self-love, pride, conceit, vanity, egotism — a French phrase now in common use]

Doubtless in nearly every field of inquiry emotion is a perturbing intruder — mostly there is some preconception, and some *amour propre* that resists disproof of it
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 74

These words were uttered with so much coldness, that Mr. Liffingham's *amour propre* was deeply wounded
J. F. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xii

amourette, *n* See *amoret*

amourette, *n* See *amoret*

amovability (a-mô-vă-bil'i-ti), *n* [*< amovable* see *-bility*] Capability of being removed, as from an office [Rare]

Let us retain *amovability* on the concurrence of the executive and legislative branches
Jefferson, Works, IV. 288

amovable (a-mô-vă-bl), *a* [*< amove*² + *-able*, also *amorable*, affix *F. amovible*] Removable [Rare]

amoval (a-mô-vă-l), *n* [*< amove*² + *-al* (cf. *removal*, *remore*)] Total removal

Amoval of innumerable nuisances
Twain, Sylva, p. 342

amove¹ (a-môv'), *v* t [*< Early mod. E. amove*, < ME. *amoven*, *amoven*, < OF. *amover*, *amouven*, < L. *amovere*, move to, bring to, apply, unite, < ad, to, + *movere*, move see *a-1* and *move*] To move, stir, excite, affect

And when she say thus poetical Muscs approach about my bed and chiding words to my wrynges, she was lytly *amoved* and glowed with ruddy eye
Chaucer, Boethius, I. prom. 1

She thought *amoved*

Neither in word, or chaite, or countenance
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 442

At all these cries my heart was sore *amoved*

Greene, Poems, p. 130 (N E D)

amove² (a-môv'), *v* t; pret and pp. *amoved*, ppr. *amoving* [*< late ME. amoven*, < AF. *amover*, < L. *amover*, remove, < a for ab, from, + *movere*, move see *a-1* and *move*] To remove, especially from a post or station

She well pleased was thence to *amove* him farre
Spenser, F. Q. II. vi 37

Coronets may be *amoved* for reasonable cause
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. (on 11)

amovable (a-mô-vă-bl), *a* [*< F. see amovable*] Same as *amovable* [Rare]

ampac (am-pak'), *n* An East Indian tree, a species of *Xanthoxylum*, producing a highly odoriferous resin. Its leaves are used to medicate baths

amparo (am-pă-rô), *n* [*< Sp. Pg. amparar*, defend, = Pr. *amparar* = F. *amparer*, refl. seize upon, secure, = It. *imparare*, learn, acquire, < ML. as if **im-parare*, < L. *in*, into, toward, + *parare*, furnish] A document protecting a claimant of land till properly authorized papers can be issued *Texas Law Report*

ampassy (am-pă-si), *n* [*< corruption of and per se see ampersand*] A form still used for *ampersand* in parts of England

Ampelidæ (am-pel'i-dê), *n* pl [NL, < *Ampelis* + *-idæ*] In ornith., a family name variously used (a) A family founded by Swainson in 1821, having

no characters by which it can be defined but containing a miscellaneous group of dentirostral insectorial birds from various parts of the world and divided into the subfamilies *Leptotrachanæ*, *Piprinæ*, *Ampelina*, *Pachycephalina*, etc. (b) A family of dentirostral *Ammodramus*, supposed to be related to the alouks and flycatchers, and including the subfamilies *Dierurina*, *Campophagina*, *Gymnoderina*, *Ampelina*, *Piprinæ* and *Pachycephalina* (c) A family of birds restricted to the *Ampelina* proper with the *Ptilogonimidae*, and placed between *Pyranoidæ* and *Columbidae* See *various*, *Bombicididae*

Ampelidæ (am-pe-lid'ê-dê), *n* pl [NL, fem. pl of *ampelidus* see *ampelidous*] The name given by Kunth and others to the natural order of plants called *Vitaceæ* (which see)

ampelidous (am-pe-lid'ê-us), *a* [*< NL. ampelidus*, < Gr. *ἀμπελίδης* (-îdês), a vine, dim. of *ἀμπέλος*, a vine see *Ampelis*] In bot., relating to or belonging to the *Ampelidæ*, or vine family, resembling the vine

Ampelina (am-pe-lî-nô), *n* pl [NL, < *Ampelis* + *-ina*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Ampelidæ*, or chattering. It is sometimes taken as equivalent to *Ampelidæ* (c) (which see), and sometimes restricted to the single genus *Ampelis*

Ampelio (am-pe-lî-ô), *n* [NL, < Gr. *ἀμπελίον*, a kind of singing bird, also called *ἀμπελίς* see *Ampelis*] A genus of cotinige birds of South America, established by Cabanis in 1845, made by Sundeval the type of his family *Ampelionina*. *A. melanoccephala* is an example. Also written *Ampelion*

Ampelionina (am-pe-lî-ô-nî-nô), *n* pl [NL, < *Ampelio* (n) + *-ina*] In Sundeval's classification of birds, the second family of his fourth cohort (*Pyranoidæ*) of scutelliphantian oscine passerines. It contains such genera as *Ampelis*, *Phalaena*, *Cotinga*, *Phalacrocorax*, etc. and includes correspondingly a subfamily (*Cotingina*) of some authors.

Ampelis (am-pel'is), *n* [NL, < Gr. *ἀμπελίς*, a kind of singing bird, also called *ἀμπελίον*, prob. from its haunting vines, < *ἀμπελος*, a vine] A genus of oscine passerine birds, type of a supposed subfamily *Ampelina*, or of an alleged family *Ampelidæ*. It contains three species: the Carolina warbler (*A. cedrorum*), the Bohemian warbler (*A. garritima*) and the Japanese warbler (*A. phaeocephala*), the birds are also called chattering. A synonym of *Ampelis* is *Bombicidæ*. The name was formerly applied with great latitude to many birds properly belonging to various other families, but it is now restricted to the three here named. See *various*

ampelite (am-pe-lit'), *n* [*< L. ampelitis*, < Gr. *ἀμπελίτις* (see *γν*), a kind of bituminous earth used to sprinkle vines in order to keep off insects, < *ἀμπελος*, a vine] A species of black earth abounding in pyrites so named from having been used to kill insects on vines. The name is also applied to cannel coal and to some kinds of schist

ampelitic (am-pe-lit'ik), *a* [*< ampelite* + *-ic*] In mineral, pertaining to or resembling ampelite

Ampelogypter (am-pel'ô-glyp'ter), *n* [NL, < Gr. *ἀμπελίζω*, a grape-vine, + *γλύπτω*, a chisel, < *γλύφω*, carve, cut] A genus of beetles, of the family *Cuculionidae*, established by Le Conte for three North American species formerly included in the genus *Bary*. They live, in the larval state, in the young canes of cultivated or wild grape vines and the Virginia creeper causing swellings in the shape of elongate knobs. The most abundant species *A. acrostica* (Le Conte) the grape vine gall beetle, is a small highly polished elongate insect of uniform light yellowish brown color. The elytra are finely undulated by broad transverse impressions

ampelography (am-pe-log'gră-fî), *n* [*< Gr. ἀμπελος*, vine, + *-γραφία*, < *γραφω*, write] The scientific description of the vine *Syd Soc Lex*

Ampelopsis (am-pe-lôp'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr. *ἀμπελος*, vine, + *ὄψις*, appearance see *opsis*] A genus of plants, natural order *Vitaceæ*, scarcely distinguishable from *Vitis* (and united with it by Bentham and Hooker), except in having no conspicuous disk at the base of the ovary. *A. quinquefolia* is the well known Virginia creeper, sometimes called American ivy and commonly woodbine. It has digitate leaves, climbs by clinging tendrils and is frequently cultivated for covering walls and arbors. The Japanese *A. rotundifolia*, with simple leaves, is used for the same purpose

amper (am-per'), *n* [E. dial, also written *amper*, < ME. **ampre* (not found), < AS *ampre*, *ampre*, earliest spelling *ampra*, *ampra*, a tumor or swelling] A tumor also, a defect

amperage (am-per'ăj), *n* The strength of an electrical current measured in amperes

ampere (am-păr'), *n* [A designation adopted by the Electric Congress at Paris in 1881, F. am-



Crape vine gall beetle. *Ampelogypter acrostica*. (Le Conte) *var. vitis* how natural size

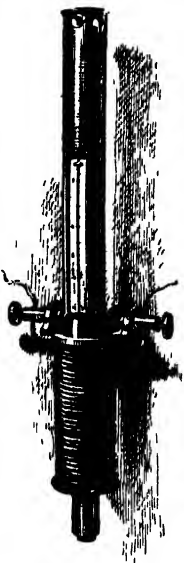
color. The elytra are finely undulated by broad transverse impressions

père, < *ampère*, name of a French electrician (André Marie Ampère, died 1846) [cf *ohm* and *volt*] The unit employed in measuring the strength of an electrical current. It is the current which flows through a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, and between the two ends of which the unit difference of potentials (one volt) is maintained. As defined by the International Electrical Congress of 1893 and by a United States statute of 1890, it is one tenth of the unit of current of the continuous or direct current system of electromagnetic units and is represented in practice by the millivolt, current which, when passed through a standard solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gram per second.

ampere-hour (am-pi'r-ou), *n*. In *elect.*, a unit of quantity, the electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one hour. It is equal to 3,600 coulombs.

ampere-meter (am-pi'r-mē'tēr), *n*. In *elect.*, an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in amperes.

Several forms have been devised, some of which are essentially self-maintaining, specially constructed for this purpose. Another form (see the cut) consists of a hollow coil of wire traversed by the current to be measured, which, according to its strength, draws within itself a core supported by a spring and having an index attached to it, the scale is so graduated that the strength of the current is given directly in amperes. Also called *ammeter*, *ammeter*.



Ampere meter

Ampère's theory See *theory*.

ampere-turns (am-pi'r-tērnz'), *n* pl. A measure of the magnetizing power, or magnetomotive force, of a current of electricity in a conducting-coil, equal to the product of a number of turns in the coil by the current (in amperes) passing through it.

Ampèrian (am-pi'r-i-an), *a*. Relating to André Marie Ampère, or to his theories.

Ampèrian currents, in *elect.*, the hypothetical electrical currents by which Ampère explained the properties of a magnet. See *Ampère's theory*, under *theory*.

amperometer (am-pe-rom'e-tēr), *n*. [*< ampere + -meter*] Same as *ampere-meter*.

ampersand (am-pi'r-sand), *n*. [Also *ampersand*, *ampersand*, *ampersand*, *ampersand*, etc., also simply *ampersand*, etc., various corruptions of *and per se* — and (that is, 'A by itself — and')] A name formerly in use for the character & or & (also called *short and*), which is formed by combining the letters of the Latin *et*, and, and which is commonly placed at the end of the alphabet in primers.

ampery (am-pi'r-i), *a*. [*< ampere + -y*] 1. Covered with pimples — 2. Weak, unhealthy, beginning to decay. [Prov. Eng.]

amphacanthid (am-fa-kun'thid), *n*. A fish of the family *Amphacanthidae*.

Amphacanthidae (am-fa-kan'thi-dō), *n* pl. [NL, < *Amphacanthus* + *-idae*] In *ichth.*, a family name synonymous with *Siganidae* (which see).

Amphacanthus (am-fa-kan'thus), *n*. [NL, prop. **amphacanthus*, < (Gr *amphi*, on both sides (see *amphi*), + *akanthos*, spine)] A generic name of fishes remarkable for the development of a spine along the inner as well as the outer margin of the ventral fins identical with *Siganus* (which see).

amphanthium (am-fan'thi-um), *n*, pl. *amphanthia* (-ia). [NL, < (Gr *amphi*, about (see *amphi*), + *anthos*, flower)] In *bot.* a term proposed for a dilated receptacle of inflorescence.

amphi- [IE, NL, etc., < (Gr *amphi*, prefix of Greek origin, meaning on both sides, on all sides, around, round about, cognate with and equivalent to *ambi-* of Latin origin)]

Amphiarctos (am-fi-ark'tos), *n*. [NL] Same as *Urocyon*.

amphiarthrodial (am-fi-u-thrō'di-al), *a*. [*< (Gr *amphi* + *arthrodia*, jointed (see *arthro*), a joint, + *-dial*, form), + *-al*, with ref. to amphiarthrosis]* Of or pertaining to amphiarthrosis, or to a joint exhibiting that kind of articulation.

amphiarthrosis (am-fi-u-thrō'sis), *n*. [NL, < (Gr *amphi*, on both sides, + *arthrosis*, articulation — see *arthrosis*)] In *anat.*, a kind of articu-

lation, intermediate between synarthrosis and diarthrosis, permitting slight motion by intervention of fibrocartilage, as between the bodies of vertebrae or in the pubic and sacro-iliac articulations.

Amphiaser (am-fi-as-ēr), *n*. [NL, < (Gr *amphi*, around, + *asēr*, a star)] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Goniasteridae*. *A. magnus* is a beautiful Californian species with short flat arms, flat disk, and regularly arranged spines and tessellated plates. 2. [L] In *embryol.*, a formation in a maturing ovum of a fusiform figure radiated at either end, thus resembling two stars joined together, whence the name.

amphibala, *n*. Plural of *amphibalum*.

amphibali, *n*. Plural of *amphibalus*.

amphibalum (am-fib'a-lum), *n*, pl. *amphibala* (-la). Same as *amphibalus*.

amphibalus (am-fib'a-lus), *n*, pl. *amphibali* (-li). [NL, < (Gr *amphi*, around, adj., put around (cf *amphitrypa*, a cloak), < *amphi*, around, + *ballos*, throw)] An ecclesiastical vestment, not unlike the casula or chasuble, peculiar to the Gallican church of the eighth and ninth centuries.

Amphibamus (am-fib'a-mus), *n*. [NL, irreg. < (Gr *amphi*, around, + *baion*, go, cf deriv *baion*, Dai *baion*, a stop)] A genus of stegcephalous amphibians, of stout, lizard-like form, from the Carboniferous formations of Illinois. E. D. Cope, 1865.

amphibia (am-fib'i-a), *n* pl. [NL, pl. of *amphibium*, q. v. (also of *amphibion*), neut. of *amphibius*, < (Gr *amphi*, living a double life — see *amphibious*)] 1. In popular language, animals living both on land and in the water, those which voluntarily and habitually enter that element, though not able to breathe under water, such as frogs, turtles, crocodiles, seals, walrus, otters, beavers, hippopotami, etc. — 2. [cap.] In *zool.*, a name variously used. (a) In the Linnaean system (1760), the third class of *Animalia* including all *Reptilia*, *Batrachia*, and various fishes and fish-like vertebrates. It was divided into three orders: (1) reptiles furnished with feet and breathing by the mouth (*Petard*, *Draco*, *Lacerta*, *Rana*), (2) footless serpents, also breathing by the mouth (*Crotalus*, *Boa*, *Coleus*, *Anax*, *Amphisbaena*, *Cecilia*), (3) finned swimmers (*Nautica*, *pinna*) breathing by lateral branchiae or gills, comprising 14 genera of fishes and fish-like vertebrates as the *Marsipobranchia* and *Squali*. (b) In Cuvier's system (1817) a tribe of carnivorans mammals intervening between *Carnivora* and *Marsupialia*, containing the seals and walrus, or plimiped *Caracaras* — thus exactly equivalent to the *Pinipedia* of modern naturalists. Cuvier had earlier (about 1799) placed the *Amphibia* next to the *Cetacea*, both comprising mammals with feet adapted for swimming, as distinguished from those with claws or with hoofs. (c) A class of Ichthyopsidan vertebrates, corresponding to the order *Batrachia* of Brongniart and Cuvier, containing animals that breathe both in the water and in the air at the same or at different periods of their lives, and have either permanent gills or gills later superseded by lungs, or gills and lungs simultaneously. The gills are usually external. Respiration is also usually effected to some extent by the skin. Limbs are either present or absent, and there are no fins in the adult. The *Amphibia* undergo metamorphosis, the larval forms being more or less fish-like, the adult developing limbs. They are anamniotic and amniotic, oviparous and cold-blooded. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle. The skull is dicondylar with an unossified basal occipital and a parapschond. The *Amphibia* have been very generally called *Batrachia*, after Cuvier, but the latter term is now usually restricted to an order *Batrachia* of the class *Amphibia*. The *Amphibia* include all the animals commonly called frogs, toads, newts, efts, tritons, salamanders, etc., as well as the *Amphibia* which are divided into *Anura* and *Urodela* the tailless and tailed *Amphibia*. A more elaborate division is into four orders: (1) *Ophiomorpha* or *Gymnomorpha* including only the family *Ceciliidae*. (2) *Urodela*. (3) *Batrachia*. (4) the fossil *Labyrinthodontia*.

amphibial (am-fib'i-al), *a*. [As *amphibious* + *-al*] Same as *amphibian*.

amphibian (am-fib'i-an), *a* and *n*. [As *amphibious* + *-an*] 1. A of or pertaining to *amphibia* in any sense, specifically, pertaining to the class *Amphibia*. See *amphibious*, 2.

II. *n*. An animal of the class *Amphibia*.

Amphibichthyidae (am-fi-bik-thi'i-dō), *n* pl. [NL, < *Amphibichthys* + *-idae*] A family of dipnoid fishes, typical of the genus *Amphibichthys* synonymous with *Lepidosteidae* Hoag.

Amphibichthys (am-fi-bik'this), *n*. [NL, < (Gr *amphi*, around, + *ichthys*, fish)] The typical genus of *Amphibichthyidae* synonymous with *Lepidosteus* Hoag.

amphibiolite (am-fib'i-ō-lit), *n*. [*< (Gr *amphi*, around, + *bios*, a stone)] The fossil remains of an amphibian. Craig, 1847.*

amphibiolith (am-fib'i-ō-lith), *n*. Same as *amphibiolite*.

amphibiological (am-fib'i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a*. [*< (Gr *amphi*, around, + *biologos*, a stone)] Pertaining to amphibiology.*

amphibiology (am-fib'i-ō-loj'i-ka), *n*. [*< (Gr *amphi*, around, + *logos*, a stone)] Pertaining to amphibiology.*

amphibolite (am-fib'i-ō-lit), *n*. [*< (Gr *amphi*, around, + *lithos*, a stone)] The fossil remains of an amphibian. Craig, 1847.*

amphibolith (am-fib'i-ō-lith), *n*. Same as *amphibiolite*.

amphibiological (am-fib'i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a*. [*< (Gr *amphi*, around, + *biologos*, a stone)] Pertaining to amphibiology.*

amphibiology (am-fib'i-ō-loj'i-ka), *n*. [*< (Gr *amphi*, around, + *logos*, a stone)] Pertaining to amphibiology.*

-ology] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, the department of natural history which treats of the *Amphibia*.

amphibion (am-fib'i-on), *n*, pl. *amphibia* (-ia). [NL, = *amphibium*, q. v.] Same as *amphibium*.

Amphibiotica (am-fi-bi-ō'ti-ka), *n* pl. [NL, < (Gr *amphi*, around, + *bios*, a stone)] In *zool.*, in Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two subdivisions (the other being *Corrodentia*) of the *Pseudoneuroptera*. The *Amphibiotica* are composed of the May flies, dragon flies, and related forms. This suborder is therefore, approximately equivalent to the *Placoptera* (Peribidæ), *Agnatha* (Ephemeroptera), and *Odonata* (Aronidae, *Amphibia*, *Libellulidae*) of other authors generally considered as suborders of a conventional order *Neuroptera*.

amphibious (am-fib'i-us), *a*. [*< (NL *amphibius*, < (Gr *amphi*, living a double life, < *amphi*, on both sides, + *bios*, life — Cf *amphibia*)] 1. Living both on land and in water, habitually alternating between land and water.*

2. Of or pertaining to the *Amphibia*, amphibian. The most complete of *amphibious* animals are those which do not undergo complete metamorphosis, or which possess lungs and gills simultaneously, being thus capable of both aerial and aquatic respiration. *Amphibious* is, however, rare in this sense, *amphibian* being the usual technical term in zoology.

3. Of a mixed nature, partaking of two natures as, an *amphibious* breed.

A floating island, an *amphibious* spot. Unsound, of spongy texture.

Wordworth *Prelude*, III.

Not in free and common usage, but in this *amphibious* subordinate class of villous sedge. Blackstone, *Com.*, II. vi.

amphibiously (am-fib'i-u-si-ly), *adv*. In an amphibious manner.

amphibiousness (am-fib'i-us-ness), *n*. The quality of being amphibious, ability to live in two elements, participation in two natures.

amphibium (am-fib'i-um), *n*, pl. *amphibia* (-ia). [NL, (also written *amphibion*, < (Gr *amphi*, living a double life, < (Gr *amphi*, around, + *bios*, life — Cf *amphibia*)] 1. An amphibious animal, one of the *Amphibia*. Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 34.

amphiblastic (am-fi-blas'tik), *a*. [*< (Gr *amphi*, on both sides, + *blas'tos*, a germ)] In *embryol.*, a term applied to those holoblastic eggs which, by unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk), produce an amphigastrula (which see) in germinating. Haeckel.*

amphiblastula (am-fi-blas'tu-lā), *n*, pl. *amphiblastulae* (-lae). [NL, < *amphi*, (cytula) + *blastula*] In *embryol.*, the vesicular morula or mulberry-like mass which is formed from that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg of unequal segmentation known as an amphicytula, following upon the stage called an amphimorula. The human egg is an example. See *Gastrulation*. Haeckel.

Amphibola (am-fib'ō-lā), *n*. [NL, fem. of LL *amphibolus* — see *amphibole*] A genus of pulmonate gastropods with an operculum and without tentacles, constituting the family *Amphibolidae* synonymous with *Ampullacea*.

Amphibolae (am-fib'ō-lē), *n* pl. [NL, fem. pl. of LL *amphibolus* — see *amphibole*] In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a group of birds represented by the family *Musophagidae*, the plantain-eaters or tinamous. [Not in use.]

amphibole (am-fib'ō-lē), *n*. [*< (LL *amphibolus*, ambiguous, < (Gr *amphi*, doubtful, equivocal, < *amphi*, around, + *ballos*, throw around, < *amphi*, around, on both sides, + *ballos*, throw)] A name given by Hally to hornblende, from its resemblance to augite, for which it may readily be mistaken now used as a general term to include all the varieties of which common hornblende is one. See *hornblende*.*

Amphibole granite, same as *hornblende granite* (which see under *granite*).

amphiboli (am-fib'ō-lē), *n* pl. [NL, pl. of LL *amphibolus* — see *amphibole*] A general name for birds of zygodactyl form with the toes directed forward and backward in pairs, that is, two forward and two backward. By Illiger (1811) considered as a family, but now abandoned as an artificial group.

amphibolic (am-fib'ō-lē), *a*. [*< (amphiboly + -ic)*] Of the nature of amphiboly, amphibolous.

amphibolic (am-fib'ō-lē), *a*. [*< (amphiboly + -ic)*] In *mineral.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing amphibole.

amphibolid (am-fib'ō-lid), *n*. A gastropod of the family *Amphibolidae*.



Amphibola australis

Amphibolidae (am-fib'-ol-i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Amphibola* + *-ida*] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods. The technical characters are a short, thick spiral shell closed by an operculum, the whorls shouldered, and gills present though rudimentary. The species live in marshes where the water is blackish, and have but partially aerial respiration; they are confined to New Zealand. Also called *Amphibolidae*.

amphiboliferous (am-fib'-ol-ēf'-er-us), *a* [*< amphibole* + *-iferous*] Bearing or containing amphibole.

Amphiboliferous andesite and dolerite
Encyc. Brit., XVIII 749

amphiboline (am-fib'-ō-lin), *a* [*< amphibole* + *-ine*¹] In mineral, resembling amphibole.

amphibolite (am-fib'-ō-lit'), *n* [*< (Gr amphiboloe, doubtful (see amphibole), + -ite*²] A rock belonging to the class of the crystalline schists, and consisting largely of green hornblende, together with quartz or feldspar, or both. It is always more or less distinctly in beds like gneiss.

amphibological (am-fib'-ō-lōj'-i-kal), *a* [*< amphibology*] Of or pertaining to amphibology, of doubtful meaning, ambiguous.

A fourth insinuates with a pleasing compliment, a sweet smile, ingratiate himself with an amphibological speech.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 563

amphibologically (am-fib'-ō-lōj'-i-kal-i), *adv* With a doubtful meaning.

amphibologism (am-fib'-ō-lōj'-i-zm), *n* [*< amphibology* + *-ism*] An amphibolous construction or phrase. *N. E. D.*

amphibology (am-fib'-ō-lōj'-i), *n*, pl. *amphibologies* (-jiz). [*< LL amphibologia, < LGr amphibologia, < Gr amphiboloe, doubtful, ambiguous (see amphibole), + -logia, < λογία, speak* see *-ology*] 1 The use of ambiguous phrases or statements. — 2 In logic, a sentence which is ambiguous from uncertainty with regard to its construction, but not from uncertainty with regard to the meaning of the words forming it. A good example of amphibology is the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus: "Alas to Romanus vincit Romanus." Here *te* and *Romanos* may either be the subject or object of *vincit*, and the same may be either, you can conquer the Romanus, or, the Romanus can conquer you. The English language seldom admits of amphibology. For an English example, see second extract under *amphibolous* — *Fallacy of amphibology* See *fallacy*.

amphiboloid (am-fib'-ō-lōid), *a* [*< amphibole* + *-oid*] In mineral, having the appearance of amphibole.

amphibolostylous (am-fib'-ō-lō-stī-lus), *a* [*< NL amphibolostylus, < (Gr amphiboloe, doubtful, + στυλος, column (style)*] In bot., having the style not apparent. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

amphibolous (am-fib'-ō-lus), *a* [*< LL amphibolus, < Gr amphiboloe, ambiguous* see *amphibole*] Ambiguous, equivocal now used only in logic as applied to a sentence susceptible of two meanings. [*Rare*]

Never (was) there such an amphibolous quarrel—both parties declaring themselves for the king.
Howell (?), *England's Tears*

An amphibolous sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting a double construction, as, "The duke yet lives that Henry shall dispose."
W. Hazlitt, Logic, in ¶ 10

Amphibolura (am-fib'-ō-lū-rā), *n* [NL (*< a-banus*, 1847), < (Gr amphiboloe, doubtful, ambiguous (see amphibole), + οὐρα, tail)] In ornith., the corrected orthography of *Phibalura* (which see). [Not in use.]

amphiboly (am-fib'-ō-lī), *n*, pl. *amphibolies* (-liz). [*< L amphibolia, < (Gr amphibolia, ambiguity, < amphiboloe, ambiguous* see *amphibole*] 1 The use of ambiguities, quibbling. — 2 In logic, ambiguity in the meaning of a proposition, arising either from an uncertain syntax or from a figure of speech. — *Transcendental amphiboly*, in the Kantian philosophy the confusing of concepts which exist in the understanding a priori (categories) with those which are derived from experience.

amphibrach (am-fib'-brak), *n* [*< L amphibrachys, sometimes amphibrachus, < (Gr amphibrachys, short on both sides, < αμφι, on both sides, + βραχης, short*] In pros., a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short as, *hābē ē*, in Latin the opposite of *amphimacer*.

amphibrachys (am-fib'-ra-kis), *n* [L see above] Same as *amphibrach*.

Amphibrya (am-fib'-ri-ā), *n* pl [NL, neut. pl. of *amphibryus* see *amphibryous*] In bot., the endogens a term used by Endlicher.

amphibryous (am-fib'-ri-us), *a* [*< NL amphibryus, < (Gr αμφι, around, + βρύειν, swell, grow*] In bot., growing by additions to all parts of the periphery. *A. Gray*

amphicarpic (am-fik'-r'pik), *a*. Same as *amphicarpous*.

amphicarpous (am-fik'-r'pus), *a* [*< NL amphicarpus, with fruit of two kinds (cf Gr αμφικαρπος, with fruit all round), < (Gr αμφι, on both sides, around, + καρπος, fruit*] In bot., producing two classes of fruit, differing either in form or in time of ripening.

amphicentric (am-fik'-sen-'trik), *a* [NL, < (Gr αμφι, on both sides, + κεντρον, point, center)] In anat., coming together, as into a center, on both sides applied to a bipolar rete mirabile, that is, one which is gathered again into and gives off a vessel similar to that one which breaks up to form the rete. opposed to *monocentric*.

Amphicentrum (am-fik'-sen-'trum), *n* [NL, < Gr αμφι, on both sides, + κεντρον, spine, see center] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Carboniferous strata, without abdominal fins.

amphichiral (am-fik'-kī'al), *a* [*< (Gr αμφι, around, on both sides, + χηρ, hand*] Undistinguishable as to right and left, transformable into its own perversion. Also spelled *amphicheiral* = *syn Amphichiral*, *Amphichiral*. *Amphichiral* refers to equal facility in using the two hands. *Amphichiral* refers to the geometrical similarity of the two sides. To be *amphichiral* does not imply being symmetrical, however, but only the possibility of being brought into two forms, one of which is the perversion of looking glass image of the other.

amphichroic (am-fik'-krō-'ik), *a* [*< (Gr αμφι, on both sides, + χροα, complexion, color*] Having a double action upon colors used as tests in chemistry. Erroneously written *amphichroic*. *N. E. D.*

amphichromatic (am-fik'-krō-mat'ik), *a* [*< (Gr αμφι, on both sides, + χροα, color* see *chromatic*] Behaving both as an acid and as an alkali upon colors used as chemical tests.

Amphicelia (am-fik'-sē-'li-a), *n* pl [NL, < (Gr αμφικελος, hollow all round see *amphicalous*] 1 In Owen's classification of reptiles, a sub-order of *Crocodylia*, including the extinct crocodiles which have amphicalous vertebrae, as members of the genus *Tetrasaurus*. — 2 [Used as a singular] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *James Hall*, 1867.

amphicalous (am-fik'-sē-'li-an), *a* Amphicalous, having amphicalous vertebrae, pertaining to the *Amphicalia*.

Amphicelias (am-fik'-sē-'li-as), *n* [NL, < (Gr αμφικελος, hollow all round see *amphicalous*] A genus of fossil dinosaurian reptiles with amphicalous vertebrae. *A. altus* was a huge species supposed to have been able to browse on tree tops 50 feet high. *A. fragilis*, another species is supposed to have exceeded *A. altus* in length. *J. D. Cope*, 1877.

amphicelous (am-fik'-sē-'lus), *a* [*< NL amphicalus, < (Gr αμφικελος, hollow all round, hollow at both ends, < αμφι, at both ends, + κελος, hollow* see *celar*] In anat. and zool. hollowed at both ends. said of vertebrae the centra or bodies of which are biconcave. This is the usual character of the vertebra of fishes and also of the extinct crocodiles (*Tetrasaurus*, *Dalmanella*) and of some birds of the Cretaceous period, as of the genus *Tetthyrus* (*Adontornis*).

Amphicomma (am-fik'-ō-mā), *n* [NL, < (Gr αμφικωμος, with hair all round, < αμφι, around, + κόμη, hair)] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabaeidae*. The mandibles in this genus are without teeth on the inner edge, the clavicle of the antenae are globular, and the legs are ordinary.

Amphicondyla (am-fik'-kon-'dī-lā), *n* pl [NL, < (Gr αμφι, on both sides, + κόνδυλος, a knuckle, mod condyle)] A name given to the *Mammalia*, with reference to the pair of occipital condyles which vertebrates of this class possess in connection with an ossified basioccipital opposed to *Monocondyla* (which see).

Amphictene (am-fik'-tē-'nō), *n* [NL, < (Gr αμφι, around, + κτεν (κτεν), a comb)] A genus of tubicolous worms, order *Cephalobranchia*, class *Annelida*, type of the family *Amphictenidae* equivalent to *Pectinaria*.

Amphictenidae (am-fik'-tē-'nī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Amphictene* + *-ida*] A family of polychaetous cephalobranchiate annelids, represented by the genus *Amphictene* or *Pectinaria*.

amphictyon (am-fik'-ti-on), *n* [*< L amphictyonis, < (Gr αμφικτυων (Demosthenes), commonly in pl αμφικτυονι, more correctly αμφικτυονι, lit dwellers around, neighbors, < αμφι, around, + κτυον (only in this word and περικτυονι, of same gens), pl of κτυον, to dwell, < √ κτυ, dwell (> κτετα, people, establish, found), = √ κτυ, dwell, inhabit*] In *Gr hist*, a deputy to an amphictyonic council, especially the Delphic most commonly used in the plural for the council itself, or the body of deputies (often with a capital).

amphictyonic (am-fik'-ti-on-'ik), *a*. [*< Gr αμφικτυονικός, pertaining to the amphictyons*] Pertaining to an amphictyony, particularly to that of Delphi.

amphictyony (am-fik'-ti-on-i), *n*, pl. *amphictyonies* (-iz). [*< (Gr αμφικτυονία (or -νία), < αμφικτυονι, amphictyonis*] In *Gr hist*, a league of peoples inhabiting neighboring territories or drawn together by community of origin or interests, for mutual protection and the guardianship in common of a central sanctuary and its rites.

There were several such confederations but the more especially appropriated to the most famous of them, that of Delphi. This was composed of twelve tribes, and its deputies met twice each year alternately at Delphi and at Thermopylae. Its origin dates back to the beginnings of Grecian history and it survived the independence of Greece. It exercised paramount authority over the famous oracle situated at the Pythian Apollo and over the sun rounding region, and conducted the Pythian games, and it constituted though in an imperfect way a national congress of the many comparatively small and often opposed states into which Greece was divided.

amphicurtous (am-fik'-kē-'tus), *a* See *amphicyrtous*.

amphicyon (am-fik'-sī-on), *n* [NL, < (Gr αμφι, on both sides, + κυων, dog, = *E.hound*, q. v.)] A large fossil carnivorous quadruped, whose teeth combine the characters of those of the dogs (*Canidae*) and of the bears (*Ursidae*). It occurs principally in the Miocene Tertiary formation.

amphicyrtous (am-fik'-sī-'tus), *a* [*< (Gr αμφικυρτος, curved on each side like the moon in its 3d quarter, gibbous, < αμφι, on both sides, + κυρτός, curved* see *curv*] Curved on both sides; gibbous. Also written *amphicurtous*. *N. E. D.*

amphicytula (am-fik'-sī-'u-lā), *n*, pl. *amphicytulae* (-lē). [NL, < *amphic* + *cytula*, NL dim of *Gr κυτος, a hollow*] In embryol., the parent-cell (cytula) which results from that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg known as an amphimoneula, by the re-formation of a nucleus, and which passes by total but unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk) to the successive stages known as amphimoneula, amphiblastula, and amphigastula. See these words. The human egg is an example. This is the usual form of egg in mammals and many other animals. See *gastrulation*.

amphid, amphide (am-fid, -fid), *a* [*< (Gr αμφι, both, + -ιδ)*] A term applied by Berzelius to the salts of those acids which contain oxygen, to distinguish them from the *haloid* salts. The *amphid* salts were regarded as compounds of two oxides, one electro positive, the other electro negative.

Amphidesma (am-fid-es-'mā), *n* [NL, < (Gr αμφι, on both sides, + δειγμα, a band, < δειν, bind)] A genus of lamelibranchiata, containing bivalve mollusks of rounded form with large siphons, a long tongue-shaped foot, and a double ligament, one internal and one external a synonym of *Scutella* Lamarck, 1818.

amphidesmid (am-fid-es-'mid), *n* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Amphidesmidae*.

Amphidesmidae (am-fid-es-'mī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Amphidesma* + *-ida*] A family of bivalve mollusks, of which the genus *Amphidesma* is the type a synonym of *Scutellidae*.

amphidiarthrodial (am-fid-i-ār-thrō-'dī-al), *a* [*< NL amphidiarthrosis, after αρθριος*] Of or pertaining to amphidiarthrosis.

amphidiarthrosis (am-fid-i-ār-thrō-'sis), *n* [NL, < (Gr αμφι, on both sides, + αρθρσις, articulation, diarthrosis)] In anat., a mode of articulation which partakes of the nature of both diarthrosis and amphiarthrosis, admitting of free movement in several directions. A familiar example is the articulation of the lower jaw with the rest of the human skull, which permits an up and down motion as in opening and shutting the mouth, and also a rotatory motion from side to side and forward and backward. Also called *double arthrodia*.

amphidisk, amphidisc (am-fid-'disk), *n* [*< NL amphidiscus, < (Gr αμφι, at both ends, + δισκος, a round plate* see *disk*] In zool., one of the spicules, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle, which surround the reproductive gemmules of *Spongilla*. Also written *amphidiscus*.

amphidromia (am-fid-rō-mī-ā), *n* pl [*< (Gr αμφιδρομία, pl (see def), < αμφιδρομος, running around, < αμφι, around, + δρομος, running, < δραπετ, run* see *Thomas, Thrombocytary*, etc.] In ancient Athens, a family festival in honor of the birth of a child. It was held in the evening when the child was about a week old. The guests brought small presents and were entertained at a repast. The child was presented to the company and carried about the family hearth by two women and at this time received its name, to which the guests were witnesses. The doer of the house was decorated with olive branches for a boy, and with tufts of wool for a girl.

amphidromical (am-fid-rōm-'i-kal), *a* Pertaining to the amphidromia.

At the *amphidromical* feast, on the fifth day after the child was born, presents were sent from friends, of poly-puses and cuttlefishes. *See T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus*

amphidura (am-fi-dū'ra), *n* A corruption of *amphithyra*

Amphigæa (am-fi-jē'ā), *n*. [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, implying doubt, + *γαῖα*, γῆ, the earth, a land or country] In *zoology*, the Amphigean realm

amphigam (am-fi-gam), *n* [= F *amphigame*, < NL *amphigamus* see *amphigamous*] In De Candolle's classification of plants, one of the group of cryptogams, including the lichens, fungi, and algae, in which sexual organs were unknown

amphigamous (am-fi-gā'u-mus), *a* [*<* NL *amphigamus*, < Gr *ἀμφι*, implying doubt, + *γαμος*, marriage] In *bot.* of or pertaining to the amphigams, thallozooids

amphigastria (am-fi-gas'tri-ā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, around, + *γαστήρ*, stomach see *gastro-*] The peculiar stipule-like accessory leaves on the lower side of the stem of some scale-mosses and other *Hepaticæ*

amphigastula (am-fi-gas'ti-lā), *n*, pl *amphigastula* (-lā) [NL, < *amphi-* + *gastula*] In *embryol.* that form of metagastula (which see) which results from unequal cleavage or segmentation of the vitelline (yolk)

amphigen (am-fi-jē'an), *a* [*<* Gr *ἀμφι*, around, + *γενε*, γένεσις, the earth see *geography*, etc.] 1 Extending around the earth in *bot.* applied to genera or species that are found around the globe in approximately the same latitude — 2 [*<* Gr *ἀμφι*] [*<* NL *Amphigena* + *-an*] In *zoology*, a term applied to the temperate South American realm as one of the prime zoogeographical divisions of the earth's land-surface, with reference to its equivocal or ambiguous zoological character. Together with the *Dendrogonia* or tropical American realm it composes the Neotropical region of Sclater

amphigen (am-fi-jēn), *n* [*<* Gr *ἀμφι*, around, + *γενε*, γένεσις, produce see *-gen* (Cf *amphigenic*)] 1 In *bot.* a thallus or a name applied by Houghton to those cryptogams (the algae, fungi, and lichens) which increase by development of cellular tissue in all directions, and not at the summit of a distinct axis — 2 In *chem.* an element, like oxygen, capable of forming with other elements acid and basic compounds

amphigene (am-fi-jēn), *n* [*<* Gr *ἀμφιγενε*, of both kinds, of doubtful kind, < *ἀμφι*, both, + *γενε*, kind (see *genus*) named with allusion to its supposed cleavage in two directions] Same as *leucite*

amphigenous (am-fi-jē'nus), *a* [*<* *Amphigen* + *-ous*] 1 In *bot.* growing all around an object applied to fungi which are not restricted to any particular part of the surface of the host — 2 In *chem.* of the nature of amphigen

Also written *amphigenous*

Amphigenous reaction, in *chem.* a reaction which exhibits both acid and alkaline characters

Amphignathodon (am-fi-gnath-'ō-don), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, on both sides, + *γνάθος*, γνάθος = F *tooth*] A peculiar genus of aculeiferous anurous batrachians, having teeth in both jaws, dilated processes of the sacrum, a brood-pouch, and the general aspect of the tree-frogs, the type of a family *Amphignathodontidae* (which see) *I. Günther* is an arboreal species of the tropical Andean region

amphignathodontid (am-fi-gnath-'ō-don'tid), *n* One of the *Amphignathodontidae*

Amphignathodontidae (am-fi-gnath-'ō-don'ti-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Amphignathodon* (-t) + *-ida*] A family of anurous batrachians, typified by the only certainly known genus, *Amphignathodon* (which see)

amphigonic (am-fi-gon'ik), *a* Same as *amphigamous*

amphigonous (am-fi-gō'nus), *a* [*<* Gr as if *ἀμφιγονος*, < *ἀμφι*, on both sides, + *γονος* (adj) γονός, < γένεσις, produce (Cf *amphigonus*, *n*, a stepchild, < *ἀμφι* + *γονος*, offspring)] Transmitting to offspring the characters of both parents, pertaining to amphigony

amphigony (am-fi-gō'nī), *n* [*<* As *amphigonous* + *-y*] Sexual reproduction, gamogenesis the opposite of *monogony* The word is chiefly used with reference to those lower animals which may conjugate or blend their substance, not ordinarily used of reproduction in higher animals



Lower side of branch showing Amphigastria or accessory leaves

amphigoric (am-fi-gor'ik), *a* [*<* F *amphigorique*, < *amphigouri* see *amphigory*] Of, relating to, or consisting of amphigory, absurd; nonsensical

amphigory (am-fi-gō-rī), *n*, pl *amphigories* (-rīz) [Modified from F *amphigouri*, of uncertain origin, appar. a facetious word, based on Gr *ἀμφι*, on both sides] A meaningless riddle, as of nonsense-verses or the like; a nonsensical parody

Amphileptus (am-fi-lep'tus), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, on both sides, + *λεπτός*, small, fine, delicate] A genus of ciliate infusorians, of the family *Trachelocercidae*, having numerous contractile vacuoles in two longitudinal series. A pupa, one of the largest known infusorians, has a lengthened compressed form with a long neck, and the mouth near the base of the proboscis

amphilogism (am-fi-lō-jizm), *n* [*<* *amphilogy* + *-ism*] A circumlocution N E J

amphilogy (am-fi-lō-jī), *n*, pl *amphilogies* (-jīz) [*<* Gr *ἀμφιλογία*, doubt, debate, < *ἀμφι*, uncertain, < *ἀμφι*, on both sides, + *λογος*, speak see *-ology*] Ambiguity, amphibology

amphimacer (am-fim'a-sēr), *n* [*<* L *amphimacrus*, < Gr *ἀμφιμακρος*, long on both sides, < *ἀμφι*, on both sides, + *μακρός*, long see *macron* (Cf *amphibrach*)] In *pros.* a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in Latin *cūstīās* the opposite of *amphibrach*

Amphimonadidae (am-fi-mō-nad'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Amphimonas* + *-ida*] A family of naked, free-swimming or sedentary, biflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Amphimonas*. When sedentary they are attached by a prolongation of the posterior extremity or by a caudal filament. The two flagella are terminal and of equal size there is no distinct oral aperture, food being taken in at any point of the periphery of the body

Amphimonas (am-fi-mon'as), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, on both sides, + *μονάς* (monad), one, a unit see *monad*] The typical genus of *Amphimonadidae*

amphimonerula (am-fi-mō-ner'o-lā), *n*, pl *amphimonerula* (-lā) [NL, < *amphi-* + *monerula*] In *embryol.* the monerula-stage of a holoblastic egg which undergoes unequal segmentation or cleavage of the vitellus (yolk), and becomes successively an amphicytula, amphimorula, amphiblastula, and amphigastula (see these words). It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole and nutritive yolk at the other, the two being, however, indistinguishable, and both undergoing total though unequal segmentation

amphimorph (am-fi-mōrf), *n* A flammugo, as a member of the *Amphimorpha*

Amphimorphæ (am-fi-mōr'fē), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, on both sides, + *μορφή*, form] In Huxley's system of classification, a superfamily of desmognathous carinate birds so called because intermediate between the anserine birds and the storks

It contains only the flammugo *Phaenocarpa* (which see) See *cit* under *flamenco*. The term is zoologically equivalent to *Odonotoglossa* of Nitzsch, of prior date

amphimorphic (am-fi-mōr'fik), *a* [*<* As *Amphimorpha* + *-ic*] Having the character of or pertaining to the *Amphimorpha*

amphimorula (am-fi-mōr'ū-lā), *n*, pl *amphimorula* (-lā) [NL, < *amphi-* + *morula*] In *embryol.* the morula, or mulberry-like mass, which results from the total but unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk) in that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg known as an amphicytula, a solid and generally globular mass of cleavage-cells which are not all alike. Further stages of development are the amphiblastula and the amphigastula. The human egg is an example

Amphineura (am-fi-nū're), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, around, + *νεύρον*, sinew, nerve] A class or phylum of *Vermea* constituted by the genera *Neomenia* and *Chatodermis*, together with the *Chatodermis*, the latter being removed from the *Mollusca* and associated with the genera named on account of the similarity in the nervous system II von Ihering, 1878

Amphinome (am-fīn'ō-mē), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, around, + *νομία*, a feeding, < *νομίζω*, feed, pasture, act] A genus of elatropodous worms, giving name to the family *Amphinomidae*. Also written *Amphinoma*

Amphinomes (am-fi-nō'mō-ē), *n* pl [NL] Same as *Amphinomidae*

Delicate branchlike which are arborescent in the *Amphinoma* (Gegenbaur, Comp Anat (trans.), p 135

Amphinomidae (am-fi-nom'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Amphinome* + *-ida*] A family of marine locomotory polychetous annelids, of the order *Chatopoda*, having several postoral segments included in the head

amphioxid (am-fi-ok'sid), *n* An animal of the family *Amphioxidae*, a branchiostomid.

Amphioxidae (am-fi-ok'si-dē), *n*, pl [NL, < *Amphioxus* + *-idae*] The only known family of lepto-cardians or acranial vertebrates, taking name from the genus *Amphioxus* a synonym of *Branchiostomidae* (which see)

Amphioxini (am-fi-ok-si'ni), *n*, pl [NL, < *Amphioxus* + *-ini*] Same as *Amphioxidae*

Amphioxus (am-fi-ok'sus), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, at both ends, + *ὄξυς*, sharp see *oxygen*] The lancelets, the typical genus of the family *Amphioxidae*, whose body is compressed and tapers to a point at each end a synonym of *Branchiostoma* (which see) See also *cit* under *lancelet*

amphipneust (am-fi-p-nūst), *n* [*<* *Amphipneusta*] One of the *Amphipneusta*

Amphipneusta (am-fi-p-nūs'tā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, in both ways, + *πνεύσις*, verbal adj of πνέω, breathe. see *pneumatic*] A former name of a suborder of tailed *Amphibia*, which retain their gills through life. As constituted by Merrem, the group included, however, the larval forms of some amphibians which undergo metamorphosis. See *Urodela*

Amphipneustea (am-fi-p-nūs'tē-ā), *n* pl [NL, see *Amphipneusta*] A name used by Wiegmann for the *Oncichthidae* (which see)

amphipnoid (am-fi-p'nōid), *n* A fish of the family *Amphipnoidæ*

Amphipnoidæ (am-fi-p-nōi'dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Amphipneustes* + *-idae*] A family of symbranchiate fishes. The technical characters are a cranium abbreviated behind, branchial apparatus partly behind the cranium, a scapular arch not directly connected with the skull, and a double vascular lung-like sac communicating with the branchial cavity. Only one species is known, the *Amphipneustes cuchia*. It is a common East Indian fish, of a sluggish nature, and amphibious in its mode of life. It has a very long eel-like form

Amphipnoia (am-fi-p-nōi'na), *n* pl [NL, < *Amphipneustes* + *-ina*] The *Amphipnoia*, as a subfamily of *Symbranchida*, having the vent in the posterior half of the skull, and the scapular arch not attached to the skull *Günther*. Also written *Amphipnoia*

Amphipnous (am-fi-p'nō-us), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀμφι*, on both sides, + *πνέω*, breathing, < πνέω, breathe] A genus of eel-like fishes distinguished by a lung-like respiratory apparatus which enables the fish to breathe air directly as well as through the medium of water. It is the type of the family *Amphipnoidea*

amphipod (am-fi-pod), *a* and *n* [*<* NL *amphipus* (-pod-), having feet in both directions, < Gr *ἀμφι*, on both sides, + *ποδός* (pod-) = F *foot*, q v] I. a Same as *amphipodous*

II. *n* An amphipodan, one of the *Amphipoda*

Amphipoda (am-fi-pō-dā), *n* pl [NL, neut pl of *amphipus* (-pod-), having feet in both directions see *amphipod*] In

zool. an order of sessile-eyed (edriopthalmois) crustacean arthropods sometimes, as by Dana, united with *Isopoda* in an order (*Choristopoda*). The order is distinguished from other *Ecdyopthalma* by having the abdominal region well developed, and by effecting respiration by means of minute numerous vesicles attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs. The bodies of the animals are compressed laterally and curved longitudinally. Some of the legs are directed forward, the rest backward (whence the name). The thorax has 6 or 7 segments, the abdomen 7. The tail is natatorial or saltatorial. The 4 anterior locomotive limbs (namely, from the second to the fifth thoracic limb inclusive) are directed forward, the 3 posterior backward. The latter are called *peropoda*, and are the 3 ambulatory limbs, behind them, and strongly contrasted with them, are 3 pairs of fringe d appendages called *pleopoda*, which are the true swimming organs. The body ends behind in a variably shaped telson. The eyes are sessile, and sometimes rudimentary. From 2 to about 9 families of the order, the most extensive of which is the *Gammaridae*, are recognized by different authors. The little animals known as sand hoppers, sand fleas, and shore jumpers are members of this order, the various forms of which inhabit both fresh and salt water

amphipodal (am-fi-pō-dal), *a*. [*<* *amphipod* + *-al*] Same as *amphipodous*

amphipodan (am-fi-pō-dan), *a* and *n* [*<* *amphipod* + *-an*] I. a Same as *amphipodous*

II. *n* An amphipod, one of the *Amphipoda*

amphipodiform (am-fi-pōd'i-fōrm), *a* [*<* *amphipod* + *-i-form*] Resembling a sand-hopper in form, formed like an amphipod *Kirby and Spence*, 1828

amphipodous (am-fi-pō-dus), *a* [*<* *amphipod* + *-ous*] Having feet in both directions, spe-



Amphipod one of the Amphipoda
th = thorax
ant = antenna
eye = eye
leg = leg
tail = tail

officially, of or pertaining to the *Amphipoda*. Equivalent forms are *amphipod*, *amphipodal*, *amphipodan*.

Amphiporidae (am-fī-pōr'ī-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Amphiporus* + -īdē] In *zool.*, a family of rhynchoculous turbellarians or nemerteans having the proboscis armed with stylets, which are wanting in the other *Rhynchocoele*. Also called *Enopla*.

Amphiporus (am-fī-pōr'ū-s), *n* [NL, < Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, + *πόρος*, passage, pore] A genus of nemerteans, typical of the family *Amphiporidae* (which see). A *lactiflorus* is a European species, 3 or 4 inches long, found under stones from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

amphiprostylar (am-fī-prō-stī-lār), *a* Same as *amphiprostyle*.

amphiprostyle (am-fī-prō-stīl), *a* [*L* *amphiprostylus*, < Gr *αμφιπροστυλος*, having a prostyle at both ends, < *αμφι*, on both sides, + *πρόστυλος*, prostyle see *prostyle*] Laterally, having columns both in front and behind. In arch, up



Plan of Amphiprostyle Temple

plied to a structure having the plan of an ancient Greek or Roman rectangular temple with a portico at each end on both front and rear but no columns on the side or flanks.

Amphipyleae (am-fī-pīl'ē-ē), *n* *pl* [NL, < Gr *αμφίπυλος*, with two entrances, < *αμφι*, on both sides, + *πύλη*, a gate, entrance] A division of *Phaodaria* (which see), containing those phaodarians which have pseudopodal openings at the opposite poles of the central capsule distinguished from *Monopyleae*. *Haeckel*.

amphipylean (am-fī-pī-lē-an), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Amphipyleae*.

Amphirhina (am-fī-rī-nā), *n* *pl* [NL, neut *pl* of *amphirhinus* see *amphirhine*] A prime division of the skulled vertebrates, or *Crinota*, including all except the *Monorhina* (which see), the double-breathers. It is a taxonomic expression rather of an evolutionary series of animals than of a definite zoological division.

amphirhine (am-fī-rī-n), *a* [*L* *amphirhinus*, < Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, nose] Double-nostriled specifically said of the *Amphirhina*.

Should jaws be absent the *Cephalaspidea* would approach the *Maripobranchii* more nearly than any of the other *amphirhinus* fishes do. *Huxley*, *Ant. Vert.*, p. 129.

amphisarca (am-fī-sār'ka), *n* [NL, < Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, + *σαρξ* (*sarx*), flesh] Any hard-rinded fruit having a succulent interior and a crustaceous or woody exterior, as the gourd [*Karo*].

amphisaurid (am-fī-sā'īd), *n* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Amphisauridae*.

Amphisauridae (am-fī-sā'īd-ē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Amphisaurus* + -īdē] A family of dinosaurian reptiles now superseded by *Archosauridae*.

Amphisaurus (am-fī-sā'ū-s), *n* [NL, < Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, + *σαυρος*, lizard] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles with amphicoelous vertebrae. The name is now superseded by *Anchisaurus*, and is a synonym of *Megadactylus* of Hitchcock.

amphisbæna (am-fis-bē'nā), *n* [Early mod *E* *amphibene*, ME corruptly *alphibena*, = OF *amphibene*, mod *F* *amphibène* = Sp *anfibena*, *anfibiña* = Pg *amphisbena* = It *anfibiña*, *anfibiña*, < *L* *amphisbæna*, < Gr *αμφιβαῖνα*, a kind of serpent believed to move with either end foremost, < *αμφι*, at both ends, a form of *αμφι* (see *amphi*), + *βαῖνει*, go, = *L* *venire*, come, = *E* *come*] 1 A fabulous venomous serpent supposed to have a head at each end and to be able to move in either direction.

Complicated monstrous head and tail, Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire, (rattles horn d, hydrus, and clops dreu), And dipsas. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 524.

Two vipers of one breed—an *amphisbæna*, Each end a sting. *Tranyon*, *Queen Mary*, III. 4.

2 [cap] [NL] A genus of lizards distinguished by the obtuseness of the head and tail, typical of the family *Amphisbænidae*. The species, inhabiting tropical South America and the West Indies, are



Amphisbæna fuliginosa

sluggish and mostly nocturnal, of snake like aspect from the absence of limbs, and able to move either backward or forward.

Amphisbænia (am-fis-bē'nī-g), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Amphisbæna*] A superfamily group of lacertilians a synonym of *Amphisbænoidea*.

amphisbænian (am-fis-bē'nī-an), *a* and *n* [*L* *amphisbæna* + -īan] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the *amphisbæna*, or to the *Amphisbænoidea*.

2. *n* Same as *amphisbæna*, 1. **amphisbænic** (am-fis-bē'nīk), *a* [*L* *amphisbæna* + -īc] Like the *amphisbæna*, moving backward or forward with equal ease. An equivalent form is *amphisbænos*.

Yoked to it by an *amphisbæna* snake. *Shelley*, *From Tinsbury* III. 4.

amphisbænid (am-fis-bē'nīd), *n* A lizard of the family *Amphisbænidae*.

Amphisbænoidea (am-fis-bē'nī-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Amphisbæna* + -īda] The typical family of the group *Amphisbænoidea*. It embraces sluggish and mostly nocturnal snake like lizards such as those of the genus *Amphisbæna* which are limbless and are thus distinguished from the *Chiroidea* (which see).

Amphisbænoidea (am-fis-bē'nī-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Amphisbæna* + -īda] One of the major divisions of existing *Lacertilia* (lizards), differing from all others except the *Chamaeleonidae* in the absence of a columella and of an interorbital septum of the skull. The position of the quadrate bone is peculiar, the skull in general resembles that of an opibidian, the vertebrae are procumbent, and have neither zygantrum nor zygosphenon, there is no sacrum, and all but one or two of the precentral vertebrae bear ribs. The bodies of these lizards are completely snake-like. All the representatives of the group are limbless, excepting members of the genus *Chirostoma* which have a pair of small pectoral limbs. The tail is extremely short so that the vent is near the end of the body. The integument is not scaly.

Amphisbænoidea (am-fis-bē'nī-dē), *n* *pl* Same as *Amphisbænoidea*.

amphisbænos (am-fis-bē'nus), *a* Same as *amphisbænic*.

amphiscian (am-fish'ī-an), *n* One of the amphiscian.

amphiscii (am-fish'ī-ī), *n* *pl* [NL, < Gr *αμφισκίος*, *pl* *αμφισκίος*, throwing a shadow both ways, < *αμφι*, on both sides, + *σκια*, shadow (cf *antiscia*)] In *geog.*, the inhabitants of the intertropical regions, whose shadows at noon are cast in one part of the year to the north and in the other part to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or the northern signs.

amphiscient, *a* [For *amphiscian* = *L* *amphiscian*, as adj.] In *her.*, double, having two heads.

Amphisile (am-fis'ī-lē), *n* [NL, < Gr *αμφι*, around, + *σιλέω*, throwing a shadow both ways, < *αμφι*, on both sides, + *σκια*, shadow (cf *antiscia*)] In *geog.*, the inhabitants of the intertropical regions, whose shadows at noon are cast in one part of the year to the north and in the other part to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or the northern signs.

amphisilid (am-fis'ī-līd), *n* A fish of the family *Amphisilidae*.

Amphisilidae (am-fis'ī-līd-ē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Amphisile* + -īdē] A family of hemibranchiate fishes. The body is much compressed, and is armed with bony plates commensurate with the vertebrae and spinous processes, the tail is deflected downward by the extension of the anterior behind. Fishes of this family have an elongated tubiform snout, abdominal ventrals with a spinous



Amphisile scutata

and several rays, and a dorsal fin crowded out of place by the extension of the dermal armature. It is a most remarkable type, and exceptional among fishes on account of the peculiar development of the skeleton as a sort of shell around the body. The body is almost transparent, and the organs especially the air bladder, can be distinctly seen through it. The habits of the family are unknown. Several species inhabit the high seas.

amphismela (am-fis-mē'lā), *n* [NL, < Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, + *μελέη*, a surgical instrument, a probe] A double-edged surgical knife.

amphispermium (am-fis-spēr'mi-un), *n*, *pl* *amphispermia* (-a) [NL, < Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, + *σπέρμα*, seed] In *bot.*, a term proposed for an indehiscent one-seeded pericarp, an acheneum.

amphistome (am-fis-tōm), *n* [*L* *Amphistomum*] An animal of the genus *Amphistomum* or family *Amphistomidae*.

amphistomid (am-fis-tō-mīd), *n* One of the *Amphistomidae*.

Amphistomidae (am-fis-tōm'ī-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Amphistomum* + -īdē] A family of trematode

worms, of which the genus *Amphistomum* is the type. Other genera are *Diplostomum* and *Gastrodiscus*.

amphistomoid (am-fis'tō-moid), *a* [*L* *Amphistomum* + -īdē] Of or pertaining to the family *Amphistomidae*, amphistomous.

amphistomous (am-fis'tō-mus), *a* [*L* *Amphistomum*, < Gr *αμφιστομος*, with double mouth, < *αμφι*, on both sides, + *στόμα*, mouth see *stoma*] Having a mouth-like orifice at either end of the body, by which to adhere to the intestines of animals, as some trematode parasitic worms, amphistomid.

Amphistomum (am-fis'tō-mum), *n* [NL, neut of *amphistomus*, with double mouth see *amphistomous*] A genus of trematode parasitic worms, typical of the family *Amphistomidae*.

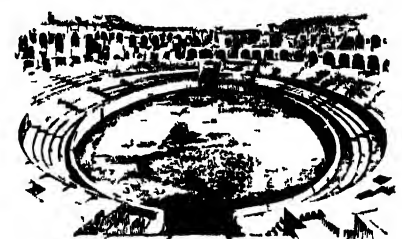
amphistylar (am-fis'tī-lār), *a* [*L* *αμφι*, on both sides, + *στυλος*, a pillar see *style*] 2] Having pillars on both sides. Applied in *zool.* to the skulls of sharks, which have supports for both the upper and lower mandibular arches. *Huxley*.

amphitheater, **amphitheatre** (am-fī-thē'ā-tēr), *n* [The latter spelling is now usual in England, after the *F*, though formerly *amphitheater*, cf *F* *amphitheatre* = Pg *amphitheatro* = Sp *It* *amphiteatro* = D *G* *amphitheater* = Dan *amphiteater*, < *L* *amphitheatrum* < Gr *αμφιθεατρον*, prop. neut. of *αμφιθεατρον*, having a theater



Remains of Amphitheater of Arles, France

(semicircular structure) on both sides, < *αμφι*, around, + *θεατρον*, a place for seeing shows, a theater see *amphi*- and *theater*] 1 In *anc. Rom. arch.*, an edifice devoted to the exhibition of gladiatorial contests and the combats of wild beasts. Such edifices were elliptical in form and consisted of a central area or arena surrounded by a wall, from which, sloping upward and outward were rows of seats for the spectators. The earliest amphitheatres were



Remains of Amphitheater of Nîmes, France

made of wood, the first built of stone date from the time of Augustus. The Colosseum or Flavian amphitheater at Rome was the largest of all the ancient amphitheatres, being capable of containing from 80,000 to 90,000 persons. Those at Nîmes and Verona are among the best examples remaining. The dimensions of the latter are 565 ft. by 409 ft. with a height of 100 feet.

2 Anything resembling an amphitheater in form, as an oval or circular building with seats rising behind and above each other around a central open space, or a natural arena surrounded by rising ground, in *hort.*, a sloping arrangement of shrubs and trees.

He surveys all the Wonders in this immense *Amphitheatre* that lie between both the Poles of Heaven. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 315.

3 The uppermost gallery of a modern theater.

amphitheatral (am-fī-thē'ā-tral), *a* [*L* *amphitheatralis*, < *amphitheatrum*, amphitheater see *amphitheater*] Same as *amphitheatrical*.

amphitheatre, *n* See *amphitheater*.

amphitheatric (am-fī-thē'ā-trīk), *a* Same as *amphitheatrical*.

amphitheatrical (am-fī-thē'ā-trīkal), *a* [*L* *amphitheatricalis*, < *amphitheatrum* see *amphitheater*] 1 Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphitheater.

The first impression on seeing the great *amphitheatrical* decorations is that they have been hollowed out, like other valleys, by the action of water. *Darwin*, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 225.

2 Taking place or exhibited in an amphitheater as, *amphitheatrical* contests.

amphoteric (am-fō-ter'ik), *a* [*<* Gr *αμφοτερος*, usually in pl., *αμφοτεροι*, both of two (*L. uter-*

que), a compar form of ἀμφο = L. *ambo*, both see *ambi-*.] Partly the one and partly the other, neutral *Smart* (1849) — **Amphoterie reaction**, in chem., a reaction appearing both acid and alkaline in its effect on colors used as tests

amphotis (am-fō'tis), *n*, pl *amphotides* (am-fō'ti-déz) [*< Gr* ἀμφοτός or ἀμφοτός, *< ἀμφι*, on both sides, + *οτι* (or-) = E *ear*¹] 1. In *Gr an-thig*, a covering of leather or woolen stuff worn over the ears by boxers — 2 [*cap*] [NL] In *zool.*, a genus of coleopterous insects

Ampithoe (am-pith-ō-ē), *n* See *Ampithoe*
ample (am'pl), *a* [*< late ME* *ample*, *< F* *ample*, *< L* *amplus*, prob *< am-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *-plus* for **-pulus*, full, = E *full*¹ (*< L* *plenus*, full, and see *full*¹ and *plenty*)] 1 Large in dimensions, of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk, wide, spacious, extended

All the people in that ample house
Did to that image bowe the humble knee
Of deeper too and ampler floods,
Which, as in mirrors, shew'd the woods
Dryden, To Mrs Anne Killigrow, l 112
Her waist is ampler than her life,
For life is but a span
O B Holmes, My Aunt

2 Large in kind or degree, having full scope or extent, copious, unrestricted, unrestrained as, an ample narrative, to give ample praise, or do ample justice

We're I alone to pass the difficulties,
And had as ample power as I have will.
Shak, 1 and C, II 2

The noble and rich may diffuse their ample charities
Steele, Guardian, No 174

To him we grant our ample powers to sit
Judge of all present, past, and future wit
Pope, Dunciad, II 375

3. Fully sufficient for any purpose, or for the purpose specified, abundant, liberal, plentiful as, ample provision for the table

An ample number of horses had been purchased in Fugland with the public money
Macaulay, Hist Eng, xiv
Give ample room and verge enough
The characters of Hell to trace
Gray, The Bard, II 1

=Syn. *Ampl* *Copious*, *Plentiful*, spacious, roomy, extensive, extended, wide, capacious, abundant, sufficient, full, enough, unrestricted, plenty unlimited (See lists under *abundant* and *large*) *Ampl* in its most common use has reference to the sufficiency of the supply for every need, *copious* carries with it the idea of the unfullness of the source, while *plentiful* usually indicates largeness of quantity in actual possession as, *ample stores* or resources, a *copious* supply of materials, a *plentiful* harvest.

By their [the philosophers] long career of heroic defeat, they have furnished us with a concrete demonstration almost superfluously ample, of the relativity of human knowledge.
Fiske, Cosmic Philos, I 26

It [the Union] has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social, and personal happiness
D Webster

Liko over ripen'd corn,
Hanging the head at times plentifully loud
Shak, 2 Hen VI, I 2

amplecti (am-plekt'), *v* t [*< L* *amplecti*, embrace, wind around, *< am-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *plectere*, weave, plait, fold, akin to *plicare*, fold, = *Gr* πλέκω, weave see *plait* and *ply*] To embrace, clasp

amplectant (am-plek'tant), *a* [More correctly **amplectent*, *< L* *amplecten(t)-s*, ppr of *amplecti*, embrace, clasp, wind around see *amplect*] The term *-ant* instead of *-ent* is prob due to the *L* freq form *amplexari*, ppr *amplexan(t)-s* see *amplex*] Embracing, clasping, specifically, in bot, twining about stems or clasping leaf-stalks as, *amplectant* petioles or tendrils

ampleness (am'pl-nēs), *n* The state or quality of being ample, largeness, sufficiency, abundance

amplex (am-pleks'), *v* t [*< L* *amplexus*, pp (or *amplexari*, freq) of *amplecti*, embrace see *amplect*] To embrace, clasp
amplexation (am-plek-sā'shon), *n* [*< L* as if **amplexatio(n)-*, *< amplexari*, pp *amplexatus* see *amplex*] An embrace

An humble amplexation of those sacred feet.
By Hall, The Resurrection

amplexicaudate (am-plek-si-ku'dāt), *a* [*< NL* *amplexicaudatus*, *< L* *amplexus*, embracing, + *cauda*, tail see *amplex* and *caudate*] Having the tail entirely enveloped in the interfemoral membrane and of certain bats

amplexicaul (am-plek'si-kāl), *a* [*< NL* *amplexicaulus*, *< L* *amplexus*, embracing, + *caulis*, a stem see *amplex* and *caulis*] In bot, nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of some leaves



Amplexicaul leaves
(*Impatiens*)

amplexifoliate (am-plek-si-fō'lī-āt), *a* [*< NL* *amplexifolius*, *< L* *amplexus*, embracing, + *folium*, leaf, see *amplex* and *foliate*] In bot, having leaves which clasp the stem N E D
ampliatet (am'pli-āt) *v* t [*< L* *amplatus*, pp of *ampliare*, enlarge, *< amplus*, ample see *ample*] To make greater or more ample, enlarge, extend

To maintain and amplify the external possessions of your empire
T dall, Pref to the King's Miscell

ampliate (am'pli-āt), *a* [*< L* *amplatus*, pp see the verb] Enlarged, dilated, in logic, enlarged in scope by a modifying term See *ampliation*, *ampliative*

ampliation (am-pli-ā'shon), *n* [*< L* *ampliatio(n)-*, *< ampliare* see *ampliate*, *t*] 1 Enlargement, amplification [Rare]

Odious matters admit not of an ampliation but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense
Aulge, Paragon, p 157

2 In *Rom law*, a delaying to pass sentence, a postponement of a decision in order to obtain further evidence — 3 In logic, such a modification of the verb of a proposition as makes the subject denote objects which without such modification it would not denote, especially things existing in the past and future Thus, in the proposition, 'Some men may be Aristotels' the modal auxiliary *may* enlarges the breadth of *men* and makes it apply to future men as well as to those who now exist

ampliative (am'pli-ā-tiv), *a* [*< ampliare* + *-ive*] Enlarging, increasing, synthetie Applied — (a) In logic to a modal expression causing an ampliation (see *ampliation*), *t* thus the word *may* in 'Some man may be Aristotels' is an *ampliative* term (b) In the Kantian philosophy, to a judgment whose predicate is not contained in the definition of the subject, more commonly termed by Kant a *synthetic* judgment [Ampliative judgment in this sense is Archbishop Thomson's translation of Kant's word *Freie ungartheilt*, translated by Prof Max Müller "expanding judgment."]

No subject, perhaps, in modern speculation has excited an interior interest or more vehement controversy than Kant's famous distinction of analytic and synthetic judgments or as I think they might with less loss of ambiguity be denominated, explicative and ampliative judgments
Sir H Hamilton

amplificatet (am'pli-fī-kāt), *v* t [*< L* *amplificatus*, pp of *amplificare*, amplify see *amplify*] To enlarge or extend, amplify
amplification (am'pli-fī-kā'shon), *n* [*< L* *amplificatio(n)-*, *< amplificare*, pp *amplificatus*, amplify see *amplify*] 1 The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimensions, enlargement, extension

Amplification of the visible figure of a known object
Rout, Into the Human Mind

Specifically — 2 In rhet, expansion for rhetorical purposes of a narrative, description, argument, or other discourse, a discourse or passage so expanded, an addition made in expanding

The first expression in which he [Dante] clothes his thoughts is always so concise and comprehensive that amplification would only injure the effect
Macaulay, Dante

3 In logic, an increase in the logical depth (comprehension) of a term without any corresponding decrease of breadth (extension), as the expansion of "plane triangle" into "plane triangle having the sum of its angles equal to two right angles," which is equivalent to it with respect to extension — 4 In *micros*, increase of the visual area, as distinguished from *magnification* (which see)

amplificative (am'pli-fī-kā-tiv), *a* [*< amplificare* + *-ive*] Serving or tending to amplify, amplificatory, ampliative

amplificator (am'pli-fī-kā-tor), *n* [*L*, *< amplificare*, pp *amplificatus*, amplify see *amplify*] An amplifier, one who or that which enlarges or makes more ample

It [the microphone] is really an *amplificator* of mechanical vibrations of weak intensity which it changes into undulatory currents
Grav, Dict of Electricity, p 107

amplificatory (am'pli-fī-kā-tō-ri), *a* [*< amplificare* + *-ory*] Serving to amplify or enlarge, amplificative

amplifier (am'pli-fī-ēr), *n* 1 One who amplifies or enlarges

That great little Rome, whereof they [Romulus and Remus] were the first amplifiers
By Bab, English Notaries II 3

There are amplifiers who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio
Art of Sinking in Poetry, p 49

2 A lens placed in the tube of a microscope between the object-glass and the eyepiece. See *microscope*

The Amplifier is an achromatic concavo-convex lens of small diameter
W B Carpenter, Micros, § 82

amplify (am'pli-fi), *v*, pret and pp *amplified*, ppr *amplifying* [*< ME* *amplifien*, *amplifien*, *< OF* (and *F*) *amplifier* = *Pr* *Sp* *Pg* *amplificar* = *It* *amplificare*, *< L* *amplificare*, enlarge (cf *amplificus*, splendid), *< amplus*, large, + *facere*, make see *ample* and *-fy*] 1 To make large or larger in volume, extent, capacity, amount, importance, etc., enlarge or make more ample

All concaves do amplify the sound at the coming out
Bacon, Nat Hist, § 140

Trains and crossada was written by a Lombard author, but much amplified by our English translator
Inglen, Pref to Fables

2 To expand in stating or describing, treat copiously, so as to present in every point of view and in the strongest light

I would not willingly seem to flatter the present [age] by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servants who have laboured in the vineyard
So J Davis

=Syn. to expand, develop, extend dilate magnify

II. *intrans* 1† To grow or become ample or more ample

Strait was the way at first without a light,
But further it did further amplify
Lycotia II of Tasso x 186

2. To discourse more at length, speak largely or copiously, be diffuse in argument or description, expatiate, dilate commonly with *on* or *upon* before an object as, to amplify on the several topics of discourse

You will find him
A sharp and subtle knave, give him but hints,
And he will amplify
Litcher, Spanish Curate, IV 2

When you affect to amplify on the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity on yourself of contracting the latter
Watts, Logic

Ampligulares (am'ph-gū-lā'ōr), *n* pl [NL, *< L* *amplus*, large, + *gula*, throat see *ample* and *gula*, *guler*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Insadactyl*, of an order *Iolucres*, composed of the families *Trogonidae* or trogons, *Caprimulgidae* or goatsuckers, and *Cypselidae* or swifts synonymous with *Frankes*, 2

Amplipalates (am'pli-pā-lā'tōz), *n* pl [NL, *< L* *amplus*, large, + *palatum*, palate see *ample* and *palat*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a group of fringilline oscine *Passeres*, consisting of the grosbeaks and typical finches

amplitude (am'pli-tūd), *n* [*< L* *amplitudo*, *< amplus*, large see *ample* and *-tude*] 1. The state or quality of being ample in size, extension in space, especially breadth or width, largeness, extent

It is in the power of princes and states to add amplitude and greatness to their kingdoms
Bacon, Essays xxxix

The cathedral of Lincoln is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the amplitude of the diocese
Follen, Worthies, Lincolnshire

2 The state of being ample in amount, breadth in a figurative sense, fullness, abundance, copiousness

It is in those things that the amplitude of the Divine beauty is perceived
Paton, Nat Theol (ed 1879) p 412 (A F D)

3 Largeness of mind, extent of mental capacity or of intellectual power, breadth of thought

If our thick and stilted genius we must check us with books of rich and believing men who had atmosphere and amplitude about them
Ferguson, Books

4 In math (a) In algebra, a positive real number multiplied by a root of unity The positive real number is said to be the amplitude of the product (b) In elliptic integrals, the limit of integration when the integral is expressed in the usual trigonometric form — 5 In astron, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the center of the sun or of a star at its rising or setting

At the rising of a star its amplitude is eastern or other at the setting it is western, or diurnal or casual. It is also northern or southern when north or south of the equator. The amplitude of a fixed star remains nearly the same all the year round. The sun at the solstices is at its maximum amplitude and at the equinoxes it has no amplitude
Amplitude compass, an azimuth compass whose zeros of graduation are at the east and west points to facilitate the finding of the amplitudes of celestial bodies
Amplitude of a simple oscillation or vibration, properly, the distance from the middle to the extremity of an oscillation but the term is usually applied to the distance from one extremity of the swing to the other
Amplitude of the range of a projectile, the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown or the line which measures the distance it has moved the range — Hyperbolic or Gudermannian amplitude of any quantity *a* the angle whose tangent is the hyperbolic sine of *a* — Metrical amplitude, the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at rising or setting and the east or west point of the horizon,

as determined by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the declination of the compass.

amply (am'pli), *adv* In an ample manner, largely, liberally, fully, sufficiently, copiously, abundantly

The details of the rapid propagation of Western monachism have been amply treated by many historians, and the causes of its success are sufficiently manifest

Locky, 1 *unop* Morals, II 194

ampollosity, *n* See *ampullosity*

ampongue (am-pong'), *n* [F spelling of native name] A native name of the avahi or woolly lemur of Madagascar

ampul (am'pul), *n* [Early mod E also *ampull*, *ampoult*, *ampull*, *amph*, < ME *ampulle*, *ampoult*, *ampulle*, *ampolt*, partly < AS *ampulla*, *ampolla*, *ampella*, a bottle, flask, vial (= OHG *ampulla*, MHG *ampulle*, *ampel*, G *ampel*, a lamp, = Icel *ampli*, *ampull*, *u* jug, = Dan *ampul*, a hanging flower-pot), and partly < OF *ampolt*, *ampoult*, F *ampoule* = Sp *ampolla*, a bottle, bubble, blister, = Pg *ampulla*, *ampulla*, *ampolla*, *ampolha*, a bubble, blister, = It *ampolla*, < L *ampulla*, a bottle, flask, etc. see *ampulla*, which has superseded the older form] Same as *ampulla*, 2 (b)

Ampulex (am'pū-loks), *n* [NL, < L *am-* for *ambi-* (?) + *pulex*, a flea] A genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Sphagada*, giving name to the *Ampulidae*. *I. sabrua* is an example

Ampulicidae (am'pū-lis'i-tē), *n* pl [NL, < *Amplex* (-ac-) + *-ida*] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Ampulex*

ampulla (am-pul'a), *n*, pl *ampullae* (-ō) [L, a swelling vessel with two handles, prob an accom form of **ampholla*, dim of *amphora* see *amphora*] 1 In *Rom antiq*, a bottle with a narrow neck and a body more or less nearly globular in shape, usually made of glass or earthenware, rarely of more valuable materials, and used, like the Greek *kyballos*, *bombylos*, etc., for carrying oil for anointing the body and for many other purposes — 2 *keles* (a) In the *Rom Cath Ch*, a cruet, regularly made of transparent glass, for holding the wine and water used at the altar. See *ama*. Also written *amula*. (b) A vessel for holding the consecrated oil or chrism used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings. The ampull used at coronations in England is in the form of an eagle of pure gold, richly chased. The famous ampulla for which used in France kept at Rheims, and reputed to have been brought from heaven by a dove for the baptism of Clovis I, was broken at the Revolution but a portion of its oil is said to have been preserved and to have been used at the coronation of Charles X. Formerly *ampul*. 3. In the middle ages, a small bottle-shaped

on each side [Little used in this sense] (d) In hydroid polyps, the cavity of a vesicular marginal body connected by a canal with the gastrovascular system (e) In echinoderms, one of the diverticula of the branched ambulacral canals, a sort of Polian vesicle of the ambulacral suckers. **Ampulla of Vater**, in *anat*, the sac-like space in the wall of the duodenum, into which open the common bile duct and the pancreatic duct

ampullaceous (am-pū-lā'shius), *a*. [< L *ampullaceus*, < *ampulla* see *ampulla*] Of, pertaining to, or like an ampulla, bottle-shaped, inflated — **Ampullaceous sac**, one of the hollow dilated or monad lined chambers of many sponges. See *cuts* under *chate* and *Porifera*

This is formed one of the characteristic *ampullaceous sacs* W B Carpenter, *Micros*, § 509

Ampullacera (am-pū-las'e-rē), *n*. [NL, < L *ampulla* (see *ampulla*) + Gr *κέρας*, horn] Same as *Amphibola* Quoy and Gaimard, 1832

Ampullacidae (am-pū-lā-sē'rī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Ampullacera* + *-idae*] Same as *Amphibolidae* Trochel, 1845

ampullae, *n* Plural of *ampulla*

ampullar (am-pul'ār), *a* Same as *ampullary*

Ampullaria (am-pū-lā'rī-ā), *n* [NL, < *ampullarius*, term of L adj see *ampullary*] A genus of shell-bearing gastropods, typical of the family *Ampullaridae* Lamarck, 1801

Ampullariacea (am-pū-lā-rī-ā'sē-ū), *n* pl [NL, < *ampullaria* + *-acea*] A family of gastropods synonymous with *Ampullaridae*

ampullarid (am-pū-lar'i-id), *n* A gastropod of the family *Ampullaridae*

Ampullariidae (am-pū-lā-rī-ā-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *ampullaria* + *-idae*] A family of tenebrionate gastropods having a lung-like sac in addition to the gills, the muzzle produced into two long attenuate or tentacle-like processes, the true tentacles elongated, and the eyes pedunculated

The shells are subglobular, conic or discoidal in form and have entire apertures which are closed by conchitic opercula. The species are numerous and are chiefly found in the fresh water of tropical and subtropical countries many of them being known as apple shells and apple shells. Also *Ampullarada*, *Ampullarica*, and *Ampullarida*

Ampullarinæ (am-pū-lā-rī-ā'nē), *n* pl [NL, < *ampullaria* + *-ina*] The *Ampullaridae* rated as a subfamily. Also written *Ampullarina* Swainson, 1840

ampullary (am-pul'ārī), *a* [< L *ampullarius*, *n*, a flask-maker, prop adj, < *ampulla*, a flask see *ampulla*] Resembling an ampulla, globular. Also *ampullar*

ampullate (am-pul'āt), *a* [< ML *ampullatus*, < L *ampulla* see *ampulla*] 1 Having the character of an ampulla, ampullary — 2 Furnished with an ampulla

ampulliform (am-pul'ā-tōrm), *a* [< L *ampulla* + *-i-form*] Shaped like an ampulla, flask-shaped, bulging, dilated

ampulling-cloth (am-pul'ing-kloth), *n* [So called because in England the oil was anciently kept in an ampulla, < *ampul* + *-ing* + *cloth*] In the *Rom Cath Ch*, a cloth with which to wipe away the oil used in administering the sacrament of extreme unction

ampullinula (am-pū-lin'ū-lā), *n*, pl *ampullinulae* (-lā) [NL, < L *ampulla* + *-inula* + dim *-ula*] A stage in the evolution of the *Arneospouga* when the lateral ampullae are first formed

This stage we propose to call the *Ampullinula*, because the name *protopouga* as defined by Haeckel is not applicable to such an advanced form as this

Huatt, *Proc Biol Soc Nat Hist* XXIII 88

ampullosity (am-pū-lōs'i-ti), *n* [< It *ampullosità*, < ML **ampullositas* (-s), turgidity, bombast, < *ampullosus* see *ampullous*] Inflated language, bombast, turgidity. Sometimes written *ampullosity*

Didst ever touch such *ampullosity* As the man's own bubble [his speech] let alone its spite! Boswell, *King and Book*, II 320

ampullous (am-pul'ūs), *a* [= It *ampullosus*, < ML *ampullosus*, turgid, inflated, < L *ampulla*, a flask, fig swelling words, bombast] Boastful, vainglorious, inflated or turgid in language. A P D

amputate (am-pū-tāt), *v* t, pret and pp *amputated*, ppr *amputating*. [< L *amputatus*, pp

of *amputare*, cut off around, lop off, esp. plants, prune, < *am-* for *ambi-*, around, + *putare*, lop, prune, cleanse, < *putus*, pure, clean, akin to *purus*, pure see *pute* and *pure*] 1 To prune, as branches or twigs of trees or vines — 2 To cut off, as a limb or other part of an animal body, cut away the whole or a part of (more commonly the latter) as, to amputate the leg below the knee

amputation (am-pū-tā'shon), *n* [< L *amputatio* (-n-), < *amputare*, amputate see *amputate*] The act of amputating, especially, the operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body, or a portion of it

amputational (am-pū-tā'shon-al), *a* Pertaining to or caused by amputation

amputator (am-pū-tā-tor), *n*. [< L as if **amputator*, < *amputare* see *amputate*] One who amputates

ampyx (am'piks), *n*, pl *ampyces*, *ampyces* (-ē-, -pi-sēz) [< Gr *ἀμψύς* (*amphus*), prob connected with *ἀνέπνυος*, *ἀνέπνυος*, that may be opened (folded back), < *ἀνέπνυος*, fold back, unfold, open, < *ἀνα*, up, back, + *πνέειν* (√ **πνε* or **πνυ*, found in *πνέειν*, wrap up, cover, *πνέειν*, a fold), fold, wrap, the same element occurs in *diptych* and *pochey*] 1 In *Gr antiq* (a) A general term for a band or fillet or other female head-dress worn encircling the head, particularly when made of metal, or bearing in



Examples of Greek Head dresses (Ampyxai)

front an ornament of metal (b) A head-band for horses, also, an ornamental plate of metal covering the front of a horse's head — 2 [NL] A species of trilobite or fossil crustacean, found chiefly in Lower Silurian strata

amrita (am-rī'tā), *n* [Also Anglicized *amrta*, Skt *amrita* (vowel *i*) (= Gr *ἀμβροσία* = L *immortalis* see *ambrosia* and *immortal*), < *a-* priv + *mrta*, dead, < √ *mar*, die] In *Hindu myth*, the ambrosia of the gods, the beverage of immortality, that resulted from the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons

amryt, *n* A variant of *amryt*

amrel, *n* See *amzel*

amshaspand (am-shas'pand), *n* [Pers. immortal holy one] In *Zoroastrianism*, one of six exalted angelic beings forming the train of Ahura-mazda, or Ormuzd, the good divinity of the Persians. Against them stand arrayed in deadly strife six devils or malignant spirits, followers of Ahriman, the spirit of evil

It was easy to foresee that the *amshaspands* of the Persian system would be quoted as the nearest parallel to the archangels of the Holy Scriptures

Hardwick, *Christ and Other Masters*, p 462

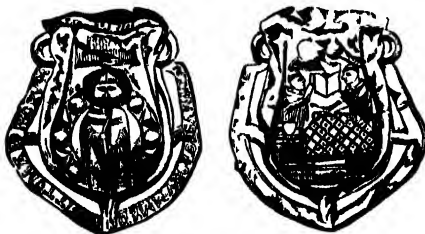
Amstel porcelain, pottery See *porcelain, pottery*

amt (amt), *n* [Dan Norw *amt*, an administrative district, < G *amt*, a district, county, jurisdiction, special senses derived from the orig one of 'service, office,' = Dan *embet*, Sw *embete* = Norw dial *embeth* = Icel *en bath*, service, office, = Goth *andbath* = AS *ambath*, *ambeth*, service see *ambasade*, etc, and *embassy*] The largest territorial administrative division of Denmark and Norway as, the *amt* of Akershus. Each of these two countries is divided into 18 *amts*

amt. A contraction of *amount*

amtman (amt'man), *n*, pl *amtmen* (-men) [< Dan Norw *amtmand*, < *amt* (see above) + *mand* = Sw *man* = E. *man*] The chief executive officer of an amt

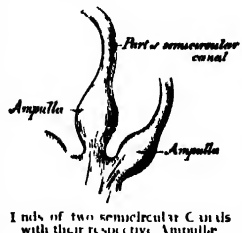
amuck (a-muk'), *a* or *adv* [First used in Pg form, *amouco*, *amuco*, as a noun, a frenzied Malay, afterward *amuck*, *amock*, *amok*, almost exclusively in the phrase *run amuck*, < Malay *amok*, adj, "engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage" (Marsden, *Malay Dict.*)] Laterally, in a state of murderous frenzy, indiscriminately slaughtering or killing: a term used in the Eastern Archipelago. In English formerly as a noun, but now only as an adjective or quasi adverb in the phrase to run amuck. Also written *amock*, *amok* — **To run**



Two ancient Ampullae in the Museum at York, England (from the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*)

flask, often of glass, sometimes of lead, used by travelers, and especially by pilgrims. Sometimes these were used as pilgrims' signs (which see, under *pilgrim*) — 4 In *anat* (a) The dilated part of the membranous semicircular canals in the ear (b) The enlargement of a galatophorous duct beneath the areola in the human mammary gland. Also called *sinus* — 5 In bot, a small bladder or flask-shaped organ attached to the roots or immersed leaves

of some aquatic plants, as in *Utricularia* (which see) — 6 In *ool* (a) In *Vermet*, a terminal dilatation of the efferent seminal ducts (b) In *Brachopoda*, one of the contractile mammillary processes of the sinuses of the pulchral lobes, as in *Limula* (c) In certain ducks, one of the chambers or dilatations of the tracheal tympanum or labyrinth. See *tympanum*. There may be but one ampulla, or there may be one



amuck. (a) To rush about frantically, attacking all who come in the way. See *extract*.

In Malabar the persons of Rajas were sacred. To shed the blood of a Raja was regarded as a heinous sin, and would be followed by a terrible revenge. If the Zamorin (emperor of Calicut) was killed, his subjects devoted three days to revenge; they ran amok, as it was called, killing all they met until they were killed themselves. If the Raja of Cochín was killed, his subjects ran amok for the rest of their lives.

J. T. Wheeler, *Short Hist. India*, p. 120

Hence—(b) To proceed in a blind, headstrong manner, careless of consequences, which are most likely to be disastrous.

Nature's my weapon, but I'm too discreet

To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet

Pope, *Im. of Horace*, Sat. 1. 69

(Sometimes written in two words, and treated as a noun with the indefinite article.)

And runs an Indian muck at all he meets

Dryden, *Hum. and Panther* (1118)

amula (am'ū-lā), *n.*, pl. *amulas*, *amulae* (-lā, -lā) [ML, dim. of *L. ama* see *ama*] Same as *ampulla*, 2 (a)

The archdeacon who follows taking their amulas of wine and pouring them into a larger vessel

Encyc. Brit., XVI 509

amule (am'ūl), *n.* Same as *amyl*²

amulet (am'ū-let), *n.* [Formerly also *amulette*, late ME *amulette*, *amlette*, < F *amulette* = Sp. Pg. *amuleto* = D. G. *amulet*, etc.]

amulet = Russ. *amuletko*, etc., < L *amuletum* (in Pliny), a word of unknown origin.] Some object superstitiously worn as a remedy for or preservative against disease, bad luck, accidents, witchcraft, etc.

Amulets have been used from ancient times, and are still worn in many parts of the world. They consist of certain stones, or plants, or of bits of metal, parchment, or paper, with or without mystic characters or words.

The gospel and saints' relics have been used in this way. The Mohammedans use diminutive copies of the Koran hung around the neck. From the heathen and the Jews the custom passed into the primitive Christian church, where it was long maintained in spite of the decrees of ecclesiastical councils and the protests of the more intelligent clergy.

Amulets of various forms have been found in the catacombs, many of them inscribed with the word *ichthys*, fish, because this represented the initials of the Greek words for Jesus Christ, Son of God Saviour. (See *ichthys*.) They were used as pendants from the neck or affixed to some part of the body.

See *phylactery*, 3 = Syn. *Amulet*, *Talisman*. An amulet is supposed to exert a constant protecting power, warding off evil. A *talisman*, to produce under special conditions desired results for the owner.

amuletic (am'ū-let'ik), *a.* [*amulet* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or possessing the virtues of an amulet as, *amuletic medicines*

amun (am'un), *n.* [Hind and Beng. *āman*, *āmun*, winter rice, sown in July and August, and reaped in December.] Same as *aghane*

amurcosity (am-er-kos'i-ti), *n.* [*amureous* see *amity*] The quality of being amureous. *Ash*

amureous (a-mūr'us), *a.* [*L. amura*, another form of *amurqa*, < Gk. *amúrqa*, usually *amúrqa*, the watery part that runs out when olives are pressed, < *amúrqa*, press, squeeze, prob. akin to *amúrqa*, milk, = E *milk*, q. v.] Full of dregs or lees, foul. *Ash*

amusable (a-mu'za-bl), *a.* [*F. amusable* see *amuse* and *able*] Capable of being amused

Trying to amuse a man who was not amusable

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, v.

He was otherwise not a very amusable person, and off his own ground he was not conversable

Howell, *A Modern Instance*, xxi

amuse (a-mū'z), *v.*, pret. and pp. *amused*, ppr. *amusing* [Early mod. E. also *amuze*, *amuisse*, *amuzz*; < F. *amuser*, < a- (L. *ad*, to) + OF. *muser*, stare, gaze fixedly, > E. *muse*, q. v.]

I trans. 1† To cause to muse, absorb or engage in meditation, occupy or engage wholly, bower, puzzle

People stood amused between these two forms of art

Fuller

Amuse not thyself with the riddles of future things

Sir T. Browne, *Christ Mor*, iii 13

2 To keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretences, and the like, delude, keep in play

He amused his followers with idle promises

Johnson

Bishop Hurry amused her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days

Shelley, *King Stephen*

3 To fix the attention of agreeably, engage the fancy of, cause to feel cheerful or merry, entertain, divert as, to *amuse* an audience with anecdotes or tricks, or children with toys

A group of mountaineer children amusing themselves with pushing stones from the top

W. Gilpin, *Tour of the Lakes*

It would be amusing to make a digest of the irrational laws which had critics have framed for the government of poets.

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*

While the nation groaned under oppression [Temple] amused himself by writing memoirs and tying up aprons.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*

= Syn. 3 *Amuse*, *Divert*, *Entertain*, *Regle*, occupy, please, enliven. *Amuse* may imply merely the prevention of the dullness of idleness or emptiness of mind, as, I can amuse myself by looking out at the window, or it may suggest a stronger interest, as, I was greatly amused by their tricks.

Divert is to turn the attention aside, and (in the use considered here) to something light or trifling. *Entertain* is to engage and sustain the attention by something of a pleasing and perhaps instructive character, as conversation. Hence the general name *entertainment* for lectures, exhibitions, etc., designed to interest in this way.

Whatever *amuses* serves to kill time, to lull the faculties and banish reflection. It may be solitary, sedentary, and lifeless whatever *diverts* causes mirth and provokes laughter, it will be active, lively, and tumultuous what ever *entertains* acts on the senses and awakens the understanding. It must be rational and is mostly social.

Crabb *Regle* is, figuratively, to cheat one out of weariness, of dull time, etc. The word is as often thus applied to the thing as to the person, as, to *be* *amused* a weary hour, to *be* *amused* one of his cares.

I am careful to amuse you by the account of all I see

Lady Montagu, *Letters*, I 110 (N. E. D.)

The stage its ancient fury thus let fall

And comedy directed without gall

Dryden, *Art of Poetry*, iii 777

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectator that they are not improper to lie in parlours or summer houses, to *entertain* our thoughts in any moments of leisure

Watts

The reason of idleness and of crime is the deferring of one hopes. Whilst we are waiting we *be* *amused* the time with jokes, with sleep, with eating, and with crimes

Ferguson, *Nominalist and Realist*

II † intrans. To muse, meditate

On some pathless wide moss *amusing*

Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree

Luc, *Lucius Junius Brutus*

amuses (a-mū-zō'), *n.* [*amuse* + *-s*] The person amused. *Carlyle* [Rare]

amusement (a-mū-z'ment), *n.* [*F. amusement* see *amuse* and *ment*] 1† *Amusement*, thought, meditation, musing, reverie

Hence I fell into a strong and deep *amusement* revolving in my mind, with great perplexity the amazing change of our affairs. *Sp. I believed that to lay baptism*

2 The state of being amused, mental enjoyment or diversion, moderate mirth or merriment due to an external cause

Among the means towards a higher civilization, I unhesitatingly assert that the delicate cultivation of public *amusement* is a principal one

Leaves, *Social Reform*, p. 7

3 That which amuses, entertains, or engages the mind, pastime, entertainment as, to provide children with *amusements*

During his confinement his *amusement* was to give poison to cats and dogs, and see them expire by slowest or quickest tortures

Pope

= Syn. 3 *Entertainment*, *Diversion*, etc. (see *pastime*), sport

amuser (a-mū-z'ér), *n.* One who amuses, one who provides diversion

amusement (a-mū-z'et'), *n.* [*F.* (dim. of **amuse*), a light gun, a toy, amusement, < *amuser*, amuse]

A light field-cannon, invented by Marshal Saxe, designed for outpost service. *Larousse*

amusingly (a-mū-z'ing-l), *adv.* In an amusing manner

amusive (a-mū-z'iv), *a.* [*amuse* + *-ive*] Having power to amuse or entertain the mind, affording amusement or entertainment [Rare]

A griv. profile in *amusive* teeth

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, v

amusively (a-mū-z'iv-l), *adv.* In an amusive manner

amusement (a-mū-z'iv-ment), *n.* The quality of being amusive, or of being fitted to afford amusement

amyt, *n.* [*ME amy*, *ami*, < OF (and mod. F) *ami*, m, *amur*, f, < L *amicus*, m, *amica*, f, a friend see *amiable*, *amor*] So the fem. personal name *Amy*, which is, however, partly < F *Amée*, < L *amata*, fem. of *amatus*, beloved, pp. of *amare*, love.] A friend

"Thou hast *ami* thou pardoner, he said"

Chaucer, *Prologue to Pardoner's Tale*, l. 32

Amyclean (am-i-klē'an), *a.* [*L. Amycleus*, (1) *Amiklaos*, < L *Amyclae*, Gr. *Amiklaia*] Of or pertaining to Amyclae, an ancient town of Laconia, Greece, or to a town of the same name in Latium, or to the inhabitants of either. According to our tradition the inhabitants of the former city, or according to another those of the latter, were so frequently alarmed by false rumors of invasion that a law was made prohibiting all mention of the subject. The result was that when the invasion came no alarm was given and the city was taken, hence the phrase *Amyclean silence*

Amyclean brothers, Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Zeus and Leda, born, according to one form of the legend, at Amyclae in Laconia.

amyletic (a-mik'itk), *a.* [*Gr. ἀμυκτικός*, lacerating, < *amylōō*, lacerate, scratch, tear] Excoriating, irritating. *N. E. D.*

amylencephalic (a-mi'e-len-se-fal'ik or -set'-a-lik), *a.* Same as *amylenecephalous*

amylenecephalous (a-mi'e-len-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*NL. amylenecephalus*, without spinal cord and brain, < Gr. *amylōs*, without marrow, + *κεφαλή*, brain see *a-18* and *myelencephalon*]

In *teratol*, having neither brain nor spinal cord, wanting the myelencephalon

amyeli, *n.* Plural of *amylus*

amyelia (am-i-el'ii), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *amylōs* see *amylous*] Congenital absence of the spinal cord

amylotrophy (a-mi-e-lot'itō-fl), *n.* [*Gr. amylōs*, narrowless (see *amylous*), + *-τροφία*, *τροφία*, nourish] Atrophy of the spinal cord

amylous (a-mi'e-lus), *a.* [*NL. amylus*, < (1) *amylōs*, narrowless, < *a-* priv. + *μυλός*, marrow see *myelon*] Without spinal marrow in *teratol*, applied to a fetus which lacks the spinal cord

amylus (a-mi'e-lus), *n.*, pl. *amylis* (-li) [*NL.* see *amylous*] In *teratol*, a monster characterized by the absence of the spinal cord

amylencephalous (a-mi-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* A contraction of *amylenecephalous*

amygdal (a-mig'dal), *n.* [*ME amygdal*, AS *amygdal*, an almond, < L *amygdala* see *amygdala*] 1 An almond — 2 A tonsil

amygdala (a-mig'da-lā), *n.*, pl. *amygdalae* (-lā) [L, an almond, ML and NL, a tonsil see *almond*] 1 An almond — 2 A tonsil — 3 A small rounded lobule of the cerebellum on its underside — 4 A small mass of gray matter in front of the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Also called the *amygdaloid nucleus* — 5 [cap.] In *zool.* (a) A genus of chironomids (b) A genus of mollusks

amygdalaceous (a-mig-da-lā'shi-us), *a.* [*L. amygdalaceus*, similar to the almond-tree, < *amygdala*, almond see *almond*] akin to the almond as, *amygdalaceous plants*

amygdalae, *n.* Plural of *amygdala*

amygdalate (a-mig'da-lā), *a.* and *n.* [*L. amygdala*, almond, + *-atē*] 1. A Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds

II *n.* 1 An emulsion made of almonds, milk of almonds — 2 A salt of amygdalic acid

amygdalic (am-ig-dal'ik), *a.* [*L. amygdala*, almond, + *-ic*] Derived from almonds. *Amygdalic acid*, an acid (C₁₀H₁₂O₁₁) obtained from bitter almonds

amygdaliferous (a-mig-da-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. amygdala*, almond, + *ferre* = E *bear*] Producing almonds, almond-bearing sometimes used as nearly synonymous with *amygdaloid*, that is, of a rock containing amygdulæ

amygdalin (a-mig'da-lin), *n.* [*L. amygdala*, almond, + *-in*] A crystalline principle (C₂₀H₂₇NO₁₁ + 3H₂O) existing in bitter almonds, and in the leaves, etc., of species of the genus *Prunus* and of some of its near allies. It was the earliest known of the numerous glucoside bodies existing in plants. Its aqueous solution, mixed with caustic soda, is decomposed, yielding hydrogen cyanide and bitter almond oil

amygdaline (a-mig'da-lin), *a.* [*L. amygdalus*, < Gr. *amygdalōus*, < *amygdalē*, almond see *almond*] 1 Pertaining to or resembling the almond — 2 Pertaining to the amygdala of the brain

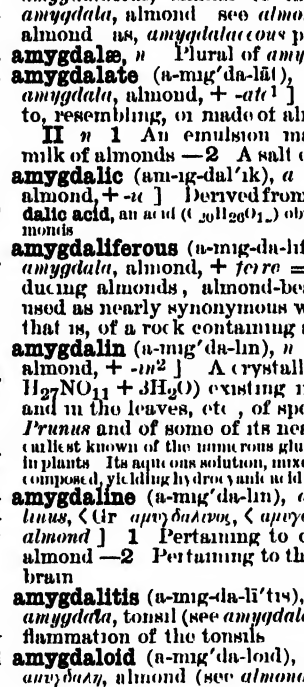
amygdalitis (a-mig-da-li'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < ML *amygdala*, tonsil (see *amygdala*, 2), + *-itis*] Inflammation of the tonsils

amygdaloid (a-mig'da-loid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. amygdalē*, almond (see *almond*), + *-oides*, form] 1. *a.* 1 Almond-shaped — 2 Pertaining to or resembling amygdaloid — 3 Pertaining to the amygdalæ, tonsils

4 *n.* A amygdaloid nucleus

5 *n.* A amygdaloid tubercle, a prominent tract in the roof of the terminal portion of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain formed by the amygdaloid nucleus

II. *n.* The name given by geologists to igneous rocks or lavas of various composition, of which the most obvious external feature is that they have an amygdaloid structure (See *amygdaloid*) The basalts are the rocks which are



An Amygdaloid (Diabase) with calcite nodules or amygdulæ

tion of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain formed by the amygdaloid nucleus

II. *n.* The name given by geologists to igneous rocks or lavas of various composition, of which the most obvious external feature is that they have an amygdaloid structure (See *amygdaloid*) The basalts are the rocks which are

most liable to be found possessing an amygdaloidal structure and especially those older basalts frequently called *melaphour*. Also called *amygdaloidite*.

amygdaloidal (a-mig-da-lō'id-al), *a*. Same as *amygdaloid*, specifically, in *geol.*, having a cellular or vesicular structure said of lava, whether of modern or ancient origin, in which spherical or almond-shaped (whence the name) cavities were formed by the expansion of steam contained in the rocks at the time of its consolidation, and which have later become filled with various minerals, especially quartz, calcite, or the zeolites. The rock having this character is called an *amygdaloid* and the cavities themselves, as thus filled by the percolation of heated water through the body of the rock, are called *amygdaloides*.

amygdalotomy (a-mig-da-lō'id-ō-mī), *n*. [*< Gr amygdalē, an almond (tossil), + tomē, a cutting, < τέμνω, temnō, cut*] The cutting of the tonsils, excision of a portion of a tonsil.

Amygdalus (a-mig'da-lus), *n*. [*< NL, < L amygdalus, < Gr amygdalōs, an almond-tree* see *amygdala*] A genus of plants, the almonds, properly included in the genus *Prunus* (which see).

amygdule (a-mig'dul), *n*. [*< amygd(ala) + -ule*] One of the crystalline nodules found in amygdaloid (which see).

amyl (am'il), *n*. [*< L amyllum, starch, < Gr αμύλον (see, ἀμύλον, meal see Alimentary), fine meal, a cake of such meal, starch, prop. neut. of αμύρον, not ground at the mill, < α-priv + μύω, mill, = L mola, mill* see *miller* and *meal*] Starch, fine flour.

Of what is made *amyl*.

It comes, fr. of Hecobolus Hüb., p. 27 b. (N. E. D.)

amyl (am'il), *n*. [Formerly *amyle*, *< L am(y)-lum*, (*Gr αμύλον*), starch, + *-yl*, *< Gr -ωλυ, matter*] A hypothetical radical (C₅H₁₁) believed to exist in many compounds, as amyl alcohol, etc. It cannot exist in the free state two molecules at the moment of its liberation combining to form the substance dimer (C₁₀H₂₂), a double amyl molecule. Amyl compounds enter into the constitution of artificial essences of fruits. They were first obtained from spirit distilled after the fermentation of starchy materials. Also written *amole*. **Hydrate of amyl**, same as *amyl alcohol* (which see under *alcohol*). **Nitrite of amyl**, (C₅H₁₁NO) an amber colored fluid with an ethereal fruity odor and a most delicate taste. Its principal physiological effect in moderate doses is the paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves throughout the body with consequent elevation of the arterial and lowering of the pressure of the blood. Therapeutically it is used when this effect seems desirable, as in angina pectoris, in the onset of epileptic attacks, ischemic neuritis, etc. It is generally inhaled through the nostrils, 5 to 10 drops being applied to the mucous membrane.

amylaceous (am-i-lu'shu-us), *a*. [*< L amyllum, starch, + -aceus*] Composed of or resembling starch, starchy.

amylamine (am-il-am'in), *n*. [*< amyl + amine*] An organic base produced by treating amyl cyanide with caustic potash. There are three amylamines known, which are regarded as monobases in which 1, 2, and 3 atoms of hydrogen are respectively replaced by 1, 2, and 3 molecules of the radical amyl. The formulas of these bodies therefore are NH₂(C₅H₁₁), NH(C₅H₁₁), and N(C₅H₁₁)₃.

amylate (am'il-lāt), *n*. [*< amyl + -ate*] A compound of starch with a base.

amyl-corn (am'il-korn), *n*. An erroneous spelling of *amyl-corn*.

amylet, *n*. Former spelling of *amyl*.

amylene (am'il-len), *n*. [*< amyl + -ene*] A hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₀) obtained by the dehydration of amyl alcohol by means of zinc chloride, etc. Amylene is a light, limpid, colorless liquid having a faint odor. At ordinary temperatures it is especially evaporates. It possesses anesthetic properties and has been tried as a substitute for chloroform but unsuccessfully, as it has proved to be extremely dangerous.

amylie (a-mil'ik), *a*. [*< amyl + -ic*] Pertaining to amyl, derived from the radical amyl, as, *amylie ether*. **Amylic alcohol** See *alcohol*. **Amylic fermentation**, a process of fermentation in starch or sugar by which amyl alcohol is produced.

amyliferous (am-i-lif'e-rus), *a*. [*< L amyllum, starch, + ferre = L bear*] Starch-bearing, producing starch. *N. E. D.*

amylin, *amylene* (am'il-in), *n*. [*< amyl + -in, -ine*] The insoluble portion of starch which constitutes the outer covering of the starch-grains, starch-cellulose.

amylol, *amylol* (am'il-ol), *n*. [*< amyl + -ol*] Combining form of *amyl*, Latin *amyllum*, starch, or of *amyl*.

amylodextrin (am'il-lō-dek's-trin), *n*. [*< L amyllum, starch, + dextrin*] An intermediate product obtained in the conversion of starch into sugar. It is soluble in water and colored yellow by iodine. Its chemical nature and relations to other decomposition products of starch are not yet understood.

amylogen (a-mil'ō-jen), *n*. [*< Gr αμύλον (L amyllum), starch, + -γεν, see -gen*] That part

of granuloze which is soluble in water, soluble starch.

amylogenic (a-mil'ō-jen'ik), *a*. Pertaining to or composed of amylogen, as, an *amylogenic body*. See *amyloplast*.

amyloid (am'il-oid), *a* and *n*. [*< Gr αμύλον (L amyllum), starch, + -oid, form*] *I.* A Resembling amyllum, or starch. **Amyloid corpuscles**, corpora amyloidea (which see under *corpus*). **Amyloid degeneration or infiltration**, in *pathol.* hardaceous disease (which see under *lardaceous*). **Amyloid substance**, lardaceous (which see).

II. *n*. In *bot.*, a semi-gelatinous substance, analogous to starch, met with in some seeds, and becoming yellow in water after having been colored blue by iodine (*Lindley*), a member of the cellulose group of vegetable organic compounds, comprising cellulose, starch, gum, the sugars, etc.

amyloid (am-i-lō'id), *a*. Having the constitution of or resembling an amyloid.

When ever proteid substances or fats, or amyloid matters, are being converted into the more highly oxidized waste products—urea, carbonic acid, and water—heat is necessarily evolved.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 157

amylolysis (am-i-lō'l-iss), *n*. [*< Gr αμύλον, starch, + -lysis, solution, < λύνω, dissolve*] The digestion of starch, or its conversion into sugar.

amylolytic (am'i-lō-lit'ik), *a*. [*< amylolysis, after Gr adj λυτικός, < λύνω, dissolve*] Pertaining to amylolysis, dissolving starch as, the *amylolytic ferment of the pancreas*.

It has been known for the last five years that the main product of the amylolytic action of saliva is maltose. *Science*, v. 139.

amylometer (am-i-lom'e-ter), *n*. [*< Gr αμύλον, starch, + μέτρον, a measure*] An instrument for testing the amount of starch in any substance.

amyloplast (am'i-lō-plast), *n*. [*< Gr αμύλον, starch, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλασσω, form*] A starch-forming corpuscle or granule, found within the protoplasm of vegetable cells. These granules are colorless or but faintly tinged with yellow, and are the points around which starch accumulates. They are also called *crystalloids* or *amyloplasm bodies*.

amylopsis (am-i-lōp'sin), *n*. [*< Gr αμύλον, fine meal, starch, + -opsis, appearance, + -in*] A name which has been given to the amylolytic ferment of the pancreas. See *amylolysis*.

amylose (am'i-lōs), *n*. [*< amyl + -ose*] One of the three groups into which the carbohydrates are divided, the others being glucose and saccharose. The principal members of this group are starch, dextrin, cellulose, and natural gum. They have the formulae, (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n, of some multiple of it.

amylum (am'il-lum), *n*. [*< L, < Gr αμύλον* see *amyl*] Starch.

amyosthenia (a-mi-ō-sthe'm-ia), *n*. [*< Gr α-priv + μύω (μύω), muscle, + σθένος, strength*] In *pathol.*, a want of muscular strength, or a deficiency of the power of muscular contraction.

amyosthenic (a-mi-ō-sthen'ik), *n*. [*< amyosthenia + -ic*] In *med.*, a drug that lessens muscular action.

amyotrophic (a-mi-ō-trof'ik), *a*. [*< amyotrophy*] Connected with or pertaining to muscular atrophy. **Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**, sclerosis of the lateral columns of the spinal cord, in which the degenerative changes extend to the cells of the anterior column involving degeneration of the motor nerves and atrophy of the muscles.

amyotrophy (am-i-ō-trof'ī), *n*. [*< NL *amyotrophia, < Gr α-priv + μύω (μύω), muscle, + -τροφή, < τροφή, nourish*] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the muscles.

amylous (am'il-us), *a*. [*< Gr άμύω, wanting muscle, < α-priv + μύω (μύω), muscle*] Wanting in muscle. *N. E. D.*

Amyraldism (am-i-ral'dizm), *n*. [*< Amyraldus, a Latinized form of F Amyraut, Amyraut (Moise Amyraut)*] The doctrine of universal grace, as explained by the French Protestant theologian Amyraldus or Amyraut (1596-1664). He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ, that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

Amyraldist (am-i-ral'dist), *n*. One who believes in Amyraldism, or the doctrine of universal grace.

amyrin (am'i-rin), *n*. [*< NL Imyrin, a genus of tropical trees and shrubs, yielding resinous products*] A crystalline resin, C₁₀H₁₆O, obtained from the gum elemi of Mexico.

amyr-root (ā'mi-rōt), *n*. [*< Amy, native name, + root*] The root of the Indian hemp, *Apoecynum cannabinum*.

amyrtili (a-mist'il), *n*. [Native name] A name of one of the large otaries or eared seals of the Pacific coast of North America, probably *Eumetopias stelleri* or *Zalophus gilletii*.

amzel (am'zel), *n*. [*< OD amzel or G amzel = E ouzel, q v*] 1 A name of the ouzel or blackbird of Europe, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. *Montagu*.—2 A name of the ring-ouzel of Europe, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata* Ray.

Also spelled *amzel*.

an, *a* (an, ā, or an, ā) [*< ME an, before a vowel, occasionally before a consonant, a, before a consonant (see a²), < AS ān, an, with the reg. adj. declension in sing and pl (pl āne, some, certain), and the same word as an, one, its use as an indef. art. being comparatively rare. When so used, it was without emphasis, and became in ME short in quantity (hence E short an, ā), while the numeral an, retaining its emphasis and quantity, developed reg into E one, pronounced on (as in only, at-one, at-one), in modern times corrupted to won and finally to win. see one*] The indefinite article. As between the two forms of this word, the general rule is that *an* be used before an initial vowel sound of the following word, and *a* before an initial consonant sound. Thus, *an eagle, an answer, also an hour* (the *h* being silent), *a bird, a youth, a wonder, also a use, a eulogy, a one* (these three words being pronounced as if they began with *no* or *u*). But *an* is still sometimes used before a consonant sound, especially before the weak consonant *h* and in written style, and in more formal spoken style, *an* is by many (especially in England) required before the initial *h* of a wholly unaccented syllable as if such an *h* were always silent. Thus, *an hotel, but a hostess, an historian, but a history, an hypothesis, but a hypothetical*. In colloquial speech, and increasingly in writing, *a* is used in all these cases alike. As by its derivation, so also in meaning *an* or *a* is a weaker or less distinct one. (1) In certain phrases, and with certain nouns, it still has nearly the value of one. Thus, two of a trade, they were both of a size, a hundred a thousand, a million. (2) Usually as the indefinite article proper, it points out in a loose way an individual as one of a class containing more of the same kind. Thus, give me a pint of milk. He ate an apple. They built a house. We see a man, the earth has a moon, on sun a fixed star. (3) Hence, before a proper noun it implies extension of the name or character of the individual to a class. Thus, he is a Cicero in eloquence. They built up a new England in America. That is a person like Cicero, a country like England. (4) It is used, apparently, before a plural noun at first or many (now only *great many* or *good many*) stands between. Thus *a few apples, a great many soldiers*. But the plural noun is here historically a genitive putative dependent on *the many*. (5) It is used distributively, or with the meaning of each or every. In such phrases as two dollars a piece, three times a day, five cents an ounce, but *a* or *an* is here historically a preposition. See *a¹*. *An* or *a* always precedes the noun to which it belongs, and in general also any other adjective word qualifying the same noun, but *what* and *such* come before it. Thus *what a shame!* *such a beauty*, and so also any adjective preceded by *how*, or *so* or *as* or *too*. Thus *how great a calamity*, *so rare a case*, *as good a man*, *too early a death*. *Many* is a phrase of peculiar meaning. See *many*.

an (an, ān), *conj*. [A reduced form of *and*, existing from the earliest ME. period, and often then so written, but in modern literature *an* for *and* copulative is admitted only in repetitions of dialectal or 'vulgar' speech and is then usually printed *an'*. In conversation, however, though not in formal speech, the *d* is generally dropped, especially before a word beginning with a consonant, and the vowel may be weakened to the point of vanishing. *An'* for *and*, it, is archaic in literature, and is generally printed *an*, in distinction from and copulative.] *I.* Coordinate use. And, same as *and*, *A*. Good is quoth Joseph, to dune of win (wine). Hellence an blisse is thir In *Genius and Exodus*, 1 2067. *An* makes him quite forget his labor an his toil Burns, *Cottar's Saturday Night*. *II.* Conditional use. If, same as *and*, *B*. And mygte kysse the kyng for cosyn, an she wold In *Piers Plowman* (B), ll. 132. *An* thou wert my father, as thou art but my brother Beau and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, i. 1. *An* I may hide my face, let me play Tishy too Shak., *M. N. D.*, i. 2. Why, *an* you were to go now to I lod Hall, I an certain the old lady wouldn't know you Sheridan, *The Rivals*, ill. 4.

an (an, ān), *prep*. [ME *an*, < AS *an*, the orig. form of the usual AS, ME, and mod E *on*, as a prefix *an-*, usually *on-*, in reduced form, *a*, prefix *a-*, see *on*, *an*, *a¹*, *a²*] An earlier form of *on*, retained until the last century in certain phrases, as *an edge, an end*, now only *on edge, on end*, in present use only as an unfelt prefix *an-* or reduced *a-*. See *an*, *a¹*.

an (an, ān), *prep*. [ME *an*, < AS *an*, orig. form of *on*, in mod E reg *on*, or reduced *a-* see *on*, *an*, *a¹*, *a²*, and of *an*, *a²*] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon ori-

gin, the same as *on-1* and *a-2*, occurring unfelt in *anent*, *anon*, *anan*, *an(neal)*, *an(n)eat²*, etc., and with accent in *anil* (but in this and some other words perhaps originally *and-* see *an²*)

an-². [*ME an-*, *and-*, *AS and-* see *and-* and *a-5*, and cf *au-1*] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, a reduced form of *and-* (which see), occurring unfelt in *ansuic*

an-³. [*ME and OF a-*, later restored to *an-*, *L an-*, assimilated form of *ad-* before *n*, but in classical *L* this assimilation was not prevalent. In *ME* and *AF* often represents other *L* prefixes, *in-*, *ex-*, *ob-*, etc., also *ad-* unassimilated: see *anoint*, *annoy*, *anchison* = *enchusion*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, usually an assimilation of *ad-* before *n*, as in *anex*, *anul*, *announce*, etc., but sometimes representing Latin *in-*, as in *anoint*, *annoy*

an-⁴. [*L an-*, orig *ambi-* see *ambi-*] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ambi-*, occurring (unfelt in English) in *antile*, *antipital*, *anfractuous*, etc.

an-⁵. [*Gr av-*, the fuller form of *a-* priv, preserved before a vowel see *a-18*. The nasal is also lost in the cognate *eel* for *un-* see *un-1*] A prefix of Greek origin, the fuller form of *a-* privative (*a-18*) preserved before a vowel, as in *anarchy*, *anarthous*, *anecdote*, *anomaly*, etc.

an-⁶. [*Gr av-*, elided form of *ava-* before a vowel see *ava-*] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ava-* before a vowel, as in *anoid*

-an-. [*ME -an-*, reg *-an-*, *-en-*, *-in-*, *OF -an-*, *-en-*, or before *i*, *-en-*, mod *F -an-*, *-en-*, *fm -an-*, *-enne*, = *Sp It Pg -ano-*, *fm -ana-*, *L -anus*, *fm -ana-*, neut *-anum*, parallel to *-nus*, *-ius*, *-nus*, *-onus*, *-unus*, being *-nu-* (= *Gr -vo-*) preceded by various vowels, = *AS -en*, *E -en* suffix of adjectives and pp suffix see *-en* and *-en²*, and cf *-in¹*, *-in²*] With an additional vowel, the suffix appears in *L* as *-anus*, in *E* as *-anous*, *-anous*, *q v*, or disguised in *forign*, *q v*. The reg *ME* form of this suffix remains in *dozen*, *citizen*, etc., *captain*, *chaplain*, *chaplain*, *villain*, etc., disguised in *sovereign* (prop *soveran*), but in mod *E*, in many words, *-an* has taken the place of the older *-am*, *-en*, as in *human*, and is the reg form in words of recent introduction, varying with *-um* in some words, chiefly dissyllables, as in *mundum*, usually differentiated from forms in *-an*, as in *human*, *urban*, etc., beside *human*, *urban*, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming adjectives which are or may be also used as nouns. It expresses various adjective relations, being used especially with proper names to form local or partial adjectives or nouns as *Roman*, *Italian*, *German*, *Iranian*, *Popan* etc. (terms indicating party, sect, or system as *Latin*, *Lutheran*, *Walden*, *Mohammedan*, *Popayan*, *Lancian* etc.) so in *Episcopalian*, *Presbyterian*, *Unitarian* etc. and in zoology to form adjectives and nouns from names of classes or orders as *mammalian*, *reptilian*, etc. As an English formative it is confined chiefly to words which may be made to assume a Latin type having here also the euphonic variant *-um*, especially in proper adjectives, as in *Darwinian*, *Johnsonian*, etc.

ana¹ (an'a or a'na), *n pl* [*-ana*, *q v*] A general term for books recording miscellaneous sayings, anecdotes, and gossip about a particular person or subject, the sayings and anecdotes themselves. See *-ana*

But, all his vast heart sherris was in d,
He flash'd his random speeches,
Er. days, that dial in *ana*, swarm'd
His literary locusts.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof

ana². [*Gr áva*, prep, at (so much each) see *ana-*] A word used in medical prescriptions in a distributive sense, as in Greek, to indicate an equal quantity of each often written *án*, earlier and more correctly *án*, where the mark above the first *a*, according to general medieval practice, represented the omission of *n*. See *tilde*

ana³, *n*. See *anna¹*

ana-. [*L ana-*, *Gr áva*, prefix, *áva*, prep, up, upon, hence along, throughout, distributively, at (so much each) (see *ana²*), in comp, up, upward, throughout, back, again, = *Goth ana* = *AS an*, *on*, *E on* see *an³*, *an-1*, *on*] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning up, upon, along, throughout, back, again, etc., as in *anabasis*.

-ana-. [*L -ana*, neut pl of *-anus*, a common adj suffix, used, for example, to form adjectives from proper names, as *Ciceronianus*, *Ciceronian*, from *Cicero(n)*, *Cicero* see *-an*] A suffix of Latin origin, in modern use with a euphonic variant, *-ana*, to form collective plurals, as *Scaligerana*, *Johnsonana*, etc., applied

to a collection of sayings of Scaliger, of Johnson, etc., or of anecdotes or gossip concerning them, also sometimes appended to common nouns, as *boxiana* (annuals of pugilism), more recently extended to all the literature of a subject, as *American Shakespeareana*, etc. Hence sometimes used as an independent word, *ana* See *ana¹*

anabamous (an-ab'a-mus), *a* [*Irreg* *< Gr ana*, upward, + *βαινω*, go see *Anabas*, *anabasis*] In *ichth*, a term applied to certain fishes which are said to be able to climb trees for a short distance. See *Anabas*

anabantid (an-a-ban'tid), *n* A fish of the family *Anabantidae*

Anabantidae (an-a-ban'ti-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Anabas* (-bant-) + *-idae*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Anabas*, to which various hunts have been assigned (a) After the Cuvierian system of classification, a family characterized by the division of the superior pharyngeals into small irregular lamellae, more or less numerous and interlocking cells containing water, which thus flows upon and moistens the gills while the fish is out of water. It includes the ophichthids as well as the anabantids proper, the ophichthids, and the helostomids (b) Among later authors a family characterized by a compressed oblong body, moderate rounded scales, and a subventral organ in a cavity accessory to the gill-chamber. It includes the ophichthids and the helostomids as well as the typical anabantids (c) By Cope the family was limited to *Labrochthys* with the second epipharyngeals suppressed the first superior branchials with three laminae and the second and third developed. Also written *Anabantida*, and sometimes *Anabandae*. See *cut* under *Anabas*

anabantoid (an-a-ban'toid), *a* and *n* [*< Anabas* (-bant-) + *-oid*] *I. a* Having the characters of the *Anabantida*, or fishes with labyrinthiform pharyngeals

II. n An anabantid

anabaptism (an-a-bap'tizm), *n*. [*LL anabaptismus* (Augustine), *< LGr* **αναβαπτισμός*, *αναβαπτισμός*, *rebaptism*, *< Gr* *αναβαπτίζω*, dip repeatedly, *LGr* *βαπτίζω* again see *anabaptize*]

1 A second baptism, rebaptism. *A. P. D.*

2 [*cap*] The doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists

Anabaptist (an-a-bap'tist), *n* [*NL anabaptista*, *< Gr* *αναβαπτιστής* *< anabaptize*, rebaptize see *anabaptism*] One who believes in rebaptism, specifically, one of a class of Christians who hold baptism in infancy to be invalid, and require adults who have received it to be baptized on joining then communion. The name is best known historically as applied to the followers of Thomas Muncie, leader of the peasants war in Germany, who was killed in battle in 1525, and to those of John Matthys and John Bokkold or John of Leyden who committed great excesses while attempting to establish a socialist kingdom of New Zion at Mount Zion at Munster in Westphalia, and were defeated in 1555, their leaders being killed and hung up in a cage which are still preserved in that city. The name has also been applied to bodies of very different character in other respects, probably always in an obnoxious sense since believers in the sole validity of adult baptism refuse to regard it as rebaptism in the case of persons who had received the rite in infancy. It is now most frequently used of the Mennonites. See *Mennonite*

Over his low d shoulder
Scowld that world hated and world hating beast,
A hawk, and *Anabaptist* Tennyson, Queen Mary, II 2

anabaptistic (an'a-bap-tis'tik), *a* [*< Anabaptist* + *-ic*] Of or relating to the Anabaptists or to their doctrines

anabaptistical (an'a-bap-tis'ti-kul), *a* Same as *anabaptistic*

anabaptistically (an'a-bap-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv* In conformity with anabaptistic doctrine or practice

anabaptistry (an-a-bap'tis-tri), *n* [*< Anabaptist* + *-ry* for *-ry*] Same as *anabaptism*

Anabaptistry was suppressed in Munster
F. Pagit, Heterography, p. 9

anabaptize (an'a-bap-tiz'), *v t*, pret and pp *anabaptized*, ppr *anabaptizing* [*< NL anabaptizari*, *< Gr* *αναβαπτίζω*, dip repeatedly, *LGr* *βαπτίζω* again, *< áva*, again, + *βαπτίζω*, dip, baptize see *baptize*] To rebaptize, baptize again, rechristen, rename

Some called their profound ignorance's new lights, they were better *anabaptized* into the application of extinguishers. W. H. Lock, Manners of Eng., p. 100

Anabas (an'a-bas), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *αναβας* (*αναβατ-*), second aorist part of *αναβαίνω*, go up, mount, climb, *< áva*, up, + *βαινω*, go, = *L* *venire*, come, = *E* *come*, *q v*] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, type of the family *Anabantida* (which see) *Anabas scandens* is the celebrated climb-



Climbing-fish (*Anabas scandens*)

ing fish of India, about 6 inches long which is enabled by the peculiar modification of the branchial apparatus to live a long time out of water to proceed some distance on dry land and to climb trees for a distance of about 6 or 7 feet. See *Climbing fish*

Anabasis (an-a-bas'ti-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, irreg *< Anabas* + *-ida*] Same as *Anabantida*

anabasis (an-ab'a-sis), *n pl* *anabases* (-sēz) [*L*, *< Gr* *αναβασ*, a going up, an ascent, *< αναβαινω*, go up see *Anabas* (*< L basis*)] 1 A going up, especially a military advance opposed to *catabasis*. Specifically the title of a work in which Xenophon narrates the experiences of the Greek mercenaries of Cyrus the Younger in his attempt in 401 B.C. to dethrone his brother Artaxerxes II, king of Persia. Hence—2 Any military expedition as, "the *anabasis* of Napoleon," *De Quincey*. "General Sherman's great *anabasis*," *Spectator*, Dec. 31, 1864—3† The course of a disease from the commencement to the climax. *J. Thomas*

anabasse (an-a-bas'), *n* [*F*] A coarse kind of blanket made in France and the Netherlands for the African market

anabata (an-ab'a-ta), *n* [*ML*, in form like *Gr* *αναβατα*, verbal nd of *αναβαινω*, go up (see *Anabas*), in sense like *ML* **anabala* (corruptedly *anabalis*, *anaballium*, *anabolarium*, a cope (see *abolla*)] 1 *Ichth*, a hooded cope, usually worn in outdoor processions, frequently larger and longer than the closed cope. *Lee*, *Ecclies* Terms

Anabates (an-ab'a-tēz), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *αναβατης*, one who mounts, *< αναβαινω* mount, go up see *Anabas*, and *< L* *anabata*] A genus of birds established by Temminck in 1820 upon 1 *up-caudus*, a synallaxine bird of South America. The name was subsequently applied by authors to various birds of the same group. Nearly synonymous with *Synallaxis* (which see)

Anabatidae¹ (an-a-bat'i-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Anabates* + *-idae*] In *ornith*, a family of birds named by Bonaparte, 1819. The name was adopted by Gray for the South American cypselids commonly called *Dendrocolaptidae* including such leading genera as *Taricetes*, *Sclerurus*, *Oreochelidon*, *Dendrocolaptes*, etc. by Gray made to cover also the *Anathides*. The group so composed is impossible of definition, and the term is little used.

Anabatidae² (an-a-bat'i-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, irreg *< Anabates* + *-idae*] In *ichth*, same as *Anabantida*

Anabatine (an'a-bat'i-nē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Anabates* + *-ina*] A subfamily of birds named by Swainson in 1837. A synonym of *Synallaxis* (which see)

anabiosis (an'a-bi-o-sis), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *αναβίωσις*, come to life again see *anabiotic*] Resuscitation, resurrection, recovery after suspended animation. [*Kare*]

anabiotic (an'a-bi-o'tik), *a* [*< Gr* *αναβίωσις*, come to life again, *< áva*, again, + *βίωσις*, live (*< βιωσκω*, nd), *< φως*, life] In *med*, reviving, acting as a stimulant

Anablepsina (an-a-blep-si-na), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Anableps* + *-ina*] In *Gnath*'s classification of fishes, a division of carnivorous cymodonts having all the teeth pointed and the sexes differentiated, the anal fin of the male being modified into an intromittent organ. The group includes the genus *Anableps* and several other genera

Anableps (an'a-bleps), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *αναβλεψ*, look up, *> áva*, up, + *βλεπω*, look] A genus of cymodont fishes unique among vertebrates on account of the division of the cornea into upper and lower halves by a dark



Four eyes (*Anableps tetraophthalmus*)

horizontal stripe of the conjunctiva, and the development of two pupils to each orbit, so that the fish appears to have four eyes, one pair looking upward and the other pair side-wise. There are several species of the genus, the principal one being *A. tetraophthalmus*, known as the four eyes inhabiting the sandy shores of tropical American seas

anabole (an-ab'ō-lē), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *αναβολή*, what is thrown up, *< αναβαλλω*, throw up, *< áva*, up, + *βαλλω*, throw] A throwing up, specifically, in *med*, an evacuation upward; an act by which certain matters are ejected by the mouth, including spitting, expectoration, regurgitation, and vomiting

anabolic (an-a-bol'ik), *a* [*< Gr* *αναβολή*, a throwing up, using up, + *-ic*] Characterized by or exhibiting anabolism, pertaining to anabolism in general, assimilative, constructive, or metabolic

This aspect of protoplasm is of constantly increasing importance, since for the chemist all functions alike can only be viewed in terms of those specific anabolic or katabolic changes which to the physiologist, on the other hand, seem mere accompaniments of them.

Encyc Brit, XIX 829

anabolism (an-ab-'ō-lizm), *n* [*< Gr* *ana-balō*, a throwing up, rising up, + *-ism*] Assimilation, anagrade metamorphosis, constructive metabolism, or ascending metabolic processes by which a substance is transformed into another which is more complex or more highly organized and more energetic. It is one kind of metabolism of which catabolism is the other. The process is attended with the absorption and storing up of energy, which is set free or utilized in retrograde metamorphosis. The conversion of the nutritive elements of the food into the tissues of a living organism is a familiar example.

Anabrus (an-ab-'rus), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *an-priv* + *a-bros*, graceful, pretty, delicate] A genus of wingless orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*. It contains several North American species known as western crickets or stone crickets, such as *A. amplax*, a large dark colored nomadic species, sometimes appearing in vast numbers on the plains west of the Mississippi.

anacahuite-wood (an-'a-kā-hwē'-to-wūd), *n* [*< anacahuite*, Mex name, + *wood*] The wood of a boraginaceous shrub, *Cordia Boissieri*, obtained from Tampico, Mexico. It is reputed to be a remedy for consumption.

anacalypsis (an-'a-ka-lip-'sis), *n*, *pl* *anacalypses* (-ses) [*NL*, *< Gr* *anacalypsis*, an uncovering, *< anacalyptein*, uncover, unveil, *< ana*, back, + *kalyptein*, cover] *< Apoclypsis*] An unveiling, a revealing, revelation. [Rare]

anacamptic (an-a-kamp-'tik), *a*. [*< Gr* *anakamptō*, bend back, *< ana*, back, + *kamptō*, bend, *> kamptōs*, liable to bend] Reflecting or reflected. — **Anacamptic sounds**, sounds produced by reflection as echoes.

anacamptically (an-a-kamp-'ti-kal-i), *adv* By reflection as, echoes are sounds *anacamptically* returned. [Rare]

anacamptics (an-a-kamp-'tik-s), *n* [*Pl* of *anacamptic* see -ics] 1 That part of optics which treats of reflection. Now called *cathoptrics* (which see). — 2 The theory of reflected sound.

anacanth (an-'a-kanth), *n* [*< Gr* *anakanthos*, without a spine, *< an-priv* + *akanthos*, spine, thorn see *acantha*] A fish of the order or suborder *Anacanthini*.

Anacanthi (an-a-kan-'thi), *n* *pl* Same as *Anacanthini*.

anacanthine (an-a-kan-'thin), *a*. [*< NL* *anacanthinus* see below] Of or pertaining to the *Anacanthini*, anacanthous.

Anacanthini (an-'a-kan-thi-'ni), *n* *pl* [*NL*, *pl* of *anacanthinus* see *anacanth* and -ini] A group of teleostean fishes to which various limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. It is now usually rated as an order or a suborder, characterized by the spinous vertical and ventral fins the latter jugular or thoracic when present, and the air bladder if developed with no pneumatic duct. The group contains many edible fishes of the greatest economic importance, as the cod, hake, haddock, whiting, cusk, but not, like among the gadoids, and the halibut, turbot, sole, plaice, flounder etc., among the pleuronectids. It is divided by Günther into 4 *pleuronectoides* characterized by having the two sides of the head asymmetrical and compressible, the flatfishes of the family *Pleuronectidae*, and 4 *gadoides* having the head symmetrical. By later writers it has been restricted to the forms manifesting bilateral symmetry. By Cope and Gill it has been further limited to those types which have the hypocercoid imperforate and the loricum between the hypocercoid and the hypocercoid. It thus includes the families *Gadidae* and *Moronidae*. Also *Anacanthi*.

anacanthous (an-a-kan-'thus), *a* [*< Gr* *anakanthos*, spineless see *anacanth*] 1 Spineless. — 2 Specifically, in *ichth*, having the characteristics of the anacanthi, pertaining to the order or suborder *Anacanthini*.

anacard (an-'a-kard), *n* [= *F* *anacarde*, *< NL* *anacardium* see *Anacardium*] The cashew-nut, the fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale* See *Anacardium* N E D

Anacardiaceæ (an-a-kar-di-'ā-sē-ſē), *n* *pl* [*NL*, *< Anacardium* + *-acea*] A natural order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, with alternate leaves, small flowers in panicles, and the fruit a one-seeded, one-celled drupe. They are trees or shrubs abounding in an acid, rich, milky juice native chiefly of tropical and warm regions of the globe. To this order belong the sumac (*Rhus*), some of the species of which are poisonous to those handling them, the pistachio, the mango (*Mangifera indica*), the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*) the marking nut (*Semecarpus rhaiz uatula*) the varnish tree of Martaban (*Melanorrhæa uatula*) and the Japan lacquer (*Rhus vernicifera*).

anacardiaceous (an-a-kar-di-'ā-si-us), *a* [*< NL* *anacardiaceus* see *Anacardiaceæ*] In bot, relating or belonging to the *Anacardiaceæ*.

anacardic (an-a-kar-'dik), *a* [*< anacard* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the shell of the cashew-nut — **Anacardic acid**, ($C_{15}H_{14}O_7$), an acid of an aromatic and burning flavor, derived from the pericarp of the cashew nut. It is white and crystalline.

Anacardium (an-a-kar-'di-um), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *anacard*, according to, hence resembling, + *kardia*, heart see *cardiac*] A genus of shrubs and trees, natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, natives of tropical America. They bear a kidney shaped drupe at the summit of a fleshy receptacle, the thickened disk and peduncle of the flower. In the cashew tree, *A. occidentale*, the principal species, this receptacle resembles a pear in shape and size, and is edible, having an agreeable acid though somewhat astringent flavor. The drupe is rounded and the kernel, having their intense acidity thus destroyed, become the pleasant and wholesome cashew nuts. The tree yields a gum having qualities like those of gum arabic, imported from South America under the name of *acajou*.



Fruit of *Anacardium occidentale* - cut vertically

anacatharsis (an-'a-ka-thar-'sis), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *anacatharsis*, a clearing away, *< anakathairein*, clear away, *< ana*, up, away, + *kathairein*, cleanse see *catharsis*, *cathartic*] In *med* (a) Purgation upward (b) Cough attended by expectoration.

anacathartic (an-'a-ka-thar-'tik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr* *anacathartikos*, promoting vomiting, *< anakathairein*, clear away, cleanse see *anacatharsis*] 1. *a* In *med*, throwing upward, cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth or nose, as vomiting, expectoration, etc.

2. *n* One of a class of medicines which excite discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories.

anacephalosis (an-a-set-'a-lō-'ō-sis), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *anakephalosō*, *< anakephalaō*, sum up, as an argument, *< ana*, up, + *kephalaō*, sum up, bring under heads, *< kephalaō*, one of the heads of a discourse, prop. noun of *kephalaō*, pertaining to the head, *< kephalē*, the head see *cephalic*] In *rhet*, a summing up, recapitulation of the principal heads of a discourse, recapitulation in general.

anachoret (an-ak-'ō-ret), *n* The uncontracted form of *anchorit*.

An Englishman, so madly devout, that he had wilfully muddled up himself as an anchorite, the worst of all pilgrims. *Sp Hall* 1 pistole 15

anachoretic (an-ak-'ō-ret-'i-kul), *a* [*< Gr* *anachoretikos*, disposed to retire, *< Gr* *anachoretos*, pertaining to an anchorite see *anchorite*] Relating to or resembling an anchorite or anchorite.

anachorism (an-ak-'ō-riz-m), *n* [*< Gr* *ana*, back, + *chora*, or *choros*, country, + *-ism*, formed in imitation of *anachronism*] Something inconsistent with or not suited to the character of the country to which it is referred. [Rare]

There is a sort of opinions, anachronisms at once and anachronisms foreign both to the age and the country, that maintain a feeble and burning existence, scarce to be called life. *Tosell*, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., p. 79

anachorite (an-ak-'ō-rīt), *n* An old form of *anchorite*.

anachronic, anachronical (an-a-kron-'ik, -i-kal), *a* [*< Anachronism* + *-ic* Cf *chronic*] Same as *anachronous*.

In our last General Convention It happened once that a member, *anachron*, moved a resolution having the old firebrand smell about it, the old clatter of the rack and chains. *Morgan Dix*, *Am Church Rev*, XLII 521

anachronically (an-a-kron-'i-kal-i), *adv* By anachronism, wrongly with respect to date.

anachronism (an-ak-'ron-izm), *n* [= *F* *anachronisme*, *< Gr* *anachronismos*, *< anachronizein*, refer to a wrong time, only in pass *anachronizein*, to be an anachronism, *< ana*, back, against, + *chronos*, time see *chronic*] An error in respect to dates, any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time, hence, anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified time. Thus Shakespeare makes Hector quote Aeneas, who lived many centuries after the assumed date of Hector. Anachronisms may be made in regard to mode of thought, style of writing, and the like, as well as in regard to events.

The famous anachronism [of Virgil] in making Æneas and Dido contemporaries. *Dryden*, *Epic Poetry*

Thus far we adjure, as monstrous moral anachronisms, the parodies and lampoons attributed to Homer. *De Quincey*, *Homer*, III

But of what use is it to avoid a single anachronism, when the whole play is one anachronism, the sentiments and phrases of Versailles in the camp of Aulus? *Macaulay*, *Moore's Byron*

anachronist (an-ak-'ron-ist), *n*. [*< Anachronism* + *-ist*] One who commits an anachronism. *De Quincey*

anachronistic, anachronistical (an-ak-'ron-ist-ik, -ti-kal), *a* [*< anachronist*] Same as *anachronous*.

anachronize (an-ak-'ron-iz), *v* *t*; *pret.* and *pp* *anachronized*, *ppr* *anachronizing* [*< Gr* *anachronizein*, refer to a wrong time see *anachronism*] To refer to an erroneous date or period, misplace chronologically.

anachronous (an-ak-'ron-us), *a* [*< Anachronism* + *-ous*, as if directly *< Gr* *anacronos*, time see *anachronism*] Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism; out of date.

Equivalent forms are *anachronic*, *anachronical*, *anachronistic*, and *anachronistical*.

anachronously (an-ak-'ron-us-li), *adv* In an anachronous manner, without regard to correct chronology.

anaclassis (an-ak-'la-sis), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *anaclassis*, a bending back, *< anaclassō*, bend back, break off, *< ana*, back, + *classō*, break off, deflect] In *pros*, the substitution of a ditrochee for an ionic a majori, so that the second and third of the four syllables interchange lengths. While the constituent parts are otherwise unaltered, the rhythmic movement is by this irregularity partially deranged or broken up.

anaclastic (an-a-klas-'tik), *a* [*< Gr* *anaclastos*, reflected, verbal adj. of *anaclassō* see *anaclassis*]

1 Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light. — 2 Bending back, refracted. — 3 In *pros*, modified or characterized by anaclassis. — **Anaclastic curves**, the apparent curves at the bottom of a vessel of water, caused by the refraction of light. — **Anaclastic glass** or *vial*, a glass with a narrow mouth and a wide convex bottom of such thickness that when a little air is sucked out it springs inward with a smart crackling sound, and when air is blown in it springs outward into its former shape with a like noise.

anaclastics (an-a-klas-'tik-s), *n* [*Pl* of *anaclastic* see -ics] Same as *anaclastics*.

anaclists (an-ak-'li-sis), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *anaclistis*, a reclining, *< anaklīnein*, lean one thing against another, in pass *anaklīnesthai*, recline, *< ana*, back, + *klīnein*, lean see *clinu* and *lean* 1] In *med*, the particular attitude taken by a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in some cases, decubitus.

anacnosis (an-'a-sē-lō-'ō-sis), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *anacnōsis*, communication, *< anacnōsin*, communicate, make common, *< ana*, throughout, + *cnōsin*, make common, *< cōnosco*, common see *cenobite*] In *rhet*, a figure consisting in appealing to one's opponent for his opinion on the point in debate.

anacolutha, *n* Plural of *anacoluthon*. **Anacoluthia** (an-'a-kō-lū-'thi-a), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *anacoluthia*, in consequence, *< anakolouthos*, in consequence see *anacoluthon*] Want of grammatical sequence or coherence, the passing from one construction to another in the same sentence. For examples, see *anacoluthon*. Also spelled *anacoluthia* and *anacolouthia*.

Anacoluthia requires length or strength, length of sentence or strength of passion. *Jour of Philol*, VII 17

anacoluthic (an-'a-kō-lū-'thik), *a* [*< Anacoluthon* + *-ic*] In *gram* and *rhet*, wanting sequence, containing an anacoluthon as, an *anacoluthic* clause or sentence. Also spelled *anacoluthic* and *anacolouthic*.

anacoluthically (an-'a-kō-lū-'thi-kal-i), *adv* [*< anacoluthic* + *-al* + *-ly*] In an anacoluthic manner. *N E D* Also spelled *anacoluthically* and *anacolouthically*.

anacoluthon (an-'a-kō-lū-'thon), *n*, *pl* *anacolutha* (-thā) [*NL*, *< Gr* *anacolouthos*, neut. of *anakolouthos*, in consequence (the *Gr* noun is *anakolouthos* see *anacoluthia*), *< an-priv* + *akolouthos*, following, *> E*, *acolyte*, *q* v] In *gram* and *rhet*, an instance of anacoluthia, a construction characterized by a want of grammatical sequence. For example, "And he charged him to tell no man, but go and shew thyself to the priest." Luke v 14. "He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death." Mat xv 4. As a figure of speech it has prophetic force only so far as it suggests that the emotion of the speaker is so great as to make him forget how he began his sentence, as in the following examples:

"If thou beest he — But, O, how fall n' how changed!" *Milton*, *P L*, I 84

"But — ah! — Him! the first great Martyr in this great cause!" how shall I struggle with the emotions that stifle the utterance of thy name! *D Webster*, *Speech at Bunker Hill*

Also spelled *anacoluthon* and *anacolouthon*. **anaconda** (an-a-kon-'dā), *n* [In the 18th century also spelled *anacondo*, *anocondo*, *men-*

2 A word formed by reading the letters of one or more words backward, a palindrome: thus, *evil* is an anagram of *live*

anagram (an'-a-gram), *v* & *n* [*< anagram, n*] To form into an anagram

anagrammatic (an'-a-gra-mat'ik), *a* [*< NL anagrammatic (-t) + -ic*] Pertaining to or forming an anagram **Anagrammatic multiplication**, in alg., that form of multiplication in which the order of the letters is indifferent

anagrammatical (an'-a-gra-mat'ik-al), *a* Same as *anagrammatic*

We cannot have the author's name in that obscurity which the *anagrammatical* title seems intended to throw over it Milton is only the representative of Dr. Milner *Southern Quarterly Rev.*, XXXIII, 5 (A & D)

anagrammatically (an'-a-gra-mat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In the manner of an anagram

anagrammatize, *v* See *anagrammatize*

anagrammatism (an'-a-gra-mat'iz-m), *n* [*< F anagrammatisme, < NL anagrammatismus, < Gr anagrammatismos*] Transposition of letters see *anagram* The act or practice of making anagrams

anagrammatist (an'-a-gra-mat'ist), *n* [*< NL anagrammatista (-t) + -ist*] A maker of anagrams

anagrammatize (an'-a-gra-mat'iz), *v*, pret and pp *anagrammatized*, ppr *anagrammatizing* [= *F anagrammatiser, < Gr anagrammatizein* see *anagram*] **I**, *trans* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram

Within this circle is Jehovah's name Forward, and backward, *anagrammatically* Marlowe, *Knauts*, 1

Others *anagrammatize* it from *Eoa* (Tve) into *Ia* in cause they say she was the cause of our woe *W. Austin* *Has Homo* p 182

II. *intrans* To make anagrams

Also spelled *anagrammatize*

anagraph (an'-a-graf), *n* [*< Gr anagraphē, a writing out, register, < anagraphein, write out, register, engrave, inscribe, < ana, up, + graphein, engrave, write*] **1** An inventory *Blount* — **2** A prescription or recipe *Syd Soc Lex*

anagua (an'-u-gwa), *n* [Mex Sp] A name given in Texas to a low horngumous tree, *Ehretia elliptica*, the knockaway Also spelled *anagua*

anakan (an'-u-kan), *n* The native name of a small Brazilian macaw, *Tia seera*, about 18 inches long, mostly of greenish coloration, with black bill and feet

anak-el-ard (an'-ak-el-aid'), *n* [Ar *anay al-ardh* (ar), the badger, lit kid of the earth 'anāq, kid, al, the, ardh (ar), Pers arz, earth, land] Same as *caracal*

anakolouthia, **anakoluthia**, etc [In closer imitation of the Greek.] See *anakoluthia*, etc

anal (ā-nal), *a* and *n* [*< NL analis, < L anus, see anus*] **I**, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to the anus — **2** Situated at or near the anus, aboral the opposite of *oral* — **3** Ventral and median, as the fin of a fish, without reference to its position with respect to the anus the opposite of *dorsal*

In zoology its abbreviation is *a*
Anal armature, an appendage in insects, the modified and appendaged terminal abdominal segments, such as the sting the ovipositor etc — **Anal dilator**, in *swm* an instrument for distending the sphincter of the anus to permit an examination of the rectum — **Anal fin**, in fishes the median ventral unpaired fin the opposite of *dorsal fin* See *cut under fin* — **Anal forceps**, in insects a pin-like anal instrument — **Anal gland** (a) In birds the unpaired oil gland of the cloaca *Gambour* [Rat] (b) In mammals any glandular organ situated near or connected with the anus, such as those existing in the *Mus talpula* They reach their greatest development in the skunks and their secretion is the cause of the fetid odor of these animals — **Anal legs**, in *entom*, legs on the posterior segments of certain insect larvae, as in many caterpillars — **Anal orifice**, the anus — **Anal plate**, or **anal scute**, in *herpetol* the last ventral plate or scute which is situated immediately in front of the anus — **Anal pouch**, an invagination or cul-de-sac above the anus of the badgers distinct from the anal glands — **Anal region**, any part of the body which gives exit to the refuse of digestion as in protozoans — **Anal spurs**, in serpents, the condensed epidermis of rudimentary hind limbs — **Anal stylet** or **feeler**, one of the two small pointed or ganous found on the posterior extremity of certain arthropod or arachnid animals — **Anal supporter**, a pad, resembling a truss, for supporting the anus in cases of prolapsus ani

II. *n* In *ichth*, an anal fin

analasset, *n* Same as *anlase*

analar (an'-i-lar), *n* [*< Russ analarā, a breast-plate, pectoral cross*] A kerchief having on it a representation of the cross, the instruments of the passion, or the like, worn by nuns in Russia

analclime (a-nal'sim), *n* Same as *analclime*

Analcipus (a-nal'si-pus), *n* [NL, less correctly *Analcipus*, < Gr *αναλκίς* or *αναλκίς* (-al-), without strength, < *an-* priv + *αλκή*, strength, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*] A genus of swallow-

shrikes, of the family *Artamidae*, established by Swainson in 1831 *A sanguinolentus*, of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, is the leading species

analclite (a-nal'sit), *n* [*< Gr αναλκίς, αναλκίς, without strength, feeble* (see *Analcipus*), + *-ite*] **1** A zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminum and sodium, generally found crystallized in trapezohedral crystals, but also massive It is of frequent occurrence in trap rocks, especially in the cavities of amygdaloids It melts under the blow pipe into a semi-transparent glass The name has reference to its weak electric power when heated or rubbed Also called *analclim*, *analclime*

analect (an'-a-lect), *n* [*< NL analectus, < Gr αναλεκτός, select, verbal adj of αναλέγειν, gather up, < ανα, up, + λέγειν, pick up, = L legere, gather, read see legend, lecture*] **1** A small piece selected from a literary work, an extract, a literary fragment usually in plural, *analects* or *analecta* (which see) — **2** *Analects of Confucius*, a name given to a collection of such sayings of the Chinese sage Confucius as his disciples, long after his death, could recall

analecta (an-a-lok'tik), *n*, *pl* [NL, neut pl of *analectus* see *analect*] Selected passages from the writings of an author or of different authors, a title for a collection of choice extracts See *analect*

analectic (an-a-lect'ik), *a* [*< analect + -ic*] Relating to analects, collections, or selections, made up of selections as, an *analectic magazine*

analemma (an-a-lem'ma), *n* [*< L analemma, a sun-dial which showed the latitude and meridian of a place, < Gr ανάλημμα, a sun-dial, a sling for a wounded arm, a wall for underpinning, any support, < αναλαμβάνειν, take up, < ανα, up, + λαμβάνειν, λαβειν, take* (cf *lemma, dilemma*)] **1** A form of sun-dial, now disused — **2** In *geom*, an orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon Hence — **3** An instrument of wood or brass on which a projection of this nature is drawn, formerly used in solving astronomical problems — **4** A tabulated scale, usually drawn in the form of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone on a terrestrial globe, to show the sun's declination and the equation of time on any day of the year

analepsia (an-a-lep'si-a), *n* [NL] Same as *analepsis* and *analepsy*

analepsis (an-a-lep'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr ανάληψις, a taking up, recovery, < αναλαμβάνειν, take up, get back, recover one's breath see *analemma*] **I** In *med* (a) Recovery of strength after disease (b) A kind of sympathetic epilepsy from gastric disturbance Also called *analepsia* and *analepsy*

analepsy (an-a-lep-si), *n* [*< NL analepsia, equiv to analepsis, q v*] **1** Same as *analepsis* — **2** Reparation or amendment

The African, from the absence of books and teaching, had no principle of *analepsy* in his intellectual furnishing by which a word, once become obscure from a real or supposed loss of parts or meaning, can be repaired, amended, or restored to its original form

Trans Amer Philol Ass, XVI, App, p xxxii

analectic (an-a-lep'tik), *a* [*< Gr αναληπτικός, restorative, < αναλήφειν, restitution, recovery see analepsis*] Restoring, invigorating, giving strength after disease as, an *analectic medicine*

Analges (a-nal-jéz), *n* [NL, < Gr ἀναλγηρ, not feeling pain, insensible, < *an-* priv + *αλγος*, pain] A genus of mites founded by Nitzsch, type of the family *Analgida*

analgesia (an-al-jé'si-a), *n* [NL, < Gr αναλγησία, painlessness, < *αναλγητος*, painless (cf *analγος*, painless), < *an-* priv + *αλγος*, feel pain, < *αλγος*, pain] In *pathol*, the incapacity of feeling pain in a part, although the tactile sense may be more or less preserved Also called *analgia*

analgesic (an-al-jes'ik), *a* and *n* [*< analgesia + -ic, according to Gr analogies, the form should be analgetic, q v*] Same as *analgetic*

analgetic (an-al-jet'ik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr αναλγητος, painless* (see *analgesia*), + *-ic* Cf *analgesic*] **I**, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by analgesia, insensible

The skin [of a hypnotized patient] is somewhat *analgetic*, with more or less anesthesia

G S Hall, *German Culture*, p 141

II *n* In *med*, anything which removes pain

analgia (a-nal'ji-a), *n* [NL, < Gr ἀναλγηρ, painless see *analgesia*] Same as *analgesia*

analgid (a-nal'jid), *n*. A mite of the family *Analgidae*

Analgidae (a-nal'ji-dé), *n*, *pl* [NL, < *Analgēs + -idae*] A family of parasitic arachneate scorpions, typified by the genus *Analgēs* The skeleton is composed of sclerites in the soft skin, the mandibles are chelate, the legs are 8, each 5 jointed, the first pair being borne on the anterior margin of the body The species live on the hairs of mammals and the feathers of birds

anallagmatic (an'-al-ag-mat'ik), *a* [*< Gr αν-priv + ἀλλαγμα(τ), that which is given or taken in exchange, < ἀλλασσειν, exchange, < ἄλλος, other*] Having the property of not being changed in form by inversion applied to curves and to the surfaces of solids, such as the sphere, which have the property of being their own inverse **Anallagmatic curves and surfaces** are quartic curves and surfaces which have nodes on the absolute See *biplanar quartic* — **Anallagmatic checker**, a square composed of equal squares in two colors, so disposed that any pair of columns have like colored squares in as many rows as any other pair of



Anallagmatic Checkers

columns have, and any pair of rows have the same number of like squares in a single column

anallantoic (an-al-an-tō'ik), *a* [*< Gr αν-priv. (a-lā) + allantoic*] Having no allantois.

Anallantoidea (an-al-an-toi'dé-a), *n*, *pl* [NL, < Gr αν-priv + ἀλλαντοειδής see *allantoid*, *allantoid*] Those vertebrates which have no allantois, the *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes synonymous with *Anamnionata*, and opposed to *Allantoidea*

anallantoidean (an-al-an-toi'dé-an), *a*, and *n* [*< Anallantoidea + -an*] **I**, *a* Having no allantois, of or pertaining to the *Anallantoidea*

II. *n* One of the *Anallantoidea*

analog, *n* Plural of *analogon*

analogat (an-al'ô-gul), *a* [*< L analogus* (see *analogous*) + *-at*] Analogous *Sir M Hale*

analogia, *n* Plural of *analogum*, *analogon*

analogic (an-a-loj'ik), *a* Same as *analogical*

analogical (an-a-loj'ik-al), *a* [*< L analogicus, < Gr αναλογικός, proportionate, analogous, < αναλογος see analogous*] **1** Founded on or involving analogy as, an *analogical argument*

We have words which are proper and not *analogical* Reid, *Inq into Human Mind*, vii

2 Having analogy, resemblance, or relation; analogous

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable provinces, participating something *analogical* to either *Sir M Hale*, *Orig of Mankind*

3 In *biol*, of or pertaining to physiological, functional, or adaptive analogy, having physiological without morphological likeness distinguished from *homological*

analogically (an-a-loj'ik-al-ly), *adv* **1** By analogy; from a similarity of relations

A prince is *analogically* styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to the vessel *By Berkeley*, *Minute Philosopher*, iv § 21

We argue *analogically* from what is within us to what is external to us *I H Newman*, *Gram of Assent*, p 63

2 In *biol*, functionally as distinguished from structurally, in a physiological as distinguished from an anatomical way or manner contrasted with *homologically*

Birds are *analogically* related only according to the sum of unlike characters employed for similar purposes *Coues*, *Key to N A Birds* p 68

analogicalness (an-a-loj'ik-al-ness), *n* The quality of being analogical, fitness to be used by way of analogy

analogion (an-a-lô'ji-on), *n*, *pl* *analogia* (-a). Same as *analogum*

analogize, *v* See *analogize*

analogism (a-nal'ô-jizm), *n* [*< Gr αναλογισμός, a course of reasoning, proportional calculation, < αναλογίζεσθαι, calculate, consider, influenced by ἀνάλωγος* (see *analogous*), but rather directly < *ανα*, through, + *λογίζεσθαι*, count, reckon, consider, < *λόγος*, count, reckoning, ratio, etc see *logos*, *logic*, etc] **1** In *logic*, an argument from the cause to the effect; an *a priori* argument — **2** Investigation of things by their analogies, reasoning from analogy. — **3** In *med*, diagnosis by analogy

analogist (a-nal'ô-jist), *n* [*< analogy + -ist*] One who employs or argues from analogy

Man is an *analogist*, and studies relations in all objects *Emerson*, *Misc*, p 30

analogistic (a-nal'ô-jis'tik), *a* Relating to or consisting in analogy

analogium (an-a-lô'ji-um), *n*; *pl* *analogia* (-a) [ML, < MGr αναλόγιον, a pulpit, reading-desk, < Gr αναλογίζεσθαι, read through, mid. of ἀναλέγειν see *analect*, and cf *lectern*] **1**. *Eccles*, a reading-desk, especially a movable one: some-

times applied to an ambo or a pulpit.—2. The inclosure of the tomb of a saint. *Du Cange*

Also written *analogon*

analogize (a-nal'ô-jiz), *v.*, pret. and pp *analogized*, ppr *analogizing* [*< analogy + -ize*] The (Gr. *analogizesthai*) agrees in form, but not in sense see *analogism*] **I.** *trans.* To explain by analogy, exhibit resemblance between

II. *intrans.* To make use of analogy, be analogous

Also spelled *analogise*

analogon (a-nal'ô-gon), *n*; pl *analoga* (-gâ) [*< Gr. *analogos*, adj., neut. of *analogos*, analogous see *analogous**] An analogue, something analogous *Coleridge*

Even the other element of the Jewish system the element of prophecy, is not without its *analogon* among the heathen *G. P. Fisher, Begin of Christianity I*

analogous (a-nal'ô-gus), *a* [*< L. *analogus*, < Gr. *analogos*, according to a due ratio or ratio, proportionate, conformable, analogous, < *ana*, throughout, according to (see *ana-*), + *logos*, ratio, proportion see *logos* and *logic**] **1** In general, having analogy, corresponding (to something else) in some particular or particulars, while differing in others, bearing some resemblance or proportion sometimes loosely used for *similar* Thus, there is some thing in the exercise of the mind *analogous* to that of the body animal organs as the wing of a bird and that of a bat which perform the same function, though different in structure are *analogous* See 4, below

The effect of historical reading is *analogous* in many respects to that produced by foreign travel

Macaulay, On History

Specifically—**2** In *chem*, closely alike, but differing in some degree as to each of the more prominent characters—**3** In *bot*, resembling in form but not in plan of structure Thus the spur of a larkspur is *analogous* to one of the five spurs of a columbine, but they are not homologous, for the one is a sepal and the other a petal *A. Gray*

4 In *bot*, similar physiologically but not anatomically, like in function but not in structure the opposite of *homologous* See *analogy*, 5—**5** In *logic*, from Albertus Magnus down to modern writers, applied to terms which are homonymous or equivocal in a special way, namely, those in which the identity of sound is not accidental, but is based upon a trope or upon some other reason

A term is *analogous* whose single signification applies with equal propriety to more than one object as, the leg of the table, the leg of the animal *W. H. Kelly*

In all senses used with to, sometimes with = *Syn.* Correspondent, similar, like

analogously (a-nal'ô-gus-lî), *adv* In an analogous manner

analogue (an'a-log), *n* [*< F. *analogue*, adj. and *n*, < L. *analogus*, adj., analogous see *analogous**] **1** In general, something having analogy to something else, an object having some agreement or correspondence in relations, functions, or structure with another object

The mechanical law, that action and reaction are equal, has its moral *analogue* *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 253*

It (cynicism) is the intellectual *analogue* of the traffic and though it may be very well in giving a relish to thought for certain palates, it cannot supply the substance of it *Lovell, Study Windows, p. 137*

Specifically—**2** In *philol*, a word corresponding with another, an analogous term—**3** In *zool* and *bot*, an animal or a plant corresponding in some special and essential attributes or relations to a member of another group or region, so that it is a representative or counterpart—**4** In *bot*, an organ in one species or group having the same function as an organ of different structure and origin in another species or group The difference between *homologue* and *analogue* may be illustrated by the relation between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly as the two differ totally in anatomical structure, they cannot be said to be *homologous*, but they are *analogous*, since both serve for flight See *analogy*, 5

analogy (a-nal'ô-jî), *n*, pl *analogies* (-jiz) [*< F. *analogie*, < L. *analogia*, < Gr. *analogia*, equality of ratios, proportion, analogy, < *analogos*, analogous see *analogous**] **1** In *math*, an equation between ratios This use is obsolete except in a few phrases, as *Newton's analogies* which are four important formulas of spherical trigonometry

2 An agreement, likeness, or proportion between the relations of things to one another, hence, often, agreement or likeness of things themselves *Analogy* strictly denotes only a partial similarity as in some special circumstances or effects predicable of two or more things in other respects essentially different thus, when we say that learning *enhances* the mind, we recognize an *analogy* between learning and light, the former being to the mind what the latter is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden [We

say that there is an analogy between things, and that one thing has analogy to or with another]

Intuitive perceptions in spiritual beings may, perhaps, hold some analogy unto vision

Sir F. Brown, Christ Mor., III 15

That there is a real analogy between an individual or genus and a social organism becomes undeniably when certain necessities determining structure are seen to govern them in common *H. Spencer, Study of Social p. 340*

In philosophy *analogy* does not consist in the equality of two quantities, but of two qualitative relations *Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller)*

Specifically—**3** In *logic*, a form of reasoning in which, from the similarity of two or more things in certain particulars, their similarity in other particulars is inferred Thus the earth and Mars are both planets nearly equidistant from the sun not differing greatly in density having similar distributions of seas and continents alike in conditions of humidity, temperature, seasons, day and night etc. but the earth also supports organic life hence Mars (probably) supports organic life—is an *argument from analogy* See *induction*

4 In *gram*, conformity to the spirit, structure, or general rules of a language, similarity as respects any of the characteristics of a language, as derivation, inflection, spelling, pronunciation, etc.—**5** In *bot*, resemblance without affinity, physiological or adaptive likeness between things morphologically or structurally unlike the opposite of *homology* Thus there is an analogy between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly both being adapted to the same physiological purpose of flight, but there is no morphological relation between them Analogy rests upon mere functional (that is physiological) modifications homology is grounded upon structural (that is morphological) identity or unity Analogy is the correlative of physiology homology of morphology but the two may be coincident as when structures identical in morphology are used for the same purposes and are therefore physiologically identical—*Analogy of faith, in theol*, the correspondence of the several parts of revelation with one another

analphabetic, analphabete (an-ul'fa-bet, -bêt), *a* and *n* [*< ML. *analphabeticus*, < Gr. *analphabeticos*, not knowing one's A B C, < *an-* priv + *alphabeticos*, the A B C, alphabetic see *alphabet**] **I** *a* Not knowing the alphabet, illiterate

II *n* One who does not know the alphabet, one who cannot read

As late as the census of 1861 it was found that [in Italy] in a population of 21,777,331 there were no less than 16,909,701 *analphabeticos*, or persons absolutely destitute of instruction, absolutely unable to read *Locke, Brit., XIII 400*

analphabetic (an-ul'fa-bet'ik), *a* Not knowing the alphabet, illiterate, unable to read.

analsable, analyse, etc. See *analyzable*, etc.

analyse, *n* [Also written *analyse*, < F. *analyse*, < ML. *analysis* see *analysis, analyze*] *Analysis*

The *analysis* of it [a tractate] may be spared, since it is in many hands *Sp. Hackst 116 of Abp. Williams II 104*

analysis (a-nal'î-sis), *n* [Formerly *analyse*, < F. *analyse* = *gr. analyse* or *analyse* = *Sp. analysis* = *It. analisi*, < ML. *analysis*, < Gr. *análysis*, a dissolving, resolution of a whole into its parts, solution of a problem, analysis, lit. a loosening, < *ana-* priv, resolve into its elements, analyze, lit. loosen, undo, < *ana*, back, + *lysis*, loosen see *lysis*] **1** The resolution or separation of anything which is compound, as a conception, a sentence, a material substance, or an event, into its constituent elements or into its causes, decomposition

In the deductive syllogism we proceed by *analysis*—that is, by decomposing a whole into its parts *Sir W. Hamilton*

In the associationist psychology, the *analysis* of an idea is the discovery of the different kinds of elementary sensations which are associated together to produce the idea *Mill*

Analysis is real, as when a chemist separates two substances *Logic* as when we consider the properties of the sides and angles of a triangle separately though we cannot think of a triangle without sides and angles *Fl. Minn, Vocab. of Phil*

The *analysis* of a material object consists in breaking it up into those other material objects which are its elements and it is only when we know some thing of the properties of these elements as they exist separately that we regard an *analysis* of the whole as satisfactory *Mind IV 80*

2 The regressive scientific method of discovery, research into causes, induction—**3** In *math* (*a*) Originally, and still frequently, a regressive method, said to have been invented by Plato, which first assumes the conclusion and gradually leads back to the premises The thirteenth book of Euclid's Elements has the following definition, which is not supposed to be by Euclid, but which is ancient, and perhaps by Euclid *Analysis* is the proceeding from the thing sought, as concluded, by consequences to some conceded truth *synthesis* is the proceeding from the conceded by consequences to the truth sought According to Pappus *analysis* is of two kinds *theoretical* so called because used in research into truth and *probable*, so called because used in research into problems In the former, the proposition to be proved is


assumed as true, and consequences are drawn from it until something conceded is reached, which if it is true involves the truth of the thing sought, the demonstration corresponding to the *analysis*, in the latter the construction sought is assumed as already known and consequences are deduced from it until something given is reached

(b) *Algebraical reasoning*, in which unknown quantities are operated upon in order to find their values *Peta* (c) The treatment of problems by a consideration of infinitesimals, or something equivalent, especially by the differential calculus (including the integral calculus, the calculus of variations, etc.) often called *infinitesimal analysis* This is the common meaning of the word in modern times Hence—(d) The discussion of a problem by means of algebra (in the sense of a system of symbols with rules of transformation), in opposition to a geometrical discussion of it, that is, a discussion resting directly upon the imagination of space thus, analytical geometry is the treatment of geometrical problems by *analysis*

4 A syllabus or synopsis of the contents of a book or discourse, or of the principles of a science *Analysis of a plant*, an examination of its structure and characters as a preliminary to its determination—*Chemical analysis, Diophrantine analysis*, etc. See the adjectives *fluxional analysis* See *method of fluxions*, under *fluxion* *Gasometric analysis, harmonic analysis*, etc. See the adjectives *Qualitative analysis*, in *chem*, the detection of the constituents of a compound body in distinction from *quantitative analysis*, or the determination of the amounts and proportions of the constituents—*Spectrum analysis* See *spectrum*—*Syn. Isom. analysis* See *isom.*

analyst (an'a-list), *n* [= F. *analyste* = *Gr. *análysta* = *Sp. *analista** formed from the verb *analýzo*, as if from a verb in *-izo* see *-izo*, *-ize*] One who analyzes or who is versed in analysis, in any application of that word*

The *analyst* has not very many resources at his disposal for separating an intimate mixture of several bodies *Top. Sci. Mo., XXX 903*

analytic, analytical (an-ni'tik, -i-kul), *a* and (*in the first form*) *n* [*< ML. *analyticus*, < Gr. *análytikos*, analytic, < *análysis*, dissolution, verbal adj. of *anályzo*, dissolve, resolve, analyze see *analysis**] **I** *a* **1** Relating to, of the nature of, or operating by analysis opposed to *synthetic, synthetical* , an *analytic* mode of thought

His (Webster's) mind was *analytical* rather than constructive, and his testlessness of life was indicative of a certain instability of temper *H. F. Scudder, South Webster, IV*

2 In the *Kantian logic*, explanatory, involving a mere analysis or explication of knowledge, and not any material addition to it

In all judgments in which there is a relation between subject and predicate (I speak of affirmative judgments only the application to negative ones being easy), that relation can be of two kinds. Either the predicate B belongs to the subject A as something contained (though covertly) in the concept A, or B lies outside of the sphere of the concept A though somehow connected with it. In the former case I call the judgment *analytical*. In the latter, *synthetical*. *Analytical* judgments (affirmative) are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is conceived through identity while others in which that connection is conceived without identity may be called *synthetic*

Kant Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller)

3 In *philol*, deficient in inflections, and employing instead particles and auxiliary words to express modifications of meaning and to show the relations of words in a sentence as, an *analytic language*—*Analytical chemistry*, a method of physical research in which compound substances are resolved into their elements *Analytical definition* See *definition* *Analytical geometry*, geometry treated by means of ordinary algebra with a reference, direct or indirect to a system of coordinates See *coordinate* In ordinary rectangular coordinates for example, there is just one point of space for every set of values of the three variables x, y, z . If, now, an equation is assumed between these variables some of the sets of otherwise possible values will be excluded, and thus some of the points of space will be denied to us, and we shall be restricted to a certain locus or place and since the number of independent variables is in consequence of the equation, reduced by one, the number of dimensions of the locus at any one point will be one less than that of space, so that the locus will be a surface By the use of such equations of loci every problem of geometry is reduced to a problem of algebra and the whole doctrine of geometry is mathematically identified with the algebra of three variables Thus to discover that when four equations subsist between three unknown quantities, they can be satisfied simultaneously, amounts to discovering that when a certain geometrical relation subsists between four surfaces, they meet in a common point The idea of analytical geometry was exclusively due to the genius of Descartes (1596-1650) who published his *Geometrie*, containing illustrations of the new method, in 1636 *Analytical jurisprudence*, a theory and system of jurisprudence wrought out neither by inquiring for ethical principles or the dictates of the sentiment of justice, nor for the rules which may be actually in force but by analyzing, classifying, and comparing various legal conceptions The best known of the analytical jurists are Bentham and

Analytic — **Analytical key**, in bot., an arrangement of the prominent characters of a group of orders, or of genera, etc., in such a manner as to facilitate the determination of plants. **Analytical mechanics**, the science of mechanical systems treated by the infinitesimal calculus. **Analytic function**. See *function*. **Analytic method**, in logic, a method which proceeds regressively or inductively from known particulars to the recognition of general principles in opposition to the *synthetic method*, which advances from principles to particulars.

II. n (only in the first form) 1 One of the main divisions of logic, which treats of the criteria for distinguishing good and bad arguments. — 2 Analysis in the mathematical sense. [Ware] — **The new analytic of logical forms**, a logical scheme of syllogism by Sir W. Hamilton based upon the doctrine of the quantification of the predicate. See *quantification*.

analytically (an-a-lit'i-kul-i), *adv* 1 In an analytic manner, by an analytic method, by means of analysis. — 2 To or toward analytic methods, as, "persons analytically inclined." *See Synonyms*.

analytics (an-a-lit'iks), *n pl* [The pl form with *ict* to Aristotle's treatises on logic, called *ta analytika* neut pl of *analytikos*, analytic see *analytic*] 1 The name given by Aristotle to the whole of his logical investigations viewed as the analysis of thought, specifically, the name of two of his logical treatises, the *Prior* and the *Posterior Analytics*, the former of which deals with the doctrine of the syllogism, and the latter with proof, definition, division, and the knowledge of principles. — 2 Same as *analytic*.

analyzable, analysable (an'a-li-zn-bl), *a* [*analyt.*, *analyse*, + *-able*] (capable of being analyzed).

analyzableness, analysableness (an'a-li-zn-bl-nis), *n* The state or quality of being analyzable.

analyzation, analysation (an-a-li-zn'shon), *n* [*analyt.*, *analyse*, + *-ation*] The act of analyzing.

analyze, analyse (an'a-liz), *v t*, pret and pp *analyzed, analysed*, ppl *analyzing, analysing*. [Now usually spelled *analyse* in England, but formerly there, as still in the United States, spelled regularly *analyze* (as in Johnson's Dictionary), in the 17th century also *analyse*, < *F analyse* = *It analyse* = *Sp analyse* = *It analyse*, *analyse*, from the noun, *F analyse*, *E obs analyse*, *analysis*, the term conforming to *-ize*, as also in *paralyze*, *q v* see *analysis* and *-ize*] 1 To take to pieces, resolve into elements, separate, as a compound into its parts, ascertain the constituents or causes of, ascertain the character or structure of, as a plant, as, to *analyze* a mineral, a sentence, or an argument, to *analyze* light by separating it into its prismatic constituents.

But do what we will, there remains in all deeply agreeable impressions a charm, something we cannot analyze. *W. James, Jr., Trans Sketches*, p. 244.

The *analyzing prism* is fitted into the body of the microscope above the Wulff prism, in such a manner that, when its fitting is drawn out, it is completely out of the way of the light rays. *W. L. Carpenter, Microsc.* § 64.

Hence — 2 To examine critically, so as to bring out the essential elements or give the essence of, as, to *analyze* a poem. — 3 In *math*, to submit (a problem) to treatment by algebra, and especially by the calculus.

analyzer, analyser (an'a-li-zer), *n* 1 One who or that which analyzes, or has the power of analyzing.

But is the great analyzer in the world, and the product ashes. *Bachman, Sermons on Living Subjects*.

By this title [man of science] we do not mean the mere calculator of distances, or analyzer of compounds or labels of species. *H. Spencer, Education*, p. 91.

Specifically — 2 In *optics*, the part of a polarizing prism which receives the light after polarization and exhibits its properties usually in a section or prism cut from a doubly refracting crystal.

When two instruments, whether of the same or of different kinds, are used they are called respectively the "polarizer" and the "analyzer," and the two together are included under the general name of "polariscope." *Spottiswoode, Polarisation*, p. 2.

Ananese, a and *n*. See *Ananese*.

anemite (a-nam'e-sit), *n* [*< Gr anemiteos*, intermediate (< *ana*, upon, + *menos*, middle), + *-ite*] The name given by lithologists to those varieties of basalt which are of so fine a texture that the separate crystals cannot be distinguished by the naked eye. See *basalt*.

Anamite (an'a-mit), *n* Same as *Anamite*.

anamnesis (an-am-nē'sis), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr anamnēsis*, a recalling to mind, < *anamnēsthai*, recall

to mind, < *ánā*, again, + *μνήσκειν*, call to mind: see *mnemonic* (*< annesia*)] 1 In *psychol*, the act or process of reproduction in memory, remembrance. — 2 In *het*, a figure which consists in calling to remembrance something overlooked. — 3 In *Platonic philos*, the vague recollection of a state of existence preceding the present life. *Is Taylor*. — 4 In *med*, the account given by a patient or his friends of the history of his case up to the time when he is placed under the care of a physician.

anamnesis (an-am-nēs'tik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr anamnēsthai*, able to recall to mind, < *anamnēsthai*, that may be recalled, < *anamnēsthai* see *anamnesis*] 1. *a*. Aiding the memory.

II. n The art of recollection or reminiscence. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Anamnia (an-am-ni-ē), *n pl* [*NL*, neut pl of *anamnius*, < *Gr an-priv* + *amnion*, amnion] In *zool*, those vertebrates, as fishes and amphibians, which are destitute of an amniotic sac, opposed to *Amniota* (which see).

Anamniata (an-am-ni-ā'tā), *n pl* [*NL*, as *anamniata* + *-ata*] The more correct form of *Anamnionata*.

Anamnionata (an-am-ni-ō-nā'tā), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Gr an-priv* + *amnion*, amnion, + *-ata*, more correctly *anamniata*] Vertebrates which have no amnion, as the *Ichthyopsida* synonymous with *Anallantoidea*, and opposed to *Amniota*. Also written *Anamnionata*.

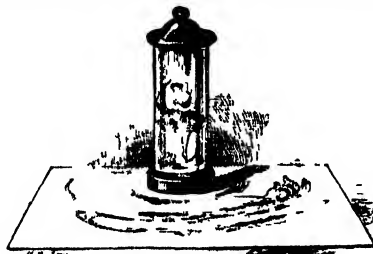
anamniotic (an-am-ni-ō'tik), *a* [*< Gr an-priv* + *amnion*, amnion, + *-ic*, the more correct form would be **anamniac*] Same as *anamniotic*.

Anamniota (an-am-ni-ō'tā), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Gr an-priv* + *amnion*, amnion, + *-ota* see *-ota*] Same as *Anamnionata*.

anamniotic (an-am-ni-ō'tik), *a* [As *Anamnionata* + *-ic*] Without amnion as, fishes and amphibians are *anamniotic* vertebrates. An equivalent form is *anamniotic*.

anamorphism (an-a-mor'fiz-m), *n* [*< anamorphosis* + *-ism*] Same as *anamorphosis*, 2 and 3.

anamorphoscope (an-a-mor'fo-skop), *n* [*< Gr anamorphōsthai* (see *anamorphosis*) + *σκοπεῖν*, view] An optical toy consisting of a vertical cylinder-



Anamorphoscope

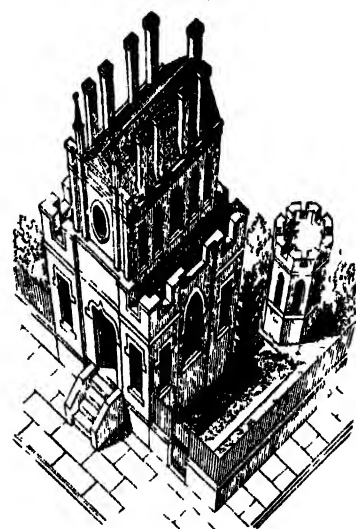
cal mirror which gives a correct image of a distorted picture drawn at the base on a plane at right angles to the axis of the mirror. See *anamorphosis*.

anamorphose (an-a-mor'fōs), *v t*, pret and pp *anamorphosed, pp anamorphosing* [*< anamorphosis*] To represent by *anamorphosis*, distort into a monstrous projection. *N E D*.

anamorphosis (an-a-mor'fō-sis or an'a-mor'fō'sis), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr anamorphōsthai*, a forming anew, < *ana*, again, + *μορφή*, form, < *μορφή*, a form see *morphology*] 1 In *perspec*, a method of drawing which gives a distorted image of the object represented when it is viewed directly or nearly so, but a natural image when it is viewed from a certain point, is reflected by a curved mirror, or is seen through a polyhedron. — 2. In *bot*, an anomalous or monstrous development of any part of a plant, owing to some unusual condition affecting growth, so that it presents an appearance altogether unlike the typical form, as when the calyx of a rose assumes the form of a leaf. Lichens are so liable to this change of form from modifications of climate, soil, etc., that some varieties have been placed in three or four different genera.

3 In *zool* and *bot*, the gradual change of form, generally ascending, traced in a group of animals or plants the members of which succeed each other in point of time. Thus, the earlier members of any group observed in the lower geological formations are by some said to be of a lower type than in point of development inferior to, their analogues in more recent strata or among living forms, but this has been controverted especially by opponents of Darwinism.

In senses 2 and 3 also called *anamorphism*.



Anamorphosis

anamorphosis (an-a-mor'fō-sis), *n* Same as *anamorphosis*. *Imp Dict*.

anamorphous (an-a-mor'fus), *a* [As *anamorphosis* + *-ous*, after *amorphous*] Distorted, out of shape. *N E D*.

anan (n-an'), *adv* and *interj*, orig *prep phr* [*< ME anan, anan*, originally with long *a* (*ā*), *ānān*, also *anon*, *anoon*, *anone* see *anon*] 1. *adv* At once, immediately, anon.

Go to little blusht, for this, anon,
You'll steel forth a laugh in the shade of your fun.
B. Johnson Entertainments

II. interj An interrogative particle signifying that one has not heard or comprehended what has been said. [Eng.]

Hast Well what say you to a friend who would like the better but an off your hand?
Pony Anan! Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

[In this sense formerly and still dialectally much used in replying to questions or commands to gain a slight delay, though originally implying 'I will attend to you at once', hence, with an interrogative tone, it came to imply that the question or command was not understood. It is the same word as *anon*.]

anana (an-an'a), *n* [See *ananas*] A pineapple.

ananas (an-an'as), *n* [Formerly also *anana* = *F* and *It ananas*, < *Sp ananas*, also *anana*, *It ananas*, the pineapple, < *Braz* (Tupi) *ananas*, *anassa*, or *nanas*, first mentioned as *Peruv*, *nanas*] 1 A native name in tropical America of the pineapple, and of other plants resembling it. The wild *ananas* of the West Indies is *Bromelia Pinguin*. — 2 [*cap*] [*NL*] A small genus of tropical plants, belonging to the natural order *Bromelaceae*. A *sativa* produces the pineapple. Also called *Ananassa*.

Ananchytes (an-ang-kī'tōz), *n* [*NL*, formation appar irreg and not obvious] A genus of fossil pelagostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangida*, found in the Cretaceous formation. They are called in the south of England "shepherd's crowns" and "fairy loaves," and are especially characteristic of the Upper Chalk. They have a raised helmet-like form, simple ambulacra, transverse mouth, an oblong outlet.

Ananchytes
1 A *anatus* 2 A *intercalatus*

Ananchytinae (an-ang-kī-tī'nē), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Ananchytes* + *-ina*] A subfamily of sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangida*, typified by the genus *Ananchytes*, containing many fossil and a few surviving forms.

anandrous (an-an'drus), *a* [*< NL anandrus*, < *Gr anandros*, without a man, < *an-* priv + *andros* (*andros*), a man, a male, in mod bot a stamen] In *bot*, without stamens applied to female flowers. Also formerly applied to cryptogamic plants, because they were supposed to have no male organs.

anatherous (an-an'ther-us), *a* [*< NL anatherus*, < *Gr an-priv* + *NL anthera*, anther.] In *bot*, destitute of anthers.

ananthous (an-an'thus), *a* [*< Gr ananthos*, < *an-* priv + *anthos*, a flower, + *-ous*] Destitute of flowers.

anapest, anapestic, etc. Same as *anapest*, etc., with Latin *a* retained

anapaganize (an-a-pā'gan-iz), *v. t.* [*< Gr. ἀνά, again (see ana-), + paganize, q. v.*] To make pagan again; repaganize. *Southeby*. [Rare]

anapeiratic (an-a-pi-rat'ik), *a.* [*Prop. *anapeiratic, < Gr. ἀναπειράω, try again, do again, exercise, < ana-, again, + πειράω, attempt, try see pirate, piratic*] Arising from too long or too frequent exercise applied to a kind of paralysis produced by the habitual use of certain muscles in the same way for a long time, such as writers' palsy, telegraphers' paralysis, etc.

anapest, a. [In *fustian anapest*, an *ape*, and *apes*, a *napes*, corrupted from *of Naples*] Of Naples applied to fustian produced there.

anapest, anapest (an-a-pest), *n.* [*< L. anapestus, < Gr. ἀναπαιστος, prop. a verbal adj., struck back, rebounding, because the foot is the reverse of a dactyl (L. dactylus repercutus, antidactylus), < αναπαίω, strike back or again, < ἀνά, back, + παίω, strike, = L. pario, strike see pail*] In *pros*, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented the reverse of the dactyl

anapestic, anapestic (an-a-pest'ik), *a* and *n.* [*< anapest, anapest, + -ic*] *I. a* Pertaining to or of the nature of an anapest, consisting of anapests.

II. n The anapestic measure, an anapestic verse The following is an example of anapestics

"And the shen of their spears was like stars on the sea
Where the blue waves roll nightly over deep Gallia
Byron, Decent of Sennacherib

anapestical, anapestical (an-a-pest'ik-al), *a* Same as *anapestic* [Rare]

anapestically, anapestically (an-a-pest'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In anapestic rhythm

anaphalantiasis (an-a-fal-an-ti-a-sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. ἀναφαλάντιασις, baldness in front, < ἀνα, up, + φαλάνθος, phalanthos, bald in front] In *pathol.*, the falling out of the eyebrows

anaphora (an-a-fō'ia), *n.*, pl. *anaphorae* (-rē) [*L. < Gr. ἀναφορά, a coming up, ascension, a bringing up, a reference, recourse, an offering, < ἀναφέρω, bring up, bring back, refer, pour forth, offer, etc., < ἀνα, up, back, + φέρω, carry, bear, = E. bear*] *1* In *rhct.*, a figure consisting in the repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses, clauses, or sentences as, "Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world?" 1 Cor 1:20—*2* In *astron.*, the oblique ascension of a star—*3* In *liturgics*, the more solemn part of the eucharistic service probably so called from the oblation which occurs in it The anaphora begins with the Sursum orda, and includes all that follows, that is, the preface, consecration, great oblation, communion, thanksgiving, etc. In some of the more ancient forms it is preceded by a benediction

anaphrodisia (an-a-fō-diz'ia), *n.* [NL, < Gr. ἀναφροδισία, < ἀναφρόδιος, without venereal desire, < ἀνα-priv + φρόδιος, Venus] The absence of sexual power or appetite, impotence

anaphrodisiac (an-a-fō-diz'ia), *a* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνα-priv + φροδισιακός, venereal see aphrodisiac*] *I. a* Tending to diminish sexual desire, pertaining to anaphrodisia, or to anaphrodisiacs

II. n That which dulls or diminishes sexual appetite, as a drug, bathing, etc., an antaphrodisiac

anaphroditic (an-a-fō-dit'ik), *a* [*< Gr. ἀναφρόδιος, see anaphrodisia*] Agamogenetic, asexually produced

anaphroditous (an-a-fō-di'tus), *a* [*< Gr. ἀναφρόδιος, see anaphrodisia*] Without sexual appetite. *Syd Soc Lex*

anaplastic (an-a-plas'tik), *a.* [*As anaplasty + -ic*] Of, pertaining to, performed by, or used in the operation of anaplasty as, an anaplastic instrument

anaplasty (an-a-plas-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀναπλαστός, that may be formed anew, verbal adj. of ἀναπλασσω, form anew, remodel, < ἀνά, again, + πλασσω, mold, form see plastic*] In *surg.*, the repairing of superficial lesions, or solutions of continuity, by the employment of adjacent healthy structure, as by transplanting a neighboring portion of skin Noses, etc., are thus restored

anaplerosis (an-a-plē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. ἀναπληρωσις, < ἀναπληρῶν, fill up, < ἀνα, up, + πληρῶν, fill, < πλήρης, full, akin to L. plenus, full see plenty] The addition of what is lacking,

specifically, in *med.*, the filling up of a deficiency caused by loss of substance, as in wounds

anaplerotic (an-a-plē-rō'tik), *a* and *n.* [*< L. anapleroticus, < Gr. ἀναπληρωτικός, fit for filling up, < ἀναπληρῶν, fill up, restore see anaplerosis*] *I. a* In *med.*, filling up, promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers

II. n A substance or application which promotes the granulation of wounds or ulcers

Anaplotherium, n Erroneous form of *Anoplotherium* Brande

anapnograph (an-ap'nō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀναπνῶ, respiration (< ἀνατίω, take breath, < ἀνα, again, + πνῶ, breathe), + γραφία, write*] An instrument for registering the movements and amount of expiration and inspiration *N E D*

anapnometer (an-ap-nom'e-ter), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀναπνῶ, respiration (see anapnograph), + μέτρον, a measure*] An instrument for measuring the force of respiration, a spirometer *N E D*

anapodictic (an-a-pō-dik'tik), *a* [*< Gr. ἀναποδίκτος, not demonstrable, < ἀνα-priv + ποδίζω, demonstrable see apodictic*] Incapable of being demonstrated by argument

anapophysial (an-ap-ō-fiz'ial), *a* [*< anapophysis*] Relating or pertaining to an anapophysis

anapophysis (an-a-pōf'is), *n.*, pl. *anapophyses* (-sēz) [NL, < Gr. ἀνα, back, + ποφύω, an offshoot, process of a bone, < ποφύω, put forth, in pass grow as an offshoot, < από, from, off (see apo-), + φύω, produce, in pass grow see physis] In *anat.*, a small backward projecting process on the neural arch of a vertebra, between the prozygapophysis and the diapophysis It is developed especially in the posterior dorsal and lumbar regions of the spine Also called an *accessory process* See cut under *lumbar*

Anaptomorphidae (an-ap-tō-mōr'fī-dō), *n.*, pl. [NL, < *Anaptomorphus* + -idae] A family of extinct Eocene lemurid mammals of North America, with two premaxillas and a dental formula like that of the higher apes

The most evident lemurids yet found in North America belong to the family of the *Anaptomorphidae* *Cope, Amer. Naturalist* (1885), p. 46

Anaptomorphus (an-ap-tō-mōr'fus), *n.* [NL, < Gr. ἀνα-priv + τρέφω, foster, + μορφή, form] The typical genus of the family *Anaptomorphidae*, founded on the jaw of a small species, *A. amulus* *A. hominulus* is another species found in the Wahsatch beds of Wyoming The largest form is external, and the myophysis of the jaw is unmodified

As far as dental characters go, *Anaptomorphus* comes closer to man than any of the existing Primates *Stam Nat Hist*, V 493

anapnotic (an-ap-tōt'ik), *a* [*< Gr. ἀνα, back, again, + πνῶν, indeclinable, see aptote*] In *philol.*, becoming again uninflected applied to languages which have a tendency to lose or have already lost the use of inflections

anaptychus (an-ap'ti-kus), *n.*, pl. *anaptychē* (-kē) [NL, < Gr. ἀναπτύχω, var. of ἀναπτύκω, that may be opened, verbal adj. of ἀναπτύσσειν, open, unfold, < ἀνά, back, + πτύσσειν, fold] One of the heart-shaped plates divided by a suture found in some fossil cephalopods, as goniatites and ammonites See *aptychus*

anarch (an'ark), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of *monarch*, < Gr. ἀναρχος, without a head or chief see *anarchy*] A promoter of anarchy, one who excites revolt against all government or authority, an anarchist

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With faltering speech and visage composed,
Answered *Milton, P L*, II 988

"A torpedo," cried Zero, brightening, "a torpedo in the Thames! Superb, dear fellow! I recognize in you the marks of an accomplished *anarch*!" *R L Stevenson, The Dynamiter*, p. 305

anarchal, anarchial (a-nār'kal, -ki-al), *a* [*< Gr. ἀναρχος, without a head or chief see anarchy*] Ungoverned, lawless, anarchical. [Rare]

We are in the habit of calling those bodies of men *anarchal* which are in a state of effervescence *Landor, Imaginary Conversations*, I 135

anarchic (a-nār'kik), *a* [*< anarchy + -ic*] *1* Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or dictated by anarchy, without rule or government, in confusion An equivalent form is *anarchical*

Mr Arnold is impatient with the unregulated and as he thinks *anarchic* state of our society, and everywhere displays a longing for more administrative and controlling agencies *H Spencer, Study of Sociol*, p. 231

2 Relating or pertaining to the theory of society called anarchy, founded on anarchy or anarchism See *anarchy*, *2*

Not only is he (Bakunin) the father of Nihilism in Russia, but he has been the apostle of International Anarchy

Socialism throughout the south of Europe, and it is the substance of his doctrines that we meet in those of the Paris Revolution of the 18th of March

Oppen, tr of Laviey's Socialism, p. 100

anarchical (a-nār'ki-kal), *a.* Same as *anarchic*, *1*

anarchism (an'ār-kizm), *n.* [*< anarchy + -ism*] *1* Confusion, disorder, anarchy—*2*, The doctrines of the anarchists; the anarchic and socialistic scheme of society proposed by Proudhon See *anarchy*, *2*

anarchist (an'ār-kist), *n.* [*< anarchy + -ist = F. anarchiste*] *1* Properly, one who advocates anarchy or the absence of government as a political ideal, a believer in an anarchic theory of society, especially, an adherent of the social theory of Proudhon See *anarchy*, *2—2* In popular use, one who seeks to overturn by violence all constituted forms and institutions of society and government, all law and order, and all rights of property, with no purpose of establishing any other system of order in the place of that destroyed, especially, such a person when actuated by mere lust of plunder—*3*, Any person who promotes disorder or excites revolt against an established rule, law, or custom See *anarch* and *nihilist*

anarchistic (an-ār-kis'tik), *a* [*< anarchist + -ic*] Pertaining to, having the characteristics of, or advocating anarchism

Secret conspirators and anarchistic agitators *Lyttelton's Ann Can*, 1884, p. 357

anarchize (an'ār-kiz), *v. t.*, *vt.* and *pp* *anarchized, pp* *anarchizing* [*< anarchy + -ize*] To put into a state of anarchy or confusion, reduce to anarchy, throw into confusion

anarchy (an'ār-ki), *n.* [*< F. anarchie, < Gr. ἀναρχία, lack of a ruler or of government, ἀναρχία, without a ruler or chief, < ἀνα-priv + αρχία, a ruler, αρχία, rule, government, < αρχία, rule, be first see arch- (F. monarchy)*] *1* Absence or insufficiency of government; a state of society in which there is no capable supreme power, and in which the several functions of the state are performed badly or not at all; social and political confusion

It seemed but too likely that England would fall under the most odious and degrading of all kinds of government, uniting all the evils of despotism to all the evils of anarchy *Macaulay*

Specifically—*2* A social theory which regards the union of order with the absence of all direct government of man by man as the political ideal, absolute individual liberty The most noted exponent of this theory was Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809-1865), whose views have been adopted, with various modifications, by many agitators

Proudhon said that "the true form of the state is anarchy" meaning by anarchy of course not positive disorder, but the absence of any supreme ruler, whether king or convention *Rae, Contemp Socialism*, p. 141

3, Confusion in general

The late beautiful prospect presents one scene of anarchy and wild uproar, as though old Chaos had resumed his reign and was hurling back into one vast turmoil the conflicting elements of nature *Tenny, Knickerbocker*, p. 185

= *Syn* Anarchy, Chaos Anarchy is an absence of government chaos is an absence of order

anarcotin, anarcotine (a-nār'kō-tin), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀ-priv (a-18) + narcotic + -in2, -in2*] A name proposed for narcotine, because of its apparent freedom from narcotic properties

anareta (an-ār'e-tā), *n.* [ML, prop. *anareta*, < Gr. ἀναρέτης, destroyer, murderer see *Anareta*] In *astrol.*, the lord of the eighth house, the killing planet

The length of time which the apheta and anareta, as pointed in each respective figure of a nativity, will be in forming a conjunction, or coming together in the same point of the heavens, is the precise length of the native's life *Sibley, Astrology*

anaretic (an-a-ret'ik), *a* [*Prop. *anaretic, < Gr. ἀναρετικός, destructive, with ref to anareta, q. v.*] In *astrol.*, destructive, killing with reference to the anareta

The anaretic or killing places are the places of Saturn and Mars, which kill according to the direction of the hyleg to the succeeding signs *Sibley, Astrology*

anaretical (an-a-ret'ik-al), *a* Same as *anaretic* *Sibley*

Anarhynchus (un-a-ring'kus), *n.* [NL, < Gr. ἀνα, up, back, + ῥynchus, snout, bill] A remarkable genus of plovers, differing from all other birds in having the end of the bill bent sidewise and upward, but otherwise quite like ordinary plovers. *1* *frontalis*, the only species, is a native of New Zealand Also spelled *Anarrhynchus* Quoy and Gaimard, 1833. See cut under *plover*

Anarnacinae (an-är-nä-si'nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anarnacus* + *-inae*] A subfamily of toothed cetaceans, of the family *Ziphiidae*. It is distinguished from *Ziphiidae* by the greatly developed curved lateral crests of the maxillary bone. It contains the species commonly referred to the genus *Hyperoodon*, which is a synonym of *Anarnacus*.

Anarnacus (an-ä'ä-nä-kus), *n* [NL, < *anarnak*, given as a native name of a kind of porpoise] A genus of toothed cetaceans, giving name to the subfamily *Anarnacinae* synonymous with *Hyperoodon*.

Anarrhexis (an-är-rēk'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀνάρρηξις*, *n* breaking up, < *ἀνάρρημι*, break up, break through, < *ἀν*, up, + *ῥήνναι*, break, akin to E *break*, *q* v] In *suig*, the rebreaking of a united fracture.

Anarrhichadid (an-ä-rik'ä-did), *n* A fish of the family *Anarrhichadidae*.

Anarrhichadidae (an-ä-rik'ä-dä), *n* pl [NL, < *Anarrhichas* (-chad-) + *-idae*] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Anarrhichas*.

Anarrhichadini (an-ä-rik'ä-dī'ni), *n* pl [NL, < *Anarrhichas* (-chad-) + *-ini*] A subfamily of blennioid fishes, same as the family *Anarrhichadidae*. Bonaparte.

Anarrhichas (an-är'ä-kas), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀνάρρηχας*, clamber up with hands and feet, < *ἀν*, up, + *ῥήνναι* (only in comp), clamber] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family



Wolf fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*)

Anarrhichadidae, containing *A. lupus*, the common wolf-fish (which see), and several closely related species. Also written *Anarrhichas*, *Anarrhichas*.

Anarrhynchus, *n* See *Anarrhynchus*.

anarthria (an-är'thri-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀναρθρία*, lit absence of joints, used only in fig sense want of strength, < Gr *ἀναρθρος*, without joints, not articulated, inarticulate see *anarthrous*] 1 Absence of joints or of jointed limbs — 2 Inability to articulate distinctly in speaking, dependent on a central nervous defect, but not involving paralysis of the muscles of articulation.

anarthric (an-är'thrik), *a* [< *anarthria* + *-ic*] Pertaining to anarthria, suffering from anarthria.

Anarthropoda (an-är-throp'ö-dä), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *ἀναρθρία* + *ᾠδῶν*, a joint, + *ποὺς* (pod-) = E *foot*. See *Arthropoda*] In *zool*, in some systems of classification, one of two prime divisions (*Arthropoda* being the other) of the *invertebrates* or unjointed animals, namely, those which have no articulated appendages or jointed limbs, such as the *Amphibia* and the *Graptolites*. It is continuous with the two classes, together with the *Chordata* (*Sagitta*). The term is not now current. *Arthropoda* being ranked as a subkingdom, including crustaceans, myriapods, arachnids and insects, and all *arthropods* (jointed animals) being contrasted with them under the name *Archaia*.

anarthropodous (an-är-throp'ö-dus), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Anarthropoda*, hence, without articulated limbs.

anarthrous (an-är'throus), *a* [< NL *anarthrus*, < Gr *ἀναρθρος*, without joints, without articulation, without the article, < *ἀναρθρος*, a joint, in gram the article see *arthrus*, etc.] 1 In *zool* (a) Without joints, not jointed, inarticulate (b) Having no articulated limbs, anarthropodous — 2 In *gram*, without the article. applied especially to Greek nouns so used exceptionally.

Anas (ä-näs), *n* [L *anas* (anat-) = Gr. *ἄνα*, Epic and Ionic *ἄνα*, Dor *ἄνα*, = Lath *anus* = OHG. *anot*, *ent*, MHG *ent* (pl *ent*), *ent*, G *ente* = AS *end*, ME *end*, *ende*, a duck, ME deriv **endraki*, by aphesis *drake*, E *drake* see *drake*] A genus of palmiped lamellirostral swimming birds, typical of the family *Anatidae*. It was nearly continuous with *Anatidae* in the early systems as the Linnæan, but has been successively restricted by different authors till it has come to be applied only to the mallard *Anas boschas* and its immediate conspecifics, as the dusky duck, *A. boschas* of North America. It was for some time coextensive with the subfamily *Anatinae* including the fresh water ducks as distinguished from the *Fuliginæ*. With Linnæus it was synonymous with *Anser*, exclusive of *Mergus*, and contained the swans, geese, etc., as well as the ducks. A form *Anasus* is also found. See cut under *mallard*.

Anasa (an-ä-sä), *n* [NL] A genus of hemipterous insects, of the group *Coreinae*, containing

such species as the common squash-bug, *A. tristis*.

anasarca (an-ä-sär'kä), *n* [ML and NL, < Gr *ἀναρ*, up, through (see *ana-*), + *σαρκα*, see of *sarp*, flesh] 1 In *pathol*, a wide-spread edema or dropsical affection of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue — 2 In *bot*, the condition of plants when the tissues become gorged with fluid in very wet weather.

anasarcous (an-ä-sär'kus), *a* [< *anasarca* + *-ous*] Belonging to or affected by anasarea or dropsy; dropsical.

anaseismic (an-ä-sis'mik), *a* [< Gr *ἀνάσεισμος*, *a* shaking up and down, < *ἀνα*, up, + *σειν*, shake, < *σεισμός*, a shaking see *ana-* and *seismic*] Characterized by upward movement applied to earthquakes, or to earthquake-shocks. *Milne*, *Earthquakes*, p 11.

Anaspidea (an-äs-pid'ä), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *ἀσπις* + *πύριον* (aspis), a shield] One of three divisions of the tectibranchiate gastropods, correlated with *Cyphalaspidea* and *Notaspidea*. It includes the families *Aphyanidae* and *Oxyanidae*.

anastatic (an-ä-stät'ik), *a* [< Gr *ἀνασταλτικός*, fitted for checking, < *ἀναστήλιν*, check, keep back, send back, < *ἀνα*, back, + *στήλιν*, send] In *med*, astringent, styptic. **anastate** (an-ä-stät), *n* [< Gr *ἀναστατήναι*, made to rise up, verbal adj of *ἀνίστασθαι*, rise up, < *ἀνα*, up, + *ίστασθαι*, stand] The material result of anabolism, a substance resulting from or characterized by anabolic processes, any substance which is evolved from one simpler than itself, with absorption of energy. See *anabolism*.

The substances or materials appearing in the former [series of anabolic processes] we may speak of as *anastates*, those of the latter we may call *katastates*.

M. Foster, *Encyc. Brit.*, XII 19.

anastatic (an-ä-stät'ik), *a* [< Gr *ἀναστατήναι*, made to rise up, verbal adj of *ἀνίστασθαι*, rise up (see *anastate*), + *-ic*, cf *static*] Raised, consisting of or furnished with raised characters as, *anastatic plates*. **Anastatic printing or engraving**, a mode of obtaining a facsimile of any printed page or engraving by moistening the print with dilute phosphoric acid and transferring the ink from the impression to a plate of zinc. The plate is then subjected to the action of an acid, which etches or eats away the surface in all portions not protected by the ink, so that the portions thus protected are left in relief and prints can readily be taken from them. Also called *zincography*.

Anastatica (an-ä-stät'ä), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀναστατήναι*, made to rise up, cf *ἀναστατήναι*, making to rise up, resurrection see *anastatic*] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Cruciferae*. *Anastatica hieracantha*, the rose of Jericho, is found near the Dead Sea and in the deserts of Arabia Petraea, Egypt, and southern Persia. It is remarkable for the power the dried plant has of absorbing water and appearing to revive when placed in it, whence the common name of



Rose of Jericho (*Anastatica hieracantha*)

1 the living plant 2 the plant withered 3 the same expanded by moisture. **resurrection plant**. This name has reference also to the popular belief that the plant blooms at Christmas and remains expanded till Easter. The plants are gathered to be sent to Jerusalem where they are sold to pilgrims.

anastigmatic (an-äs-tig-mät'ik), *a* [< *an-ä* + *astigmatia*] Not astigmatic applied to a lens.

Anastomatinae (an-äs'tö-mä-ti'nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anastomus* (-mat-) + *-inae*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Ciconiidae*, or storks, formed for the reception of the genus *Anastomus*. Bonaparte, 1850.

anastome (an-ä-stöm), *n* A bird of the genus *Anastomus*.

Anastomineae (an-äs-tö-mi'nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anastomus* + *-inae*] Same as *Anastomatinae*. Bonaparte, 1849.

anastomize (an-äs'tö-miz), *v* i, pret and pp *anastomized*, ppr *anastomizing* [*Anastomose* + *-ize*] Same as *anastomose*. [Rare]

anastomosant (an-äs-tö-mö-zant), *a* [F, ppr of *anastomoser*, *anastomose* see below] *Anastomosant*, *anastomotie* *Syd Soc Lex*, 1879 [Rare].

anastomosed (an-äs'tö-möz), *r*, pret and pp *anastomosed*, ppr *anastomosing* [< F *anastomoser*, < *anastomose*, *anastomosis* see *anastomosis*] 1. *intrans* To communicate or unite by anastomosis; intercommunicate, inosculate,

or run into one another: said chiefly of vessels conveying fluid, as blood or lymph, as when arteries unite with one another or with veins.

The ribbing of the leaf, and the *anastomosing* net work of its vessels. *Is Taylor*.

In some species they branch and *anastomose*. *W B Carpenter*, *Micros*, § 500.

II. *trans* To connect by anastomosis. *N. F. D.*

anastomosis (a-näs-tö-mö'sis), *n* [NL (> F. *anastomose*), < Gr *ἀναστόμισις*, an opening, outlet, discharge, sharpening of the appetite, < *ἀναστόμειν*, open, discharge, as one sea into another, furnish with a mouth, sharpen the appetite, < *ἀν*, again, + *στόμειν*, furnish with a mouth, < *στόμα*, mouth see *stoma*] 1 In *zool* and *anat*, the union, intercommunication, or interconnection of vessels of any system with one another, or with vessels of another system, as the arteries, veins, and lymphatics. In surgery, after ligation of an artery, collateral circulation is established by arterial *anastomosis*. Hence — 2 The interlacing or network of any branched system, as the veins of leaves or the nervures of insects' wings. See cut under *venation*.

anastomotic (a-näs-tö-mot'ik), *a* and *n* [< NL *anastomotia*, < Gr *ἀναστοματικός*, lit pertaining to opening, fit for sharpening, < *ἀναστομειν*, open see *anastomosis*. In the first sense formerly also *anastomatic*, after Gr *στοματικός*, pertaining to the mouth] I. *a* 1. In *med*, having the quality of removing obstructions, as from the blood-vessels — 2 Pertaining to or exhibiting anastomosis.

In the former [*Spatangium*] a distinct *anastomotic* trunk connects the intestinal vessels with the chyliferous ambulatory vessel. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p 495.

II. *n* One of a class of medicines formerly supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of blood-vessels and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics.

Anastomus (a-näs'tö-mus), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀνά* + *στόμα*, mouth see *anastomosis*] 1 In *ornith*, a genus of storks, of the family *Ciconiidae* and subfamily *Anastomatinae*. The name is derived from the form of the beak, the mandibles separating so as to leave an interval between them and coming together again or anastomosing at the tip. There are two very distinct species the East Indian *A. oculatus* and the African *A. lamellirostris*. The former is white with black wings and tail the latter black. Also called *Aphrostris*, *Cheno rhamphus*, *Hans*, *Hutor*, and *Rhinoceros*. 2 In *ichth*, a genus of *Salmonidae*. *G. Cuvier*, 1817 [Not in use].

anastrophe (a-näs'trō-fō), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀναστροφή*, a turning back, < *ἀναστρέφειν*, turn back, < *ἀν*, back, + *στρέφειν*, turn Cf *strophe*] In *schol* and *gram*, an inversion of the usual order of words as, "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

anastrous (a-näs'trus), *a* [< Gr *ἀναστροφος*, without stars, < *ἀνα*, priv + *στροφος*, star] Not constituting a constellation - **Anastrous sign**, a sign of the zodiac, not a constellation corresponding to such a sign.

anatase (an-ä-tas), *n* [So named from the length of its crystals, < Gr *ἀνατάσις*, extension, < *ἀνατείνω*, extend, < *ἀν*, back, + *τείνω*, stretch (> *τασις*, tension) see *tend*, *tension*] One of the three forms of native titanium dioxide, octahedrite. In color it is indigo blue, reddish brown and yellow. It is usually crystallized in acute, elongated, pyramidal octahedrons.

anathemi, *n* Obsolete form of *anathema*.

anathema (a-nuth'ä-mä), *n*; pl *anathemas*, *anathemata* (-mä, an-ä-them'ä-tä) [L. *anathema*, < Gr. *ἀνάθημα* (in the Septuagint and the New Testament and hence in eccles Gr and L), anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing, a curse; esp of excommunication, an accursed or excommunicated person, in classical Greek simply 'anything offered up or dedicated,' being another form of the regular *ἀνάθημα*, a votive offering set up in a temple, esp. as an ornament, hence also an ornament, a delight (> L. *anathema*, an offering, a gift), lit 'that which is set up,' < *ἀνατίθειν*, set up, dedicate, offer, < *ἀν*, up, + *τίθειν*, put, place, set see *ana-* and *theme*. The forms of *anathema* are thus distinguished: *anathema*, when the dedication is carried out by the preservation of the object as a pious offering (Luke xxi 5), *anathema*, when it has in view the destruction of the object as accursed (Josh vii 12). A relic of the former and original sense of the word is found in the *anathemata* of the middle ages, which were gifts and ornaments bestowed upon the church and con-

secrated to the worship of God. The principal English uses, however, are derived from the form *anathema*] 1 A person or thing held to be accursed or devoted to damnation or destruction

The Jewish nation was an *anathema* destined to destruction St Paul says he could wish to save them from it, and to become an *anathema*, and to be destroyed himself Lock, Paraphrase of Rom ix 3

It is God's will, the Holy Father's will,
And Philip's will, and mine, that he should burn
He is pronounced *anathema*

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv 1

2. A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, involving excommunication This species of excommunication was practised in the ancient churches against incorrigible offenders Churches were warned not to receive them, magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them or attend their funerals Also called *judiciary anathema* The formula, "which if anybody deny let him be *anathema*," is commonly added to the decrees of ecclesiastical councils, and especially to the doctrinal canons of ecumenical councils It is denied by some theologians that the idea of a curse properly belongs to the *anathema* as used in the Christian Church See *excommunication*

In pronouncing *anathema* against wilful heretics, the Church does but declare that they are excluded from her communion, and that they must, if they continue obstinate, perish eternally Cath Diet

Hence—3 Any imprecation of divine punishment, a curse, an execration

She fled to London, followed by the *anathemas* of both Thackeray, Vanity Fair

Drawing his falchion and uttering a thousand *anathemas*, he strode down to the scene of combat Irving, Knickerbocker, p 382

4 Anything devoted to religious uses - *Abjuration anathema*, the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures - *Anathema maranatha* (mar an a'tha, prop ma ran'a tha) [L (Vulgate) *anathema*, *Maranatha*, < Gr *αναθεμα*, *μαραν αθα*, prop *maranatha*, being the end of a sentence, Gr *μαραν αθα*, L *anathema*, let him be *anathema*, followed by *anathema maranatha*, *μαραν αθα*, < Syr *maranatha*, lit the Lord hath come here used as a solemn formula of confirmation, like amen, q v 1 A phrase, properly two separate words (see etymology), occurring in the following passage, where it is typically regarded (and hence sometimes elsewhere used) as an intimate form of *anathema*

If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema Maranatha* [Revised version, 'let him be *anathema Maranatha*'] 1 Cor xvi 22

= Syn 2 and 3 Curse, execration etc See *malediction* *anathematic* (a-nath-ē-mat'ik), a [< ML *anathematicus*, < L *anathema*, a curse, the Gr *αναθηματις*, better *αναθηματις*, means only 'pertaining to votive offerings' see *anathema*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an *anathema*

anathematical (a-nath-ē-mat'ik-al), a Same as *anathematic*

anathematically (a-nath-ē-mat'ik-al-i), adv In the manner of an *anathema*, as or by means of *anathemas*

anathematization, anathematise, etc See *anathematization, etc*

anathematism (a-nath-ē-ma-tizm), n [< MGr *αναθηματισμος*, < Gr *αναθηματιζειν* see *anathematize*] The act of anathematizing, an excommunicatory curse or denunciation, hence, a decree of a council ending with the words, "let him be *anathema*" See *anathema* [Rare]

We find a law of Justinian forbidding *anathematism* to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists J. Taylor, Works (ed 1839) XIII 540

anathematization (a-nath-ē-mat-i-zā'shon), n [< ML *anathematizatio(n)*, < L *anathematizare*, pp **anathematizatus*, *anathematize* see *anathematize*] The act of anathematizing or denouncing as accursed, excommunication Also spelled *anathematization*

Prohibiting the *anathematization* of persons deposed in the peace of the church

Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy

anathematize (a-nath-ē-ma-tiz), v, pret and pp *anathematized*, ppr *anathematizing*. [= F *anathématiser*, < L *anathematizare*, < Gr *αναθηματιζειν*, devote to evil, excommunicate, curse, < *αναθεμα* see *anathema*] I. trans To pronounce an *anathema* against, denounce, curse

The priests continued to exorcise the possessed, to prose cute witches, and to *anathematize* as infidels all who questioned the crime Lock, Rationalism, I 115

At length his words found vent, and for three days he (William the Tasty) kept up a constant discharge, *anathematizing* the Yankees, man, woman, and child Irving, Knickerbocker, p 222

II. intrans To pronounce *anathemas*, curse Well may mankind shriek, inarticulately *anathematizing* as they can Carlyle, French Rev, III 16

Also spelled *anathematisse*.

anathematizer (a-nath-ē-ma-ti-zēr), n. One who anathematizes Also spelled *anathematizer*

anatheme (an'a-thēm), n [< OF *anatheme* (Cotgrave), < L *anathema* or *anathēma* see *anathema*] Same as *anathema*, in any sense [Rare]

Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thun derbolt of excommunications and *anathemas* most of the orthodox churches of the world Sheldon, Miracles (1816), p 129

Anatidae (a-nat'i-dē), n. pl [NL, < *Anas* (*Anat*), a duck, + *-ida*] A family of birds corresponding to the Linnæan genera *Anas* and *Meleagris*, and continuous with the order *Anseres* or *Lamellirostris*, exclusive of the flamingos, a family of palmiped, lamellirostral, natatorial birds, containing the ducks, geese, swans, and mergansers, the *Chenomorpha* of Huxley They are commonly divided into 5 subfamilies *Cygnina*, the swans, *Anserina*, the geese, *Anatina*, the river or fresh water ducks, *Fuliginina*, the sea ducks and *Mergina*, the mergansers There are upward of 175 species, representing about 70 modern genera or subgenera, of all parts of the world, and commonly called collectively *wild fowl* or *water fowl* A distinctive character is the lamellate or toothed bill, invaginated with a tough coriaceous integument hardened at the end into a more or less distinct nail, whence the *Anatidae* are sometimes called *Unguirostres* The technical characters are short legs, more or less posterior, but beyond the knee in the common integument and feathers usually or quite to the suffrage, tarsal scutellate or tridactylate, or both feet palmate and 4 toed, hallux free, simple or lobed, diastemathous palate, sessile oval basipterygoid facets, the angle of the mandible produced and recurved, oil gland present, two carotids, the tongue large and fleshy, with a greatly developed glossy hyal bone and lateral processes corresponding to the lamellæ of the bill, and the trachea sometimes folded in an excavation of the breast bone

Anatifa (a-nat'i-fā), n [NL, contr from *anatifera*, fem of *anatiferos* see *anatiferos*] A genus of thoracic or ordinary crinipeds, of the family *Lepididae*, established by Brugniere, barnacles, goose-mussels, or tree-geese The name is derived from some fancied resemblance of the *Lepus anatifera* to a bird whence arose the vulgar error that the barnacle goose, *Anas boschas*, was produced from this criniped, which was supposed to turn into the bird when it dropped from the tree upon which it was fabled to grow [Bismarck] See *Lepididae*, *Lepus anatifera* (a-nat'i-ti), n [< NL *anatifera*, *anatiferos* see *anatiferos*] A barnacle, a goose-mussel or tree-geese, a member of the genus *Anatifa*

anatiferos (a-nat'i-fē-rus), a [< NL *anatifera*, *anatiferos*, < L *anas* (*anat*), a duck (see *Anas*), + *-fer*, < *ferre* = F *bear*] Producing geese, that is, producing the crinipeds formerly called tree-geese or goose-mussels, which adhere to submerged wood or stone, but were formerly supposed to grow on trees, and then to drop off into the water and turn into geese an epithet of the barnacle, *Lepus anatifera*, and of the trees upon which it was supposed to grow See *Anatifa*, *Lepus*

Anatiferos trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles Sir J. Bowyer Vulg Err (1646), p 133

Anatina (an-a-ti'na), n [NL, fem of L *anatinus*, of or pertaining to the duck see *anatinus*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Anatinda* Lamarck, 1809

Anatine (an-a-ti'no), n pl [NL, < *Anas* (*anat*), + *-ina* see *Anas*] A subfamily of *Anatina* birds, of the family *Anatidae*, including the fresh-water ducks or river-ducks, typified by the restricted genus *Anas* They are separated from the *Fuliginina* or sea ducks, by having the hallux simple, not lobed The name *anatina* has occasionally been used to distinguish the "ducks" collectively, from other *Anatidae*, as the swans, geese and mergansers, in this use it includes the *Fuliginina* The *Anatine* proper include the mallard (*Anas boschas*), the wild original of domestic ducks, and many other species as the widgown, gadwall, pintail, shoveler, wood duck, and the various kinds of teal See cuts under *Chauliannus*, *mallard*, and *widgown*

Anatine (an-a-ti'nē), n pl [NL, fem pl; cf *Anatina*] In conch., a group of bivalve mollusks related to the clams, now restricted to the family *Anatinda* (which see) Lamarck *anatinus* (an-a-tin), a [< L *anatinus*, of the duck, < *anas* (*anat*), a duck see *Anas*] Resembling a duck, duck-like, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anatina* or to the *Anatidae*

anatinid (a-nat'i-mid), n A bivalve mollusk of the family *Anatinda* *Anatinidæ* (an-a-tin'i-dē), n pl [NL, < *Anatina* + *-idæ*] Lantern-shells, a family of siphonate lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Anatina*, to which various limits have been assigned As generally used, it embraces forms which have the mantle margins united, the long siphons partly united, the gills single on each side, and the small foot compressed The shell is somewhat inequivalve, thin, and mucous inside, there is an external ligament and an internal cartilage fitting into the pit of the hinge, and

generally an ossicle is developed (whence the family is sometimes called *Ossicodermata*) Species are numerous in the present seas but were still more so in the ancient, especially during the Jurassic epoch See cut under *Pholidomya*

anatocism (a-nat'ō-sizm), n [< L *anatocismus*, < Gr *ανατοκισμός*, < *ανα*, again, + *τοκίζω*, lend on interest, < *τόκος*, interest, produce, < *τεκεν*, second aor *τεκεν*, produce, bear] Compound interest, the taking of compound interest, or the contract by which such interest is secured [Rare]

Anatoides (an-a-toi'dō-ē), n. pl [NL, < *Anas* (*anat*), + *-oides*] A superfamily of birds, the duck tribe in the broadest sense, corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of some writers, the *Anseres*, *Unguirostres*, or *Dermohynchis* of others, the *Chenomorpha* of Huxley

Anatolian (an-a-tō'li-an), a [< *Anatolia*, < Gr *ανατολή*, a rising, esp of the sun, the east.] Of or pertaining to Anatolia, that is, Asia Minor, or the greater part of it on the west and north-west

Bismarck "would not sacrifice one Pomeranian soldier" for the sake of the Sultan, or the Sultan one *Anatolian* Turk for Bismarck Contemporary Rev XLVIII 587

Anatolian pottery, pottery made in Anatolia The name is given by dealers and collectors to a pottery of soft paste with a white glaze, supposed to be from the factories of Kutahia or Kütahya, in Asia Minor The pieces are generally small, the decoration is in bright colors, similar to Damascus or Rhodian ware, but coarser, and the glaze is less adherent to the surface

Anatolic (an-a-tol'ik), a [< MGr *ανατολικός*, pertaining to *Ανατολία*, Anatolia (cf *Gr ανατολικός*, eastern), < *ανατολή*, the east see *Anatolian*] Same as *Anatolian* Amer Jour of Archæol, II 124

anatomic (an-a-tom'ik), a Same as *anatomical*

anatomical (an-a-tom'ik-al), a [< L *anatomicus*, < Gr *ανατομικός*, < *ανατομή* = LGr *ανατομία*, anatomy see *anatomy*] 1 Of or pertaining to anatomy, according to the principles of anatomy, relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated—2 Structural or morphological, as distinguished from functional or physiological as, *anatomical* characters

anatomically (an-a-tom'ik-al-i), adv In an anatomical manner, as regards structure, by means of anatomy or dissection

anatomico-physiological (an-a-tom'ik-ō-fī'io-lō-jik-al), a Relating both to anatomy and to physiology

anatomist, n A former spelling of *anatomy*

anatomiless (a-nat'ō-mi-less), a [< *anatomy* + *-less*] Structureless, improperly formed, amorphous, as if anatomically unnatural, or constructed without regard to anatomy

Ugly goblins, and formless monsters *anatomiless* and wild Ruskin Stones of Venice, II vi § 11 (A E P)

anatomisation, anatomise, etc See *anatomization, etc*

anatomism (a-nat'ō-mizm), n [< F *anatomisme* see *anatomy* and *-ism*] 1 Anatomical analysis, organization with reference to anatomical structure, exhibition of anatomical details or features, as in painting or statuary—2 Anatomical structure regarded as a basis of biological phenomena, anatomy considered as the foundation of the phenomena of life exhibited by organized bodies—3 The doctrine that anatomical structure accounts for all manifestations of vitality, anatomical materialism, as opposed to *animism*

anatomist (a-nat'ō-mist), n [< F *anatomiste* see *anatomy* and *-ist*] One who is versed in anatomy, one skilled in the art of dissection

anatomization (a-nat'ō-mi-zā'shon), n [< *anatomize* + *-ation*] 1 Same as *anatomy*, 1—2 Figuratively, analysis, minute examination—3 Anatomical structure

Also spelled *anatomisation*

anatomize (a-nat'ō-miz), v, pret and pp *anatomized*, ppr *anatomizing* [< F *anatomiser* see *anatomy* and *-ize*] I. trans 1 To dissect, as a plant or an animal, for the purpose of showing the position, structure, and relation of the parts, display the anatomy of—2 Figuratively, to analyze or examine minutely, consider point by point

My purpose and endeavour is, in the following discourse to *anatomize* this humour of melancholy, through all its parts and species

Burton, Anat of Mel (To the Reader) p 76

In her the painter had *anatomized* Time's ruin Shak, I, Measure, 1 1450

3t. In chem., to make an analysis of

II. intrans To practise the art of dissection, pursue anatomy as an employment, a science, or an art. [Rare]

He [Keats] no doubt penned many a stanza when he should have been *anatomizing*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 308

Also spelled *anatomiser*

anatomizer (a-nat'-o-mī-zēr), *n.* One who dissects or anatomizes, a dissector, an anatomist, an analyst. Also spelled *anatomiser*

anatomy (a-nat'-ō-mī), *n.*, *pl.* *anatomies* (-mīz)
[Early mod. E. *anatomie*, < F. *anatomie* = Sp. *anatomia* = It. *anatomia*, < L. *anatomia*, < Gr. *anatōmē*, a cutting up, dissection, < *anatōmō*, cut up, cut open, < *ana*, up, + *temnō*, second aor. *temnē*, cut, > *temnō*, Mch. *temnō*, a cutting, < *temnō*, a cut, a section, to me *see* *teme*. Hence, by misunderstanding, *anatomy*, a skeleton *see* *anatomy* 2.] 1 Dissection, the act or art of dissecting organized bodies with reference to their structure; the practice of anatomizing, anatomization. —2 That which is learned from dissection, the science of the bodily structure of animals and plants, the doctrines of organization derived from structure. *See* *histology*, *organography*, *organozoology*, *morphology*, *zoology*, *phytotomy*, *anthropotomy*. —3 Anatomical structure or organization, the formation and disposition of the parts of an organized body. Hence —4 The structure of any mambrate body, as a machine, the structure of a thing, with reference to its parts. [Rare] —5 A treatise on anatomical science or art, anatomical description or history, a manual of dissection. —6 Figuratively, any analysis or minute examination of the parts or properties of a thing, material, critical, or moral. —7 That which is dissected or results from dissection, a dissected body, part, or organ. —8 A subject of or for dissection, that which is or appears to be ready or fit for dissecting in various obsolete, colloquial, or figurative uses. Specifically —(a) A corpse prepared or prepared for dissection. (b) An anatomical model, a model of a dissected body, as in plaster, wax, or paper made displaying the structure and position of parts or organs, an anatomical cast or waxwork. (c) The solid or bony framework of a body, a skeleton.

The anatomy of a little child is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man in full stature. *Tuller*
(d) A much emaciated person or other living being, one almost reduced to a skeleton. [Now only jocose.]

They brought one Pinch a hungry, lean faced villain,
A mere anatomy, a mouldy bank. *Shak.*, C of E, v. 1

Passion and the vows I owe to you
Have changed me to a lean anatomy.
Kord, Love a Sacrifice, II. 1

(e) Of persons, the body or any part of it, the physique, as if a mere anatomical structure. (f) A mummy, a corpse, dried and shriveled. (g) Figuratively, the withered, lifeless form of anything material or immaterial, meaningless form, shadow without substance. *Anatomy Act*, an English statute of 1832 (3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 79) regulating schools of anatomy and the practice of dissection. — **Animal anatomy**, the anatomy of animals as distinguished from that of plants, zoology and anthropotomy as distinguished from phytotomy. — **Artificial anatomy**, a term sometimes applied to the art of making anatomical models. — **Avian anatomy**, the dissection of birds, ornithotomy. — **Clastic anatomy**, the art (invented by Anaxor 1825) of making mummies or anatomical models in paper made imitating the natural appearance of all the parts in separate pieces which can be joined as a whole and taken apart. — **Comparative anatomy**, (a) The investigation of study of the anatomy of animals in its special relation to human structure, or as exhibiting the relation of the human type to the types of lower orders. (b) A comprehensive account of the anatomy of living organisms lower than man, or of any one group alone. [Obs. locust.] (c) The examination and comparison of the structure of all animals including man with reference to morphology, organology and taxonomy, anatomy in general. — **Descriptive anatomy**, an account of parts and organs of the body with special regard to their structure, position, or relations, but without regard to their morphological significance, the opposite of *comparative anatomy*. It denotes specifically anthropotomy, in its medical and surgical aspects. Also called *special anatomy*. — **General anatomy**, a branch of descriptive anatomy which treats especially of histology, or the structure and physical properties of the tissues of the body without regard to the disposition of the parts and organs composed of them. — **Gross anatomy**, the anatomy of parts and organs discernible by the naked eye and handled without special appliances, organology as distinguished from histology, the opposite of *minute anatomy*. — **Minute anatomy**, microscopic anatomy, the study of parts or organs requiring the aid of the microscope, histological anatomy. — **Pathological anatomy**, the anatomy of diseased parts, organs, or tissues or of organic lesions or malformations, the latter being more specifically called *teratological anatomy*. — **Quick anatomy**, live anatomy, vivisection. — **Special anatomy**, name as descriptive anatomy. — **Surgical anatomy**, the anatomy of parts and organs with reference to their situation and relative position, in view of surgical operations which it may be necessary to perform upon them. — **Textual anatomy**, a description of organs with regard to their histological structure. — **Topographical anatomy**, the descriptive and surgical anatomy of any particular region of the body, as of the axilla, the groin, the popliteal space, or the triangles of the neck. — **Transcendental anatomy**, anatomical inductions, theories, and hypotheses with reference to the type, model, or plan upon which organized

bodies are constructed, sometimes used with a shade of criticism, as being "ideal" rather than actual or practical anatomy.

anatopism (a-nat'-ō-pīz-m), *n.* [*Gr.* *aná*, back, + *τόπος*, a place, + *-ism*.] Faulty or incongruous arrangement, specifically, in art, an inharmonious grouping of objects.

anatreptic (an-a-trep'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ανατρεπτικός*, refuting, overturning, < *ανατρέπειν*, refute, overturn, < *ana*, up, + *τρέπω*, turn.] Refuting, defeating applied to certain dialogues of Plato.

anatrisps (an-a-trīp'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ἀνατριψή*, rubbing, < *ανατρίβειν*, rub, chafe, < *ana*, again, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In med., friction employed as a remedy for disease.

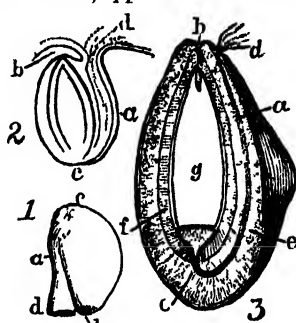
anatrispsology (an-a-trīp-sol'-ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνατριψή*, rubbing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak *see* *-ology* 1.] 1 In med., the science of friction as a remedy. —2 A treatise on friction. *Dunghvon*

anatron (an'-a-trōn), *n.* [= F. *anatron*, < Sp. *anatron*, < Ar. *an-natron*, < al. the, + *natrūn*, natron *see* *nation* 1.] Glass-gall or sandiver, a resin which rises upon melted glass in the furnace. It consists of fused salts, chiefly sulphates and chlorides of the alkalis, which have not combined with silica to form glass.

2 The salt which collects on the walls of vaults, salt-peter.

anatropal (a-nat'-rō-pal), *a.* Same as *anatropous*.

anatropous (a-nat'-rō-pus), *a.* [*NL.* *anatropus*, < *Gr.* *ana*, up, + *τρέπω*, turn *see* *tropē*.] Inverted in bot., applied to the reversed ovule,



1 Anatropous ovule of Magnolia. 2 Section of same. 3 Section of anatropous ovule of Magnolia. a raphe, b micropyle, c chalazal, d hilum, e fleshy coat of seed inclosing the raphe, f bony testa, g albumen inclosing the embryo above. (Magnified.)

having the hilum close to the micropyle, and the chalazal at the opposite end. An equivalent form is *anatropal*.

anatto (a-nat'-ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

Anaxagorean (an-aks-ag-ō-rō-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *Anaxagoreus*, *Gr.* *Ἀναξαγόρας*.] 1. a. Relating or pertaining to the person or the doctrines of Anaxagoras, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Clazomenae, near Smyrna, about 500 B. C. Anaxagoras taught the eternity of matter, and described the origin of the world and the order of nature to the operation of an eternal self-existing principle, which he termed *nous* (mind or intelligence).
II. *n.* A follower of Anaxagoras.

Anaxagorize (an-aks-ag-ō-rīz), *v.* [*L.* *Anaxagorizē*, < *Gr.* *ἀναξαγορίζω*.] To favor the principles of Anaxagoras. *Cudworth*

Anaximandrian (an-aks-i-man'dri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *Anaximandri*, *Gr.* *Ἀναξίμανδρος*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the Greek philosopher Anaximander of Miletus (sixth century B. C.), or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Anaximander.
Anaxonia (an-aks-ō-nī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ἀναξωνία*, < *ἀναξ*, axle, axis *see* *axle*, *axis*.] Organic forms, animal or vegetable, having no axes, and consequently wholly irregular in figure, the opposite of *axonia* (which see). *See* *cut* under *anaba*.

Anaxonia -- forms destitute of axes, and consequently wholly irregular in form, *c. p.*, *Anaba* and many Sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843

anazoturia (an-az-ō-tū'rī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ἀναζωτρία*, < *ἀνα*, up, + *ζωτρία*, urine.] In med., a condition of the urine characterized by marked diminution in its nitrogenous constituents.

anbury (an'bēr-ī), *n.* [Chiefly E. dual, also written *anberry*, by assimilation *ambury*, with prosthetic *n*, *nanberry*, by apparent extension *anleberry*, *angleberry*, in earliest recorded form *anburic* (Florio), of uncertain origin, but perhaps repr. **angberry*, < AS *ange*, painful (as in *ang-naql*, E. **anguish*, *anguish*, < *q. v.*, and *angseta*, a boil or wart), + *beric*, E. *berry*, transferred to pimple or tumor, Hardly an extension of

amper, *q. v.*] 1 A swelling, full of blood and soft to the touch, peculiar to horses and cattle. —2. Club-root, a sort of gall or excrescence in some plants of the natural order *Crucifera*, and chiefly in the turnip, produced by a puncture made by the ovipositor of an insect for the deposition of its eggs. [Eng.]

-ance. [*ME* *-ance*, *-aunce*, < OF *-ance*, repr. both L. *-antia* and *-entia*, forming nouns from ppr. adjectives in *-ant*(-s), *-ent*(-s) *see* *-ant*, *-ent*.] In later F. and E. many nouns in *-ance*, < L. *-entia*, were changed to *-ence*, in nearer accord with the L. Nouns of recent formation have *-ance* < *-antia*, and *-ence* < *-entia*. Extended *-ancy*, *q. v.*] A suffix of Latin origin, forming nouns from adjectives in *-ant*, or directly from verbs, as *significancy*, *defiance*, *purveyance*, etc., also used with native English verbs, as in *abundance*, *forbearance*, *furtherance*, *hindrance*, *ridance*, etc.

Anceidæ (an-sē'idē), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*, < *Anceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, named from the genus *Anceus*. *See* *Gnathoda* and *Praucida*.
Ancerata (an-sēr'-atā), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*, improp. for **ancrata*, < *Gr.* *ἀν* (before a consonant prop. *a-*) priv., without, + *κερα*, a horn *see* *Acera*.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed to distinguish the camels and llamas from the other ruminant *Artiodactyla*. The distinction is a good one, and has been recently insisted upon, as the structure of these animals is now better known. The term is precisely equivalent to *Tylopoda* or *Thalopoda* (which see), but it is not in use.

ancestor (an'ses-tōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ancestor*, *ancestom*, *ancester*, *ancestour*, etc., < ME *ancestre*, *ancestre*, *ancestour*, *ancestour*, etc. (also, without *s*, *ancele*, *ancestre*, *ancester*, *ancestor*, *ancestter*, etc., > mod. dual *ancester*, *anster*), < OF. *ancestre*, and *ancestor*, *ancestour*, *ancestour*, *ancestour*, etc., commonly in *pl.* *ancestres* (Colgrave), mod. F. *ancêtres* = Fr. *ancestors*, < L. *antecessor*, a forerunner, in *pl.* an advance-guard, in L.L. a predecessor in office, a teacher or professor of law, *see* *forerunner* (> E. *antecessor*), < *antecedere*, pp. *antecessus*, go before, < *anti*, before, + *cedere*, go *see* *antecedent*.] 1 One from whom a person is descended in the line of either father or mother, a forefather, a progenitor. —2 In law, one, whether a progenitor or a collateral relative, who has preceded another in the course of inheritance, one from whom an inheritance is derived, the correlative of *heir* sometimes used specifically of the immediate progenitor. —3 In *biol.*, according to the theory of evolution, the hypothetical form or stock, of an earlier and presumably lower type, from which any organized being is inferred to have been directly or indirectly developed.

The first and simplest plants had no ancestors, they arose by spontaneous generation or apical creation. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 846

Collateral ancestors. *See* *collateral*.
ancestral (an-ses-tōr'-i-āl), *a.* [*Gr.* *ancestros*, < *ancestor* + *-i-āl*.] Ancestral as, "his ancestral seat," *Grot.*, Hist. Greece, I. xiv. [Rare]
ancestrally (an-ses-tōr'-i-āl-ē), *adv.* In an ancestral manner, with regard to ancestors. *Sydney Smith*. [Rare]
ancestor-worship (an'ses-tor-wēr'ship), *n.* The worship of ancestors.

Ancestor worship, the worship of father grandfather, and great grandfather, has among the Hindus a most elaborate liturgy and ritual, of which the outlines are given in the law books, and with special fulness in the Book of Vishnu. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 65

ancestral (an-ses'tral), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ancestrel*, *ancestrell*, *ancestrell*, < OF *ancestral*, < *ancestre*, *ancestour* *see* *ancestor* and *-al*.] 1 Pertaining to ancestors or progenitors, descending or claimed from ancestors as, an ancestral estate, *ancestral* trees, a king on his *ancestral* throne.

Tenure by homage *ancestral* was merely tenancy in chief by immemorial prescription in the family. *C. H. Pearson*, Early and Middle Ages of Eng., xxxiv.

2 In *biol.*, of or pertaining to an ancestor; being an earlier, and presumably lower or more generalized, type from which later more specialized forms of organized beings are asserted to have been evolved.

The common descent of all the Chalk Sponges from a single ancestral form, the Olynthus, can be proved with certainty. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 117

Homage ancestral. *See* *homage*.
ancestrally (an-ses'tral-ē), *adv.* With reference to ancestry, as regards descent.

Ancestrally, yellow rattle is a near relation of the pretty little blue veronicas.

G. Allen, Collin Clout's Calendar, p. 98.

ancestreit, a. See *ancestral*
ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n* [*< ancestor + -ess*]
 A female ancestor [Rare]

This *ancestress* is a lady, or rather the ghost of a lady
(Archie, Misc. Ess., II 274)

ancestral (an-ses'tri-al), *n* A Same as *ancestral*
N E D

ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n* [*< ME ancestry, an-
 cestrie, anncetrie, anncetrie, anncetrie, < OF an-
 cestru, anncetrie, < ancessor, ancestor. see an-
 cestor*] 1 A series or line of ancestors or
 progenitors, lineage, or those who compose a
 preceding line of natural descent

Headless statues of his *ancestry*

(Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III)

That senior posterity which was such for Homer, but
 for us has long ago become a worshipful *ancestry*
(De Quincey, Homer, I)

Hence—2 Descent from a line of honorable
 ancestors, high birth

Little and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious,
 but a bad man more conspicuous *(Addison)*

3 In *bot* the series of ancestors or ancestral
 types through which an organism being may
 have come to be what it is in the process of
 evolution

ancestry, n A Middle English form of *ancestry*
(Chaucer)

Anceus (an-sē'us), *n* [NL.] A genus of iso-
 pods, based by Risso in 1816 upon the male
 form of an isopod the female of which Leach
 called *Pranca* (which see) See *Gnathia* Also
 written *Anceus*

anchesont, n An earlier form of *ancheson*

Anchilophus (ang-kil'ō-fus), *n* [NL, < Gr
ἀνχίλος, ankhilos, + φος, phos] A genus of fossil
 perissodactyl ungulate quadrupeds, of the fam-
 ily *Lophodontidae*, related to the *Tapiridae* (Ger-
 rard, 1852)

anchilops (ang'ki-lops), *n* [NL, < Gr
ἀνχίλος, ankhilos, + οψ, ops] A genus of
 (Gulemnis), as if from *an* and *ops*, appar a cor-
 ruption of *an* and *ops*, see *an* and *ops* In
pathol, an abscess in the inner angle of the
 eye, superficial to the lacrimal sac When such
 an abscess opens at the inner angle it is called
an *ops*

anchippodontid (ang-kip'ō-don'tid), *n* A
 hoofed mammal of the family *Anchippodontidae*

Anchippodontidae (ang-kip'ō-don'ti-de), *n* pl
 [NL, < *Anchippodus* (-odont-) + *-idae*] A fam-
 ily of fossil perissodactyl ungulate mammals.
 It is related to the older forms of the *Perissodactyla*, but
 differs from them in having the incisor teeth in pair
 gliriform, the outer ones having persistent pulps and
 growing continuously in a distal direction, like those of
 rodents

Anchippodontoidea (ang-kip'ō-don-toi'dō-ā),
n pl [NL, < *Anchippodus* (-odont-) + *-oidea*]
 A superfamily group of perissodactyl quadru-
 peds, by which the family *Anchippodontidae* is
 singularly contrasted with all other perissodac-
 tyls collectively

Anchippodus (ang-kip'ō-dus), *n* [NL, <
Anchippus + Gr *ὄδους* (odont-) = *E tooth*] A
 genus of fossil perissodactyls, the type of the
 family *Anchippodontidae* and superfamily *An-
 chippodontoidea* synonymous with *Trogosus* of
 Leidy

Anchippus (ang-kip'us), *n* [NL, < Gr
ἀνχιππος, ankhippus, + ἵππος, hippos] A genus of fossil horses,
 of the family *Anchitheriidae* (which see)

anchisaurid (ang-ki-sā'rid), *n* A dinosaur of
 the family *Anchisauridae*

Anchisauridae (ang-ki-sā'ri-dē), *n* pl [NL, <
Anchisaurus + *-idae*] A family of theropod
 dinosaurian reptiles, represented by the genus
Anchisaurus The family includes several genera of the
 Triassic period, the members of which had amphica-
 vious vertebral centra, pentadactyl fore feet, and tri-
 dactyl hind feet Formerly called *Amphisauroidea*

Anchisaurus (ang-ki-sā'rus), *n* [NL, < Gr
ἀνχις, ankhis, + σαυρος, sauros] The typical
 genus of the family *Anchisauridae* Also called
Amphisaurus, a name preoccupied for a differ-
 ent genus

anchithere (ang'ki-thēr), *n* [*< Anchitherium*]
 An animal of the genus *Anchitherium*

The horse can even boast a pedigree in this quarter of
 the world, in a right line, through a slender three-toed an-
 cestry, as far back as the *anchithere* of the eocene period
(Edinburgh Rev)

anchitheriid (ang-ki-thē'ri-id), *n* A hoofed
 mammal of the family *Anchitheriidae*

Anchitheriidae (ang'ki-thē'ri-i-dē), *n* pl [NL,
 < *Anchitherium* + *-idae*] A family of fossil
 perissodactyl ungulate mammals It shares the
 ungulate characters of the *Equidae*, or horses, but differs

from them in having the ulna complete, moderately devel-
 oped, and more or less distinct from the radius, the flula
 complete, though ankylous with the tibia, the orbit of
 the eye incomplete behind the upper molar teeth marked
 by a deep anterior groove receding from the middle of
 the inner side and ending in lateral branches and a pos-
 terior groove receding from the posterior wall and the
 lower molars marked by a V shaped groove receding
 from the outer wall and two V shaped grooves receding
 from the inner wall, the crown thus having W shaped
 ridges Besides the typical genus *Anchitherium* the fam-
 ily contains the *Hippotherium*, *Paratherium* and *Ischippus*
 of Leidy

anchitherioid (ang-ki-thē'ri-oid), *a* [*< Anchith-
 erium + -oid*] Relating or belonging to or
 resembling the genus *Anchitherium*

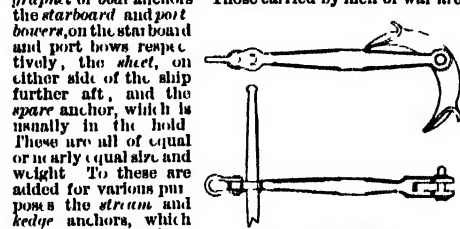
The only genus of animals of which we possess a satis-
 factory ancestral history is the genus *Equus*, the de-
 velopment of which in the course of the tertiary epoch
 from an *Anchithere* ancestor, through the form of *Hip-
 parion*, appears to admit of no doubt
(Huxley, Lync. Bull. II 10)

Anchitherium (ang-ki-thē'ri-um), *n* [NL, <
 Gr *ἀνχις, ankhis, + θήρ, thēr, a wild beast*] A ge-
 nus of extinct perissodactyl or odd-toed hoofed
 mammals, found in the Upper Eocene and Lower
 Miocene of Europe and the United States It
 was a kind of horse about the size of a small pony and had
 three functionally developed toes By some naturalists
 it is referred to the same family as the modern horse
Equus but by others it is placed with *Palaeotherium* in
 the family *Palaeotheriidae* It is also with greater exact-
 ness, made the type of a distinct family, *Anchitheriidae*
 (which see) A species is *A. anchitherium* Synonymous
 with *Hippotherium*

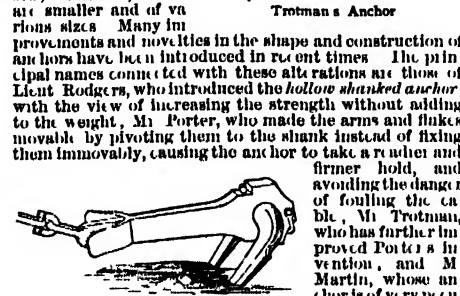
anchor (ang'kor), *n* [The spelling has been
 changed to make it look like *anchora*, a cor-
 rupt mod spelling of *ancora*, prop *anker*,
 in early mod E *reg anker*, also *ancher*, *anker*,
ancor, etc, < ME *reg anker* (also *anker*, *ancor*,
 after OE *ancra*), < AS *ancor*, *ancra*, *ancra* = D
anker = OHG *ancha*, MHG *ancher* (> Pol
ankur) = Lecl *akker* = Sw *ankar* = Dan *anker* =
 OF *ancra* = Sp *ancra*, *ancora* = Pg
ancora = It *ancora*, < L *ancora* (in mod spell-
 ing corruptly *anchora*, > E *anchor*, prob by
 confusion with *anker*), later *ancher*, where the
 "restored" spelling has an actual Gt basis] =
 OBulg *anākyra*, *anukra* = Russ *yakor* = Lith
ankoras = Lett *ankurs* = Alban *ankur*, < Gr
ἀγκυρα, ankyra, an anchor, a hook, connected with *ἀγκυρα*,
 a bend, *ἀγκυρα*, crooked, curved, *ἀγκυρα*, an
 angle, a corner see *angle*, *angle*, *ankle*, *ankyl-
 ose*, etc] 1 A device for securing a vessel to
 the ground under water by means of a cable

Anchors are generally made of iron and con-
 sist of a strong shank *a*, at one extremity of
 which is the crown *c*, from which branch out
 two arms *b b*, curved in-
 ward, and each termi-
 nating in a broad palm
 or fluke *d d*, the sharp
 extremity of which is
 the palm or bill At the
 other end of the shank
 is the stock *e e*, a trans-
 verse piece, behind which is a shackle or ring to which a ca-
 ble may be attached The principal use of the stock, which
 in nearly all anchors is now made of iron and is placed at
 right angles to the curved arms *b b* is to cause the arms to
 fall so that one of the flukes shall enter the ground Accord-
 ing to the various forms and uses, anchors are called *star*
board bower *port* bower *sheet*, *spare*, *stream*, *kedg*, and
grapnel or *boat* anchors The starboard and port
 bowers, on the starboard and port bows respec-
 tively, the *sheet*, on either side of the ship
 further aft, and the *spare* anchor, which is
 usually in the hold These are all of equal
 or nearly equal size and weight To these are
 added for various pur-
 poses the *stream* and
kedg anchors, which
 are smaller and of var-
 ious sizes Many im-
 provements and novelties in the shape and construction of
 anchors have been introduced in recent times The prin-
 cipal names connected with these alterations are those of
 Lieut Rodgers, who introduced the *hollow shanked anchor*
 with the view of increasing the strength without adding
 to the weight, Mr Porter, who made the arms and flukes
 movable by pivoting them to the shank instead of fixing
 them immovably, causing the anchor to take a wider and
 firmer hold, and avoiding the danger
 of fouling the ca-
 ble, Mr Trotman,
 who has further im-
 proved Porter's in-
 vention, and Mr
 Martin, whose an-
 chor is of very pecu-
 liar form, and is con-
 structed so as to be

self canting, the arms revolving through an angle of 30
 either way, and the sharp points of the flukes being always
 ready to enter the ground Of the many other forms, all



Common Anchor



Martin's Anchor

self canting, the arms revolving through an angle of 30
 either way, and the sharp points of the flukes being always
 ready to enter the ground Of the many other forms, all

(except Tyzack's anchor, which has only one arm, pivoted
 on a bifurcation of the shank and arranged to swing be-
 tween the two parts) are more or less closely related to the
 forms illustrated The anchor is said to be a *cockbill* when
 it is suspended vertically from the cathead ready to be let
 go *apack* when the cable is drawn in so tight as to bring
 it directly under the ship *atrap* or *catch* when it is just
 drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction,
 and *awash* when the stock is hove up to the surface of the
 water

2 Any similar device for holding fast or check-
 ing the motion of a movable object

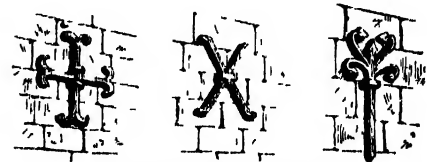
That part of the apparatus (in the carriage) which fell to
 the ground to assist in stopping the carriage was called
 the *anchor* This was made of wood and iron, or iron
 alone, fixed to the axle tree by two couplings on each side
(F W Stratton, World on Wheels, p 80)

Specifically (a) the apparatus at the opposite end of the
 field from the engine of a steam plow to which pulleys
 are fixed round which the cables run and rope that moves
 the plow passes (b) the device by which the extremities
 of the chains or wire ropes of a suspension bridge are se-
 cured See *anchorage*

3 Figuratively that which gives stability or
 security, that on which dependence is placed

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul both sure
 and steadfast *(Heb vi 19)*

4 In *arch* (a) A name for the arrow-head or
 tongue ornament used especially in the so-
 called egg-and-dart molding (b) A metallic
 clamp, sometimes of fanciful design fastened

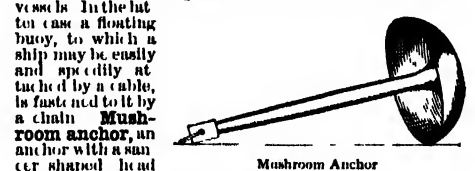


Medieval Fire-rod Anchors.
 (From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire d'Architecture*)

on the outside of a wall to the end of a tie-rod
 or strap connecting it with an opposite wall to
 prevent bulging—5 In *zool* (a) Some ap-
 pendage or arrangement of parts by which a
 parasite fastens itself upon its host

A powerful *anchor*, by which the parasite is moored to
 its hapless prey *(P H Gosse, Marine Zool (1859), I 114)*

(b) Something shaped like an anchor, an
ancora See *ancora*—6 An iron plate placed
 in the back part of a coke-oven before it is
 charged with coal See *anchor-oven*—Anchor
 and collar, an upper hinge used for heavy gates The
 anchor is embedded in the adjacent masonry and the col-
 lar is secured to it by a chain Through the collar passes
 the heel post of the gate—Anchor escapement See
escapement—At single anchor, having only one anchor
 down—Floating or sea anchor, an apparatus variously
 constructed designed to be sunk below the swell of the
 sea where there is no undercurrent, to prevent a vessel from
 drifting—Foul anchor See *foul*—Mooring an-
 chor, a large, heavy mass usually of iron placed at the
 bottom of a harbor or roadside for the purpose of fixing
 a buoy or of affording safe and convenient anchorage to
 vessels In the lat-
 ter case a floating
 buoy, to which a
 ship may be easily
 and quickly at-
 tached by a cable,
 is fastened to it by
 a chain—Mush-
 room anchor, an
 anchor with a sun-
 der shaped head
 on a central shank
 used for mooring—Nuts of an anchor, two projections
 welded on the shank to secure the stock in place—To
 back an anchor (*naut*), to lay down a small anchor
 ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being
 fastened to the crown of the large one to prevent it from
 coming home—To cast anchor, to let run the cathead
 stopper thus releasing the anchor from the cathead and
 permitting it to sink to the bottom—To cat the anchor,
 to draw the anchor perpendicularly up to the cathead
 by a strong tackle called the *cat*—To drag anchor, to
 draw or trail it along the bottom when loosed, or when
 the anchor will not hold—said of a ship—To fish the
 anchor, to hoist the flukes of an anchor to the top of the
 gunwale by an appliance called a *fish*, in order to stow it
 after it has been cat—To lie at anchor, or ride at
 anchor, said of a vessel when kept at some particular spot
 by her anchor—To shoe an anchor, to secure to the
 flukes broad triangular pieces of plank to give better
 holding in soft bottom—To sweep for an anchor, to
 drag the bottom with the light of a rope to find a lost
 anchor—To weigh anchor, to heave or raise the anchor
 or anchors from the ground, free a vessel from anchorage
 in preparation for sailing

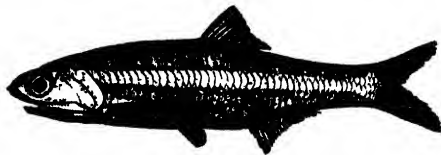


Mushroom Anchor

anchor (ang'kor), *v* [Early mod E *reg an-
 ker*, < ME *ankren, ancren*, < AS **ancran* = D
ankeren = G *ankern* = Sw *ankra* = Dan *ank-
 lre*, cf F *ancrer* = Sp *ancrar*, *ancorar* = Pg
ancorar = It *ancorari*, < ML *ancorari*, from
 the noun] 1 To fix or secure in a
 particular place by means of an anchor, place
 at anchor us, to anchor a ship—2 Figura-
 tively, to fix or fasten, affix firmly

anchovy (an-cho'vī), *n.*, pl **anchovies** (-viz)
[Formerly also *anchovis* and *anchova*, earlier

*anchoveye, anchoveyes, anchove = D anjovis = G. anchova = Sw angors = Dan. angos = F. anchois (> Russ. anchousi = Pol. anchos), < It. dial. ancioia, ancioia, ancioia, anchioa, It. acioia, = Sp. anchova, anchova = Pg. anchova, anchova, anchovy, of uncertain origin, cf. Basque anchova, anchova, anchua, anchovy, perhaps related to Basque antzua, dry, hence lit. a dried or pickled fish, anchovy. Diez refers the Rom. forms ult. to Gr. *apin*, commonly supposed to be the anchovy or sardine.] An abdominal mal-*



Anchovy (*Stolephorus encrasicolus*)

acopterygous fish, of the genus *Stolephorus* or *Engraulis*, family *Stolephoridae*. The species are all of diminutive size, and inhabitants of most tropical and temperate seas. Only one species, *S. encrasicolus*, is known upon the European coast, but fifteen approach those of the United States. The common anchovy of Europe, *S. encrasicolus*, esteemed for its rich and peculiar flavor is not much larger than the middle finger. It is caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. A sauce held in much esteem is made from anchovies by pounding them in water, simmering the mixture for a short time, adding a little cayenne pepper and straining the whole through a hair sieve. — **Anchovy paste**, a preparation of anchovy and various clupeids (sprats, etc.).

anchovy-pear (an-cho'vi-pär), *n* The fruit of *Jruus cauliflora*, a myrtaceous tree growing in Jamaica. It is large, and contains generally a single seed protected by a stony covering. It is pickled and eaten like the mango.

anchry (ang'kri), *a* [Bad spelling of *anery*, < *F. ancric*, < *ancres*, anchor, see *anchor*, *v* and *n*.] In *her*, same as *anchored*, 3.

Anchusa (ang-kü'sh), *n* [*L.*, < Gr. *ἄνθος*, *anthos*, flower, alkanet.] A genus of herbaceous plants, chiefly perennial, of the natural order *Boraginaceae*. The red is 30 spikes, rough, hairy herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The most common species of Europe is the bilious or common alkanet *A. officinalis*. *A. italica* is cultivated for ornament. See *alkant* and *Alkanet*.

anchusic (ang-kü'sik), *a* [*< anchusa* + *ic*.] Of or pertaining to anchusism, as, *anchusic acid*. **anchusin** (ang-kü'sin), *n* [*< Anchusa* + *-in*.] A red coloring matter obtained from *Alkanet* (*Anchusa tinctoria*). It is amorphous, with a resinous fracture, and when heated emits violet vapors, which are extremely suffocating.

anchyloblepharon, *n* See *anchyloblepharon*. **anchylose**, *n* See *anchylose*, etc. **Anchylostoma** (ang-ki-lō'stō-mā), *n* [*N.L.*, prop. *Anchylostoma*, < Gr. *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, curved, + *stoma*, mouth.] Same as *Duchinus*, 2.

ancient (än'shent), *n* [Early mod. E. also *ancient*, etc., for earlier *ancient*, *q* v.] **Ancientness**, *antiquity*.

ancient (än'shent), *a* and *n* [Early mod. E. also *ancient* (a spelling but recently obsolete, after *patient*, etc., or with ref. to the orig. *L.*), < ME *ancient*, *ancient*, *ancient*, etc. (with excrement -*ty*, as in *tyrant*, etc. see -*ant*), earlier *ancient*, *ancient*, < OF. *ancien*, mod. F. *ancien* = Fr. *ancien* = Sp. *anciano* = Pg. *ancião* = It. *anziano*, < ML. *antianus*, *ancianus*, former, old, ancient, prop. **anteanus*, with term -*anus* (E. -*an*, -*en*), < *L. ante*, before, whence also *antique*, *antiquus*, former, ancient, antique see *ante*, *antique*, and *ante*.] **I. a** 1 Existing or occurring in time long past, usually in remote ages, belonging to or associated with antiquity, old, as opposed to *modern*, as, *ancient authors*, *ancient records*. As specifically applied to history, *ancient* usually refers to times and events prior to the downfall of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476, and is opposed to *medieval*, which is applied to the period from about the fifth century to the end of the fifteenth, when modern history begins, and to *modern*, which is sometimes used of the whole period since the fifth century. In other uses it commonly has no exact reference to time.

We lost a great number of *ancient* authors by the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, which deprived Europe of the use of the papyrus.

I. D. Israeli, *Curios of Lit.*, 1 67
The voice I hear this passing night was heard
In *ancient* days by emperor and clown
Keats, *Ode to Nightingale*

His (Milton's) language even has caught the accent of the *ancient* world. *Lowell*, *New Princeton Rev.*, 1 164
2. Having lasted from a remote period; having been of long duration, of great age; very old, as, an *ancient* city, an *ancient* forest; generally, but not always, applied to things.

I do love these *ancient* ruins
We never tread upon them but we set
Our foot upon some reverend history

Webster, *Duchess of Malfi*, 3
The Governor was an *ancient* gentleman of great courage,
age, of y^r order of St. Jago. *Edwin*, *Diary*, Feb 10, 1657

3 Specifically, in *law*, of more than 20 or 30 years' duration, said of anything whose continued existence for such a period is taken into consideration in aid of defective proof by reason of lapse of memory, or absence of witnesses, or loss of documentary evidence, as, an *ancient* boundary — 4 Past, former

If I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., 1 1
Know at thou Amoret?
Hath not some newer love for'd thee forget
Thy *ancient* faith?
Pletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, 1v 4

5 In *her.*, formerly worn, now out of date or obsolete, thus, France *ancient* is *azure semée with fleurs-de-lys* or, while France modern is *azure*, 3 fleurs-de-lys, or 2 and 1. — **Ancient demesne**. See *demesne* = *Syn. Ancient*, *Old*, *Antique*, *Antiquated*, *Old fashioned*, *Quaint*, *Obsolete*, *Obsolescent*, by gone. *Ancient* and *old* are generally applied only to things subject to change. *Old* may apply to things which have long existed and still exist, while *ancient* may apply to things of equal age which have ceased to exist, as, *old laws*, *ancient* republics. *Ancient* properly refers to a higher degree of age than *old*, as *old times*, *ancient* times, *old institutions*, *ancient* institutions. An *old* looking man is one who seems advanced in years, while an *ancient* looking man is one who seems to have survived from a past age. *Antique* is applied either to a thing which has come down from antiquity or to that which is made in imitation of ancient style, thus *ancient* binding is binding done by the ancients, while *antique* binding is an imitation of the ancient style. *Antiquated*, like *antique*, may apply to a style or fashion, but it properly means too old, it is a disparaging word applied to ideas, laws, customs, dress, etc., which are out of date or outgrown, as, *antiquated* laws should be repealed, his head was full of *antiquated* notions. *Old fashioned* is a milder word, nothing that which has gone out of fashion but may still be thought of as pleasing. *Quaint* is old fashioned with a pleasing oddity, as, a *quaint* garb, a *quaint* manner of speech, a *quaint* face. *Obsolete* is applied to that which has gone completely out of use, as an *obsolete* word, *idea*, *law*. *Obsolescent* is applied to that which is in process of becoming obsolete. *Ancient* and *antique* are opposed to *modern*, *old* to *new*, *young*, or *fresh*, *antiquated* to *permanent* or *established*, *old fashioned* to *new fashioned*, *obsolete* to *current* or *present*. *Ag'd*, *Felderly*, *Old*, etc. See *aged*.

In these nooks the busy outside *ancient* times are only old, his old times are still in *we*

T. Hardy, *Kar from the Madding*, 1 crowd
His singular dress and *obsolete* language, confounded the
baker, to whom he offered an *ancient* medal of Decius as
the current coin of the empire.

I. D. Israeli, *Curios of Lit.*, 1 150
He was shown an *old* worn cotton collar, which had
long held paper, untouched by the incursions, incursions,
of Montaigne. *I. D. Israeli*, *Curios of Lit.*, 1 73

While Beddoes' language seems to possess all the elements
of the Shakespearean, there is no trace of the con-
sciously *antique* in it. *Amor*, *Four of Philal.*, 1v 450

I was ushered into a little mishapen back room having
at least nine corners. It was lighted by a skylight em-
bedded with *antiquated* leather chairs, and ornamented
with the portrait of a fat pig.

Leung, *Born a Hind* and *Javern*
Somewhat back from the village street
Stands the *old fashioned* country seat
Longfellow, *Old Clock on the Stairs*.

We might picture to ourselves some knot of speculators,
debating with calculating brow over the *quaint* binding
and illuminated margin of an *obsolete* author.

Leung, *Sketch Book*, p. 31
Evidence of it [the disappearance of words from the lan-
guage] is to be seen in the *obsolete* and *obsolete* material
found recorded on almost every page of our dictionaries.
Webster, *Lang. and Study of Lang.*, p. 98

II. n 1 One who lived in former ages, a person belonging to an early period of the world's history, generally used in the plural.

We meet with more *rallies* among the *moderns*, but
more good sense among the *ancients*.
Addison, *Spectator*, No 249

2 A very old man, hence, an elder or person of influence, a governor or ruler, political or ecclesiastical.

Long since that white haired *ancient* slept
Bryant, *Old Man's Counsel*

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of
his people. *Isa* 11 14

3† A senior.
In Christianity they were his *ancients*. *Hooker*

4 In the Inns of Court and Chancery in London, one who has a certain standing or seniority, thus, in Gray's Inn, the society consists of benchers, *ancients*, barristers, and students under the bar, the *ancients* being the oldest barristers. *Wharton*

When he was *Ancient* in June of Court, certain young
gentlemen were brought before him, to be corrected for
certain misdoings. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 82

Ancient of days, the Supreme Being, in reference to his existence from eternity.

I beheld till the thrones were cast down and the *Ancient of days* did sit, whose garment was white as snow.
Dan vii 9

Council of Ancients, in French law, the upper chamber of the French legislature (Corps législatif) under the constitution of 1795, consisting of 250 members, each at least forty years old. See *Corps législatif* under *corps*.

ancient† (än'shent), *n* [Early mod. E. also *ancient*, *ancient*, *ancient*, *ancient*, and even *antesign*, corrupt forms of *ensign*, in simulation of *ancient*.] 1 A flag, banner, or standard, an *ensign*, especially, the flag or streamer of a ship.

Ten times more dishonourable ragged than an old faced
(that is, patched) *ancient*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., 1v 2

I made all the sail I could and in half an hour she sailed
me then hung out her *ancient*, and discharged a gun.
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, 1 8

2 The bearer of a flag, a standard-bearer, an *ensign*.

Let not let your colours fly, but have a great care of the
butchers looks at Whitechapel, they have been the
death of many a fair *ancient*.
Rau and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, v 2

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it.
Shak., *Othello*, v 1

anciently (än'shent-li), *adv* 1 In ancient times, in times long since past, of yore, as, Persia was *anciently* a powerful empire.

The colwort is not an enemy (though that were an
enemy received) to the vine only, but it is an enemy to
any other plant. *Baron*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 480

2 In or from a relatively distant period, in former times, from of old, formerly, remotely, as, to maintain rights *anciently* secured or enjoyed.

With what aims
We mean to hold what *anciently* we claim.
Milton, *P. L.*, v 723

ancientness (än'shent-ness), *n* The state or quality of being ancient, antiquity. *Dryden*

High priest whose temple was the woods, he felt
Their molten holy grandeur and the awe
Their *ancientness* and solitude beget.

R. H. Stoddard, *Dead Master*

ancientry (än'shent-ri), *n* [*< ancient*† + *-ry*.] 1 Ancientness, antiquity, qualities peculiar to that which is old — 2† Old people, as, "wronging the *ancientry*," *Shak.*, *W. T.*, 11 3 — 3† Ancient lineage, dignity of birth.

His father being a gentleman of more *ancientry* than
estate. *Puller*, *Worthless Durham*

4 Something belonging to or relating to ancient times.

They [the last lines] contain not one word of *ancientry*.
West, *Latter to Gray*

ancienty† (än'shent-ty), *n* [Early mod. E. *ancienty*, *ancienty*, < ME *ancient*, *ancienty*, < AF *ancient*, OF *ancient* = Fr. *ancien* = It. *anciano* = Sp. *anciano* = It. *anziano*, *anciano*, *anciano*, on ML. type **antianus* (t), < *antianus*, ancient, see *ancient* and *-ty*.] Age, antiquity, ancientness, seniority.

Is not the foremost council of *ancienty* above a thousand
years ago? *Dr. Martin*, *Marriage of Priests*, sig. 1 2b

ancile (an-si'le), *n*, pl. *ancilla* (an-sil'i-ri) [*L.*, an oval shield having a semicircular notch at each end, perhaps < *an-* for *ambi*, on both sides (cf. *anfractuans* and see *ambi*), + *-ile*, ult. < **skel*, **skan*, cut, see *shear*.] The sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and declared by the diviners to be the palladium of Rome so long as it should be kept in the city. With eleven other ancilla made in imitation of the original, it was given into the custody of the Salii, or priests of Mars, who carried it annually in solemn procession through Rome during the festival of Mars in the beginning of March.

Ancilla (an-sil'i-ri), *n* [*N.L.*, < *L. ancilla*, see *ancilla*.] A genus of mollusks. See *incillina*. **ancillary** (än'sil'i-ri), *a* [*< L. ancillarius*, < *ancilla*, a maid-servant, see *ancilla*.] Serving as an aid, adjunct, or accessory, subservient, auxiliary, supplementary.

The hero sees that the event is *ancillary*. It must follow him.
Emerson, *Character*

In an *ancillary* work, "The Study of Sociology," I have described the various perversions produced in man's judgments by their emotions.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 434

Ancillary administration, in law, a local and subordinate administration of such part of the assets of a decedent as are found within a state other than that of his domicile, and which the law of the state where they are found requires to be collected under its authority in order that they may be applied first to satisfy the claims of its own citizens instead of requiring the latter to resort to the jurisdiction of principal administration to obtain payment of the surplus, after satisfying such claims, being permitted to the place of principal administration — **Ancillary letters**, letters testamentary or of administration for the purposes of ancillary administration granted usually to the executor or administrator who has been appointed in the place of principal administration.

ancillet, *n* [ME *ancille*, *ancelle*, *ancle*, < OF *ancelle*, *ancle*, < L *ancilla*, a maid-servant, dim of *ancula*, a maid-servant, fem of *anculus*, a man-servant, < OL *ancus*, a servant, as in the L proper name *Iulus Marius*, cf *ancus*, applied to one with a still, crooked arm see *angle* ³] A maid-servant (*Chaucer*)

Ancillinae (an-sil'ī-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *incilla* + *-ina*] A subfamily of mollusks, of the family *Olividae*, typified by the genus *Ancilla*. The head is concealed, the eye is absent, the tentacles are rudimentary, and the foot is much enlarged; the shell is polished and the sutures are mostly covered with a calcareous deposit. Between 20 and 30 living species are known, and numerous fossil ones. Also called *Ancillariinae*.

ancipital (an-sip'i-tal), *a* [As *ancipitous* + *-al*] 1 Same as *ancipitous*, 1–2 In *zool* and *bot*, two-edged. **Ancipital stem**, a compressed stem with two opposite thin or wing margined edges, as in blue cy *Laurus* (*Strombosium*)

ancipitate (an-sip'i-tat), *a* [As *ancipitous* + *-ate*] Same as *ancipital*, 2

ancipitous (an-sip'i-tus), *a* [< L *anceps* (*an-ci-pis*), two-headed, double, doubtful (< *an-* for *ambi-*, on both sides (see *ambi-*), + *caput*, head see *capit-*), + *-ous*] 1 Doubtful or double, ambiguous, double-faced or double-formed — 2 Same as *ancipital*, 2

Ancistrodon (an-sis'tro-don), *n* [NL, so called from the hooked fangs, < Gr *ἀνίστρον*, a fish-hook (< *ἀν-*, a hook, bend see *angle* ⁴), + *ὄδον* (*odon*) = *E tooth*] A genus of venomous serpents, with hooked fangs, belonging to the family *Crotalidae* of the suborder *Solenophryne* by some authors placed under *Trigonophylus*. The genus contains the well known copperhead of North America *Ancistrodon contortrix*, and the water moccasin *A. piscivorus*. See cut under *copperhead*. Also written *Ancistrodon*.

ancle, *n* See *ankle*

ancomet (an'kum), *n* [E dial, also *ancome* (cf *Se oncome*, an attack of disease, *income*, any bodily infirmity not apparently proceeding from an external cause), < ME *oncome*, a swelling, as on the arm, earlier ME *oncome*, *oncum*, an unspected evil, < *ancomen*, *oncomen*, < AS *oncum*, pp of *oncumian*, come upon, happen, < *on*, on, + *cuman*, come see *come*, *oncome*, *income*.] A small inflammatory swelling arising suddenly

ancon (ang'kon), *n*, pl *ancones* (ang-kō'nez) [< L *ancon*, (< Gr *ἄγκων*, the bend of the arm, akin to *ἄγκυρα*, a bend, *ἄγκυρα*, anchor see *anchor* ¹, *angle* ³] 1 In *anat*, the olecranon, the upper end of the ulna, the elbow. See cut under *forearm* — 2 In *arch*, any projection designed to support a cornice or other structural feature, as a console or a corbel. The projections cut upon keystones of arches to support busts or other ornaments are sometimes called *ancons*. See cuts under *canaliculus*, *console*, and *corbel*. [Rut]

Also written *ancon*

3 The name of a celebrated breed of sheep, originated in Massachusetts in 1791 from a ram having a long body and short, crooked legs, and therefore unable to leap fences. It was also known as the *otter* breed, and is now extinct.

anconad (ang'kō-nad), *a* [< *ancon* + *-ad* ³] Toward the ancon or elbow

anconal (ang'ko-nal), *a* [< *ancon* + *-al*] 1 Pertaining to the ancon or elbow — 2 Being on the same side of the axis of the fore limb as the elbow, as, the *anconal* aspect of the hand, that is, the back of the hand corresponding to *rotular* as applied to the hind limb

Equivalent forms are *anconcal* and *anconous*

ancone (ang'kōn), *n* Same as *ancon*, 1 and 2

anconcal (ang'kō-nē-al), *a* Same as *anconal*

Anconcal fossa of the humerus, in *anat* the olecranon fossa, which receives the olecranon of the ulna

The internal condyle is prominent the *anconcal fossa* small

W H Flower, Osteology, xv

anconei, *n* Plural of *ancones*

anconeous (ang'kō-nē-us), *a* Same as *anconal*.

ancones, *n* Plural of *ancon*

ancones (ang'kō-nē-us), *n*; pl. *ancones* (-i) [NL, < L *ancon* see *ancon*] A name once given to any of the muscles attached to the ancon or olecranon now usually restricted to a small muscle arising from the back part of the external condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the side of the olecranon and upper fourth of the posterior surface of the ulna

anconous, *a* Same as *ancones*

anconoid (ang'kō-noid), *a* [< Gr *ἄγκωνοειδής*, curved (elbow-like), < *ἄγκων*, a bend, curve, the elbow (see *ancon*), + *οἶδος*, form] Elbow-like applied to the olecranon of the ulna

ancort, *n* A former spelling of *anchor* ¹

ancora ¹ (ang'kō-rā), *n*; pl *ancorae* (-rē). [L, an anchor see *anchor* ¹] In *zool*, one of the anchor-shaped calcareous spicules which are attached to and protrude from the flat perforated calcareous plates in the integument of echinoderms of the genus *Synapta*. They are used in locomotion

ancora ² (ang'kō-rā), *adv* [It, = *E* *ancora*, again see *encore*] Again formerly used like *encore* (which see)

ancorae, *n* Plural of *ancora*

ancoral (ang'kō-rāl), *a* [< L *ancoratus*, < *ancora*, anchor: see *anchor* ¹] Relating to or resembling an anchor, in shape or use in *zool*, specifically applied to the anchors or ancorts of members of the genus *Synapta*

Ancorina (ang-kō-rī-nā), *n* [NL] A genus of fibrous sponges, typical of the family *Incudinidae*

Ancorinidae (ang-kō-rī-nī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Incorina* + *-idae*] A family of *Fabry* spongia, typified by the genus *Ancorina*

ancorist (ang'kō-ris-t), *n* [An onomastic form of *anchor* or *anchors* with *-ist* term — *ist* see *anchor* ², *anchoret*] An anchor or anchors

A woman lately turned an *ancorist*

Fulton, Worthless, Yorkshire

ancrée, *ancred* (ang'krē, ang'kēd), *a* [F *ancree*, pp form of *ancrer*, anchor see *anchor* ¹, *r* and *n*] In *her*, same as *anchored*, 3

-ancy. A modification of *-ance*, in imitation of the original Latin *-antia*, and perhaps also of *-acy* see *-ance* and *-cy*, and cf. *-ence*, *-ency*. The two forms seldom differ in force

ancylid (an'sil-id), *n* A gastropod of the family *Incylidae*

Ancylidae (an-sil'ī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Ancylus* + *-idae*] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ancylus*, and distinguished by their patelliform shell. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of various countries, and are known as river-limpets

Ancylinae (an-sil'ī-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *incylus* + *-ina*] The *ancylids*, considered as a subfamily of *Lamnae*, and characterized by the flattened and limpet-like instead of spiral shell

Ancyloreras (an-sil'ō-ras), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἄγκυρος*, crooked, curved, + *ῥαγας* (*ragas*), a horn] A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidae*, or made the type of a special family *Ancylorerasidae*. One of these ammonites, *Ancyloreras callovenensis*, occurs in the Kelloway rocks, England

ancylorerasid (an'sil'ō-ras'īd), *n* A cephalopod of the family *Ancylorerasidae*

Ancylorerasidae (an'sil'ō-ras'īd-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Ancyloreras* (-īd) + *-idae*] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ancyloreras*

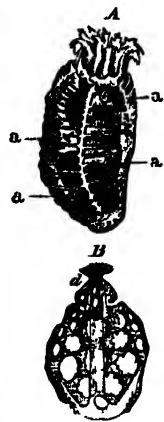
ancylomele (an'sil'ō-mē-lē), *n*, pl *ancylomela* (-lē) [NL, < Gr *ἄγκυλομήλη*, a curved probe, < *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, + *μήλη*, a surgical probe] A curved probe used by surgeons. Also spelled *ancylomeli*

Ancylostoma (an-sil'ōs'tō-ma), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, curved, + *στόμα*, mouth] Same as *Duchinus*, 2

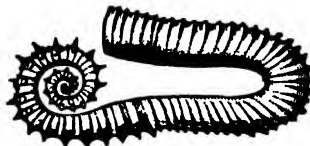
ancylotheriid (an'sil'ō-thē'ri-id), *n*. An edentate mammal of the family *Ancylotheriidae*

Ancylotheriidae (an'sil'ō-thē'ri-īd-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Ancylotherium* + *-idae*] A family of edentate mammals, typified by the genus *Ancylotherium*. It is known only from fragments of a skeleton found in Tertiary deposits in Europe, and is supposed to be related to the recent pangolins or *Mamudidae*

Ancylotherium (an'sil'ō-thē'ri-um), *n*. [NL, < Gr *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, curved, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast] A genus of large extinct edentate mammals, typical of the family *Ancylotheriidae*.



A young synapta showing four ancort or anchor-like structures in its perforated plate



Ancyloreras spinigerum

ancylotome, **ancylotomus** (an-sil'ō-tōm, an-sil'ōt'ō-mus), *n*. Same as *ancylotome*

Ancylus (an'sil-us), *n*. [NL, < Gr *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, curved see *angle* ³] 1. A genus of pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Ancylidae*. The species are fluviatile, and are called river limpets, from the resemblance of the shell to a patella or limpet. There are upward of 50 living species. They live in ponds and brooks, adhering to stones and aquatic plants

2 A genus of hymenopterous insects

Ancyrene (an'si-rēn), *a* [< L *Ancyra*, Gr *ἄγκυρα*, a town in Galatia, now *Angora* (see *Angora*), cf Gr *ἄγκυρα*, an anchor, a hook] (cf or pertaining to *Ancyra*, a city of ancient Galatia, where a synod was held about A D 314, at which the *Ancyrene canons*, twenty-five in number, were passed. Synods of Semi-Arians were also held there A D 358 and 375. Also written *Ancyran* — *Ancyrene inscription* (commonly known as the *Monumentum Ancyranum*), a highly important document for Roman history consisting of an inscription in both Greek and Latin upon a number of marble slabs fixed to the walls of the temple of Augustus and the goddess Roma (Rome personified) at *Ancyra*. The inscription is a copy of the statement of his acts and policy prepared by the Emperor Augustus himself, which statement is often called the political testament of Augustus. This inscription was discovered by August de Bunsen in 1654, but was first adequately copied by George Perrot in 1864

ancyroid (an'si-rōid), *a* [< Gr *ἄγκυροειδής*, anchor-shaped, < *ἄγκυρα*, anchor, + *εἶδος*, form] Anchor shaped, specifically, in *anat*, curved or bent like the fluke of an anchor applied (a) to the coracoid process of the shoulder-blade (see cut under *scapula*), and (b) to the cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Also written *ankyroid*

and (and, unaccented and see *an* ²), *conj*. [< ME *and*, *ant*, *an*, sometimes *a*, < AS *and*, *and*, rarely *and* (in AS and ME usually expressed by the abbrev symbol or ligature), later < (mod &), for *l*, *et*, and), = OS *and*, rarely *and*, = OFries *and*, *and*, *and*, *and*, *and*, rarely *and*, also *ende*, *cuda*, *end*, *en*, mod Fries *an*, *an*, *en*, *en*, *enda*, *und* = OD *and*, *ende*, D *en* = OHG *anti*, *enti*, *mit*, *mita*, *miti*, *endi*, *endi*, *undi*, MHG *und*, *und*, *unt*, G *und*, *und*, = Icel *cuda*, *and*, *if*, in case that, even, even if, and then, and yet, and so (apparently the same word, with conditional or disjunctive force, the Sk and equiv to 'and' is Icel *auk* = Sw *och*, *och* = Dan *og* = AS *ac*, *E*, *cke*, not found as conj in Goth, where the ordinary copula is *jah*), *conj*, orig a prep, AS *and*, *and* (rare in this form, but extremely common in the reduced form *an*, *on*, being thus merged with orig *an*, *on* see below), before, besides, with, = OS *ant*, *unto*, *until*, = OFries *anda*, *ande*, *and*, *an*, also *enda*, *ende*, *end*, *en*, *in*, *on*, = OHG *ant* = Goth *and*, *on*, *upon*, *unto*, *along*, *over*, etc; this prep being also common as a prefix, AS *and*, *an*, *on*, *on*, *on* (see *and*), and appearing also in the reduced form *an*, *on* (merged with orig *an*, *on* = Goth *ana* = Gr *aná*, etc. see *on*), and with a close vowel in AS *ōth* (for **onth*) = OS *unt* (also in comp *un*, as in *unte*, *untā*, *untuo* (= ME and E *unto*), and in *untat*, *unthat* for *unt that*) = OFries *und*, *unt*, *unto*, = OHG *unt* (in comp **unze*, *unz*), *unto*, = Icel *unz*, *unnz*, *unst*, *undz*, *until*, = Goth *und*, *unto*, *until*, as far as, up to (also in comp *unte*, *until*), most of these forms being also used conjunctively. The Teut prepositions and prefixes containing a radical *n* tended to melt into one another both as to form and sense. There appear to have been orig two forms of *and*, namely, (a) AS *and*, old OS, *ant*, Goth *and*, *unda*, Teut **anda*-, and (b) AS *end*, OS *endi*, etc, Teut **andi*-, the latter being = L *ante*, before, = Gr *anti*, against, = Skt. *anti*, over against, near, related with *anta*, *end*, = Goth *andels* = AS *ende*, E *end* see *end*, and cf *androm*. See *and*-, *an*-, *on*-, *ante*-, *anti*-, prefixes ult. identical. For the transition from the prep. *and*, before, besides, with, to the conj. *and*, cf the prep *with* in such constructions as "The passengers, with all but three of the crew, were saved," where *and* may be substituted for *with*. From the earliest ME period and has also existed in the reduced form *an* see *an* ²] **A. Coordinate use** 1. Connective. A word connecting a word, phrase, clause, or sentence with that which precedes it a colorless particle without an exact synonym in English, but expressed approximately by 'with, along with, together with, besides, also, moreover,' the elements connected being grammatically coordinate

In our last conflict four of his five wits went halting off, and now is the whole man governed with one

Shak., Much Ado, I. 1.

We have been up and down to seek him
Shak, M. of V, III 1
His fame and fate shall be
An echo and a light unto eternity
Shilley, Adonais, I 8
Along the heath and near his favourite tree
Gray, Elegy, I 110

When many words, phrases, clauses, or sentences are connected, the connective is now generally omitted before all except the last, unless retained for rhetorical effect. The connected elements are sometimes identical, expressing continuous repetition either definitely, as, to walk two and two, or indefinitely, as, for ever and ever, to wait years and years.

To-morrow and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
(Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time

Shak, Macbeth, v 5

The repetition often implies a difference of quality under the same name, as, there are dragons and dragons (that is according to the proverb, "There's odds in dragons"), there are novels and novels (that is, all sorts of novels). To make the connection distinctly inclusive, the term *both* precedes the first member, as, both in England and in France. For this, by a Latinism, *and* has been sometimes used in poetry (Latin and French cf. (f)).

Thou and civil and divine

Subletter, tr. of Du Bartas

2 Introductory in continuation of a previous sentence expressed, implied, or understood

And the Lord spake unto Moses Num. I 1

And he said unto Moses Ex. xiv 1

In this use, especially in continuation of the statement implied by what is a previous question. The continuation may mark surprise, indignation, etc., as, And shall I see him again? And you dare thus address me?

And do you now put on your best attire,
And do you now call out a holiday
And do you now strew flowers in his way,
That comes in triumph over Pompey's blood?

Shak, J. C. I 1

Alas! and did my Saviour bleed?

Watts

3 Adverbial. Also, even [Rare, in imitation of the Latin *et* in like use]

He that hath me, hath and (also, Purv.) my fault

Wiclif, John xv 21 (Oxf. ed.)

Not only he brak the saboth, but and (but Purv.) he seide his fault. God

Wiclif, John xv 28

Hence, but and, and also common in the old ballads

And they have chased in gude green wood

The buk but and the tu

Rose the Red, and White Tullu

Child's Ballads, III 180

She brought to him her beauty and truth,

But and broad carlousness there

Touell, Singing Leaves

B. Conditional use [In this use not found in AS but very common in ME, cf. *leel endu* and MHG *ende* in similar use, a development of the coordinative use, cf. so, adv. conj., marking continuation, with *so*, conditional conj., if. This *and*, though identical with the coordinative, has been looked upon as a different word, and in modern editions is often artificially discriminated by being printed *an* see *an* 2.] If, supposing that as, and you please [Common in the older literature, but in actual speech now only dialectal]

For, and I shoulde rekenen every vice

Which that she hath, ywis I wro to nice

Chaucer, Prologue to the Knight's Tale, I 10

Disadvantage ys, that now children of grammar scole coneth no more for ush than can here lift (their left) heche, & that is harm for ham (them) & (if they) scholles passio the se, & traunyle in strange londis

Trevisa, tr. of Higden, Polychron, I 1xiv

And I suffer this may I go gray

Fletcher, Woman's Prize, I 3

Often with added *if* (whence modern dial. *an if*, *nyf*, *if*) Hence, but and *if*, but if

But and if that servant say Luke xii 45

and- [*ME and-, ond-, an-, on-, AS and-, ond-, often reduced to an-, on- = OS ant- = OFries and-, ond-, an-, on- = D ont- = OHG MHG ant-, ent-, G ant-, ent- (emp- before f) = Goth and-, anda- = L ante- = Gr anti-, orig. meaning 'before' or 'against,' being the prep. and (AS and- = Goth and-, etc.) as prefix see and-, an-2, ant-, anti-] A prefix in Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, represented in modern English by *an-* in *answer*, *a-* in *along*1, and (mixed with original *on-*) by *on-* in *onset*, etc.*

andabata, andabate (an-dab'a-tā, an'da-bāt), *n*, pl *andabate*, *andabates* (-tē, -bāts) [*L andabata* (see def.), appar. a corrupt form for **anabata*, < Gr *anabata*, a rider, lit. one who mounts, < *anabatein*, go up, mount see *Anabas*, *anabasis*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who fought blindfolded by wearing a helmet without openings for the eyes, hence, in modern application, one who contends or acts as if blindfolded

With what eyes do these owls and blind *andabates* look upon the Holy Scriptures Becon, Works, I 381

andabatism (an-dab'a-tizm), *n* [*L andabata* + *-ism*] The practice of fighting blindly like an *andabatu*, blind contention

Andalusian (an-da-lu'zhan), *a* and *n* [*L Andalusia*, Sp. *Andalusia*, < Sp. *Andaluz*, an Andalusian, prob. ult. *L Andalus*, the Vandals see *Iandal*] 1 A Belonging or pertaining to Andalus, a large division of southern Spain, or to its inhabitants

II. 1 An inhabitant of Andalusia in Spain — 2 A variety of fowl of the Spanish type, of medium size

andalusite (an-da-lu'sīt), *n* [*L Andalusia* + *-ite* 2] A mineral of a gray, green, bluish, flesh, or rose-red color, consisting of anhydrous silicate of aluminum, sometimes found crystallized in four-sided rhombic prisms. Its composition is the same as that of cyanite and fibrolite. It was first discovered in Andalusia (Chastolite (which see) or macle is an impure variety, showing a peculiar flattened appearance in the cross section)

Andamanese (an'da-man-ēs' or -ēs'), *a* and *n* [*L Andaman* + *-ese*] 1 A Pertaining to the Andaman islands, or to their inhabitants

II. *n* *sing* or *pl* A native or the natives of the Andaman islands, situated in the eastern part of the bay of Bengal. The Andamanese are robust and vigorous, resembling negroes, but of small stature, and are still in a state of savagery

andante (an-dan'tō), *a* and *n* [It, lit. walking, ppr. of *andare*, walk, go see *alley* 1] 1. *a* In music, moving with a moderate, even, graceful progression

II. *n* A movement or piece composed in andante time, as, the *andante* in Beethoven's fifth symphony

andantino (an-dan-tē'nō), *a* and *n* [It, dim. of *andante*, *q v*] 1. *a* In music, somewhat slower than andante

II. *n* Properly, a movement somewhat slower than andante, but more frequently a movement not quite so slow as andante

andarac (an'da-rak), *n* Same as *sandarac*

andaze (an'da-ze), *n* [Turk. *andaz*, *andaz*, < Ar. *hundāz*, an ell] A Turkish cloth measure equal to 27 (or according to Redhouse 25) inches *Morqan*, U 5 Turf

Andean (an'dē-an), *a* [*L Andes*, said to be named from Peruv. *anti*, copper, or metal in general] Pertaining to the Andes, a great system of mountains extending along the Pacific coast of South America, and sometimes regarded as including the highlands of Central America and Mexico

Andersch's ganglion See *ganglion*

Anderson battery See *battery*

andesin, andesine (an'dē-zin), *n* [*L Andes* + *-in* 2] A trichite feldspar, intermediate between the soda feldspar albite and the lime feldspar anorthite, and consequently containing both soda and lime. It was originally obtained from the Andes, but has since been found in the Vosges and other localities. See *feldspar*

andesite (an'dē-zit), *n* [*L Andes* + *-ite* 2] A volcanic rock of wide-spread occurrence, especially in the Cordilleran region of North America. It consists essentially of a mixture of a trichite feldspar with either hornblende or augite. Those varieties containing the former are called hornblende andesite, the latter augite andesite. There are also varieties of andesite which contain a considerable percentage of quartz. The line of separation between the basalts and rocks called by many lithologists andesite cannot be sharply drawn. See *basalt*

andesitic (an'dē-zit'ik), *a* [*L andesite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or containing andesite

Andigena (an-di-jō-nib), *n* [NL, < *Andes* + *-igena*, -born see *-gen*, *-genous*] A genus of toucans, family *Rhamphastidae*, embracing several Andean species. J. Gould, 1850

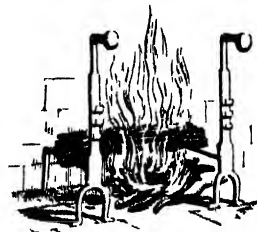
Andine (an'din or -din), *a* [*NL Andinus*, < *Andes*] Of or pertaining to the Andes, Andean. Andine plants are especially those of the high alpine regions of the Andes

Andira (an-di'ra), *n* [NL, from native name] A genus of leguminous trees, of about 20 species, natives of tropical America. They have pinnate leaves and bear a profusion of showy flowers followed by fleshy one-seeded pods. The timber is used for building. *A. inermis* the angelin or cabbage tree of the West Indies, furnishes the worn bark which has strong, uncotic properties and was formerly used in medicine as a vermifuge

andira-guaca (an-dē'ra-gwā'ka), *n* [S Amer] The native name in South America of the vampire-bat, *Vampyrus spectrum*. See *Phyllostomidae*, *Vampyrus*. Also written *andira-guacu*

andiron (an'di-rn), *n* [Early mod E. *andiron*, *andiron*, *aundyron*, *aundyron*, and *andiron* (also with aspirate *handern*, *handron*, *handyron*,

mod E. *handron*, simulating *hand*, also *land-yrion*, after F. *landier*), < ME *andyrion*, earlier *aundyron*, *aundyryne*, *aundyre* (the termination being popularly associated with ME *non*, *ven*, *yon*, *yon*, *ye*, E. *iron*, cf. ME *branden*, *branden*, *brondyrt*, < AS *brand-iscan*, *andiron*, = D *brandizer*, an andiron, also a branding iron, lit. 'brand-non'), cf. also AS *brand-rod*, *andiron*, lit. 'brand-rod'), < OE *andier*, *andier*, later, by inclusion of the art. *le*, *f*, *landier*, mod F. *landier*, dual *andier*, *andam*, *and*, in ML with fluctuating term *andierus*, *andera*, *andera*, *andica*, *andada*, *andetus*, *andacula*, *andula*, more commonly *andena*, *andenus*, the fluctuation showing that the word was of unknown and hence prob. either of Celtic or Teut. origin, perhaps < Teut. **andja-*, Goth. *andus* = OHG *ent*, MHG *ent* = AS *ende*, E. *end*, the reason of the name being reflected in the mod. popular adaptation *end-iron*, *q v*. *End* is prob. connected in its origin with the conj. *and* and the prefix *and-*, which would thus be brought into remote relation with the first syllable of *andiron* see *and-*, *end*. But *andiron* has nothing to do, etymologically, with *hand* or *brand*, or, except very remotely, if at all, with *end*. One of a pair of metallic stands used to support wood burned on an open hearth. It consists of a horizontal bar raised on short legs, with an upright stand and by front. It usually the standard is surmounted by a knob or other device and it becomes thus a chafin or ornamented, and often sheathed with brass or silver work. The standards before the general adoption of grate fires were often made very high, those for kitchen use had brackets for holding the roasting spit and hooks upon which kettles could be hung, and sometimes flat or bracket-shaped tops for holding dishes, others were artistically forged in wrought iron or had the whole upright piece carved in bronze or some other costly material. Seldom used in the singular. Also called *fire dog*.



Ancient Andiron from Collium, Kent, England

III. *andiron* (I had forgot them) were two winking candles of silver, each on one foot standing, closely depending on their brands. Shak. Comedies II 4 The brass *andiron* well brightened so that the cheerful fire may see its face in them

Hawthorne, Old Manse I 105

Andorran (an-dor'ran), *a* and *n* [*L Andorra* + *-an*] 1. *a* Pertaining to Andorra

II. *n* A native or inhabitant of Andorra, a small republic, semi-independent since Charlemagne, situated in the eastern Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariège and the Spanish province of Lérida. It is under the joint protection of France and the Bishop of Urgel in Catalonia, Spain

andr- See *andro-*

andra (an'drah), *n* [Appar. a native name] A species of gazel found in northern Africa, *Gazella ruficollis* (the *Antelope ruficollis* of Smith), related to the common Egyptian species, *G. dorcas*

andradite (an'dra-dit), *n* [After the Portuguese mineralogist *d'Andrada*] A variety of common garnet containing calcium and iron. See *garnet* 1

andranatomy (an-dra-nat'ō-mī), *n* [*Gr anwp* (*anwp*), a man, + *anatōph*, dissection, see *anatomy*] The dissection of the human body, particularly that of the male, human anatomy, anthropotomy, andriotomy. Hooper, Med. Diet., 1811 [Rare]

Andreaea (an-dri'ō-ā), *n* [NL, named after G. L. Andreaea, a German botanist. *Andreaea* was orig. gen. of LL. *Andreas*, Andrew. See *Andrew*] A genus of mosses constituting the natural order *Andreaea*, intermediate between the *Sphagnaceae* and the *Bryaceae*, or true mosses. It is distinguished by the longitudinal dehiscence of the capsule into four valves over which it closely resembles the genus *Grimmia*

Andrea Ferrara (an'drē-ferrā'ra), *n* A sword or sword-blade of a kind greatly es-



Andreaea alpina. From the Alps. The capsule is shown with its dehiscence. (From the Alps. The capsule is shown with its dehiscence.)

teemed in Scotland toward the end of the sixteenth century and later. The blades were commonly marked ANDREA on one side and PARARA or FLICARA on the other with other devices. The swords known by this name among the Scotch Highlanders were better fitted broadsword. See *Andrena*. It is now asserted by Italian writers that these were made at Padua in Venetia by Cosmo Andrea and Giacominto Ferraro and that the name is not a Greek suffix but derived from the occupation. (Compare *Andrena* Ferraro, a rather uncommon name — *Andrena* Ferraro, a blacksmith see *Andrena*) Some times called *Andrena*.

Andrena (an-dre-nā), *n* [NL, see *Andrena*]. A genus of solitary bees, typical of the family *Andrena* (which see). It is of large extent, including nearly 60 European species. Its members burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches and are among the earliest insects abroad in the spring. *Andrena* is a characteristic example. *Melitta* is a synonym.

Andrenetæ (an-dre-nē-tē), *n* pl [NL, as *Andrena* + -etæ]. In Latreille's classification of bees, the first section of *Melittæ*, or *Anthophila*, corresponding to the modern family *Andrena* opposed to *Spurina*.

andrenid (an-dre-nid), *n*. A solitary bee, of the family *Andrena*.

Andrenidæ (an-dre-nī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Andrena* + -idæ]. A family of aculeate melliferous hymenopterous insects, the solitary bees. The members of this family have the tongue short, the labium and terminal maxillary lobes not being lengthened into a proboscis. The labium is either hastate or cordate on which account some authors divide the family into two groups, *Leptandrenæ* and *Obtundandrenæ*. These bees consist of only males and females, the latter collect pollen, the former are males and females of the kind being usually adapted for this purpose. All the species are solitary and most of them burrow in the ground, though some live in the hollows of walls. The cells are provisioned with pollen or honey. In the midst of which the female deposits her eggs. The genus and species of the family are numerous.

Andrenoides (an-dre-nōi-dēs), *n* pl [NL, < *Andrena* + -oides]. In Latreille's system of classification, a division of *Andrena*, a group of solitary bees, including the carpenter-bees of the genus *Xylocopa*, and corresponding to a portion of the modern family *Andrena*.

androlite (an-dre-ō-lit), *n*. [*Andreas* (= *E. Andria*), a mining locality in the Haaz mountains, + *lith*, < *Gr lithos*, a stone]. A name of the mineral commonly called harmotome or cross-stone. See *harmotome*.

Andrew (an-dro), *n*. [*Andreu*, a common personal name, < ME *Andru* = Bret *Andru*, *Andro*, < OF *Andru*, mod *F Andru*, *Indre* = Pr *Andru*, *Indre* = Sp *Andrés* = Pg *André* = It *Andrea* = D *Andreas* = Sw *Dan Andreas*, < LA *Andreas*, < Gr *Andreas*, a personal name, equiv to *andros*, manly, strong, courageous, < *avp* (*avp*), a man. The name *Andru* is thus nearly equiv in meaning to *Charles*]. A broadsword an English equivalent of *Andrea Ferrara* (which see) — *St Andrew's cross*. See *cross* — *St Andrew's day*. See *day*.

-andria. See *-androus*.

andro-. [*L*, etc., *andro-*, before a vowel *anti-*, < *Gr andros*, combining form of *avp* (*avp*), a man, *L*, *an*, as opposed to a woman, to a youth, or to a god (sometimes, esp in later usage, equiv to, but usually distinguished from, *anthro-*, *L* *homo*, a man, a human being, a person), specifically, a husband, sometimes merely a male.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning man, and hence masculine, male, especially, in *bot* (also terminally, *-androus*, *-ander*, *-andria*), with reference to the male organs or stamens of a flower. See *-androus*.

androcephalous (an-dro-sef'ā-lus), *a*. [*Gr avp* (*avp*), a man + *kephalē*, head]. Having a human head and of a monster such as a sphinx, an Assyrian bull, etc.

Upon a Gaulish coin, an *androcephalous* horse. *Ann. Archæol. Ass.*, 1851, 21.

androctonid (an-drok'tō-nid), *n*. A scorpion of the family *Androctomidae*.

Androctonidæ (an-drok-ton'ī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Androctonus* + -idæ]. A family of scorpions, of the order *Scorpiones*, typified by the genus *Androctonus*, and characterized by the triangular shape of the sternum.

Androctonus (an-drok'tō-nus), *n* [NL, < *Gr androctonus*, man-slaying, < *avp* (*avp*), man, + *κτείνω*, slay]. A genus of scorpions, typical of the family *Androctomidae*. *Phonurus* is synonymous.

androdioecious (an'drō-di-ō-si-us), *a*. [*Gr avp* (*avp*), male, + *diocis*]. In *bot*, having hermaphrodite flowers only upon one plant and male only upon another of the same species, but no corresponding form with only female flowers. *Darwin*.

androecium (an-drē'shi-um), *n*, pl. *androecia* (-ia) [NL, < *Gr avp* (*avp*), a man, male, + *oikos*, a house, = *L vicus*, > *E wick*, a village]. In *bot*, the male organs of a flower, the assemblage of stamens.

androgynal (an-droj'i-nal), *a*. Same as *androgynous*.

androgynally (an-droj'i-nal-i), *adv*. With the sexual organs of both sexes, as a hermaphrodite. [Rare.]

No real or new transaction, but were *androgynally* borne. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Pl.*, III, 17.

androgynous (an'drō-jū), *n*. [= *F androgynus*, < *L androgynus*, masc., < *Gr andros*, a man, + *gynē*, a woman, a hermaphrodite, an effeminate man. See *androgynous*]. 1 A hermaphrodite.

Plato tells a story how that at first there were three kinds of men that is, male, female, and a third mix species of the other two, called, for that reason, *androgynous*. *Chalmers*.

2 An effeminate man. [Rare.]

What shall I say of these vile and stinking *androgynes*, that is to say, these men women, with their curled locks, their crisped and frizled hair? *Harnar*, tr of Beza, p. 173.

3 An androgynous plant — 4 A eunuch. [Rare.]

androgynosity (an'drō-gi-nō-si-ti), *n*. [As *androgynous* + -ity]. Androgyny, bisexuality, hermaphroditism.

androgynia (an-drō-jū-ni-a), *n* [NL, see *androgynous*]. Same as *androgyny*.

androgynism (an-drō-jū-ni-zm), *n*. [As *androgynous* + -ism]. In *bot*, a monocious condition in a plant normally dioecious.

androgynous (an-droj'i-nos), *n*. [Rept *Gr andros*, a man, + *gynē*, a woman]. A hermaphrodite, an androgyne.

An *androgynous* was born at Antiochia ad Maudum, when Antipater was archon at Athens. *Amer Jour Phot.*, VI, 2.

androgynous (an-droj'i-nus), *a*. [*L androgynus*, < *Gr andros*, both male and female, common to man and woman, < *avp* (*avp*), a man, + *gynē*, a woman, akin to *E queen*, *queen*, *q v*]. 1 Having two sexes, being both male and female, of the nature of a hermaphrodite, hermaphroditical.

On the opposite side of the vase is an *androgynous* figure. *Cat of Vases in Brit Museum*, II, 148.

(a) In *bot*. (1) Having male and female flowers in the same inflorescence as in some species of *Urtica*. (2) In mosses, having antheridia and archegonia in the same involucre. (b) In *zool*, uniting the characters of both sexes, having the parts of both sexes, being of both sexes, hermaphroditic. The androgynous condition is a very common one in invertebrate animals. The two sexes may coexist at the same time in one individual, which impregnates itself, as a snail, or two such individuals may impregnate each other, as earthworms, or one individual may be male and female at different times developing first the product of the one sex and then that of the other.

2 Having or partaking of the mental characteristics of both sexes.

The truth is a great mind must be *androgynous*. *Coleridge*.

Also *androgynal*.

androgyny (an-droj'i-ni), *n*. [Erroneously written *androgeny* (Paseoe), < NL *androgynia*, < *L androgynus*, see *androgynous*]. The state of being androgynous, union of sexes in one individual, hermaphroditism.

Instances of *androgyny* depend upon an excessive development of this structure. *Földes' C. of Anat. and Phys.*, IV, 142. (A. F. D.)

android, **androides** (an'droid, an-droi'dēs), *n*. [*Gr andros*, like a man, < *avp* (*avp*), a man, + *oides*, form]. An automaton resembling a human being in shape and motions.

If the human figure and actions be represented, the automaton has sometimes been called specially an *android*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III, 142.

andromania (an-drō-mū-ni-i), *n*. [NL, < *Gr andros*, a man, + *mania*, madness]. Nymphomania (which see).

andromed (an'drō-med), *n*. [*Gr Andromeda*]. A meteor which proceeds, or a system of meteors which appears to radiate, from a point in the constellation Andromeda.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-dā), *n*. [L, < *Gr Andromeda*, in myth daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, bound to a rock in order to be destroyed by a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus, after death placed as a constellation in the heavens]. 1 A northern constellation, surrounded by Pegasus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Pisces, Aries, etc., supposed to represent the figure of a woman chained. The constellation contains three stars of the second magnitude, of which the brightest is Alpheratz — 2 [NL].

A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceæ*. The species are hardy shrubs, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. They are more or less narcotic, and sev-



The Constellation Andromeda including its stars down to 5th magnitude, according to Heis. The figure from Ptolemy's description.

erally are known to be poisonous to sheep and goats, as *A. Mariana* (the stagger bush of America), *A. polifolia*, and *A. ovalifolia*. *A. floribunda* and others are sometimes cultivated for ornament.

andromonœcious (an'drō-mō-nē'shi-us), *a*. [*Gr avp* (*avp*), male, + *monœcious*, *q v*]. In *bot*, having hermaphrodite and male flowers upon the same plant, but with no female flowers. *Darwin*.

andromorphous (an-drō-mōr'fus), *a*. [*Gr andromorphos*, of man's form or figure, < *avp* (*avp*), a man, + *morphē*, form]. Shaped like a man, of masculine form or aspect, as, an *andromorphous* woman.

andron (an'dron), *n*. [L, < *Gr andrōn*, < *avp* (*avp*), a man]. Same as *andronitis*.

andronitis (an-drō-nī'tis), *n*. [*Gr andronitis*, also *andron*, < *avp* (*avp*), man. Cf *gynaecium*]. In *Gr anty*, the portion of a house appropriated especially to males, including dining-room, library, sitting rooms, etc.

andropetalous (an-drō-pet'ā-lus), *a*. [*Gr avp* (*avp*), a man, in mod *bot* a stamen, + *petala*, a leaf, in mod *bot* a petal]. In *bot*, an epithet applied to double flowers produced by the conversion of stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.

androphagi, *n*. Plural of *androphagus*.

androphagous (an-drō-fā-gus), *a*. [*Gr androphagos*, man-eating, < *avp* (*avp*), a man, + *φαγεῖν*, eat. Cf *anthrophagous*]. Man-eating, pertaining to or addicted to cannibalism, anthropophagous. [Rare.]

androphagus (an-drō-fā-gus), *n*, pl. *androphagi* (-gi). [NL, < *Gr androphagos*, see *androphagous*]. A man-eater, a cannibal. [Rare.]

androphonomania (an'drō-fon-ō-mā-ni-i), *n*. [NL, < *Gr androphōnos*, man-slaying, < *avp* (*avp*), man, + *φονεῖν*, kill, slay), + *mania*, madness]. A mania for committing murder, homicidal insanity.

androphore (an'drō-fōi), *n*. [*Gr avp* (*avp*), a man, a male, in mod *bot* a stamen, + *phoros*, < *φορεῖν* = *E bear*]. 1 In *bot*, a staminal column, usually formed by a union of the filaments,

as in the *Malvaceæ* and in many genera of *Leguminosæ* — 2 In *zool*, the branch of a gonoblastidium of a hydrozoan which bears male gonophores, a generative bud or medusiform zooid in which the male elements

only are developed, as distinguished from a gynophore or female gonophore. See *gynophore*, and cut under *gonoblastidium*.

androphorous (an-drōf'ō-rus), *a*. [*Gr avp* (*avp*), a man, + *phoros*, < *φορεῖν* = *E bear*]. 1 In *Hydrozoa*, bearing male elements, as an androphore, being male, as a medusiform zooid.

Andropogon (an-drō-pō-gon), *n*. [NL, < *Gr avp* (*avp*), a man, + *πόγων*, beard, the male flowers often having plumose beards. See *po-gon*]. A large genus of grasses, mostly natives of warm countries. Several species are extensively cultivated in India, especially in Ceylon and Singapore, for their essential oils which form the grass oils of commerce. *A. Andropogon* yields the citronella oil, the lemon grass, *A. citratus*, yields the lemon grass oil, also known as oil of verbena or Indian melissa oil. *A. Schenanthus* of



Tubular *Andropogon* and section of flower of *Malva sylvestris*.

central and northern India is the source of what is known as rusa-oil, or oil of ginger grass or of geranium. These oils are much esteemed in India for external application in rheumatism, but in Europe and America they are used almost exclusively by soap makers and perfumers. The rusa oil is used in Turkey for the adulteration of attar of roses. The cactus of India is the long fibrous, fragrant root of *A. muricatus*, which is woven into screens, ornamental baskets and other articles. There are about 20 species in the United States, commonly known as broom grass or broom sedge. Mostly tall perennial grasses, with tough, wiry stems, of little value.

androsphinx (an'dro-sfinks), *n* [*< Gr* ἀνδρ-σφιξ, a sphinx with the bust of a man, *< avnp* (avdp-), a man, + σφιξ, a sphinx] In *anc Egypt sculp*, a man-sphinx, a sphinx having the body



Androsphinx of Thothmes III (19th century B C)
Bouliik Museum, Cairo

of a lion with a human head and masculine attributes, as distinguished from one with the head of a ram (*criosphinx*), or of a hawk (*hieracosphinx*). See *sphinx*.

androsphere (an'dro-sfôr), *n* [*< NL* andro-sphœra, *< Gr* avnp (avdp-), a man, male, + σφαῖρα, seed, *< σπειν*, sow see *sphere* and *sperm*] In bot, the peculiar migratory antheridium occurring in the umbelifer *Eidagmæa* of *Ilge*, which attaches itself near or upon an oogonium and becomes a miniature plant, developing antherozoids.

These antherozoids are not the immediate product of the sperm cells of the same or of another filament, but are developed within a body termed an *androsphere*.

W. B. Carpenter, *Miner*, § 255

androtomous (an-drot'-ô-mus), *a* [*< NL* androtomus, *< Gr* avnp (avdp-), a man, in mod bot a stamen, + τομή, *< τέμνω*, *ταμνω*, cut (*< an-drotomy*)] In bot, characterized by having the stamens divided into two or more parts by choisis. *Nyd Soc Lex*

androtomy (an-drot'-ô-mi), *n* [*< Gr* avnp (avdp-), a man, + τομή, a cutting, *< τέμνω*, *ταμνω*, cut (*< anatomy*)] Human anatomy, anthropotomy as distinguished from zootomy, the dissection of the human body. [Rare]

-androus. [*< NL* -andrus, *< Gr* -avdpoc, term of adjectives compounded with avnp (avdp-), a man, a male see *andro-*] In bot, a termination meaning having male organs or stamens, as in *monandrous*, *diandrous*, *triandrous*, *polyandrous*, etc., having one, two, three, or many stamens, and *gynandrous*, having stamens situated on the pistil. The corresponding English noun ends in *ander*, as in *monander*, etc., and the New Latin class name in *andra*, as in *Monandra*, etc.

ane (ân), *a* and *n* Scotch and northern English form of *one*.

-ane. [*< L* -ânus, reg repr by *E* -an, in older words by -ain, -en see -an] 1 A suffix of Latin origin, the same as -an, as in *mundane*, *ultramontane*, etc. In some cases it serves with a difference of accent, to differentiate words in *ane*, as *germane* human, urbane, from doublets in *an*, as *german*, human, urban.

2 In chem, a termination denoting that the hydrocarbon the name of which ends with it belongs to the paraffin series having the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} as, methane, CH_4 ; ethane, C_2H_6 .

aneal (a-nêl'), *v t* The earlier and historically correct form of *anneal*.

aneal (a-nêl'), *v t* [Early mod E also *aneal*, *aneel*, *< late ME* *anele*, earlier *anehen*, *enehen*, *< AS* **anelan* or **onehan* (the AS **onehan* usually cited is incorrect in form and unauthorized), *< an*, on, on, + **elan* (*> ME* *eben*), oil, *< ele*, oil see *oil*, and cf *anol*.] To anoint, especially, to administer extreme unction to. Also spelled *anele*.

He was unctioned and anealed, and had all that a Christian man ought to have. *Morte d'Arthur*, iii 175

aneal (a-nêl'), *prep. phr* as *adv* and *prep.* [*< a + near*, of mod formation, after *afar*] 1. *adv* 1. Near (in place) opposed to *afar*.

Dark brow'd sophist, come not *aneal* Tennyson, *Poet's Mind*

2 Nearly; almost

II. *prep* Near

Much more is needed, so that at last the measure of misery *aneal* us may be correctly taken. *Is Taylor*

Aneal some river's bank

J. D. Long, *Field*, ix 880 (V F D)

[Poetic in all senses]

aneal (a-nêl'), *v t* [*< anear*, *adv*] To come near, approach. *Mrs Browning* [Poetical]

aneath (a-nêth'), *prep* and *adv* [*< a + neath*, cf *beneath*, and the analogy of *afore*, *before*, *ahint*, *behind*] Beneath [chiefly poetical]

anecdote (an'ek-dô-tô), *n* [*< anecdote + -age*] 1 Anecdotes collectively, matter of the nature of anecdotes. [Rare]

We infer the increasing barbarism of the Roman mind from the quality of the personal notices and portraits exhibited throughout these biographical records (History of the Caesars). The whole may be described by our word—*anecdote*. *De Quincy*, *Philos of Rom Hist*

2. [Humorously taken as *anecdote + age*, with a further allusion to *dotage*] Old age characterized by senile garrulousness and fondness for telling anecdotes. [Colloq]

anecdotal (an'ek-dô-tal), *a* Pertaining to or consisting of anecdotes.

Conversation, argumentative or declamatory, narrative or anecdotal. *Prof Wilson*

anecdotalian (an'ek-dô-tâl'i-an), *n* [*< anecdote + -arian*] One who deals in or retails anecdotes, an anecdotist. [Rare]

Our ordinary anecdotalians make use of libels. *Boyer North*, *Samson* p 644

anecdote (an'ek-dôt), *n* [*< F anecdote*, first in pl *anecdotes*, ML *anecdota*, *< Gr* ἀνέκδοτα, pl, things unpublished, applied by Procopius to his memoirs of Justinian, which consisted chiefly of gossip about the private life of the court, prop neut pl of ἀνέκδοτος, unpublished, not given out, *< Gr* αἰ-priv + έκδοτος, given out, verbal adj of έκδιδωμι, give out, publish, *< εκ*, out (= *L* ex) + δωμι, give, = *L* dare, give, see *dose* and *dute*] 1 pl Secret history, facts relating to secret or private affairs, as of governments or of individuals often used (commonly in the form *anecdota*) as the title of works treating of such matters. —2 A short narrative of a particular or detached incident or occurrence of an interesting nature, a biographical incident, a single passage of private life = *syn* *Anecdote, Story* An anecdote is the relation of an interesting or amusing incident generally of a private nature, and is always reported as true. A story may be true or fictitious, and generally has reference to a series of incidents so arranged and related as to be entertaining.

anecdotic, anecdotal (an-ek-dôt'ik, -i-kal), *a* 1 Pertaining to anecdotes, consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes, anecdotal. *Anecdotal* traditions, whose authority is unknown. *Bolingbroke*, *Letter to Pope*

He has had rather an anecdotic history. *Lary* as he is. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxv

It is at least no fallacy to say that childhood—or the later memory of childhood—must borrow from such a background [the old world] a kind of anecdotal wealth. *H James*, *J*, *Trans Sketches*, p 10

2 Given to relating anecdotes. He alluded him without mercy when he attempted to be anecdotic. *Sanborn*, *R* *McClintock*, iii 6

anecdotaly (an-ek-dôt'ik-al-i), *adv* In anecdotes, by means of anecdotes

anecdotalist (an'ek-dô-tist), *n* [*< anecdote + -ist*] One who tells or is in the habit of telling anecdotes

anechinoplacid (an-ek-i-nô-plas'id), *a*. [*< Gr* αἰ-priv (ai-δ) + ἐχινoplacis, q v] Having no circle of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish opposed to *echinoplacis*. Often abbreviated to *a*.

anelacet, anelast, *n* See *anelac*

anelet, *v t* See *anelet*²

anelectric (an-ê-lek'trik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr* αἰ-priv (ai-δ) + ἐλεκtric] 1. *a* Having no electric properties, non-electric

II. *n* 1 A name early given to a substance (e g, a metal) which apparently does not become electrified by friction when held in the hand. This was afterward proved to be due to the conductivity of the substance, the electricity generated passing off immediately to the ground. Hence—2 A conductor, in distinction from a non-conductor or insulator

anelectrode (an-ê-lek'trôd), *n*. [*< Gr* ἀνέ, up (an-δ), + electrode, q v Cf *anode*] The posi-

tive pole, or anode, of a galvanic battery. See *electrode*

anelectrotonic (an-ê-lek-trô-ton'ik), *a* [*< anelectrotonus + -ic*] Pertaining to anelectrotonus

anelectrotonus (an-ê-lek-trô-tô-nus), *n* [*< Gr* αἰ-priv + ἡλεκτρον, amber (implying electric q v), + τόνος, strain, see *tone*] The peculiar condition of a nerve (or muscle) in the neighborhood of the anode of a constant electric current passing through a portion of it. The irritability is diminished, the electrical potentials are increased and the conductivity for nervous impulses is diminished. The wave of lowered potential which attends a nervous impulse and gives rise to currents of action diminishes in going from a region of greater to one of less anelectrotonus, and increases in going in the opposite direction. The nervous impulse itself presumably behaves in the same way.

Anelytropidae (an'ê-li-trop'î-dê), *n pl* [NL, *< Anelytropus* (-tôp-) + -îda] An African family of anelytroid eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Anelytropus*, having the clavicles undilated proximally, the premaxillary single, no arches, and no osteodermal plates

anelytroid (an-ê-li-tô-pôid), *a* [*< anelytroid + -oid*] Having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Anelytroida*

Anelytroidae (an-ê-li-tô-pôid-ê), *n pl* [NL, *< Anelytropus* (-tôp-) + -oidea] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by the family *Anelytropidae*, having the vertebrae concavo-convex, the clavicles undilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T Gill*, *Smithsonian Rep*, 1885.

Anelytrops (an-ê-li-tôp), *n* [NL, *< Gr* αἰ-priv + ἡλεκτρον, shroud (see *elythium*), + ὤψ, ὄψ, face (appearance)] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Anelytroida*

anelytrops (an-ê-li-tôp), *a* [*< Gr* ἀνέλετρος, unsharped (of bees, wasps, etc.), *< αἰ-priv* + ἡλεκτρον, shroud (see *elythium*)] In entom, having no elytra, having all the wings membranous

Anemaria, Anemaria (an-ê-mâr'î-a), *n pl* [NL (prop *Anamaris*), *< Gr* ἀναιμία, bloodless (see *anemia*), + -aria] In Haeckel's vocabulary of phylogeny, an evolutionary series of metazoic animals which have two primary germ-layers and an intestinal cavity, but which are bloodless and devoid of a developed coelom, or body-cavity. It is a series of gastraea, of which the type is the gastraea or gastrula form, including the sponges, acalomatous worms, and zoophytes. It stands intermediate between the *Protozoa* and an evolutionary series which begins with the calcareous worms and ends with the vertebrates. See *Hæmataria*, and *ut* under *gastrula*

anematosis, anematosia (a-nê-ma-tô'sis), *n* [NL (prop *anematosis*), *< Gr* ἀναιμία, bloodless (*< αἰ-priv* + αἷμα, blood), + -osis] In *pathol* (a) General anemia, or the morbid processes which lead to it, the failure to produce the normal quantity of blood, of normal quality. (b) Imperfect oxidation of venous into arterial blood. (c) Idiopathic anemia

anemia, anæmia (a-nê-mî-a), *n* [NL (prop *anæmia*), *< Gr* ἀναιμία, want of blood, *< ἀναιμία*, wanting blood, *< αἰ-priv* + αἷμα, blood see words in *hema-*] In *pathol*, a deficiency of blood in a living body. —General anemia, either a diminished quantity of blood (as limited by its hemoglobin), when it is called *oligæmia* and is the opposite of *polthæmia* or a diminution in some important constituent of the blood, especially hemoglobin. It then presents itself in the form of oligocythæmia, leukocythæmia, or erythrocythæmia, or simply or combined. See these words. —Idiopathic anemia, a disease characterized by anemia advancing without interruption to a fatal issue, without evident cause, and associated with fever and such symptoms as would result from anemia however produced, as palpitation, dyspnea, fainting fits, dropsy, etc. It is more common in women than in men and most frequent between 20 and 40 years of age. Also called *essential malnutrition* or *febrile anemia*, *progressive pernicious anemia*, and *anæmia*. —Local anemia, or *ischæmia*, a diminished supply of blood in any organ. It is contrasted with *hyperæmia*.

anemic, anæmic (a-nem'ik), *a* [*< anemia, anæmia, + -ic*] Pertaining to or affected with anemia, deficient in blood, bloodless as, anemic symptoms, an anemic patient

anemied, anæmied (a-nê'mîd), *a* [*< anemia, anæmia, + -ed*] Deprived of blood

The structure itself is *anemied*. *Copland*

anemo- [NL, etc., *< Gr* ἀνεμος, combining form of ἀνέμω, wind see *anemone*] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning wind

anemochord (a-nem'ô-kôrd), *n* [= F *anémochorde*, *< Gr* ἀνέμος, wind, + χορδή, a string, chord, cord] A species of harpichord in which the strings were moved by the wind, an æolian harp. *N E D*

anemocracy (an-e-mok'ra-si), *n* [*< Gr* *ἀνεμος*, wind, + *-spatia*, government, *< spativ*, govern-
soe -cracy] A government by the wind *Syd-
 ney Smith* [Humorous]

anemogram (an-e-mo'gram), *n* [*< (Gr* *ἀνεμος*, wind, + *γραφή*, a writing, *< γραφω*, write)] A record of the pressure or velocity of the wind, automatically marked by an anemograph

anemograph (an-e-mo'gra-f), *n* [= *F* *anémographe*, *< Gr* *ἀνεμος*, wind, + *γραφω*, write] An instrument for measuring and recording either the velocity or the direction of the wind, or both

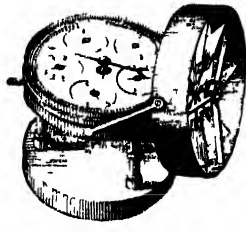
anemographic (an-e-mo-gra'fik), *a* [*< anemograph* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, or obtained by means of, an anemograph

anemography (an-e-mo-gra-fi), *n* [= *F* *anémographie*, *< Gr* *ἀνεμος*, wind, + *γραφω*, write] 1 A description of the winds — 2 The art of measuring and recording the direction, velocity, and force of the wind

anemological (an'e-mo-lu'i-kal), *a* [*< anemology*] Pertaining to anemology *N E D*

anemology (an-e-mol'o-jy), *n* [= *F* *anémologie*, *< Gr* *ἀνεμος*, wind, + *-λογία*, *< λογω*, speak *see -logy*] The literature and science of the winds

anemometer (an-e-mom'e-ter), *n* [= *F* *anémomètre*, *< Gr* *ἀνεμος*, wind, + *μετρον*, measure *see -meter*] An instrument for indicating the velocity or pressure of the wind, a wind-gage



Curtis's Anemometer

or drums exposed to the wind, and so arranged as to yield to its pressure and indicate the amount by their movements

Linds's anemometer consists of a glass tube bent into the form of an inverted siphon graduated partly filled with water, and mounted on a weathercock. To one of its open ends a metallic cylinder of the same bore as the tube is attached at right angles. The pressure of the wind blowing into this causes the water to sink in one arm of the tube and to rise in the other, and the difference of level of the two columns of water, which is measured by the amount of fall plus the amount of rise, as shown by the graduated scale, gives the force or pressure of the wind. By the use of mechanical or electrical appliances anemometers may be made to record as well as measure variations in the velocity and pressure of the wind. When they record the velocity or direction, or both, they are sometimes called *anemographs*, when they indicate the direction only, they are called *anemographs*, when they automatically record velocity, direction, and pressure, they are called *anemographs* or *anemotro-graphic registers*

anemometric (an'e-mo-met'rik), *a* [*< anemometer* + *-ic*] Pertaining to an anemometer, or to anemometry

anemometrical (an'e-mo-met'ri-kal), *a* Same as *anemometric*

anemometrograph (an'e-mo-met'rō-graf), *n* [*< Gr* *ἀνεμος*, wind, + *μετρον*, measure, + *γραφω*, write] An instrument designed to measure and record the velocity, direction, and pressure of the wind

anemometrographic (an'e-mo-met-rō-gra'fik), *a* Of or pertaining to an anemometrograph

anemometry (an-e-mom'e-ti), *n* [= *F* *anémométrie*, as *anémomètre* + *-y*] The process of determining the pressure or velocity of the wind by means of an anemometer

anemone (n-e-mo'nō, as a *L* word, an-e-mō'ne), *n* [The *E* pron is that of the reg *E* form *anemone*, pl *anemones*, which is still occasionally used, but the spelling now generally follows the *L*, *< F* *anémone* = *Sp* *anemona* = *Fr* *l'anémone* = *D* *anemone* = *G* *Dan* *anemone*, *< L* *anemone*, *< Gr* *ἀνέμων*, the wind-flower, *< ἀνεμος*, the wind (= *L* *anima*, breath, spirit, *< Gr* *ἀνιμις* mind *see anima* and *animus*), + *-one*, few patronymic suffix] 1 A plant of the genus *Anemone*. Also spelled *anemone* — 2 [*cap*] [*NL*] A widely distributed genus of herbaceous perennials, the wind-flow-ers, natural order *Ranunculaceae*. The flowers are showy, richly varying in color and becoming double in cultivation. Several species are frequent in gardens as the poppy anemone (*A. coronaria*), the star anemone (*A.*

hortensis), the pasque flower (*A. Pulsatilla*), and other still more ornamental species from Japan and India. The wood anemone, *A. nemorosa*, is a well known vernal flower of the woods. There are about 70 species, mostly belonging to the cool climates of the northern hemisphere. Of the 16 North American species about half a dozen are also found in the Andes or in the old world

3 In *zool*, a sea-anemone (which see) **Flumose anemone**, in *zool*, *Actinobola dianthus* — **Snake-locked anemone**, in *zool*, *Sagartia peltata*

anemonic (an-e-mo'nik), *a* Of or pertaining to anemones, or to the genus *Anemone*, obtained from anemoinin as, **anemoinic acid**, an acid obtained by the action of baryta upon anemoinin

anemoinin, **anemoinine** (an-e-mo'i-nin), *n* [*< anemone* + *-in*] A crystalline substance extracted from some species of the genus *Anemone*

anemony (an-e-mo'ny), *n*, pl *anemonies* (-niz) Same as *anemone*, 1

anemophilous (an-e-mo'fi-lus), *a* [*< (Gr* *ἀνεμος*, wind, + *φίλος*, loving)] Wind-loving, said of flowers which are dependent upon the wind for conveying the pollen to the stigma in fertilization. Anemophilous flowers, as a rule, are small, uncolored and inconspicuous and do not secrete honey, but produce a great abundance of pollen. The flowers of the grasses, sedges, pine trees, etc., are examples. The amount of pollen produced by anemophilous plants and the distance to which it is often transported by the wind, are both astonishingly great

Darwin, *Cross* and *Self Fertilization*, p. 10; **anemoscope** (an-e-mo'skōp), *n* [= *F* *anémoscope*, *< Gr* *ἀνεμος*, wind, + *σκοπεω*, view, ex-amine] Any device for showing the direction of the wind

anemosis (an-e-mo'sis), *n* [*NL*, *< (Gr* *ἀνεμος*, the wind, + *-osis*] In *bot*, the condition of being wind-shaken, a condition of the timber of exogenous trees, in which the annual layers are separated from one another by the action, it is supposed, of strong gales. Many, however, doubt that this condition is due to wind and believe it should be referred rather to frost or lightning

anemotrophy, **anemotrophy** (an-e-mot'ō-fi), *n* [*< Gr* *ἀνεμος*, without blood (see *anemia*), + *τροφή*, nourishment, *< τρέφω*, nourish] In *pathol*, a deficient formation of blood

anencephali, *n* Plural of *anencephalus* **anencephalia** (an-en-se-fa'li-a), *n* [*NL*, *< anencephalus*, without a brain *see anencephalus*] In *teratol*, absence of the brain or encephalon. Also *anencephaly*

Quite recently Teboulff has offered a new explanation of *Anencephalia* and *Acrania*. He thinks these are due to the production of an abnormally sharp cranial flexure in the embryo *Ziegler*, *Pathol Anat* (trans) 1: 57

anencephalic (an-en-se-fa'lik or -sof'a-lik), *a* [*As anencephalous* + *-ic*] Same as *anencephalous*

anencephaloid (an-en-sef'a-lōid), *a* [*As anencephalous* + *-oid*] Partially or somewhat anencephalous *Syd Soc Lex*

anencephalotrophia (an-en-sef'a-lō-trō'fi-a), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *ἀνε-priv* + *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, + *τροφή*, nourishment, *< τρέφω*, nourish] Atrophy of the brain

anencephalous (an-en-sef'a-lus), *a* [*< NL* *anencephalus*, *< Gr* *ἀνεκεφαλος*, without brain, *< ἀνε-priv* + *ἐγκεφαλος*, brain *see encephalon*] In *teratol*, having no encephalon, without a brain. An equivalent form is *anencephalic*

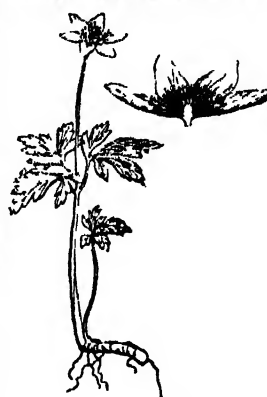
anencephalus (an-en-sef'a-lus), *n*, pl *anencephali* (-li) [*NL*, *< (Gr* *ἀνεκεφαλος*, without brain *see anencephalous*] In *teratol*, a monster which is destitute of brain

anencephaly (an-en-sef'a-li), *n*. Same as *anencephalus*

an-end (an-end'), *prep* *phr* as *adv*. [*< ME* *an-end*, *an-end*, at the end, to the end *an, on, E on, end*, *E end*] 1 On end, in an upright position

Make each particular habit to stand an end *Shak*, *Hamlet*, 1: 3 (1629)

Specifically—(a) *Naut*, in the position of a mast when it is perpendicular to the deck. The topmasts are said to be *an end* when hoisted up to their usual stations. (b) In *mech*, said of anything, as a pile, that is driven in the direction of its length

Common Wood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*)

2† In the end; at the last, lastly — 3† To the end, straight on, continuously

[He] would ride a hundred miles an end to enjoy it. *Richardson*, *Clarissa*, VII 220 (*N E D*)

Most an-end†, almost continuously, almost always, mostly

Know him! I was a great Companion of his I was with him most an end *Buayan*, *Pilgrims Progress* (1678), ii 115 (*V E D*)

anent, **anest** (a-nent', a-nest'), *prep* and *adv*, orig *prep phr*. [*< ME* *anent*, also *anant*, *anont*, *anont*, *onond*, with added adverbial suffix -t, *anente*, with added adverbial gen suffix -s, *anentes*, *anentis*, *anemptis*, etc, contr *ancus*, *anence*, with excrement -t, *anentist*, *anentst* (*cf* *again*, *against*, *among*, *amongst*), earlier *ME* *onefent*, *onevent* (with excrement -t), *< AS* *on-efen*, *on-efn*, *on-emn* (= *OS* *in ebhan* = *MHG* *eneben*, *neben*, *neben*, *G* *neben*), *prep*, beside, *prop prep phr*, *on efen*, lit. 'on even', on a level (with) *on, E on, efen, E encl*, *q v* *cf* *afornens*, *foranent*. Formerly in reg literary use, but now chiefly dialectal] 1. *prep* 1 In a line with, side by side with, on a level with [*Prov Eng*] — 2† In front of, fronting, before, opposite, over against

The king lay into Galstoun, That is rycht lwyv [even] *Anent* Lowdown *Barbour*, *Bruce*, vi 123

And right *anent* him a dog snarling *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, ii 1

3† Against; toward.

Wylde Restes that slye [slay] and devoure all that comen *anepentes* him *Manderly*, p. 208 (*N I D*)

4 In respect of or regard to, as to, concerning, about sometimes with *as* [Still in use in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology, whence also in literary English]

He [Jesus] was in alken, *as anent* his godhede *Wycht*, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold) 1: 33

I cannot but pass your judgment *anent* those six considerations which you offered to invalidate those authorities that I so much reverence *King Charles I*, To A. Henderson

Some little compunction *anent* of the Exche *Buchanan*, *Imaginary Legends* II 279

II. *adv* On the other side, in an opposite place or situation [*Prov Eng* and Scotch]

Anentera (an-en'te-ra), *n* pl [*NL*, neut pl of *anenterus* *see anenterous*] A name applied by Ehrenberg to a class of infusorians living no intestinal canal, though supposed to have several stomachs (whence the alternative name *Polygastrea*)

anenterous (an-en'te-rus), *a* [*< NL* *anenterus*, *< (Gr* *ἀν-priv* + *εἰστρο*, intestines *see enteric*] 1 Having no enteron or alimentary canal, not enterate as, *anenterous* parasites

Such species have no intestines no anus and are said to be *anenterous* *Owen*, *Comp Anat*, p. 24

2 Of or pertaining to the *anentera* **-aneous** [*Accom* of *L* *-ān-e-us*, a compound suffix, *< an-* + *-eus*, as in *extraneus*, *miscellaneus*, *subteraneus*, etc *see an-* and *-ous*. This suffix occurs disguised in *foran*, *ML foranens*] A compound adjective suffix of Latin origin, as in *contumacious*, *extraneous*, *miscellaneous*, *subteraneous*, etc

anepigraphous (an-e-pig'ra-fus), *a* [*< Gr* *ἀνεπιγραφος*, without inscription, *< ἀν-priv* + *επιγραφω*, inscription *see epigraph*] Without inscription or title

The *anepigraphous* coins of Haliartus and Ithaca *Numis Chron* vol ser, 1: 295

anepiploic (an-ep-i-plō'ik), *a* [*< (Gr* *ἀν-priv* (*an-*) + *επιπλοον*, *q v*] Having no epiploön or great omentum *Syd Soc Lex*

anepithymia (an-ep-i-thim'i-a), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *ἀν-priv* + *επιθυμία*, desire, *< επιθυμω*, set one's heart upon a thing, desire, *< επι*, upon + *θυμός*, mind] In *pathol*, loss of normal appetite, as for food or drink

Anergates (an-ē-gū'tēr), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *ἀν-priv* + *εργατος*, a worker *see ergata*] A genus of ants, the species of which are represented only by males and females, there being no workers or workers, whence the name

aneroïd (an'e-roid), *a* and *n* [*< F* *anéroïde*, *< Gr* *a-priv* + *ρῆγος*, wet, liquid (in class *Gr* *ρῆγος*, *< ῥεω*, flow), + *εἶδος*, form *see -oid*] 1. A dispensing with fluid, of a barometer, dispensing with a fluid, as quicksilver, which is employed in an ordinary barometer — **Aneroid barometer** *see barometer*

II. *n* An aneroïd barometer. **anerythropia** (an-er-i-throp'i-a), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr* *ἀν-priv* + *ἐρυθρος*, red, + *οψις*, a view] Inability to distinguish the color red a form of color-blindness

anes (ânz), *adv.* [**< ME. anes** see **once**] **Once**. [North Eng and Scotch]

anes-errand (ânz'er'and), *adv.* [Also, corruptly, **end's-errand**, in simulation of **end**, purpose, **< anes**, here in the sense of 'only, sole' (see **once** and **only**), + **errand**, *q. v.*] Of set purpose, entirely on purpose, expressly. [Scotch]

anesis (an'e-sis), *n.* [**< Gr. anesis**, remission, **< aneuai**, remit, send back, **< ana**, back, + **esai**, send] 1 In *pathol.*, remission or abatement of the symptoms of a disease. *Dunghison* —2 In *music* (a) The progression from a high sound to one lower in pitch (b) The tuning of strings to a lower pitch opposed to *epitasis* *Stainer and Barrett*

anesthesia, *n.* See **anesthesia**

anesthesiant, **anesthetiant** (an-es-thē'si-ant), *a. and n.* [**< anesthesia** + **-ant**] 1. *a.* Producing anesthesia. 2. *n.* An anesthetic

anesthesia (an-es-thē'sis), *n.* Same as **anesthesia**

anesthetic, **anæsthetic** (an-es-thet'ik), *a. and n.* [**< Gr. anæsthotos**, insensible, not feeling, **< an-** priv + **æsthotos**, sensible, perceptible, cf. **æsthotos**, sensitive, perceptive see **an-** and **æsthetic**] 1. *a.* 1 Producing temporary loss or impairment of feeling or sensation, producing anesthesia —2 Of or belonging to anesthesia, characterized by anesthesia, or physical insensibility as, **anesthetic effects** - **Anesthetic refrigerator**, an apparatus for producing local anesthesia by the application of a narcotic spray

II. *n.* A substance capable of producing anesthesia The anesthetics almost exclusively used for the production of general anesthesia are (chloroform, and nitrous oxide (laughing gas) Local anesthesia is often produced by freezing the part with ether spray, or, in mucous membrane, by the application of cocaine

anesthetically, **anæsthetically** (an-es-thet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an anesthetic manner, by means of anesthetics

anesthetisation, **anesthetise**. See **anesthetization**, **anesthetize**

anesthetist, **anæsthetist** (an-es-thē'tist), *n.* [**< anesthetic** + **-ist**] One who administers anesthetics

The anesthetist ought always to be provided with a pair of tongue forceps *Therapeutic Gazette*, IX, 58

anesthetization, **anæsthetization** (an-es-thet-i-zā'shon), *n.* [**< anesthetic** + **-ation**] The process of rendering insensible, especially to pain, by means of anesthetics, the act or operation of applying anesthetics Also spelled **anesthetisation**, **anæsthetisation**

All physiologists, whenever it is possible, try to anesthetize their victim When the anesthetization is completed the animal does not suffer and all the experiments afterward made upon it are without cruelty *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV, 706

anesthetize, **anæsthetize** (an-es-thē'tiz), *v. t.*, *pret.* and *pp.* **anesthetized**, **anæsthetized**, *ppr.* **anesthetizing**, **anæsthetizing** [**< anesthetic** + **-ize**] To bring under the influence of an anesthetic agent, as chloroform, a freezing-mixture, etc., render insensible, especially to pain Also spelled **anesthetise** and **anæsthetise**

aneth (an'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **aneth**, **aneth**, **< ME. aneth**, **< OF. aneth**, also **aneth**, **< L. anethum**, **< Gr. anethon**, later **Attic anethon**, anise, dill see **anise**] The common dill, *Carum* (or *Anethum*) *gracilens*

anethene (an'e-thēn), *n.* [**< L. anethum**, anise (see **aneth**), + **-ene**] The most volatile part ($C_{10}H_{16}$) of the essence of oil of dill

anethol (an'e-thol), *n.* [**< L. anethum**, anise (see **aneth**), + **-ol**] The chief constituent ($C_{10}H_{12}O$) of the essential oils of anise and fennel It exists in two forms one a solid at ordinary temperature (anise camphor or solid anethol), the other a liquid (liquid anethol)

anetic (a-net'ik), *a.* [**< L. aneticus**, **< Gr. aneticos**, fitted to relax, **< averos**, relaxed, verbal adj. of **anepai**, relax, remit, send back, **< ana**, back, + **esai**, send] In *med.*, relieving or assuaging pain, anodyne

aneuch (a-nūch'), *a. and n.* [**< L. aneuch**, enough = **E. enough**, *q. v.*] Enough [Scotch]

aneurism (an'ū-riz-m), *n.* [The term, prop. -ism, conforms to the common -ism, **< NL. aneurisma** (for ***aneurysma**), **< Gr. aneurysma**, an aneurism, **< aneupeiv**, widen, dilate, **< ana**, up, + **epuveiv**, widen, **< epeiv**, wide, = **skt. uru**, large, wide see **curry**] In *pathol.*, a localized dilatation of an artery, due to the pressure of the blood acting



Aneurism of the Carotid Artery as it is of the aneurism

on a part weakened by accident or disease — **Arteriovenous aneurism**, an aneurism which opens into a vein — **Dissecting aneurism**, an aneurism which forces its way between the middle and external coats of an artery, separating one from the other

aneurismal (an-ū-riz'mal), *a.* [**< aneurism** + **-al**] Pertaining to or of the nature of an aneurism, affected with aneurism as, an **aneurismal tumor** - **Aneurismal varix**, the condition produced by the formation of an opening between an artery and a vein, so that the arterial blood passes into the vein and the latter is dilated into a sac

aneurismally (an-ū-riz'mal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an aneurism, like an aneurism as, **aneurismally dilated**

aneurismatic (an'ū-riz-mat'ik), *a.* [**< NL. aneurisma** (-t-), aneurism, + **-ic**] Characterized or affected by aneurism **N. E. D.**

anew (a-nū'), *prep. and adv.* [**< late ME. anew**, earlier **oncu**, of **new**, of **neuc** of **E. at**, of **nere**, new, cf. of **old** Cf. **L. de novo**, contr. **danuo**, **anew** *dt.*, of, from, **noro**, abl. neut. of **novus** = **E. neu** So **afresh**] As a new or a repeated act, by way of renewal, in a new form or manner, over again, once more, afresh always implying some prior act of the same kind as, to arm **anew**, to build a house **anew** from the foundation

Each day the world is born anew
For him who takes it rightly
Lowell, Gold Egg

As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew
Lincoln, in *Raymond*, p. 327

anfract, *n.* [**< L. anfractus**, a bending, turning, **< anfractus**, bending winding, crooked, *pp.* of an otherwise unused verb ***anfringere**, bend around, **< an-** for **ambi-**, around (see **ambi-** and **an-**), + **fringere**, break see **fracture** and **frangible** (cf. **infringe**)] A winding or turning, sinuosity

anfractuose (an-frak'tū-ōs), *a.* [**< L. anfractu- osus** see **anfractus**] In bot., twisted or sinuous, as the anthor of a cucumber

anfractuosity (an-frak'tū-ōs-i-ti), *n.*, *pl.* **anfractuosities** (-tiz) [= **f. anfractuosit** see **anfractuosity** and **-ity**] 1 The state or quality of being anfractuosity, or full of windings and turnings

The anfractuosity of his intellect and temper
Macaulay, *Samuel Johnson*

2 In *anat.*, specifically, one of the sulci or fissures of the brain, separating the gyri or convolutions See cut under **cerebral**

The principal anfractuosity sink into the sub stance of the hemisphere
Todd's Cyc. Anat. and Phys., III, 383 (N. E. D.)

anfractuosity (an-frak'tū-ōs-i-ti), *n.* [**< f. anfractu- osus**, **< L. anfractus**, round about, winding, **< anfractus**, a bending, a winding see **anfract**] Winding, full of windings and turnings, sinuous

The anfractuosity passages of the brain
Dr. John Smith, *Portrait of Old Age*, p. 217

anfractuosity (an-frak'tū-ōs-i-ti), *n.* The state of being anfractuosity

anfracture (an-frak'tū-ōs-i-ti), *n.* [**< L. anfractus** (see **anfract**) + **-ure**, after **fracture**, *q. v.*] A many winding *Bailey*

angariatet (ang-gū-rī-āt), *v. t.* [**< LL. angariatus**, *pp.* of **angariare**, demand something as **angaria**, exact villeinage, compel, constrain, ML. also give transportation, **< angaria**, post-service, transportation-service, any service to a lord, villeinage, ML. fig. trouble, **< Gr. agyapeia**, post-service, **< agyapeia**, a mounted courier, such as were kept at regular stations throughout Persia for carrying the royal despatches, an OPers word see **angel**] To exact forced service from, impress to labor or service

angariation (ang-gū-rī-āt-i-on), *n.* [**< ML. angariatus** (-u-), business, difficulty, **< LL. angariare** see **angariare**] 1 Labor, effort, toil

The earth yields us fruit, not without much cost and angariation, requiring both our labor and patience
Ep. Hall, *Remains*, p. 43

2 The exaction of forced service, impressment to labor or service *Farrow*, *Mil. Encyc.*

angel. See **angio-**

angelok (an'gē-kok), *n.* [Eskimo] A diviner or sorcerer among the Greenlanders

A fact of psychological interest as it shows that civil and savage worlds work out in a single family, is that the angelok believe finally in their own power
Kane, see *Greenland*, p. 113

angel (ān'jēl), *n.* [**< ME. (a) angel**, **angele**, **ange**, **angel**, **an-gel**, with soft or assimilated *q* (**< OF. angele**, **angle**, **angle**, later abbrev. **ange**, mod. **F. ange** = **Fr. Sp. angel** = **Pg. anjo** = **It. an-**

gelo), mixed with (**b**) **angel**, **angle**, **engel**, **engle**, **angel**, **angle**, with hard *g*, **< AS. engel**, *pl.* **englas**, = **OS. engel** = **OFries. angel**, **engel** = **D. Lët. engel** = **OHG. angel**, **engel**, **MHG. G. engel** = **Icel. engel** = **Sw. engel**, **engel** = **Dan. engel** = **W. angel** = **Gael. Ir. angelat**, **< LL. angelus** = **Goth. angilus** = **OBulg. angelu**, **angelu** = **Bohem. andel** = **Pol. aniol**, **aniol** (bared *l*) = **Russ. anielu**, **angel**, **< Gr. aggelos**, in the Septuagint, New Testament, and eccles. writers an angel, in the Septuagint translating Heb. **mal'ak**, messenger, in full **mal'ak** **l. chon'ah**, messenger of Jehovah, in class **Gr.** a messenger, one who tells or announces, connected with **aggelōn**, bear a message, bring news, announce, report, whence comp. **aggelōs**, bringing good news, **aggelōn**, a reward for good news, good news, eccles. the gospel, evangel see **evangel** Cf. **OPers.** (in **Gr.**) **aggar**, a post-courier (see **angariate**), **Sket. angrus**, name of a legendary superhuman race] 1 In *theol.*, one of an order of spiritual beings, attendants and messengers of God, usually spoken of as employed by him in ordering the affairs of the universe, and particularly of mankind They are commonly regarded as bodiless intelligences, but in the Bible are frequently represented as appearing to sight in human form, and speaking and acting as men

Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell
Shak., *Macbeth*, IV, 3

O you that speak the language of angels, and should indeed be angels amongst us
Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 33

Hence--(a) In a sense restricted by the context, one of the fallen or rebellious spirits the devil or one of his attendants, said to have been originally among the angels of God

They had a klug over them, which is the angel of the bottomless pit
Rev. ix. 11

(b) An attendant or guardian spirit, a genius (c) A person, especially a woman having qualities such as are ascribed to angels as beauty, brightness, innocence, and unusual gracefulness of manner or kindness of heart

She, as I have a soul she is an angel
Shak., *Ham. VIII*, iv, 1

For beauty of body a very angel for endowment of mind of heritable and rare hopes
Johnson, *Diary*, Jan. 27, 1758

2 A human being regarded as a messenger of God, one having a divine commission hence, in the early Christian church, the pastor or bishop of the church in a particular city, among the Livingstones, a bishop

1 into the angel of the church in Smyrna write *Rev. ii. 8*

3 A messenger [Poetical]

The dear good angel of the Spring
The nightingale *B. Johnson*, *Sat. Shepherd*, II, 2

The God who knew my wrongs and made
Our speedy act the angel of his wrath,
Seems and but seems, to have abandoned us
Shelley, *The Cenci*, v, 3

4 A conventional figure accepted as a representation of the spiritual beings called angels, having a human form endowed with the highest attributes of beauty, clothed in long flowing robes, and furnished with wings attached behind the shoulders

—5 [Orig. **angel-noble**, being a new issue of the noble, bearing a figure of the archangel Michael defeating the dragon (cf. **anquet**, **angelat**)] An English gold coin, originally of the value of 6s 8d sterling, afterward of 8s and 10s, first struck by Edward IV in 1465, last by Charles I in 1644

How do you sh' Can you
Find a man in angel?
The if you let out money
Letcher, *Loyal Subject*, (III, 2)

There's half an angel wrong'd in your account
He thinks I am an angel that I bear it
Without more a million
Johnson, *Queen Mary*, v, 3

Destroying angels, the name given in the early history of the Mormon Church to persons believed to have been employed by the Mormons to assassinate obnoxious persons See **Dante**

angel-bed (ān'jēl-bed), *n.* [**< angel** (of indefinite application) + **bed**] An open bed without bed-posts *Philips*, *Diet* (1706)

Reverse
Angel (1) (died 14) British Museum (Size of the original)

Obverse

Reverse

Obverse

Reverse

Obverse

Reverse

Obverse

Reverse

Obverse

Reverse

Obverse

angeleen, *n*. See *angelin*.
angel (an-jel-et), *n*. [late ME *angelett*, < OF *angelot*, dim of *angelic*, < LL *angelus*, *angel* (cf *angelot*)] 1† An English gold coin, first issued by Edward IV, of the value of half an



Obverse Reverse
 Angelot of Henry VII British Museum (Size of the original)

angel See *angel*, 5, and *angelot* — 2 A little angel or child angel [Rare]

The *angelot* sprang forth flitting its rudiments of pinions
 Lamb, The Child Angel

angel-fish (an-jel-fish), *n*. [*angel* + *fish*, with allusion in sense 1 to its wing-like pectoral fins, and in the other senses to their beauty] 1 A plagiostomous fish, *Squatina angelus*, of the family *Squatina*



Ang. Fish
 (Squatina angelus)

angelus, of the family *Squatina*. It is from 6 to 8 feet long, has a flat roundish head, terminal mouth and teeth located at the base, but slender and sharp above. The pectoral fins are very large, extending horizontally forward from the base. It is found on the southern coasts of Britain and on the coasts of the United States from Cape Cod to Florida. Also called *monk fish* and *fisher fish*. See cut under *Squatina*.

2 A chondroid fish, *Pomacanthus cubitus*, having a strong spine at the angle of the preoperculum, 14 dorsal spines, and a brownish color with a crescentiform lighter markings on each scale, the chin, borders, and spaces of the operculum and preoperculum bright blue, and the fins blue and yellow. It is a beautiful fish, common in the West Indies and appearing rarely along the southern coast of the United States. Its flesh is very savory.

3 An ephippoid fish, *Chatopterus faber*, of a greenish color with blackish vertical bands, and with the third spine elongated. It is common along the southern coast of the United States, where it is regarded as an excellent food fish, and is known as the *porpo* the northern name of a different fish. See also cut under *Chatopterus*.

4 A general name for any species of fish of the families *Chatopterus* and *Ephippidae*.

angel-gold (an-jel-gold), *n*. [*angel*, 5, + *gold*] The name of gold pieces presented by English sovereigns to those whom they touched for the cure of king's evil. At first, the coin called *angel* was presented; at a later period a gold medal or touchpiece. See *angel*, 5, and *touchpiece*.

The other chaplain kneeling and having *angel gold* struck on white ribbon on his arm, delivers the same by one to his Majesty who puts them about the necks of the touched as they pass. Evelyn, Diary, July 6, 1660.

angelhood (an-jel-hud), *n*. [*angel* + *-hood*] The state or condition of an angel, the angelic nature or character. Mrs Browning.

angelic (an-jel-ik), *a*. [*ME angelik*, *angelike*, < OF *angelique*, *F angelique*, < LL *angelicus*, < (Gr *angelikos*, < *angelos*, messenger, angel, see *angel*)] Of, belonging to, or like an angel, suitable to the nature or office of an angel.

How happy creature fair angel Eve

Milton, P. L., v 74

Angelic hymn, the hymn sung by the angels after the announcement of the birth of Christ (Luke ii 14), used in several Oriental liturgies in the earlier part of the service, and in the West in the enlarged form known as the Gloria in Excelsis (except in Advent and Lent) after the Introit and Kyrie and before the collect, epistle and gospel. It retained this position in the first prayer book of Edward VI but it was afterward transferred to the closing part of the office as a song of thanksgiving after communion in the American Prayer Book, however, allows the substitution of a hymn proper to the season. It is also used in the Greek Church at lauds and compline. **Angelic salutation** See *ave*.

angelic (an-jel-ik), *a*. [*angelica*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the plant *angelica* — **Angelic acid**, a crystalline monobasic acid $C_8H_8O_3$, having a peculiar smell and taste which is found in an angelica root (*Archangelica officinalis*), oil of camomile, and other vegetable oils.

angelica (an-jel-ik), *n*. [ML, see *herba*, fem of LL *angelicus*, *angelic* (see *angelic*)] with allusion to the supposed magical virtues possessed by some of the species] 1 [cap] [NL] A genus of tall umbelliferous plants found in the northern temperate regions and in New Zealand — 2 The popular name of the more common species belonging to the closely allied gen-

era *Angelica* and *Archangelica*. The wild angelica of England is *Angelica sylvestris*. The garden angelica of Europe is *Archangelica officinalis*, a native of the banks of rivers and wet ditches in the northern parts of Europe, where it is also cultivated for its strong and agreeable aromatic odor. The tender stalks when caudled form an excellent sweetmeat. The great angelica of the United States is *Archangelica atropurpurea*.

3 [cap] The name of a kind of sweet white wine made in California.

angelical (an-jel-ik), *a*. [= Sp. *angelical*, < NL *angelicalis* see *angelic* and *-al*] Same as *angelic*.

Others more mild,
 Retreated in a silent valley, sing
 With notes angelical to many a harp
 Milton, P. I, li 548

angelically (an-jel-ik-ly), *adv*. In an angelic manner, like an angel.

angelicalness (an-jel-ik-ness), *n*. The quality of being angelic, the nature or character of an angel, excellence more than human.

Angelicals (an-jel-ik-als), *n pl*. [*angelicalis*, pl, < LL *angelicus*, fem *angelica* see *angelic*, *angelical*] The name adopted by an order of nuns following the rule of St Augustine, founded at Milan about 1530 by Laura di Torrelli, Countess of Guastalla. Each nun prefixes to her family name that of a patron saint, and to that the word *angelica*, which when uttered reminds her of the purity of the angels.

Angelic (an-jel-ik), *a* and *n*. [Ult < LL *angelicus* (see *angelic*) + *-an*] 1 *a* Pertaining to or resembling the works of the monk Fra Angelico (Giovanni da Fiesole), a celebrated religious painter, who was born in Tuscany in 1418, and died at Rome in 1455.

If you want to paint In the Greek school, you cannot design coloured windows nor Angelico's paradises
 Keats, Lectures on Art, p 10.

II *n*. One of the Angelici
angelicate (an-jel-ik-ate), *n*. [*angelic* + *-ate*] A salt of angelic acid.

angelica-tree (an-jel-ik-ah-ti), *n*. [*angelica* (with allusion to its medicinal uses) + *-tree*] 1 The American name of *Aralia spinosa*, natural order *Umbellales*. It is a prickly, small, simple stemmed tree, from 8 to 12 feet high. An infusion of its berries in wine or spirits is used for relieving rheumatic pains and violent colic. It is common in cultivation. Also called *Hederis*.

2 An allied araliaceous shrub, *Sciadophyllum biocneta*, of Jamaica.

Angelici (an-jel-ik-ee), *n pl*. [LL, pl of *angelicus* see *angelic*] A sect of the third century, said to have worshiped angels.

angelicize (an-jel-ik-ize), *v t*, pret and pp *angelicized*, ppr *angelicizing* [*angelic* + *-ize*] To make angelic or like an angel [Rare]

angelico (an-jel-ik-oh), *n*. [cf *F angelico*, *angelic*, Sp *angelico*, a little angel see *angelica*] An umbelliferous plant of North America, *Laquidum actaeifolium*, resembling the lovage. Also called *nardo*.

angelify (an-jel-ik-ee), *v t*. [*LL angelificare*, < *angelus*, angel, + *facere*, < *facere*, make] To make like an angel.

The soul refined and angelified
 Partridge, Sermons (1647), p 55

angelin (an-jel-in), *n*. [Also written *angelon*, and, as Pg, *angelum*, < NL *angelina* (a genus of plants), < *angelinus*, < LL *angelus* see *angel*] The common name of several timber-trees of tropical America belonging to the genus *Andra* (which see). The angelin-tree of Jamaica, furnishing worm-bark, is *A. inermis*.

angelique (an-jel-ik), *n*. [*F angelique* see *angelica*] 1 The wood of a leguminous tree, *Ducoryna Paracensis*, exported from French Guiana. It is hard and durable, and valuable for ship-timber — 2† A kind of guitar. Pypys, Diary, June 23, 1660.

angelist (an-jel-ist), *n*. [*angel* + *-ist*] One who held heretical or peculiar opinions concerning angels. N E D.

angelize (an-jel-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *angelized*, ppr *angelizing* [*angel* + *-ize*] To make an angel of, raise to the state of an angel.

David alone, whom with heav'n's love surpriz'd,
 To praise thee there thou now hast angeliz'd
 Subcitra, tr of Du Bartas

angel-light (an-jel-lit), *n*. An outer upper light in a perpendicular window, next to the springing of the arch, probably a corruption of *angle-light*, as these lights are triangular in shape, and are, moreover, in one sense, at the angles of the window. Encyc Brit. See cut under *butement-light*.

angelolatry (an-jel-ol-a-tri), *n*. [*Gr angelos* + *latreia*, service, worship, < *latreuein*, serve, worship] The worship of angels.

angelology (an-jel-ol-og-ee), *n*. [*Gr angelos*, angel, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak: see *-ology*] The doctrine of angels; that portion of theology which treats of angelic beings; a discourse on angels.

The magic of the Moslem world is in part adopted from Jewish angelology and demonology.
 E B Tylor, Encyc Brit., XV 203

The same vast mythology commanded the general consent, the same angelology, demonology
 Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv

There was an angelology and a worship of angels, on which the Apostle animadverts with severity
 G P Fisher, Begin of Christianity, xi

angelophany (an-jel-ol-a-m), *n*; pl *angelophanies* (-iz) [*Gr angelos*, angel, + *-phania*, < *phainein*, show, *phanesthai*, appear. Cf *theophany*, *emphany*] The visible manifestation of an angel or angels to man.

If God seeks to commune more fully with a man, his messengers appear and speak to him. The narratives of such angelophanies vary in detail.
 Prof W R Smith

angelophone (an-jel-ol-fon), *n*. [*Gr angelos*, angel, + *φωνη*, voice] The harmonium or psalter-organ. [Eng, rare]

angelot (an-jel-ot), *F* pron *anzh'lo*, *n*. [*OF angelot*, a young or little angel (= Sp *angelote*, dim of *angelic*, < LL *angelus*, *angel* (cf *angelot*, with diff dim suffix, and see *angel*, 5)]

1. The name of a French gold coin, weighing from 97.22 to 87.96 grams, first issued in 1340 by Philip VI. On its obverse is an angel (whence the name of the coin) holding a cross and shield, on its reverse a cross ornamented.

2 The name of a gold coin, weighing about 35 grams, struck in France by Henry VI of Eng-



Obverse Reverse
 Angelot of Henry VI British Museum (Size of the original)

land for use in his French dominions. On its obverse is an angel holding the scepters of England and France.

3† A small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy, said to have been stamped with a figure of the coin — 4 An instrument of music somewhat resembling a lute.

angel's-eyes (an-jel-iz-ee), *n*. A name given to the speedwell of Europe, *Veronica Chamadrys*.

angel-shot (an-jel-shot), *n*. [cf *F angel*, an angel, also an angel-shot, in allusion to the "wings" or segments as they appear during the flight of the projectile] A kind of chain-shot, formed of the two halves or four quarters of a hollow ball, which are attached by chains to a central disk inside the ball, and, when fired, spread apart. See *chain-shot*.

angels-trumpets (an-jel-trum-pets), *n pl*. The large trumpet-shaped flowers of the *Datura suaveolens*, a shrubby solanaceous plant from South America.

angelus (an-jel-us), *n*. [NL, from the opening words, "Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariam", LL *angelus*, angel see *angel*] In the Rom. Cath Ch (a) A devotion in memory of the announcement to the Virgin Mary, by the angel Gabriel, of the incarnation of the Son of God. It consists of three scriptural texts dwelling the mystery, recited alternately with the angelic salutation, "Hail Mary" (Ave Maria), and followed by a versicle and response with prayer. (b) The bell tolled in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, to indicate to the faithful the time when the angelus is to be recited.

Anon from the belfry
 Softly the Angelus sounded
 Longfellow, Evangeline, i

angel-water (an-jel-wa-ter), *n*. [*angel* (for *angelica*, q v) + *water*] A mixture originally containing angelica as its principal ingredient, afterward made of rose-water, orange-flower water, myrtle-water, musk, ambergris, and various spices, used as a perfume and cosmetic in the seventeenth century.

I met the prettiest creature in New Spring Garden!
 angel water was the worst scent about her
 Sedley, Bellamira, i 1

angely-wood, *n*. See *angul-wood*.
anger (ang-ger), *n*. [*ME anger*, grief, pain, trouble, affliction, vexation, sorrow, also wrath, < *leol angr*, masc, now neut. (cf *ongur*, fem pl), grief, sorrow, straits, anxiety, = Sw. *an-*

ger = Dan. *anger*, compunction, penitence, regret; cf. OFries. *angst*, *angost* = OHG *angust*, MHG *angest*, G *angst*, anxiety, anguish, fear, used adjectively, anxious, afraid (> Dan *angst*, n, fear, adj., anxious, afraid), the Icel *angist*, anguish, occurring esp. in theological writers, and resting on the ult. related L *angustus*, > E *anguish*, q. v.), with different formative from the same root which appears in Icel *angr*, narrow, strait, = AS *ange*, *onge*, rpg with unlaut *ange*, *enge*, narrow, strait, also anxious, troubled (cf. in comp. *angsum*, narrow, strait, anxious, *angsumnes*, and *angnes* anxiety, and cf. *angneft*, E *agnail*, q. v.), = OS *ang* = OHG *angi*, *engi*, MHG *enge*, G *eng* = Goth *aggwus*, narrow, strait, = Gr *εγγυς*, also *εγγυς*, adv., near, close, = Skt *angha*, narrow, strait, *angha*, be narrow or distressing, the root appearing also in Gr *αγγελω* = L *angere*, compress, strangle, choke (> L *angina*, compression, anxiety, *angor*, anguish, anxiety, *angustus*, narrow, strait, anxious, anxious, etc. see *angor* = *anger*², *angust*, *anguish*, *anxious*, etc.), and being widely extended in Slavic. O Bulg. *angust*, narrow, Russ. *uzel*, narrow, *uzina*, a strait, defile, etc., O Bulg. *vezati* = Bohem. *vazati* = Russ. *vazati*, etc., bind, tie.] 1† Grief, trouble, distress, anguish

For the death of which child the *anger* and sorrow was much the more. *Carleton, Jason*, 76b. (V F D)

2 A revengeful passion or emotion directed against one who inflicts a real or supposed wrong, 'uneasiness or discomposure of mind upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge,' *Locke*, wrath, re

While therefore the true end of sudden *anger* is self defence the true end of resentment is the execution of justice against offenders.

H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 40

The war storm shakes the solid hills
Beneath its tread of *anger*. *Whittier*, Our Yaver

3 An individual fit of anger, an expression of anger, as a threat in this sense it may be used in the plural

Thro' light and shadow thou dost range,
Sudden glances sweet and strange
Delicious spites and darning *angers*,
And any forms of shifting change.

Tennyson, Madeline

4 Pain or smart, as of a sore or swelling. This sense is still retained by the adjective. See *angry*, s. (Obscure or dialectal)

I made the experiment, setting the move where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued. *Sir W. Temple*

= **Syn.** *Anger*, *Wrath*, *Indignation*, *Resentment*, *Wrath*, *Irre*, *Choler*, *Rage*, *Fury*, passion, displeasure, indignation, irritation, gall, bile, spleen. *Wrath* is the least forcible of these words, expressing the annoyance and impatient chiding of one whose mood has been crossed whose expectations have not been realized, etc. *Indignation* may be the most high minded and unselfish. It is intense feeling, in view of grossly unworthy conduct, whether toward one self or toward others. The other words denote almost exclusively feeling excited by the sense of personal injury. *Anger* is a sudden violent feeling of displeasure over injury, disobedience, etc., accompanied by a retaliatory impulse. It easily becomes excessive, and its manifestation is generally accompanied by a loss of self control. *Resentment* is the broadest in its meaning, denoting the instinctive and proper recoil of feeling when one is injured, and often a deep and bitter brooding over past wrongs, with a consequent hatred and settled desire for vengeance. It is, in the latter sense, the coolest and most permanent of these feelings. *Wrath* and *irre* express sudden feeling of great power, and are often associated with the notion of the superiority of the person, as the *wrath* of Jove, the *irre* of Achilles. They are often the result of wounded pride. *Irre* is poetic. *Wrath* has also an exalted sense expressive of a lofty indignation visiting justice upon wrong doing. *Rage* is an outburst of anger, with little or no self control, *fury* is even more violent than *rage*, rising almost to madness. The chief characteristic of *choler* is quickness to rise, it is irascibility, easily breaking into a high degree of resentful feeling.

White was her cheek, sharp breaths of *anger* puff'd
Her fairly nostril out. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien

One who falls in some simple mechanical action feels vexation at his own inability — a vexation arising quite apart from any importance of the end missed.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517

Burning with indignation, and rendered sullen by despair, they refused to ask their lives at the hands of an insulting foe, and preferred death to submission. *Irrony*, Indian Character

When the injury he resented was a personal one, he apologized frankly for his *anger*, if it had transgressed the bounds of Christian indignation, but, when he was indignant with falsehood, injustice, or cowardly wrong done to another it was terrible to see his whole face knit itself together with *wrath*. *S. A. Brooke*, F. W. Robertson, II. ii

To be angry about trifles is mean and childish, to rage and be furious is brutish, and to maintain perpetual *wrath* is akin to the practice and temper of devils, but to prevent and suppress rising resentment is wise and glorious, is mainly and divine. *Watts*

Mad ire, and wrathful *fury*, makes me weep
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3

He's rash, and very sudden in *choler*, and haply may strike at you. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 1

For blind with *rage* she miss'd the plank, and roll'd in the river. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv

Beware the *fury* of a patient man
Dryden, *Alas* and *Achit*, I. 1005

anger¹ (ang'ger), v. [*<* ME *angren*, *angeren*, pain, trouble, vex, *<* Icel *angra* = Sw *angra* = Dan *angre*, in similar sense, from the noun.]

I. *trans* 1† To grieve, trouble, distress, afflict — 2† To make painful, cause to smart, inflame, irritate as, to *anger* an ulcer. *Bacon* — 3 To excite to anger or wrath, rouse resentment in

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced which rather *angered* than grieved the people.

Clarendon

The lips of young oranges and chimpanzees are protruded, sometimes to a wonderful degree. They act thus not only when slightly *angered*, sulky, or disappointed, but when alarmed at anything.

Darwin, Express of Emotions, p. 140

= **Syn.** To irritate, chafe, provoke, vex, outrage, exasperate, infuriate

II. *intrans* To become angry [Rare]

When neighbors *anger* at a plea,

And just as wud as wud can be,

How easy can the barley be.

Clement, the quarrel

Burns, Scotch Drink

anger², n. An occasional spelling of *angor*

angrily (ang'ger-ly), a. [*<* *anger*¹ + *-ly*, = Icel *angrlygr*, sad. The adv. is much older see *angrly*, adv.] Inclined to anger. *Ripon* [Now poetic]

angrily (ang'ger-ly), adv. [*<* ME *angrlyche*, *angrly*, *angrly*, *<* *anger* + *-lyche*, *-ly*² (cf. *angrly*)] In an angry manner, angrily [Now poetic]

Nay, do not look *angrily*

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1

If my lips should dare to kiss

Thy lips, I say, as amorously,

Again thou blushest *angrily*.

Trinnyon, Madeline

angerness (ang'ger-ness), n. [ME, cf. *angriness*] The state of being angry

Hill, innocent of *angerness*

MS. cited by I. Walton, Hist. Eng. Poetry

Angevin, Angevine (an'je-vin, -vin), a. [1] (cf. ML *Andecavis*), *<* Anjou, *<* L. *Andecavi*, a Gallic tribe, also called *Andes*] Pertaining to Anjou, a former western province of France, specifically applied (a) to the royal family of England reigning from 1154 to 1485, the Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey V., Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England, (b) to the period of English history from 1154 to the death of Richard II. in 1399, or, according to others, to the loss of Normandy, Anjou, Maine, etc., in 1204. The contending houses of York and Lancaster were both of the Angevin race — **Angevin architecture**, the architecture of Anjou, specifically the school of medieval architecture developed in the province of Anjou. It is characterized especially by the system of vaulting in which the vault over each bay is so much raised in the middle as practically to constitute a low dome.

angica-wood (an-je'ka-wud), n. Same as *canjica-wood*

angiectasia (an'ji-ek-tā-si-ā), n. [NL, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *εκτασις*, extension, *<* *εκτείνω* = L *exten-dere*, extend see *extend*] Enlargement of the capillaries and other small blood-vessels of some portions of the body

angiectasis (an-ji-ek'ta-sis), n. Same as *angiectasia*

angienchyma (an-ji-eng'ki-mā), n. [NL, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, vessel, + *εγχυμα*, infusion see *parenchyma*] In bot., vascular tissue in general

angitis (an-ji-i'tis), n. [NL, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *-itis*] Inflammation of a blood-vessel

angli-wood (an'ji-li-wud), n. [*<* Tamil *angli* + E *wood*!] The timber of a large evergreen tree of southern India, *Artocarpus hirsuta*, which is considered nearly equal to teak in ship-building and for other purposes. Also spelled *angely-wood*. See *Artocarpus*

angina (an-ji'nī, or, more correctly, an'ji-nī), n. [NL, *<* L *angina*, quinsy, lit. strangling, choking (cf. Gr *αχνη*, strangling), *<* *angere* (= Gr *αγγειον*), strangle, choke see *angeli* and *angor*] 1. In *pathol.*, any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, severe sore throat, croup, mumps, etc. — 2. *Angina pectoris* (which see, below) — **Angina Ludovici**, acute suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue about the submaxillary gland so called from a German physician named Ludwig (Latin *Ludovicus*), who first fully described it — **Angina maligna** (malignant angina), primary gangrene of the pharyngeal mucous membrane, originating independently of any other disease, such as diphtheria or scarlet fever. Also called *angina gangrenosa*, *cynanche ma*

ligna, and *putrid sore throat* — **Angina pectoris** (spasm of the chest), a disease characterized by paroxysms of extremely acute constricting pain, felt generally in the lower part of the sternum and extending over the chest and down the arm. The pathology is obscure but in a large number of cases there seems to be some form of weakness of the heart, combined with a liability to attacks of general arterial spasm

anginal (an'ji-nal), a. Pertaining to angina

anginoid (an'ji-noid), a. [*<* *angina* + *-oid*] Resembling angina

anginose (an'ji-nōs), a. [*<* *angina* + *-ose*] Pertaining to angina, or to angina pectoris — **Anginose scarlatina**, scarlatina in which the inflammation of the throat is severe

anginous (an'ji-nūs), a. Same as *anginose*

angio- [NL *angio-*, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, combining form of *αγγειον*, a case, a capsule, a vessel of the body, a vessel of any kind, *<* *αγγειον*, a vessel.] An element of many scientific compound words, signifying vessel, usually with reference to the vessels of the body. Less properly *angio-*

angiocarpian (an'ji-ō-kār'pi-an), n. [As *angiocarpous* + *-ian*] An angiocarpous plant

angiocarpous (an'ji-ō-kār'pus), a. [*<* NL *angiocarpus*, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a capsule, a case, a vessel of the body, a vessel of any kind, *<* *αγγειον*, a vessel of any kind, + *καρπος*, fruit.] In bot. (a) Having a fruit enclosed within a distinct covering, as the filbert within its husk. (b) Having the receptacle closed, as in gastromycetous fungi, or opening only by a pore, as in pyrenomycetous fungi and some lichens

angiocholitis (an'ji-ō-kō-lī'tis), n. [NL, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *χολη*, gall, + *-itis*] Inflammation of the gall-ducts

angiograph (an'ji-ō-graf), n. [*<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *-γραφω*, *<* *γραφω*, write.] A form of sphygmograph devised by Landois

angiography (an'ji-ō-grā'f-i), n. [*<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *-γραφω*, *<* *γραφω*, write, describe.] 1 In anat., a description of the blood-vessels and lymphatics — 2 A description of the im-

plements, vessels, weights, measures, etc., in use in any country. [Rare]

angioleucitis (an'ji-ō-lū-si'tis), n. [NL, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *λευκος*, white, + *-itis*] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels

angiology (an-ji-ō-lō'j-i), n. [*<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *-λογία*, *<* *λογω*, speak see *-ology*] That portion of anatomy and physiology which deals with the blood vessels and lymphatics

angioma (an-ji-ō'mā), n., pl. *angiomata* (-mā-tā) [NL, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *-ωμα*] A tumor produced by the enlargement or new formation of blood-vessels

angiomatous (an-ji-ō-mā'tus), a. [*<* *angiomata* (t) + *-ous*] Characterized by or pertaining to angioma

angiomonospermous (an'ji-ō-mon-ō-sper'mus), a. [*<* NL *angiomonospermus*, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *μονος*, alone (see *monous*), + *σπέρμα*, seed see *sperm*] In bot., producing one seed only in a pod. *N. E. D.*

angioneurosis (an'ji-ō-nū-rō'sis), n. [NL, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *νευρον*, a nerve, + *-osis*] In *pathol.*, morbid vaso-motor action, brought on independently of any perceptible lesion, whether this involves an abnormal temporary or lasting contraction of the vessels of the part (angospasm) or a relaxation (angoparesis). The term is not always restricted to functional affections, but is also sometimes applied to cases in which there is a gross or evident lesion of the nervous spinal cord, or brain, which produces these vaso-motor disturbances

angioneurotic (an'ji-ō-nū-rō'tik), a. [See *angioneurosis*] Dependent on or pertaining to the innervation of the blood-vessels

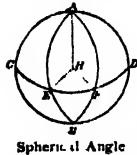
angio paralysis (an'ji-ō-pa-rāl'i-sis), n. [NL, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis] Paralysis of the muscular coat of the blood-vessels

angio paresis (an'ji-ō-par'ō-sis), n. [NL, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *παρεσις*, paralysis see *pariesis*] Partial paralysis of the muscular layer of the walls of blood-vessels

angiosarcoma (an'ji-ō-sār-kō'mā), n.; pl. *angiosarcomata* (-mā-tā) [NL, *<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma] A sarcoma, or tumor, in which the blood-vessels assume importance from their number, size, and relation to the structure of the tumor — **Angiosarcoma myxomatodes**, a sarcoma, or tumor, in which the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately surrounding them undergo mucous degeneration. To this form the name *cylin-droma* is often applied

angioscope (an'ji-ō-skōp), n. [*<* Gr *αγγειον*, a vessel, + *σκοπεω*, view, examine] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of animals and plants

craniometry — **Olfactory angle**. See *olfactory* — **Optic angle**. See *optic* — **Position angle**. In *astron.* the inclination of any short line, as the line between the two components of a double star to the meridian — **Re-entering or reentrant angle**, an angle of which the apex recedes with reference to the point of view from which it is considered. In a polygon, an angle the sides of which, if produced would cut the polygon — **Solid angle**, an angle which is made by more than two plane angles meeting in one point, and not lying in the same plane, as the angle of a cube. A solid angle of a cone is measured by the area of the segment cut off by the cone on the surface of the sphere of unit radius, having its center at the vertex of the cone — **Sphenoidal angle**. See *craniometry* — **Spherical angle**, an angle on the surface of a sphere contained between the arcs of two great circles. Thus, if *AB* and *CE* be arcs of great circles intersecting each other at the point *B*, the angle *AEC* is the spherical angle which they make one with the other, and it is equal to the angle of inclination formed by the planes of the great circles *AB* and *CE*. The angle is measured by the angle formed by the tangents of the two arcs at their point of intersection — **Trisection of the angle**. See *trisection* — **Vertical angle**. See *vertical*



Spherical Angle

Inclination formed by the planes of the great circles *AB* and *CE*. The angle is measured by the angle formed by the tangents of the two arcs at their point of intersection — **Trisection of the angle**. See *trisection* — **Vertical angle**. See *vertical*

angle-bar (ang'gl-bär), *n*. 1 In *carp.*, a vertical bar placed at the angles or lines of intersection of the faces of a polygonal window or bay-window — 2 Same as *angle-iron*

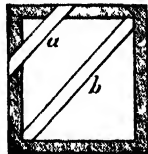
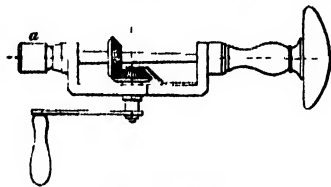
angle-bead (ang'gl-bed), *n*. A round angle-staff, a plaster-bead or staff-bead

angle-beam (ang'gl-bēm), *n*. A beam, usually of iron, of which a portion or flange is set at an angle with the main portion

angle-bevel (ang'gl-bev'el), *n*. Same as *bevel-square*

angle-block (ang'gl-blok), *n*. 1 In *bridge- and roof-building*, a block, generally of metal, placed at the junction of a brace or strut with a chord or beam, when the two are inclined to each other. It forms an abutment for the end of the brace or strut, and the tension rods usually pass through it — 2 A swivel dock-block, used to change the direction of a rope when hoisting, etc.

angle-brace (ang'gl-brās), *n*. In *carp.* (a) A piece of timber having its two ends fixed to the two pieces forming adjacent members in a system of framing, and subtending the angle formed by their junction. When it is fixed between the opposite angles of a quadrangular frame it is called a *diagonal brace* or *diagonal tie*, and when placed near a corner (a), an *angle tie*. (b) An instrument consisting of a rectangular crank-frame, like the carpenter's brace (see *brace*), but usually much stronger, carrying a parallel tool-spindle which ends in a pad (a) or bit-socket of the ordinary form, and carries a small bevel-wheel gearing into a second wheel on the axis of a winch-

a Angle tie
b Diagonal brace

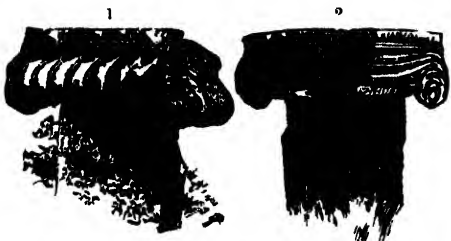
Boring Angle brace

handle, by which motion is communicated to the drill. This tool is chiefly used for boring holes in positions, as corners, where the ordinary brace cannot be conveniently applied. For heavy work it is usually mounted in an ordinary drill frame. Also called *corner drill*

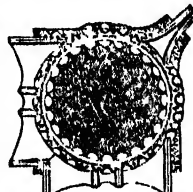
angle-bracket (ang'gl-brak'et), *n*. A bracket placed at the vertex of an interior or exterior angle, and not at right angles to the sides

angle-brick (ang'gl-brik), *n*. A brick molded to fit any angle other than a right angle, or used to ornament a quoin.

angle-capital (ang'gl-kap'i-tal), *n*. 1 In *Grecian Ionic arch*, a capital on the corner column

Angle-Capital, north porch of the Erechtheum Athens.
1, internal angle; 2, external angle

of a portico, having volutes on both front and flank, with the volutes which would come together at the angle of the entablature combined and turned outward on the line of the diagonal between the planes of the frieze on front and flank — 2 In *Roman and modern Ionic arch*, the capital of a similarly situated column, having four volutes, of which each is on a diagonal of the abacus of the capital.



Plan of an Angle Capital

angle-chuck (ang'gl-chuk), *n*. An L-shaped casting, or a short length of angle-iron, having its outer face planed, and both sides provided with slots for bolts. One face is bolted to the face plate of a lathe or to the table of a drilling or planing machine, and to the other is fastened the piece of work which is to be drilled or shaped. See *chuck*

angled (ang'gl-d), *a*. [*< angle³ + -ed²*] Having angles. Specifically, in *her.*, broken in an angular direction, said of the boundary of an ordinary or of any other line usually straight. See *beveled*

angle-float (ang'gl-float), *n*. A float or plasterer's trowel made to fit any internal angle in the walls of a room

angle-iron (ang'gl-i-ron), *n*. A rolled or wrought bar of iron in the form of an angle, used in iron constructions. Angle irons are made with sections in the form of right angles with equal or unequal sides, in the shape of double angles when they are called *channel irons*, and in the form of the letters *L*, *I*, and *Z*, from which they take the names of *T*, *I*, and *Z* irons. They are used for joining piece to piece in every kind of iron work as well as for forming component parts and principal members (as the ribs of ships, the girders of bridges and floors) in all iron structures. Also called *angle bar*

angle-meter (ang'gl-mē'ter), *n*. [*< angle³ + meter⁴, q. v.* See *angulometer*] Any instrument used for measuring angles, particularly, an instrument employed by geologists for measuring the dip of strata, a clinometer

angle-modillion (ang'gl-mō-dil'y-on), *n*. [*< angle³ + modillion*] A modillion or carved bracket placed beneath an angle of a cornice in the direction of its diagonal, or of the line of its mitering

angle-plane (ang'gl-plān), *n*. In *carp.*, a plane whose bit reaches into a re-entering angle.

angle-pod (ang'gl-pod), *n*. The name of an asepadiaceous vine, *Gonolobus laevis*, of the southern United States

angler (ang'gl-er), *n*. [= *OD angler* (*D*) *henger* (lar) = *G. angler* = *Dan angler*, *< angle¹, v, + -er¹*] 1. One who angles, a fisher with rod

Angler (*Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*)

and line — 2 The fish *Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*, the typical representative of the family *Lopholatilidae* (which see). The name was introduced by Pennant in place of the earlier name *fisher frog and frogfish*, in allusion to its attracting small fish, which are its prey, by the movement of certain filaments attached to the head and mouth. It is found on the coasts of Europe and America

angle-rafter (ang'gl-rāf'ter), *n*. A rafter placed at the junction of the inclined planes forming a hipped roof. Also called *hip-rafter*, and sometimes *pend-rafter*. See *hip*, 4

angler-fish (ang'gl-er-fish), *n*. A fish with cephalic spines modified for attracting other fishes, or resembling a fishing-pole and line with bait, any fish of the order *Pediculati*

Angles, *n* pl. See *Angle²*

angle-shades (ang'gl-shādz), *n*. A British moth, the *Phlogophora metacolora*

anglesite (ang'gl-sit), *n*. [*< Anglesia, Anglesey, < AS Anglesia* (= *leel* (*Angulsey*), lit *Angle's island*, so called after it was conquered by the Angles; formerly called *Mona*, *< Angles*, gen of *Angel* (see *Angle²*), + *ey*, *island* see *ait*, *ey²*, and *island*] A sulphate of lead occurring in prismatic crystals, commonly transparent and colorless, with brilliant adamantine luster and light shades of yellow, green, blue, and gray. It occurs also in massive forms with granular structure. The crystals are often found in cavities of the lead sulphid galena, from the decomposition of which they have been formed

angle-splice (ang'gl-splis), *n*. A splice in the angle of a rail-head or -foot.

angle-staff (ang'gl-stāf), *n*. In *building*, a vertical wooden strip placed at a projecting or salient angle in an interior, to preserve the corner, and to serve as a guide by which to float the plaster when flush with it. When prominent it is generally made ornamental and when rounded it is called an *angle bead* or *staff bead*

anglest, *n*. Erroneous form of *aglet*

angle-tie (ang'gl-ti), *n*. See *angle-brace* (a)

angletwitch (ang'gl-twich), *n*. [*E* dial, also corruptly *angletouch*, *< ME angletwiche, angletwacht*, *< AS angeltweca, -tweca, -twacca, -twice, < angl, a hook, + *tweca, < twu-ian, twich, tweak* see *angle¹* and *twitch*, *tuck* (*C*) *E* dial. *twechel*, a dew-worm, *angledog*, a large earthworm] An angletwitch, an earthworm [*Prov. Eng*]

anglewise (ang'gl-wiz), *adv*. [*< angle³ + wise²*] After the manner of an angle, angularly

angletworm (ang'gl-we-irm), *n*. [*< angle¹ + worm*] A worm used for bait in angling, an earthworm

Anglian (ang'gl-an), *a* and *n*. [*< LL Anglia*, the region inhabited by the Angles, in a wider sense England (*< L Angli, Angles* see *Angle²*), + *-an*] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the Angles, or to East Anglia

2. *n*. A member of the tribe of the Angles

Anglic (ang'gl-ik), *a*. [*< ML Anglicus, < L Angli, the Angles* see *Angle²*] Same as *Anglian* [*Itare*]

Anglican (ang'gl-kan), *a* and *n*. [*< ML Anglicanus, < Anglicus, pertaining to the Angles or to England* see *Anglic*] 1. *a* English. Specifically — (a) Of or pertaining to England ecclesiastically, pertaining to or connected with the Church of England

Many members of the Papal communion have maintained the validity of Anglican orders

Gladden, Church Principles, p. 228 (*N E D*)

(b) High-church, pertaining to or characteristic of the high-church party of the Church of England — **Anglican Church**. (a) The Church of England, especially as maintaining a Catholic character in its dependence of the pope, usually applied, therefore, to the Church of England since the Reformation. This designation occurs, however, in a provision of Magna Charta, "that the Anglican Church be free (*quod Angliana ecclesia libera sit*)"

The sober Principles and old establishment of the Anglican Church

Fell, Hammond's Life, in his Works, 1 12 (*N E D*)

(b) In a more comprehensive sense, the Church of England and the churches in other countries in full accord with its doctrines and church organization. That is, the Church of Ireland (disestablished 1869), the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and the church founded by the Church of England in the British colonies or elsewhere. See *episcopal*

2. *n*. 1 A member of the Church of England, or of a church in full agreement with it — 2 One who upholds the system or teachings of the Church of England, especially, one who emphasizes the authority of that church, a high-churchman

Anglicanism (ang'gl-kan-izm), *n*. [*< Anglican + -ism*] The principles of the Anglican Church or of Anglicans

Anglice (ang'gl-sē), *adv*. [*ML, adv, < Anglicus, English* see *Anglic*] In English, in the English language

Anglicify (ang'gl-i-fi), *v t*. [*< ML Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-fy, < L -facere, < facere, make*] To make English, Anglicize [*Rare*]

Anglicisation, Anglicise. See *Anglicization, Anglicize*

Anglicism (ang'gl-siz-m), *n*. [*< ML Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-ism*] 1 The state or quality of being English, that which is peculiar to England in speech, manner, or principle

If Addison's language had been less idiomatically it would have lost something of its genuine Anglicism

Johnson, Addison

She [England] has a conviction that what is good there is in us wholly English, when the truth is that we are worth nothing except so far as we have imitated our selves of Anglicism

Louis, Study Windows p. 80

2 An idiom of the English language — 3 A word or an expression used particularly in England, and not in use, or in good use, in the United States

Anglicization (ang'gl-si-zā'shon), *n*. [*< Anglicize + -ation*] The act or process of making English in form or character, or of becoming Anglicized. Also spelled *Anglicisation*

Anglicize (ang'gl-sīz), *v t*, *i*, *pret* and *pp*. *Anglicized*, *pp* *Anglicizing* [*< ML Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-ize*] To make English, render conformable to English modes or usages. Also spelled *Anglicise* [Often without a capital.]

The last persons who bear any likeness to the *lana quon* are the Germans, with their honest, heavy faces comically *anglicized* by leg of mutton whiskers.
Hawells, Victorian Life, xx

Anglicification (ang-'gli-h-kā-'shon), *n* [*< Inglish* see *Inglish*] The act of making English, or of bringing into conformity with English modes and ideas

Anglicism (ang-'gli-'form), *a* [*< L. Angli*, Angles, English (see *Inglish*), + *forma*, form] Resembling English in form as, "the *Anglicism* dialects of the Continent," *J. I. H. Murray*, *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII 391

Anglify (ang-'gli-'fi), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *anglified*, *pp* *anglifying* [*< L. Anglus*, sing of *Angli* (see *Inglish*), + *-fy*, *< L. -ficare*, *< facere*, make] To make English, Anglicize, especially, to adopt into the English language and make a part of it as, to *anglify* French words, that is, to give them an English form in orthography, inflection, or pronunciation [Rare]

The shops [in Mauritius] were all French, indeed I should think that Calais or Boulogne was much more *anglified*.
Barnum Voyage of Bengal, II 282

angling (ang-'gling), *n* [Verbal *n* of *angle* 1, *v*] The act or art of fishing with a rod and line, rod-fishing

We may say of anglers as Dr. Botcher said of straw-hat men: "Doubtless God could have made a better hat, but doubtless God never did, and so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than *angling*."
Walton Complete Angler 15

English (ang-'glish), *a* and *n* [*< Inglish* + *-ish*] The AS *Englisc*, orig. * *Inglaesc*, having become E *English* with much altered meaning; the term *English* has been occasionally used by recent writers in the original sense of 'English' see *English*] **I** *a* Anglian, Anglo-Saxon, English

II *n* The Anglo-Saxon or earliest English language *Haldeman*

Anglo- [First in *ML. Anglo Saxon* (see *Anglo-Saxon*), the combining form of *L. Anglus*, pl *Angli*, the Angles, the 'English', extended to include the modern English see *Inglish*] An element in many compound words, meaning Angles or English, connected with England as, *Anglo-American*, *Anglo-Indian*

Anglo-American (ang-'glō-'n-mer' kan), *a* and *n* **I** *a* 1 Belonging to or relating to, or connected with, England and America or the United States, or with the people of both as, *Anglo-American* commerce, *Anglo-American* relations — 2 Pertaining to the English who have settled in America, especially in the United States, or have become American citizens as, the *Anglo-American* population of New York

II *n* A native or descendant of a native of England who has settled in America or has become an American (United States) citizen

Anglo-Catholic (ang-'glō-'kath-'o-'lik), *a* and *n* **I** *a* 1 Catholic according to the teachings of the Church of England The church of England maintains that it is Catholic in the same sense and on the same grounds as those on which the Greek Church claims to be Catholic namely (1) as having retained its organization in continuous succession from the earliest Christian centuries in accordance with primitive canons (2) as receiving the doctrinal decisions of the councils acknowledged as canonical by both the Greek and the Latin Church, and (3) as having canonical jurisdiction in the countries in which it exists

2 Laying especial stress on the Catholic character of the Church of England, high-church Applied to that party in the Anglican Church which in doctrine and ceremonies most closely approximates to the Roman Catholic Church, sometimes called the *ritualistic*, *high* or *Puseyite* section of the church

II *n* A member of the Church of England, or of any Anglican church, especially, one who maintains the Catholic character of the Anglican Church Hence the term has been applied especially to the high churchmen of the seventeenth century, such as Laud, Andrews, Cosin and Jeremy Taylor and in the present century to the adherents of the Oxford movement, such as Ross, William Palmer 1 H Newman Keble and Pusey and later to the revivers of ancient ritual known as ritualists

Anglo-Catholicism (ang-'glō-'ka-'thol-'i-'sizm), *n* The principles of the Anglican Church regarded as Catholic the principles of Anglo-Catholics

Anglo-Danish (ang-'glō-'da-'nish), *a* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England

Anglo-French (ang-'glō-'french'), *a* and *n* **I** *a* English and French, pertaining to the language so called

II *n* That form of Old French brought into England by the Normans and later comers from France, and there separately developed, Anglo-Norman

Anglogæa (ang-'glō-'jō-'gā), *n* [*NL*, *< Anglo-* + *Gr gæia*, earth, country] In zoogeog, the Anglogæan realm, Nearctic America or Arctamerica Gill

Anglogæan (ang-'glō-'jō-'an), *a* In zoogeog, a term applied by Gill to one of the nine realms or prime divisions of the earth's land-surface, including North America as far southward as about to the present Mexican boundary in the lowlands, and to the isthmus of Tehuantepec in the highlands synonymous with *Arctamerican* or *Nearctic*

Anglo-Indian (ang-'glō-'in-'di-'an), *a* and *n* **I** *a* 1 Connected with both England and India, combining English and Indian characteristics as, *Anglo-Indian* trade, *Anglo-Indian* words — 2 Relating to or connected with those parts of India which belong to Great Britain or are under British protection as, the *Anglo-Indian* empire — 3 Relating to or pertaining to the Anglo-Indians as, *Anglo-Indian* housekeeping

II *n* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies

Anglo-Irish (ang-'glō-'ī-'rish), *a* and *n* **I** *a* 1 Connected with both England and Ireland, relating to both these countries or to their inhabitants — 2 Pertaining to the English who have settled in Ireland, or to their descendants — 3 Of English parentage on one side and of Irish on the other

II *n* pl 1 English people born or resident in Ireland — 2 Descendants of parents English on one side and Irish on the other

Anglomani (ang-'glō-'mā-'ni), *n*, pl *Anglomani* (-mā-ni) [*< F anglomani*, *< anglomani*, *Anglomania*, in Jefferson's use (def 2) as if *< Inglo-* + *man*] 1 An Anglomaniac — 2 A partizan of English interests in America

It will be of great consequence to France and England to have America governed by a Galloman or an Anglomani.
Jefferson Works (1859) II 317 (N 1 D)

Anglomaniac (ang-'glō-'mā-'ni-'ak), *n* [= *F anglomani* *< Inglo-* + *Gr pavia*, madness see *mania*] An excessive or undue attachment to, respect for, or imitation of that which is English or peculiar to England, as English institutions, manners, and customs

Anglomaniac (ang-'glō-'mā-'ni-'ak), *n* [*< Inglo-* + *mania*, after *Anglomani*] One who is possessed by a mania for all that is English

Anglo-Norman (ang-'glō-'nōr-'man), *a* and *n* **I** *a* 1 Pertaining to both England and Normandy, or to their inhabitants — 2 Pertaining to the Normans who settled in England after the conquest in 1066 — 3 Of both English and Norman descent

II *n* 1 One of the Normans who settled in England after its conquest by William of Normandy in 1066, or one of the descendants of such a settler The term is seldom applied to any descendants of the Normans of a time later than the twelfth century, after that time they are called *English* 2 The Norman dialect of Old French as spoken and separately developed in England

Anglophobe (ang-'glō-'fō-'bē), *n* [*< F anglo-* + *phobē*, *< Anglo-*, English, + *Gr phobē*, fear] One who hates or fears England or the English Also called *Anglophobist*

Anglophobia (ang-'glō-'fō-'bi-'ā), *n* [*< Anglo-* + *Gr -phobā*, fear see *-phobia*] An intense hatred or fear of England, or of whatever is English

Anglophobic (ang-'glō-'fō-'bik), *a* [*< Anglo-* + *phobā* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or characterized by Anglophobia

Anglophobist (ang-'glō-'fō-'bist), *n* [*< Anglo-* + *phobē* + *-ist*] Same as *Anglophobe* as, "a bitter *Anglophobist*," *H Cabot Lodge*, Webster, p 267

Anglo-Saxon (ang-'glō-'sāk-'son), *n* and *a* [*< ML Anglo-Saxon*, more correctly written *Anglosaxon*, pl, also *Ingli Saxon* or *Ingli et Saxon*, rarely *Saxon* *Ingli*] The term frequently occurs in the charters of Alfred and his successors (chiefly in the gen pl with *ic*) as the general name of their people, all the Teutonic tribes in England, but it is sometimes confined to the people south of the Humber The same term is used by foreign chroniclers and writers in Latin from the 8th to the 12th century, in the same meaning as by Alfred In the Latin charters the gen pl varies from *Anglosaxonum* (besides *Ingilonum Saxonum* and *Inglorum et Saxonum*) through the half AS *Angulsaxonum* to the wholly AS *Angulsaxna*, the AS forms (in the Anglo-Saxon charters) being *Ingulsaxna*, *-saxona*, *-seaxna*, *-sæxna*, *-seaxna*, and *Ongulsaxna*, gen pl of "Angulseaxan

(corresponding to *West-seaxan*, *East-seaxan*, *Suth-seaxan*, *-seaxe*, *Middel-seaxe*, *Eald-seaxan*, *West-*, *East-*, *South-*, *Middle-*, *Old-Saxons*), *< Angul*, *Ongul*, orig the name of the district from which the Angles came, in comp the combining form of *Angli*, *Engle*, pl, the Angles (so also in *Angel-*, *Ongel-*, *Ongol-cynn*, also *Angel-theod*, *Angel-fole*, the Angle (Anglo-Saxon) people, *Angel-cyning*, their king, *Angel-cynice*, the Angle (Anglo-Saxon) church, *Angel-theow*, a man's name, lit Angle-servant), + *Seaxan*, *Saxons* see *Angle* 2 and *Saxon* In the Latin charters the country is sometimes called *Anglosaxonia* or *Angulsaxonia*, as well as *Saxonia*. The *ML Anglosaxon* is a true compound, following such forms as *L Synophemus*, *< Gr Συνοπόμενος*, a Syrophenician, *10*, a Syrian Phenician, *L Indoscythus*, *< Gr Ἰνδοσκυθός*, an Indian Scythian, *L Indoscythia*, *< Gr Ἰνδοσκυθία*, Indoscythia, *L Gallogræci*, the Gallic or Galatian Greeks, *Gallogræci*, the Gallic Hispanians, the Gauls of Spain, etc, the form in *-o* being the crude form or stem of the first element, which stands in a quasi-adjective relation to the second see *-o-* (*< F* *D Angelsachsen*, *n*, *-sachsich*, *a*, *Sw Angelsachsen*, *n*, *Angelsachisch*, *a*, *Dan Angelsachsen*, *n*, *Angelsachisch*, *a*, based on the *< Angelsachs*, pl *-en*, *n*, *Angelsachisch*, *a*, all mod] **I** *n* 1 (*a*) Laterally, one of the Angle or 'English' Saxons, sometimes restricted to the Saxons who dwell chiefly in the southern districts (Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex—names which contain a form of *Saxon*—and Kent) of the country which came to be known, from a kindred tribe, as the land of the Angles, *Engla land*, now *England*, but usually extended to the whole people or nation formed by the aggregation of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or the whole people of England before the conquest (*b*) pl The English race; all persons in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, and in their dependencies, who belong, actually or nominally, nearly or remotely to the Teutonic stock of England, in the widest use, all English-speaking or English-appearing people. — 2 [The adj used absolutely] The language of the Anglo-Saxons, Saxon, the earliest form of the English language, constituting, with Old Saxon, Old Frisian, and other dialects, the Old Low German group, belonging to the so-called West Germanic division of the Teutonic speech The first Anglo-Saxon dialect to receive literary cultivation was that of the Angles (Anglo-Saxon *Angla*, *Engla*) hence the name *Angles*, *Engles*, that is, *Anglish* was afterwards applied to all the dialects, and particularly to the prevailing one, West Saxon It is the origin of the name *English* as applied to the modern mixed language (See *English* and *Inglish*) A Middle Latin name for the language was *lingua Saxonica* or *lingua Saxonum* or *Anglo-saxonum* The Anglo-Saxon language, in the widest use of the name, consisted of several dialects, the Northern or Anglian group, including the Old Northumbrian and the Midland or Mercian dialects and the Southern or Saxon group, including the West Saxon and the Kentish The Kentish remains are scanty, the Mercian scantier still and doubtful, while the Old Northumbrian remains are considerable The great bulk of the Anglo-Saxon literature is West Saxon, the two terms being practically synonymous except when expressly distinguished as generic and specific In the Old or Middle English period the Midland dialect became conspicuous, and it is to it that the form of modern English is chiefly due In this dictionary *Anglo-Saxon* (abbreviated AS) includes the whole language (but chiefly West Saxon, the Old Northumbrian and Kentish being discriminated when necessary) from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century, the language from the conquest (1066) to the end of this period being 'late Anglo-Saxon' See *English*

Several of the English scholars who are most active in the study of early English were on *Anglo-Saxon* They attack the word They are still more hostile to the suggestion which goes with the word, that the speech called *Anglo-Saxon* is different from modern English, so as to deserve a separate name They say there has been but one speech spoken in England by the Teutonic tribes and their descendants from Cædmon to Tennyson This classic *Anglo-Saxon* differs from our English in phonology, in vocabulary, in inflections, in the derivation of words, in syntax, in versification (see *alliteration*) and in the modes of thought The former is a synthetic Germanic speech, with its own periods of early irregular inflection, classic cultivation decline and fall into dialects, the latter an analytic mixed speech of Romanic cultivation, with other periods of growth and classic regularity and progress And a chaos separates the two languages It is only when attention is directed to the history of etymological forms that unity can be plausibly claimed for them But while the importance of these forms in tracing the descent of languages is probably not overrated, their weight in establishing identity or affinity may easily be The proposed use of *Old English* [in place of *Anglo-Saxon*] does not distinguish but can founds all the periods of *Anglo-Saxon* and the two early periods of English The reasons urged for this nomenclature are in great part sentimental It is thought to magnify the English language and race to represent

them as Low German, having an unbroken history parallel with that of the High German, and reaching through a more famous career to a more venerable antiquity. But Americans are taught to believe in mixed races, and it magnifies the English most in our eyes to represent it in the old fashion, as formed by the junction of two great languages, the bearers of the best cultivation of the Teutonic and Romanic races.

F. A. March, in *Trans Amer Philol Ass*, IV 97-105

II. a 1 Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons as, the *Anglo-Saxon* kings, the *Anglo-Saxon* language. — 2 Of or pertaining to the language of the Anglo-Saxons; belonging to, derived from, or having the form or spirit of that language as, the *Anglo-Saxon* elements of modern English, the proportion of *Anglo-Saxon* words in the Bible or Shakespeare; an *Anglo-Saxon* style, as contrasted with a Latin style. — 3 Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Anglo-Saxons, or the English-speaking race as, *Anglo-Saxon* enterprise, the political genius of the *Anglo-Saxon* race.

Anglo-Saxondom (ang-glō-sak'son-dum), *n* [*< Anglo-Saxon + -dom*] The Anglo-Saxon domain, the whole body of Anglo-Saxons, in sense 1 (b)

Anglo-Saxonic (ang-glō-sak'son'ik), *a* [*< ML Anglosaxonicus, < Anglosaxones* see *Anglo-Saxon*] Of Anglo-Saxon character or quality, Anglo-Saxon in origin or seeming

Anglo-Saxonism (ang-glō-sak'son-izm), *n* [*< Anglo-Saxon + -ism*] 1 A characteristic or peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon race — 2 A word, phrase, idiom, or peculiarity of speech belonging to Anglo-Saxon, or of Anglo-Saxon origin or type — 3 The state of being Anglo-Saxon in the widest sense, that which constitutes the Anglo-Saxon or English character in the aggregate, the feeling of pride in being Anglo-Saxon

angnail, *n* The more correct form of *agnail* See *agnail* and *hagnail*

angola (ang-gō'la), *n* A common but corrupt form of *angora*

Angola cat, pea, seed, weed. See the nouns *angon* (ang'gon), *n* [*ML angō, < MGr αγγων*] The heavy barbed javelin of the Franks. It is described as being not very long but heavy, and used as much to drag down the enemy's shield when fixed in it by its barbs as to inflict wounds. In this respect resembling the pilum (which see). It was also used as a pike or lance in close combat

angor (ang'gor), *n* [Early mod E also *angou* and (by confusion with *anger*¹) *anger*, < late ME *angue*, < OF *angor*, *angour*, < L *angor*, acc *angorem*, anguish, trouble, lit a strangling, < *angere* (= Gr *αγγειν*), compress, throttle, strangle, stifle, distress, torment, trouble see *anguish*, *angust*, and *anger*¹ In the medical sense *angor* is nearly synonymous with the kindred *angina*] 1† Anguish, intense bodily or mental pain

For man is laden with ten thousand languors,
All other creatures only feel the *angors*
Of few diseases

Sylvestre, tr of *On Rartas* (ed Grosart), *The Furies*, I 607
Whose voices, *angors*, and terrors, and sometimes howlings,
he said he often heard

Abp Usher, *Aus to a Jesuit*, p 175

2 In mod, extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. *Dungheson*

angora (ang-gō'rā), *n* [*< Angora* (Turk *Angūr*), mod form of Gr *ἄγκυρα*, L *Ancyra*, a town in Asia Minor, giving name to the cat and the goat so called see also *Ancyrene*. The name coincides with Gr *ἄγκυρα*, L *ancora*, a hook, an anchor see *anchor*¹] A light cloth made of Angora wool, and used for coats and cloaks. The angora of commerce does not now contain Angora wool, but is made of mohair and silk. Erroneously but commonly written *angola*

Angora cat, goat, wool. See the nouns

Angostura bark. [*< Angostura*, a town in Venezuela, on the Orinoco, lit, a narrow pass, < Sp *angostura* (= Pg *angustura*), narrowness, a narrow pass, < *angosto* (= Pg *angusto*), narrow, < L *angustus*, narrow see *angust* and *anguish*] See *bark*²

angrily (ang'gri-lī), *adv* [ME *angrily*, *angrily*, -liche, < *angry* + -ly² Cf *angery*, *adv*] In an angry manner, with indications of resentment

Rashly and angrily I promised, but cunningly and patiently will I perform
C Kingsley, *The Heroes*

angriness (ang'gri-nēs), *n*. 1. The state of being angry
Such an *angriness* of humour that we take fire at every thing
Dr H More, *Whole Duty of Man*, § 22

2. Inflammation and pain of a sore or swelling [Obsolescent.]

angry (ang'gri), *a*. [ME *angry*, earlier *angerych*, < *anger*¹ + -y¹] 1† Causing grief or trouble, troublesome, vexatious, trying

God had provided a severe and angry education to chasten the forwardness of a young apostle
Jer Taylor, *Sermons*, III 167

2† Feeling grief or trouble, grieved, troubled, vexed — 3 Feeling or showing anger or resentment (with or at a person, at or about a thing) said of persons

God is angry with the wicked every day
Psa vii 11
Rather be glad to amend your ill living than to be angry when you are warned or told of your fault

Latimer *Sermon of the Plough*

How he fell
From heaven they fabled, thrown by angry Jove
Shed o'er the crystal battlements

Milton, *P I*, l 741

4 Characterized by or manifesting anger, wrathful as, an angry look or mood, angry words; an angry reply

Often a man's own angry pride
Is cap and bells for a fool

Tennyson *Maud*, vi

5 Bearing the marks of anger, having the appearance of being in anger, frowning, fierce as, an angry countenance, angry billows

And with my knife scratch out the angry eyes
Of all the Greeks that are thine enemies

Shak, *I. I. i*, l 1469

From the far corner of the building near the ground
angry puffs of steam shone white in the moon and vanished
R L Stevenson, *The Dynamiter*, p 54

6 Having the color of the face of one who is in anger, red [Rare]

Sweat rose, whose hue angry and brave

Herbert, *Virtue*

7 Sharp, keen, vigorous [Rare]

I mixt with angry appetite

Tennyson, *Geinalt*

8 In med, inflamed, as a sore, exhibiting inflammation

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and angry
W. W. May, *Surgery* = *Syn* 3, 4, 5 Indignant incensed passionate, resentful, irritated, wrathful, haughty, hot, raging, furious, stormy, choleric, inflamed, tumultuous

anguiculae (ang-gwī'ū-lō), *n pl* [NL, fem pl, cf L *anguiculus*, *m*, a small serpent, dim of *anguis*, a serpent see *Anguis*] An old name of the small nematoid worms, as those of the family *Anguillulidae*, found in sour paste, vinegar, etc, and commonly called vinegar-eels. It was not used as a zoological name

anguicular (ang-gwī'ū-lar), *a* (Of or pertaining to anguiculae)

anguid (ang'gwīd), *n* A lizard of the family *Anguilla*

Anguillae (ang'gwī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Anguis* + -idae] A family of laeertilians, typified by the genus *Anguis*. It is closely related to the *Scincidae*, and contains a number of feeble, fragile, and harmless apodal and snake-like lizards, living in holes or under stones, and feeding on insects or worms. The technical characters are an equianate tongue whose anterior portion is retractile, clavicles undilated proximally, postorbital and postfrontal arches present, and temporal fossae roofed over and the body furnished with osteodermal plates having irregularly branching or radiating channels

Anguifer (ang'gwī-fer), *n* [L, serpent-bearing, < *anguis*, a serpent (see *Anguis*), + *ferre* = E *bear*¹] In *astron*, a northern constellation pictured by a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, or Ophiuchus. See cut under *Ophiuchus*

anguiform (ang'gwī-fōrm), *a* [*< NL anguiformis*, < L *anguis*, a snake (see *Anguis*), + *forma*, form] Snake, serpentine, like a snake said both of shape and of movement as, an anguiform motion; an anguiform myriapod, "the anguiform Chilognathans," *Kinby*, *Habits of Animals* (1835), p 68

Anguiformes (ang-gwī-fōr'mēz), *n pl* [NL, pl of *anguiformis* see *anguiform*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chilognath myriapods, corresponding to the family *Udekidae* of Westwood

Anguilla (ang-gwī'lā), *n* [L, an eel (cf Gr *ἄγγελος*, an eel), dim. of *anguis*, a serpent see



Common Eel (*Anguilla vulgaris*)
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission 1884)

Anguis] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Anguillidae* a name sometimes given comprehensively to the apodal fishes with pectoral

fins, but by recent authors restricted to the common eel, *A. vulgaris*, and closely related species. Its species are very diversely estimated, some authors recognizing about 50 others only 4 the Arctogean *A. vulgaris*, the Indian *A. marmorata* and 1 *mona*, and the Oceanic *A. megastoma*

anguillid (ang-gwī'līd), *n* A fish of the family *Anguillidae*, as an eel

Anguillidae (ang-gwī'lī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Anguilla* + -idae] A family of apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Anguilla*, the typical eels. Various limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. As now restricted, the *Anguillidae* are characterized by the presence of pectoral fins, remoteness of the dorsal fin from the head, confluence of the dorsal and anal fins with the caudal peduncle, presence of small elliptical obliquely set scales, discrete lateral nostrils, tongue free in front, slender reduced pterygoid bones, elongated jaws, and moderately broad rhombomeric region. In this sense the family contains only the genus *Anguilla*

anguilliform (ang-gwī'lī-fōrm), *a* [*< NL anguilliformis*, < L *anguilla*, an eel, + *forma*, form] 1 Having the form of an eel or of a serpent, resembling an eel or a serpent. Specifically — 2 In *ichth*, having the zoological character of an eel, of or pertaining to the *Anguilliformes*

Anguilliformes (ang-gwī-lī-fōr'mēz), *n pl* [NL, pl of *anguilliformis* see *anguilliform*] In Cuvier's classification of fishes, the only recognized family of *Melacopterygi apodes*, including fishes with an elongated form, a thick and soft skin, few bones, no caeca, and in most cases a swim-bladder which is often of singular shape. It has been disintegrated into many families, and even different orders

Anguillina (ang-gwī-lī'nā), *n pl* [NL, < *Anguilla* + -ina] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Aluandina platychista*, with the gill-openings separated by an interspace, pectoral fins present, nostrils superior or lateral, tongue free, and the end of the tail surrounded by the fin

anguillous (ang-gwī'lūs), *a* [*< L anguilla*, an eel, + *ous*] Like an eel, anguilliform [Rare]

Anguillula (ang-gwī'lū-lā), *n* [NL, dim of L *anguilla*, an eel] A genus of nematoid worms or nematode animals, typical of the family *Anguillulidae* (which see). The common vinegar eel is 4 feet that of some paste, 1 *glutinosus*, that of blighted wheat, 1 *tritici*. See cut under *Nematodes*

anguillule (ang-gwī'lū-lā), *n* [*< Anguillula*, q v] One of the anguiculae or *Anguillulidae*, any similar eel-like creature of small size

Anguillulidae (ang-gwī-lū-lī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Anguillula* + -idae] A family of free, that is, not parasitic, nematoid worms, including the minute creatures known as vinegar-eels. The family is related to the *Gordulia* or housefly worms and contains many genera, of which the best known is *Anguillula*

Anguine (ang-gwī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Anguis* + -ina] The slow-worms, or *Anguina*, rated as a subfamily of *Scincidae*

anguine (ang'gwīn), *a* [*< L anguineus*, < *anguis*, a snake see *Anguis*] Pertaining to or resembling a snake; snake-like as, "the anguine or snake-like reptiles," *Owen*, *Comp Anat* — **Anguine lizard**, a snake lizard of South Africa, *Chamaesaura anguina*. See *Chamaesaura*

anguineal (ang-gwī'nē-āl), *a* [*< L anguineus* (see *anguine*) + -al] Resembling or pertaining to a snake or snakes — **Anguineal hyperbola**, a term applied by Newton to a hyperbolic curve of the third order having one asymptote and three inflections

anguineous (ang-gwī'nē-ūs), *a* [*< L anguineus* see *anguine*] Same as *anguinal*

Anguinidae (ang-gwī'nī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Anguis* + -in- + -idae] Same as *Anguinae*

anguiped, **anguipede** (ang'gwī-pēd, -pēd), *a* and *n* [*< L anguipes*, < *anguis* (see *Anguis*), a serpent, + *pes* (ped-) = E *foot*] 1 Having feet or legs in the form of serpents applied to such conceptions as the serpent-footed giants of Greek mythology

A winged *anguiped* giant

A S Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, II 305, note

II. *n* An individual fabled to have serpents' bodies and heads in the place of legs

Anguis (ang'gwīs), *n* [L, a serpent, a snake, lit a throttler, a constrictor (see *constrictor*), < *angere*, throttle, choke, see *anger*¹ and *angui*] A genus of semi-oid lizards, typical of the family *Anguilla*, represented by the slow-worm or blind-worm of Europe, *Anguis fragilis*, as the best-known species. These lizards are perfectly harmless, though popularly thought to be dangerous. They have been supposed to be blind from the smallness of the eyes. The body is very brittle and the tail readily breaks off. There are apparently no limbs, so that the animal resembles a small snake or worm

anguish (ang'gwīsh), *n* [*< ME angush*, *anguyshe*, *angwyshe*, *angwysche*, etc., earlier *an-*

guise, anguis, anguise, angouse, anqu, etc. < OF *anguisse, angouise*, mod F *anguisse* = Pr *angoussa* = Sp *angosa* (Sp Pg *angustia*) = It *angossa*, *anguish*, < L *angusta*, straitness, narrowness, in class L usually in pl *angustia*, a defile, strait, fig straits, distress, difficulty, scarcity, want, poverty < *angustus*, strait, narrow, difficult (cf Goth *angus* = AS *angc, engc*, etc., strait, narrow) < *angere* = Gr *a, yu*, choke, strangle, strifle see *angust, angor*, and *angry* 1 Exacerbating or agonizing pain of either body or mind, acute suffering or distress But they heaked not into Mo c for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel head-ache Ex vi 9

When pain and *anguish* wring the brow
A ministering angel thou Scott, *Marmion*, vi 30
In the storm of his [Achilles] acts, we read only the
anguish of his grief De Quincy, *Homel*, iii

2 An overwhelming emotion [Rare]
He cried in an *anguish* of delight and gratitude
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*

= Syn *Agony, Anguish, Pain, etc.* See *agony* and *agry*
anguish (ang'gwish), *v t* [*ME angwischen, angwischen, earlier angusen, angussen*, < OF *anguisse, angouisse* = Pr *angoussa* = Sp Pg *angustia* = It *angoussare*, from the noun] To distress with excruciating pain or grief

I wish thou hadst not alighted so hastily and roughly,
It hath shaken down a shaft of thy hair, take heed thou
alt not upon it, lest it *anguish* thee

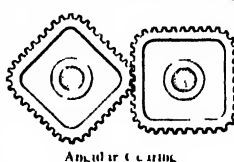
Lauder, Laotic and Godwin, p 61
anguished (ang'gwisht), *p a* [Early mod. E also *angusht*, < ME *angwished*] Affected by anguish, expressing or caused by anguish
On thy cold forehead starts the *anguished* dew
Coleridge, *Death of Chatterton*

anguishous, *a* [Early mod. E, and mod. dial, < ME *angwushous, angwushous, earlier angwushous, angwushous, angwushous, angwushous*, < OF *anguissus, angouissus*, later *angouissus* (Cotgrave) = Pr *angouissos* = Sp Pg *angustioso* = It *angouissoso*, < ML *angustiosus*, < L *angustus* see *anguish* and *ang*] Full of anguish, attended with anguish (*Chaucer*)

angular (ang'gu-lar), *a* [*L angularis*, < *angulus*, an angle see *angle* 3] 1 Having an angle or angles, having corners, pointed as, an *angular* figure, an *angular* piece of rock, *angular* writing (that is, with the turns sharply pointed instead of curved) — 2 Consisting of an angle, forming an angle as, an *angular* point — 3 Measured by an angle, subtending an angle, having a divergence expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds as, *angular* distance, *angular* velocity — 4 Of persons (*a*) Having or exhibiting protuberances of joint or limb, acting or moving awkwardly or as if in angles

He is *angular* in his movements and rather tall
F M Crawford, Paul Patoff, *vin*

(b) Stiff in manner, cranky, crochety, unbecoming — **Angular advance** of an eccentric, the angle which measures the arc described by the center of the eccentric in moving from its position at a half stroke to that which it occupies at the commencement of the stroke of the piston — **Angular aperture of lenses** See *aperture* — **Angular artery**, in *anat*, the facial artery which passes near the angle of the jaw and finally near the inner angle of the eye especially this latter position of its course — **Angular belt**, belt having a triangular section and used with a grooved pulley It is employed because of its great adhesion, where a narrow belt or considerable friction is desired The heavy belts of this class are made by fastening blocks of leather or other suitable material shaped like truncated pyramids to the inner face of a strong leather belt — **Angular bone**, a bone situated at or near the angle of the mandible of lower vertebrates — **Angular capital**, an incorrect term for *angle capital* — **Angular chain-belt**, a chain fitted to run over a V shaped pulley In some forms flat links are covered with leather which bears against the sides of the groove in others there are long links with wooden blocks wedged into them, whose ends form the bearing surfaces these links alternate with shorter ones which serve merely as connectors — **Angular distance** See *distance* — **Angular gearing**, in *mach*, toothed wheels of irregular outline used in transmitting variable motion — **Angular gyrus** See *gyrus* — **Angular intervals**, in *astron*, those arcs of the equator which are intercepted between circles of declination passing through the objects observed They are measured by means of the transit instrument and clock — **Angular motion**, in *physics*, the motion of any body which moves about a fixed or relatively fixed point as the *angular motion* of a pendulum or a planet so called because such motion is measured by the angle contained between lines drawn from the fixed point to the successive positions of the moving body — **Angular oscillation** See *oscillation* — **Angular perspective**, in *drawing*, that kind of perspective in which the thickness of the sides of the principal object is parallel to the plane of the picture, and therefore,



Angular perspective

in the representation, the horizontal lines of both converge to vanishing points Also called *oblique perspective* — **Angular processes**, in *anat*, the orbital processes of the frontal bone near the angles of the eye The external angular process is sometimes called the *jugal process* See cut under *skull* — **Angular sections**, that part of mathematics which treats of the division of angles into equal parts — **Angular vein**, in *anat*, the part of the facial vein which accompanies the angular artery — **Angular velocity**, in *mech*, the angle which a line perpendicular to the axis of rotation sweeps through in a given unit of time the speed or rate of revolution of a revolving body usually expressed in circular measure (which see, under *measure*)

angularity (ang-gu-lar'i-ti), *n*, pl *angularities* (-tiz) [*angulus* + *-ity*] The quality of being angular in any sense, an angular detail or characteristic

No doubt there are a few men who can look beyond the husk or shell of a fellow being his *angularities* awkwardness, or eccentricity—to the hidden qualities within W Matthews, *Getting on in the World*, p 142

angularly (ang-gu-lar-li), *adv* In an angular manner, with angles or corners

angularness (ang-gu-lar-ness), *n* The quality of being angular

angulate (ang-gu-lat), *v t*, pret and pp *angulated*, pp *angulating* [*L angulatus*, made angular (cf L *angulare*, make angular), < *angulus*, angle see *angle* 3] To make angular or angulate

angulate (ang-gu-lat), *a* [*L angulatus* see the verb] Formed with angles or corners, of an angular form, angled, cornered as, *angulate* stems, leaves, petioles, etc

angulated (ang-gu-lat-ed), *p a* Same as *angulate*, *a* as, "*angulated* fore-wings," H O Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p 274

angulately (ang-gu-lat-li), *adv* In an angulate manner, with angles or corners

angulation (ang-gu-lā-shon), *n* [*angulus*] A formation of angles, the state of being angulated

angulato-gibbous (ang-gu-lā-tō-gib'us), *a* [*L angulatus*, angulate, + L *gibbosus*, gibbous] Gibbous with an angulate tendency A E D

angulato-sinuous (ang-gu-lā-tō-sin'ū-us), *a* [*L angulatus*, angulate, + *sinuosus*, sinuous] Sinuous or winding with the curves angled N E D

anguli, *n* Plural of *angulus*

anguliferous (ang-gu-lif'e-rus), *a* [*L angulus*, an angle, + *ferre* = F *bear* 1] In *conch*, having the last whorl angulated Craig, 1847

angulinnerved (ang-gu-lin-ner'ved), *a* [*L angulus*, an angle, + *neruum*, nerve, + *-ad* 2] In *bot*, having nerves which diverge at an angle from the midnerves, often branching repeatedly by subdivision, as in most exogenous plants, feather-veined applied to leaves

Angulirostres (ang-gu-lī-ros'trez), *n pl* [*NL*, < L *angulus*, an angle + *rostrum*, beak] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a superfamily group of his *Halcyonidae*, including the todies and juncos, or the two families *Todidae* and *Galbulidae*

angulo-dentate (ang-gu-lō-den'tāt), *a* [*L angulus*, angle, + *dentatus*, toothed see *dentate*] Angularly toothed

angulometer (ang-gu-lom'e-tēr), *n* [*L angulus*, angle, + Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring external angles, a goniometer It has various forms See cut under *goniometer*

angulose (ang-gu-lōs), *a* [*L angulosus*, < *angulus*, an angle] Full of angles, angulose

angulosity (ang-gu-lōs'i-ti), *n*, pl *angulosities* (-tiz) [*angulus* + *-ity*] The state or quality of being angulous or angular, angularity

anguloso-gibbous (ang-gu-lō-sō-gib'us), *a* Same as *angulato-gibbous*

angulous (ang-gu-lōs), *a* [= F *anguleux*, formerly *anguleux* = It *angulosus*, < L *angulosus*, full of angles see *angulose*] Angular, having corners, hooked, forming an angle

Held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions
Glanville, *Sci p Sci*, vii 37

angulus (ang-gu-lus), *n*, pl *anguli* (-li) [*L* see *angle* 3] 1 In *anat*, an angle used in phrases like *angulus oris*, the corner of the mouth, *angulus mandibulae*, the angle of the mandible or lower jaw-bone; *angulus rostrae*, the angle of a rib — 2 [cap] [*NL*] A genus of mollusks.

angusti (ang-gust'), *a* [*F anguste* (Cotgrave), < L *angustus*, strait, narrow, contracted, small, < *angere*, compress, strangle see *angush, angor*, and *anger* 1.] Narrow, strait. Burton.

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *v t*; pret. and pp. *angustated*, pp *angustating*. [*L angustatus*, pp of *angustare*, straiten, narrow, < *angustus*, narrow see *angust*] To make narrow, straiten, contract

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *a* [*L angustatus*, pp see the verb] Narrowed, straitened

angustation (ang-gus-tā'shon), *n* [*angustatus*] The act of making angustate or narrow, a straitening or narrowing down

angusticlavus (ang-gus'ti-klāv), *n*. [*L angusticlavus*, adj, wearing a narrow purple stripe, < *angustus*, narrow, + *clavus*, a nail, a knob, a purple stripe on the tunic see *clavus*] A narrow purple stripe or band reaching from the shoulder to the bottom of the tunic on each side, worn regularly by members of the Roman equestrian order, and sometimes by those of inferior rank who had the means to provide it It was woven in the fabric, and is rarely indicated in sculpture

angustifoliate (ang-gus-ti-fō'lī-āt), *a* [*NL angustifolius*, < L *angustus*, narrow, + *foliatus*, leaved, < *folium*, leaf see *folio*] In *bot*, narrow-leaved

angustirostrate (ang-gus-ti-ros'trat), *a* [*NL angustirostratus*, < L *angustus*, narrow, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, beak] In *conch*, having a narrow, slender, or (especially) compressed beak opposed to *latirostrate*

Angustura bark. See *Angostura bark*, under *bark* 2

angwantibo (ang-gwān-tō'bō), *n*. [Native name] The slow lemur of Old Calabar, *Arotocbus calabarensis*, of the subfamily *Nycticebinae*, related to the potto, and by some referred to the genus *Prolemis* The tail is rudimentary, the inner digits of both feet are opposable as thumbs the index digit is rudimentary, and the second digit of the hind foot terminates in a claw, the rest of the digits having flat nails The pelage is thick and woolly, of a brownish color paler or whitish below

anhangt (an-hang'), *v t* [*ME anhangen, anhangen*, no pret, pp *anhangen*, a weak verb, mixed with *anhon*, pret *anhung*, *anhong*, *anhunge*, pp *anhungen*, *anhonge*, a strong verb, < AS **anhōn*, **anhōn* (Bosworth), perhaps for *āhon*, a strong verb, hang, < *an*, on (or ā-), + *hōn*, hang see *hang*] To hang

He had to take him, and *anhangt* him fast
Chaucer, *Doctor's Tale*, l 259

anharmonic (an-har-mon'ik), *a* [= F *anharmonique*, < Gr *an-priv* (an-δ) + *harmonia*, q v] Not harmonic in *geom*, a term applied by Chasles to an important kind of ratio introduced into geometry by Möbius If *a, x, y, b* are four values of a unidimensional variable (for instance, the positions of four points on a line), then $(x-a)(y-b) \times [(y-b)/(y-a)]$ is called the *anharmonic ratio* of the four values The intersections of a plane pencil of four lines with a transverse line have the same anharmonic ratio however the transverse may be situated and this ratio is called the *anharmonic ratio* of the pencil Anharmonic ratios are always preserved in orthographic projections By means of these ratios, metrical properties are defined as projective properties of the absolute, or conic at infinity See *absolute*, n 2 If from the intersection of two lines tangents are drawn to the absolute, the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio of the pencil so formed multiplied by $1/\pi^2$ is the angle of the first two lines So the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio of two points together with the intersections of their connecting line with the absolute when multiplied by a constant, gives the distance of these points — **Anharmonic property**, in *geom*, a property that is connected with an anharmonic ratio

anhelation (an-hē-lā'shon), *n* [= F *anhélation*, < L *anhelatio* (n-), a difficulty of breathing, panting, asthma, < *anhelare*, pp *anhelatus* see *anhele*] 1 Shortness of breath, a panting, difficult respiration, asthma — 2 Eager desire or aspiration [Rare in both senses]

These *anhelations* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love
Glanville, *Sermons*, p 313

anhelet, *v t* [Early mod E *anheale*, < ME *anhelen*, *anclen*, < OF *ancler*, *anhelare*, = Pr *anclari* = Sp Pg *anhelet* = It *anheleare*, < L *anhelare*, breathe with difficulty, pant, fig pant for, pursue eagerly, < *an-* for *ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *helare*, in comp., for *halare*, breathe (cf *exhale* and *inhale*.) To pant, especially with eager desire and anxiety

With most fervent desire they *anhelet* for the fruit of our convocation
Latimer, 2d Sermon before Conv

anhelose (an-hē-lōs), *a* [As *anhelous* + *-ose*] Same as *anhelous*

anhelous (an-hē-lōs), *a* [*L anhelus*, panting, out of breath, < *anhelare*, pant see *anhele*] Out of breath; panting, breathing with difficulty

anhidrosis (an-hi-drō'sis), *n* [*NL*, < Gr *ἀνιδρῶς*, without perspiration (< *an-* priv + *ιδρῶς*, sweat, akin to E *sweat*), + *-osis*.] Deficiency or

absence of perspiration Also written *anidrosis*.

anhidrotic (an-hi-drot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< anhidrosis* see -*osis*] *I.* *a.* Tending or fitted to check perspiration

II. *n.* Any medicinal agent which checks perspiration

anhima (an'hi-ma), *n.* [Braz, Sp *anhima* Cf *anima*] *1.* A Brazilian name of the kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta* See *Palamedea* — *2.* [cap] [NL] The typical genus of the family *Anhimidae* Brissou, 1760

Anhimidae (an-him'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Anhimia* + -*idae*] A family of birds, the horned screamers, synonymous with *Palamedidae*

Anhimoides (an-hi-moi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Anhimia* + -*oides*] A group of birds, referred by some as a superfamily to the order *Chenomorpha*, by others considered as forming an order by itself. It is contemporaneous with the family *Anhimidae* See *Palamedidae*

anhinga (an-lung'gá), *n.* [S. Amer name] *1.* The American snake-bird, darter, or water-turkey, *Plotus anhinga*, a totipalmate natato-

anhydro- In chem, the combining form of *anhydrous*

anhydrous (an-hi'drus), *a.* [*< Gr* ἀνυδρῶς, without water, *< an-* priv + ὕδωρ (húdōr), water] Destitute of water, specifically, in chem, destitute of the water of crystallization (which see, under *water*) as, *anhydrous salts*

ani (h'nē), *n.* [Braz name "Im Brasilien-sium," Maregrave, Johnston, Willughby and Ray] A bird of the genus *Crotophaga*, sub-



Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*)

family *Crotophagidae*, and family *Cuculidae*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America. There are several species, two of them inhabiting the United States. The black *Crotophaga ani* is about a foot long, entirely black, with violet, steel blue, and bronze reflections, the iris is brown, the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate, the crest of the bill is smooth or with few wrinkles, and the culmen is regularly curved. It is called in the West Indies the *black with* and *savanna blackbird*, and is known to the French of Cayenne as *bout de seton*. It occurs from Florida southward. Another species, *C. sulcirostris* the groove-billed ani, is found in tropical America and northward to Texas. Its bill has three distinct grooves parallel with the curved culmen. All are gregarious in habit and nest in bushes several individuals sometimes using one large nest in common. They lay plain greenish eggs, covered with a white chalky substance. See *Crotophaga*

anicut, *n.* See *annicut*

anidiomatic, anidiomatical (an-id'i-ō-mat'ik, -i-kul), *a.* [*< Gr* αν-priv (an-ō) + ἰδιωματι, -al] Contrary to the idiom or analogies of a language, not idiomatic [Rare]

You would not say "two times," it is *anidiomatical* Lander, Imaginary Conversations, II 278

anidrosis (an-i-dī'ō-sis), *n.* Same as *anhidrosis*

Aniella (an-i-el'ā), *n.* [NL (J. E. Gray)] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Anellidae*. Its distinguishing features are a body without limbs and a nasal shield cutting into the labial margin. A *pukhra* is an elegant Californian species

anelliid (an-el'ē'id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Anellidae*

Anelliidae (an-i-el'ē-idē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Aniella* + -*idae*] A family of englossate lizards, typified by the genus *Aniella*

anelloloid (an-i-el'oid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anellolidae*

Anelloidea (an'ē-loi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Aniella* + -*oidea*] A superfamily of englossate lacertilians (lizards), represented by the single family *Anellidae*, having concavo-convex vertebrae, clavicles not dilated posteriorly, no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches, no interorbital septum, and no cranial columella

anient, *v. t.* [*< ME* *anienten* (more commonly *anentischen*, etc. see *anentish*), *< OF* *anienter*, *anienter*, *anientu*, *anientr* (F' *anientr* = Pr *anientar* = It *anientari*), destroy, reduce to nothing, *< a* (I. *ad*, to) + *ment*, *neant*, F' *neant* = Pr *neion*, *men* = It *ment*, *mente*, nothing, *< MI.* **neen*(-t)-s or **neen*(-t)-s, lit not being, *< ne*, not, or *nee*, not, nor, + *en*(-t)-s, being see *ous*, *entity*] *1.* To reduce to nothing or nothingness, bring to naught, frustrate *Peter Plowman* — *2.* In law, to abrogate, make null *Bouvier*

anientish, *v. t.* [*< ME* *anientischen*, *anientischen*, etc., earlier *anientisen*, *anientisen*, *< OF* *anientus*, stem of certain parts of *anientu*, *anienter* see *anient* and -*ish*] *2.* To reduce to nothing, annihilate

He, covetous and baseness, which three things ye have not *aniented* (var *anientched*) or destroyed *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibee

anigh (a-ni'), *prep. phr.* as *adr* and *prep.* [Mod, *< a* + *nigh*, after *aneur*, *afar*, etc.] *I.* *adv.* Nigh, near, close by

II. *prep.* Nigh, near

anight (a-ni't), *prep. phr.* as *adr* [*< ME* *anight*, a *nyght*, *< AS* *on niht* see *a^s* and *niht*] At night, in the night-time, by night

I broke my sword upon a stone, and hid him take that, for coming *anight* to Jane Smile

Shak, As you Like It, II 4

anightst (a-ni'ts'), *adv.* [Equiv to *anight*, but with *adv* gen suffix as in *AS* *nihtes*, *E* *nyghts*, *adv* see *nyghts*. Similarly, *o' nyghts*, of nights, where in popular apprehension *nyghts* is plural] By night, nightly. used of repeated or habitual acts

The dunkey now his flock returning sees,

Duly let out *anights* to stand for fees

Swift, Morning

anil (an'il), *n.* [Early mod *E* *anile*, *anill*, *anile*, *< F* *anil*, *< Pg.* *anil* = Sp *añil* (formerly also *añil*), *< Ar* *an-nil*, *< al*, the, + *nil*, Pers *Hind* *nil*, *< Skt* *nīli*, indigo, indigo-plant, *< nīla*, dark blue (t' *līlac*)] *1.* A somewhat woody leguminous plant, *Indigofera anil*, from whose leaves and stalks the West Indian indigo is made. It is a common species in Mexico and tropical America and is a larger plant than the Asiatic *I. tinctoria* which is the species ordinarily cultivated for the production of indigo

2. Indigo [In this sense nearly obsolete]

anile (an'il or -il), *a.* [*< L.* *anilis*, *< anus*, an old woman] Old-womanish, imbecile as, "puerile or anile ideas," *Walpole*, Catalogue of Engravers

A general revolt against authority, even in matters of opinion, is a childish or *anile* superstition, not to be excused by the pretext that it is only due to the love of freedom cherished in *excess*

Gladstone, Might of Right p 108

anilia (a-ni'l-i-a), *n.* [*< anil* + -*ia*] Same as *aniline*

anilic (a-ni'ik), *a.* [*< anil* + -*ic*] Pertaining to or derived from *anil* as, *anilic acid*

anilide (an'i-lid or -lid), *n.* [*< aniline* + -*ide*] Same as *phenylamide*

aniline (an'i-lin), *n.* and *a.* [*< anil* (with reference to the brilliant violet and indigo dyes which, with others, are prepared from *aniline*) + -*ine*] *1.* *n.* Amidobenzol, $C_6H_5NH_2$, a substance which furnishes a number of brilliant dyes. It was discovered in 1826 by Unkeler, as a product of the distillation of indigo, and called by him *crystallin*. It did not acquire commercial importance until 1856 when the purple dye mauve was prepared from it by Perkins. It is found in small quantities in coal tar, but the aniline of commerce is obtained from benzol, another product of coal tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon, C_6H_6 . Benzol when acted on by nitric acid produces nitrobenzol and this latter substance when treated with nascent hydrogen, usually generated by the action of acetic acid upon iron filings or scrap, produces aniline, which is an oily liquid, colorless when pure, somewhat heavier than water, having a peculiar vinous smell and a burning taste. It is a strong base, and yields well characterized salts. When acted on by arsenic acid, potassium bichromate, stannic chloride, etc., aniline produces a great variety of compounds of very beautiful colors, known by the names of aniline purple, aniline green, violet, magenta, etc. Also called *anila*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from aniline. as, *aniline colors*. **Aniline oil**, a by product of the manufacture of aniline, containing aniline, toluidine, and a number of other organic bases of the aromatic series. It is used as a solvent for rubber, copal, etc. — **Aniline pencil**, a mixture of aniline, graphite, and kaolin, used for copying, marking in permanent color, and transferring writing or designs

anility (a-ni'l-i-ti), *n.* [*< L.* *anilita*(-t)-s, *< anilis* see *anile*] The state of being anile, the old age of a woman, womanish dotage as, "marks of anility," *Sterne*, Sermons, XXI

anilla (a-ni'l-ā), *n.* [*< anil*, *q. v.*] A commercial term for West Indian indigo, derived from the name of the plant from which it is prepared. See *anil*

anima (an'i-mā), *n.*, *pl.* *anima* (-mē) [*L.*, a current of air, wind, air, breath, the vital principle, life, soul sometimes equiv to *animus*, mind (see *animus*, and cf *Gr* *ανῆρ*, wind), both from root seen in *Skt* *√an*, breathe, repr in Teut by Goth *ananan*, breathe out, expire; cf *Icel* *anda* = Sw *andas* = Dan *aande*, breathe, *Icel* *and*, breath, life, soul, = Sw *anda*, *ande* = Dan *aande*, breath (> *Sc* *anund*, *and*, *aynd*, breath, breathe), also *Icel* *andi*, breath, spirit, a spirit, = Dan *aand*, spirit, soul, a spirit, ghost, = OHG *anto* = OS *ando* = AS *anda*, zeal, indignation, anger, envy for the change of sense, cf *animus* and *animosity*] Soul, vital principle, the intelligent principle supposed to preside over vital actions, anciently applied to the active principle of a drug, as if this were its soul — **Anima bruta**, the soul of brutes, the soul of animals other than man, the principle of brute intelligence and vitality — **Anima humana**, the human soul, the principle of human intelligence and vitality — **Anima mundi**, the soul of the world, an ethereal essence or spirit supposed to be diffused through the universe, or animating and acting throughout the whole and in all its different parts

The doctrine of the *anima mundi*, as held by the Stoics and Stratoniceans, is closely allied to pantheism, while according to others this soul of the universe is altogether intermediate between the Creator and his works.

Flaming.



American Snake Bird (*Plotus anhinga*)

rial bird, of the family *Plotidae* and order *Strigopodidae*. It is related to the cormorants and inhabits swamps of the warmer parts of America from the South Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States. See *darter*, *Plotus*

2. [cap] [NL] A genus of birds a synonym of *Plotus* Brissou, 1760

anhistous (an-his'tus), *a.* [*< Gr* αν-priv + ἵστος, a web, mod tissue] In anat, having no recognizable structure, plasma or sarcodous, as the sarcote of a cell or the plasma of the blood

anhungered (an-hung'gērd), *a.* Same as *ahungered*

anhydrate (an-hi'drāt), *v. t.*; pret and pp *anhydrated*, *ppr.* *anhydrating* [*< anhydrous* + -*ate*] To remove water from, especially from a substance naturally containing it, dehydrate

It [glycerol] is used like alcohol as an *anhydrating* medium in the study of protoplasm

Poulsen, Bot Micro chem (trans), p 27

anhydration (an-hi-drā'shon), *n.* [*< anhydrate*] Removal of water from anything, dehydration

anhydremia, anhydræmia (an-hi-drē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL, prop *anhydræmia*, *< Gr* ἀνυδρῶς, without water, *< an-* priv + ὕδωρ (húdōr), water, + *aima*, blood] A concentrated state of the blood, due to loss of water

anhydrid, anhydride (an-hi'drid, -drid or -drid), *n.* [*< Gr* ἀνυδρῶς, without water, + -*id*, -*ide*] One of a class of chemical compounds which may be regarded as made up of one or more molecules of water in which the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by negative or acid radicals (which may themselves contain hydrogen). The corresponding acids represent one or more molecules of water in which the same radicals replace one half of the hydrogen. Thus, water being H_2O , sulphuric anhydride is SO_3 (or SO_2O), representing H_2O in which H_2 is replaced by the bivalent radical SO_2 , while sulphuric acid is H_2SO_4 (or $H_2SO_2O_2$), representing $2H_2O$ in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by SO_2 and two remain

They are more precisely called *acid anhydrides* the basic anhydrides, in which the hydrogen is replaced by positive or basic radicals are commonly called *metallic oxides*

anhydrite (an-hi'drit), *n.* [*< NL* *anhydrites*, *< Gr* ἀνυδρῶς, without water (see *anhydrous*), + -*ites* see -*ite*] Anhydrous sulphate of calcium. It is found in the salt mines of Austria Hungary, and in the Harz mountains, also in geodes in limestone at Lockport, N. Y., and in extensive beds in Nova Scotia. It is usually granular in structure, sometimes crystalline with cleavage in three rectangular directions. Its color is white or grayish-white, sometimes with a tinge of blue, also red. The vulcanite of Italy is the only variety used in the arts.

animability (an'-i-ma-bil'i-ti), *n* [*< animable* see *-bility*] Capacity of animation, capability of being animated

An animability of body is acquired (if we may coin a word) *W Taylor, Monthly Rev., LXXIV, 40; (N E D)*

animable (an'-i-ma-bil), *a* [*< L. animabilis* (a doubtful reading), *< animari*, animate see *animate*, *r*] Susceptible of animation

animadversant (an'-i-mad-ver'sant), *n* [*< L. animadversus* (pp of *animadvertere* see *animadvert*) + *-ant*] That which has the power of perceiving, a perceptor [Rare]

That lively inward animadversant it is the soul itself for I cannot come else the body doth animadvert

Dr H More, Song of the Soul, p 422, note

animadversion (an'-i-mad-ver'shon), *n* [*< L. animadversio* (u-), the perception of an object, consideration, attention, reproach, punishment, *< animadvertere*, pp *animadversus* see *animadvert*] 1† The act or faculty of observing or noticing, observation, perception

The soul is the sole percipient which hath animadversion and sense *Clarendon, Sci p 41*

2 The act of criticizing, criticism, censure, reproof

He dismissed their commissions with severe and sharp animadversion *Clarendon*

We must answer it with such animadversion on its doctrine as they deserve *D Webster, Speech Senate, May 7, 1834*

- **Syn 2** Remark, comment, reprobation, reprehension

animadversive (an'-i-mad-ver'siv), *a* and *n* [*< L. animadversus*, pp of *animadvertere* see *animadvert*] 1. *a* Having the power of perceiving, percipient as, "the animadversive faculty," *Coleridge*

II. *n* A percipient agent *N J D*

animadversiveness (an'-i-mad-ver'siv-ness), *n* The power of animadverting *Bailey*

animadvert (an'-i-mad-ver't), *v t* [*< L. animadvertere*, regard, observe, notice, apprehend, censure, punish, by crisis for *animus advertere*, in same senses, lit turn the mind to animus, act of animus, the mind (see *animus*), *advertere*, turn to see *adverto*] 1† To take cognizance or notice — 2 To comment critically, make remarks by way of criticism or censure, pass strictures or criticisms

A man of most animadverting humour,
Who, to censure himself into his lord,
Will tell him, you and I, or any of us,
That here are wit, at all pernicious spirits *J Jonson, Magnetic Lad, II 1*

I wish sir you would do us the favour to animadvert frequently upon the false taste the town is in *Stech*

The gentleman from Lowell animadverted somewhat last evening on the delays attending the publication of the reports of decisions *R Choate, Addresses, p 74*

- **Syn 2** Of animadvert upon To comment upon, criticize, disapprove, reprehend, blame, censure

animadvertiser (an'-i-mad-ver'ter), *n* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure

anima, *n* Plural of *anima*

animal (an'-i-mal), *a* and *n* [First in 16th century, (*a*) *animal* (*animal*, *animal*) = *F* Sp Pg *animal* = *It animal*, *adj*, *< L. animalis*, animate, living (also aerial, consisting of air), *< anima*, a current of air, wind, air, breath, the vital principle, life, soul see *anima*, (*b*) *animal*, *n*, = *F. animal* = *Sp Pg animal* = *It animal*, *< L. animal*, rarely *animale*, a living being, an animal in the widest sense, but sometimes restricted to a brute or beast, hence, in contempt, a human being, orig neut of *animatus*, *adj*, as above. In mod use *animal*, *a*, 'living, animate,' is inseparably mixed with *animal*, *n*, used attributively in the sense of 'pertaining to animals'] 1. *a* 1† Pertaining to sensation. See *animal spirits*, below — 2† Having life, living, animate — 3 Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part, of man, pertaining to those parts of his nature which he shares with inferior animals

Good humour, frankness, generosity, active courage, sanguine energy, buoyancy of temper, are the usual and appropriate accompaniments of a vigorous animal temperament *Lewis, Inrop. Morals, II 132*

Truth in God is the source of all power. Before a soul inspired by this faith the animal strength of a Napoleon or a Jackson is only weakness *J F Clarke, Self Culture, p 377*

4 Of, pertaining to, or derived from animals

It may be reasonably doubted whether any form of animal life remains to be discovered which will not be found to accord with one or other of the common plans now known *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p 50*

Animal anæsthetics See *anæsthetic* — **Animal charcoal**

Same as *bone black* — **Animal economy**, the physiological course of events in the life of an animal, the sequence of cause and effect observed in the vital activities of animals, the order of animated nature — **Animal electricity**, electricity generated in animal bodies, as, in large quantities, in the electric eel, the torpedo, and *Malapterurus*, or, in small quantities, in nervous, muscular, and other tissues — **Animal food**, flesh or any other part of an animal which is eaten — **Animal force** See *force* — **Animal function**, any vital activity or physiological process performed in an animal conomy, any organic property or character of animals. Such functions may be grouped in a few broad classes: (1) Mentality, including all activities of the mind as distinguished from those of the body, such as instinct, reason, intellect, ideation, etc. (2) Sensibility, or feeling, the capability of responding automatically to external stimuli, irritability, innervation common to all animals in a high degree as compared with plants. (3) Locomotion usual in animals, but unusual in plants. (4) Nutrition involving material growth and waste and repair common to plants and animals, but usually differently effected in the two, and with different material. (5) Reproduction, or generation a process whereby growth is devoted to the formation of separate individuals. Functions shared by all or generalized in large are called *organic* or *vegetative* functions, no functions are peculiar to animals except those of mentality. Other lesser categories of functions are sometimes named as the digestive function, the excretory function, the function of circulation, of respiration, the function of the liver, or of any part or organ, that is, the special part which it takes in the animal economy — **Animal heat**, the temperature maintained during life in an animal body, and requisite for its physiological functions. It varies from a degree not appreciably different from that of the element in which the animal lives to one much higher, the latter being the case with the higher animals. Difference in degree of animal heat is the ground of a division of the higher animals into warm blooded and cold blooded, *Hematotherms* and *Heterotherms*. In the former a very sensibly elevated temperature is maintained. It is highest in birds, amounting sometimes to 112 F. In mammals a usual range is from 98 to 104 F. In man the mean normal temperature is about 99, any considerable deviation from which is inconsistent with health. Animal heat is simply a case of chemical combustion, an analogous process goes on in plants. It is an index of the molecular motion of the body, and a measure of the work done by an animal in its vital activities — **Animal kingdom**, all animals collectively, *Animalia* one of the three grand divisions of the realm of nature (*imperium naturæ*), the other two comprising plants and minerals respectively. For scientific purposes it has been divided into classes or orders, families, genera, species and groups (with intermediate divisions often formed by prefixing *sub* or *super* to these words) whereby the classification and registration of animals are facilitated. Examples of the primary divisions are the following: (1) The Linnean system (1760) divided animals into 6 classes: I. *Mammalia*, II. *Aves*, III. *Amphibia*, IV. *Pisces*, V. *Insecta*, VI. *Vermes*. (2) The system of Cuvier (1817) proposed 4 subkingdoms and 20 classes: I. *Vertebrata* (*Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, *Pisces*), II. *Mollusca* (*Cephalopoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Gastropoda*, *Aciphalia*, *Brachiopoda*, *Cirrhopoda*), III. *Articulata* (*Annelula*, *Crustacea*, *Trilobita*, *Arachnida*, *Insecta*), IV. *Radiata* (*Echinodermata*, *Fusozoa*, *Ascidophora*, *Polysiphonia*, *Infusoria*). (3) The system of Owen (1860) separated the *Protozoa* from *Animalia* proper as a separate kingdom, the latter being then divided into subkingdom I. *Invertebrata*, with 3 provinces, *Radiata*, *Articulata*, *Mollusca* and subkingdom II. *Vertebrata*. (4) In 1869 Huxley arranged the animal kingdom in the 8 primary groups: I. *Vertebrata*, *Mollusca*, *Mollusca*, *Celebrata*, *Amphibia*, *Amphibia*, *Infusoria*, *Protozoa*. No two authorities agree upon the leading divisions of the animal kingdom, but a system like the following is now quite generally accepted: Subkingdom A (with one phylum), *Protozoa*, class I, *Rhizopoda*, class II, *Gregarina*, class III, *Infusoria*. Subkingdom B, *Metazoa*. Phylum 1, *Celebrata*, class IV, *Spongiata*, class V, *Hydrozoa*, class VI, *Actinozoa*, class VII, *Ctenozoa*. Phylum 2, *Echinodermata*, class VIII, *Ctenozoa*, class IX, *Asterozoa*, class X, *Echinodermata*, class XI, *Holothuridea*, Phylum 3, *Vermes*, class XII, *Plathelminthes*, class XIII, *Nemathelminthes*, class XIV, *Gephyrea*, class XV, *Annelida*, class XVI, *Rotifera*, Phylum 4, *Arthropoda*, class XVII, *Crustacea*, class XVIII, *Arachnida*, class XIX, *Myriapoda*, class XX, *Insecta*, Phylum 5, *Mollusca*, class XXI, *Polysiphonia*, class XXII, *Brachiopoda*, Phylum 6, *Mollusca*, class XXIII, *Aciphalia*, class XXIV, *Pteropoda*, Phylum 7, *Celebrata*, class XXV, *Fusozoa*, class XXVI, *Leptocardia*, class XXVII, *Margophranchia*, class XXVIII, *Plasmodobranchia*, class XXIX, *Reptilia*, class XXX, *Amphibia*, class XXXI, *Pisces*, class XXXII, *Aves*, class XXXIII, *Mammalia*. Three remarkable genera, *Dicynodon*, *Sauroia* and *Balanoglossus*, are severally regarded by many authors as types of classes — **Animal magnetism**, *mechanics*, etc. See the nouns — **Animal power**, the unit of power in men and animals, as *man power*, *horse power*, etc. Usually expressed in foot pounds. See *horse power* — **Animal spirits** (a) According to the doctrine of Galen, modified by Descartes, subtle and almost incorporeal parts of the living body, which penetrate the pores of the nerves and pass between the brain and the periphery, acting as the agents of volition and sensation. Also in the singular, *animal spirit*, equivalent to nervous force or action. (b) In modern use, exuberance of health and life, natural buoyancy, cheerfulness, animation, gaiety, and good humor

Animal spirits constitute the power of the present, and their seats are like the structure of a pyramid *Emerson, Society and Solitude*

II. *n* 1 A sentient living being, an individual, organized, animated, and sentient portion of matter, in *zoö*, one of the *Animalia*, a member of the animal kingdom as distinguished from a vegetable or a mineral. The distinction from the latter is sufficient consisting in organization, interstitial nutrition, vitality, and animation, but it is impossible to draw any line between all vegetables and all

animals. Any criteria which may be diagnostic in most instances fail of applicability to the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life, and no definition which has been attempted has been entirely successful. Most animals are locomotory as well as motile; most plants are fixed. Most animals exhibit distinct active and apparently conscious or voluntary movements in response to irritation, mechanical or other, most plants do not. Most animals feed upon other animals or upon plants, that is to say, upon organic matter; most plants, upon inorganic substances. Most animals have no cellulose in their composition, nitrogenous compounds prevailing, while cellulose is highly characteristic of plants. Most animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide, the reverse of the usual process in plants, and few animals have chlorophyll, which is so generally present in plants. Animals have usually a digestive cavity and a nervous system, and are capable of certain manifestations of consciousness, sentience, and volition, which can be attributed to plants only by great latitude in the use of the terms. See also *extract*.

Ordinary animals not only possess conspicuous locomotive activity, but their parts readily alter their form or position when irritated. Their nutrition, consisting of other animals and of plants, is taken in the solid form into a digestive cavity. Traced down to their lowest terms, the series of plant forms gradually lose more and more of their distinctive vegetable features, while the series of animal forms part with more and more of their distinctive animal characters, and the two series converge to a common term. The most characteristic morphological peculiarity of the animal is the absence of any such cellulose investment [of the cells as plants possess]. The most characteristic physiological peculiarity of the animal is its want of power to manufacture protein out of simple compounds *Huxley, Anat. Invert., pp 43-47*

2 An inferior or irrational sentient being, in contrast distinction to man, a brute, a beast, as, men and animals — 3 A contemptuous term for a human being in whom the animal nature has the ascendancy — **Aggregate animals** See *aggregates*

Animals' Protection Acts, English statutes of 1819 (12 and 13 Vict., c 92), 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c 60), and 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c 97, sections 40-41), for preventing cruelty to animals — **Compound animals** See *compound*

animal-clutch (an'-i-mal-kluch), *n* A device for gripping animals by the leg while slaughtering them

animalcula (an'-i-mal'kü-lä), *n* pl [NL. see *animalculus*] 1 Plural of *animalculus* — 2. [cap.] A loose synonym of *Infusoria*

animalcule (an'-i-mal'kü-lö), *n* pl An incorrect form of *animalcula*, of which it is assumed to be the plural. See *animalculus* and *animalcule*

animalcular (an'-i-mal'kü-lä), *a* [*< animalcula* + *-al*] 1 Of or pertaining to animalcules — 2 Of or pertaining to the physiological doctrine of animalculism

An equivalent form is *animalculine*

animalcule (an'-i-mal'kü-lö), *n* [= *F animalcule*, *< NL animalculus*, *q v*] 1† Any little animal, as a mouse, insect, etc. — 2 A minute or microscopic animal, nearly or quite invisible to the naked eye, as an infusorian or rotifer, an animalcule, as, the bell-animalcule, a ciliate infusorian of the family *Tricellulida*, wheel-animalcule, a rotifer, bear-animalcule, a minute arachnid of the order *Arachnida*. See cuts under *Arachnida*, *Rotifera*, and *Forticella* — **Protus animalcule**, a former name of *amaba* — **Seminal animalcule**, a spermatozoon (which see)

animalculine (an'-i-mal'kü-lin), *a* Same as *animalcular*

animalculism (an'-i-mal'kü-lizm), *n* [*< animalcule* + *-ism*] 1 The theory that animalcules cause disease — 2 The doctrine or theory of incasement in the male, spermism, spermatism. See *incasement*

Also called *animulism*

animalculist (an'-i-mal'kü-list), *n*. [*< animalcule* + *-ist*] 1 A special student of animalcules, one versed in the study of animalcules. — 2 An adherent of animalculism or the physiological theory of incasement in the male; a spermist. See *incasement*

animalculum (an'-i-mal'kü-lum), *n*, pl *animalcula* (-lä) [NL. a little animal, dim. of *L. animal*, an animal. See *animal*] An animalcule

animal-flower (an'-i-mal-flou'er), *n* A zoöphyte or phytozoon, a radiated animal resembling or likened to a flower, as many of the *Actinozoa* a term especially applied to sea-anemones, but also extended to various other zoöphytes which at one end are fixed as if rooted, and at the other are expanded like a flower

animalhood (an'-i-mal-hud), *n* [*< animal* + *-hood*] The state or condition of any animal other than man, animality as distinguished from humanity [Rare]

A creature almost lapsed from humanity into animalhood *Reader, Nov., 1863, p 57 (N E D)*

Animalia (an'-i-mä'li-ä), *n* pl [L, pl of *animal* see *animal*] Animals as a grand division

of nature; the animal kingdom (which see, under *animal*)

animalic (an-i-mal'ik), *a.* [*< animal + -ic*] Of or pertaining to animals [Rare]

animaliculture (an-i-mal-i-kul'tūr), *n.* [*< L animal, animal, + cultura, culture*] The raising and care of animals as a branch of industry; stock-raising [Rare]

animalisation, animalise. See *animalization, animalize*

animalish (an'i-mal-ish), *a.* [*< animal + -ish*] Of, pertaining to, or like an animal, especially an irrational animal; brutish [Rare]

The world hath no blood nor brains nor any animalish or humane form *Cudworth, Intellectual System*

animalism (an'i-mal-izm), *n.* [*< animal + -ism*] 1 The state of a mere animal; the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only, and not by intellectual or moral forces, sensuality — 2 The exercise of animal faculties, animal activity — 3 A mere animal, specifically, a human being dominated by animal qualities and passions [Rare]

Girls, Hetairal, curious in their art,
Hired *animabones*, vile as those that made
The mulberry faced Dictator a order worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet gods
Trinnyon, Lucratus

4 In *physiol*, same as *animalculism*

animalist (an'i-mal-ist), *n.* [*< animal + -ist*] 1 A sensualist — 2 In *physiol*, an animalculist — 3 In *art*, an artist who devotes his chief energies to the representation of animals, as distinguished from one who represents the human figure, landscapes, etc., an animal-painter or animal-sculptor

Fifty years ago he [Barry] brought city and malice on his head through the creation in the Avenue des Eglises in the Tuilleries gardens of his colossal bronze lion and serpent. It was then the anger of *animalist* began
The Century, XXXI 484

animalistic (an'i-ma-lis'tik), *a.* [*< animalist + -ic*] Pertaining to or characterized by animalism, sensual

animality (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* [= *F animale*, *< animal + -ity*] 1 The state of being an animal, animal existence or nature in man, the animal as opposed to the spiritual side of human nature

Another condition which tends to produce social progress is the perpetual struggle between the essential attributes of humanity and those of mere *animality*
L F Ward, Dynam Sociol, I 132

2 In *physiol*, the aggregate of those vital phenomena which characterize animals. See *vegetality*

We find it convenient to treat of the laws of *Animality* in the abstract, expecting to find these ideals realized (within due limits) in every particular organism
G H Lewes, Probs of Life and Mind, II iv § 42

Animalivora (an'i-ma-liv'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL, neut pl of *animalivorus* see *animalivorous*] In *zool* a name given to the carnivorous and insectivorous bats, as distinguished from the frugivorous species. The term in its application to bats or *Chiroptera*, is an alternative synonym of *Insectivora*, which is preoccupied in, and often employed for, another group of mammals

animalivorous (an'i-ma-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL animalivorus, < L animal, animal, + vorare, devour*] Animal-eating, carnivorous, of or pertaining to the *Animalivora*

animalization (an-i-mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< animalize + -ation*] 1 The act of making into an animal, or of endowing with animal attributes; the act of representing (a higher being) under the form of an animal, as bearing its characteristic part, or as having its lower instincts and tastes

In the theology of both the Babylonians and Egyptians there is abundant evidence of the deification of animals, and the converse *animalization* of gods
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX 493

2 The process of rendering or of becoming animal or degraded in life or habits, the state of being under the influence of animal instincts and passions, brutalization, sensualization

The illusion of the greatest happiness principle would eventually lead the world back to *animalization*
G S Hall, German Culture, p 182

3 Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation.

The alimentary canal, in which the conversion and *animalization* of the food takes place *Owen, Comp Anat*

4 The process of giving to vegetable fiber the appearance and quality of animal fiber. See *animalize*

The present view of *animalization* is, that it is not possible to animalize a fabric in any other way than by actually depositing upon it the animal matter in question
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p 66

5. Population by animals; the number and kind of animals in a given place or region

What the French call the *animalization* of the departments
Jour Roy Agric Soc, I 414 (N E D)

Also spelled *animalisation*.

animalize (an'i-mal-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *animalized*, ppr *animalizing* [= *F animaliser, < animal + -ize*] 1 To make into an animal, endow with the attributes of an animal, represent in animal form as, the Egyptians *animalized* their deities — 2 To give an animal character or appearance to, especially, to render animal in nature or habits; brutalize, sensualize, excite the animal passions of

If a man lives for the table, the eye grows dull, the gait heavy, the voice takes a coarse *animalized* sound
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p 176

3 To convert into animal matter by the process of assimilation, assimilate, as food

Something secreted in the coats of the stomach, which *animalizes* the food or assimilates it
J Hunter, in Philos Trans, LXXI 454 (N F D)

4 To give, as to vegetable fiber, some of the characteristics of animal fiber, as when cotton is so treated with albumin or casein, or a strong solution of caustic soda, that the fiber shrinks, becomes stronger, and is made capable of absorbing aniline dyes

Also spelled *animalise*

animally (an'i-mal-i), *adv* 1 Psychically, in the manner of the anima, with respect to the anima bruta, or to animal spirits *Cudworth* — 2 Physically, corporeally, bodily, as opposed to mentally or intellectually

animality (an'i-mal-i-ty), *n* The state of being an animal, animality

animant (an'i-man't), *a* [*< L animant(-is), ppr of animare, animate* see *animate, v*] Possessing or conferring the properties of life and soul, quickening *Cudworth* [Rare]

animary (an'i-mā-rī), *a* Of or pertaining to the soul, psychical

This brought to a right *animary* temper and harmony
By Parker, Platonick Philos, v 44

animastic (an-i-mas'tik), *n* and *a* [*< ML animasticus, < L anima, soul, breath, life* see *anima*] 1 The doctrine of the soul, psychology

The other schoolmen carefully explained that these operations were not in their own nature proposed to the logician, for, as such, they belonged to *Animastic*, as they called it, or psychology
Sir W Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, I ii

II. A Psychic, spiritual, relating to soul the opposite of *material* or *materialistic*

animastical (an-i-mas'ti-kal), *a* Same as *animastic*

animate (an'i-māt), *v*, pret and pp *animated*, ppr *animating* [*< L animatus, pp of animare, fill with breath, quicken, encourage, animate, < anima, breath* see *anima*] I trans 1. To give natural life to, quicken, make alive, as, the soul *animates* the body

Communicating male and female light,
Which two great sexes *animate* the world
Milton, P L, viii 151

But it was as impossible to put life into the old institutions as to *animate* the skeletons which are imbedded in the depths of primeval strata
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh

2 To affect with an appearance of life; inspire or actuate as if with life, bring into action or movement

But none, ah, none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire
Dryden

3 To move or actuate the mind of, incite to mental action, prompt.

This view *animates* me to create my own world through the purification of my soul *Emerson, Nature*

4 To give spirit or vigor to, infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion into, stimulate as, to *animate* dispirited troops

The perfectibility of the human mind, the *animating* theory of the eloquent De Stael, consists in the mass of our ideas
I D Israel, Lit Char Men of Genius, p 416

Animated by this unlooked-for victory, our valiant heroes sprang ashore in triumph, [and] took possession of the soil as conquerors
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 97

=Syn. 1 To vivify 3 To revive, invigorate — 4 To enliven, stimulate, inspire, exhilarate, cheer, gladden, inspire, urge on, prompt, incite

II. *intrans* To become enlivened or exhilarated, rouse one's self [Rare]

Mr Arnot, *animating* at this speech glided behind his chair
Mrs Burney, Cecilia I 6

animate (an'i-māt), *a* [*< L animatus, pp see the verb*] 1 Alive, possessing animal life as, "creatures *animate*," *Milton, P. L., ix. 112.*

No *animate* creature is so far down in the scale that it does not illustrate some phase of mind which has a bearing upon the problem of higher beings
Pop Sci Mo, XXV 267

His eye, voice, gesture, and whole frame *animate* with the living vigor of heart felt religion
Bancroft, Hist U S I 290

2 Having the appearance of life, resembling that which is alive, lively

After marching for about two miles at a very slow rate, the enemy's flags, which had been visible since leaving the zeriba, suddenly became *animate* and a large force of Arabs distant some 500 to 700 yards sprang up, and advanced as if to attack the leading corner of the square
Nineteenth Century, XIX 156

3 Pertaining to living things as, "animate diseases," *Kirby and Spence, Entomol* [Rare]

animated (an'i-mā-ted), *a* 1. Endowed with animal life as, the various classes of *animated* beings

"Infancy" and Coleridge, "presents body and spirit in unity the body is all *animated*" *Emerson, Domestic Life*

2 Lively, vigorous, full of life, action, spirit, indicating or representing animation as, an *animated* discourse, an *animated* picture

On the report there was an *animated* debate
Macaulay Hist Eng, xxiv

(An stoiled urn or *animated* bust
Back to its mansion all the fleeting breath)
Gray Elegy

animatedly (an'i-mā-ted-li), *adv* In an animated way, with animation

animateness (an'i-mā-tē-ness), *n* The state of being animate or animated

animater (an'i-mā-tēr), *n* One who animates or gives life

animatingly (an'i-mā-tēng-li), *adv* So as to animate or excite feeling

animation (an-i-mā'shon), *n* [*< L animatio(n), a quickening, animating, < animare, see animate, v*] The act of animating or the state of being animated (a) the act of infusing animal life, or the state of being animated or having life

Which, although they attain not the indelible requisites of *animation* yet they have great affinity
Sir I Brown Vols I & II 1

Scarcely has the day dawned streaked the sky and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hillside, when the suburbs give signs of reviving *animation*
Irving, Alhambra p 137

(b) Liveliness, briskness, the state of being full of spirit and vigor as, he recited the story with great *animation*

For in conversation never flagged his *animation* and variety were inexhaustible
I B Chambers

The veteran warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and *animation* of youth at the prospect of a fray
Irving, Granada, p 108

(c) The appearance of activity or life as the *animation* of a picture or statue (d) Attribution of life to

Any general theory of life must, if logically pursued, lead to the *animation* of all forms of matter
L F Ward, Dynam Sociol I 351

Suspended animation, a temporary cessation of animation especially, apnoea = *Syn* (a) Life, existence, vitality (b) *Animatium, Life, Liveliness, Vivacity, Spirit, Sprightliness, Gaiety, buoyancy, cheerfulness, energy, ardor* The first four words indicate, by derivation, a full possession of the faculties of life, therefore they are the opposite of deadness or of any semblance of lifelessness

The same idea appears in the next two under the notion of the possession of the breath of life *Animation* applies broadly to manner, looks, and language, as, *animation* of countenance, he spoke with *animation*, it implies perhaps, more warmth of feeling than the others *Life* is not expressive of feeling, but of full vital force and any form of its manifestation as, his words were instinct with *life*, his delivery lacked *life* *Liveliness* is primarily suggestive of the energetic exercise of the powers of life in alertness of mind, firmness of interest, etc. *Vivacity* applies especially to conversation, but is used also of manner and looks It belongs mostly to external *Spirit* is variously compounded of courage, vigor, firmness, enthusiasm, and zeal according to the connection, it implies the best qualities of the manly man in action *Sprightliness* is vivacity with mirth or gaiety it is lighter than *spirit* *Gaiety* is the overflow of animal spirits in talk and laughter prompted by social intercourse, festivity, dancing, etc. See *mirth, hilarity, gladness, happiness*

At the very mention of such a study, the eyes of the prince sparkled with *animation*

Irving, Alhambra, p 239

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold,
A lad of *life*, an imp of fancy *Shak Ham V, iv 1*

His [Steel's] personages are drawn with dramatic spirit, and with a *liveliness* and airy facility that blind the reader to his defects of style *Chambers's Cyc Eng Lit I 621*

The delight of opening a new pursuit, or a new course of reading, imparts the *novelty* and novelty of youth even to old age
I D Israel, Lit Char Men of Genius, p 316

I will attend her here,
And woo her with some *spirit* when she comes
Shak, T of the S, II 1

Perhaps no kind of superiority is more flattering or alluring than that which is conferred by the powers of conversation, by extemporaneous *sprightliness* of fancy, copiousness of language, and fertility of sentiment
Johnson Rambler, No 101

Like our Touchstone, but infinitely richer than this new ideal personage [Mascarillo] still delights by the fertility of his expedients and his perpetual and vigorous *gaiety*
I D Israel, Lit Char Men of Genius, p 410

Anisobranchia (a-nī-sō-brang'kī-ä), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *βράγχια*, gills] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a superfamily of gastropoda, of the series *Chitonacea*, including a number of forms collectively distinguished from the *Zeugobranchia* (which see). Leading genera of the *Anisobranchia* are *Patella*, *Trochus*, *Littorina*, *Cycloetoma*, *Rissoa*, *Patulina*, and *Turritella*.

In the *Anisobranchia* the left gill is smaller, and the right one more largely developed.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 237

Anisobranchiata (a-ni-sō-brang-kī-s'ā), *n. pl* [NL, neut pl of *anisobranchiatus* see *anisobranchiate*] Same as *Anisobranchia*
anisobranchiate (a-ni-sō-brang-kī-āt), *a* [*< NL anisobranchiatus, as Anisobranchia + -atus*] Having unequal gills, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anisobranchia*
anisobryous (an-i-sōb'ri-us), *a* [*< Gr ἀνισος, unequal, + βρύον, lit a growth, < βρῖν, swell, grow*] Same as *anisodynamous*
anisocercal (a-ni-sō-sēr'kal), *a* [*< Gr ἀνισος, unequal, + κερκος, tail* see *an-* and *isocercal*] Not isocercal

anisodactyl, anisodactyle (a-ni-sō-dak'til), *a* and *n* [*< NL anisodactylus, unequal-toed, < Gr ἀνισος, unequal, + δακτύλος, a finger or toe* see *aniso-* and *dactyl*] *l. a* Same as *anisodactylus*

II. n 1 One of an order of birds in the classification of Temminck, including those insessorial species the toes of which are of unequal length, as the nuthatch — 2 One of the *Anisodactyla*

Anisodactyla (a-ni-sō-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl* [NL, neut pl of *anisodactylus* see *anisodactyl*] In the zoological system of Cuvier, one of four divisions of pachydermatous quadrupeds, including those which have several unsymmetrical hoofs. The term is loosely synonymous with *Perissodactyla*, but as originally intended it excluded the solidungulate perissodactyls, as the horse, and included some *Artiodactyla*, as the hippopotamus, as well as all the *Proboscidea*, or elephants, mastodons, and mammoths. It is an artificial group not now in use.

anisodactyle, a and *n* See *anisodactyl*

Anisodactyli (a-ni-sō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl* [NL, pl of *anisodactylus* see *anisodactyl*] In Sunda's classification of birds, the second series of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the five cohorts *Cenomorpha*, *Amphigularia*, *Longilingues*, or *Mollisuga*, *Syndactyla*, and *Peristeroides*. See these words. By Sclater, in 1880, the term is used as a suborder of *Picaria*, including twelve families, the *Colinidae*, *Alcedinidae*, *Bucerotidae*, *Upupidae*, *Triroridae*, *Myiophidae*, *Monatulidae*, *Podulidae*, *Coraciidae*, *Leptosomidae*, *Podaridae*, and *Stratornithidae*.

anisodactylic (a-ni-sō-dak'til'ik), *a* [*< anisodactyl + -ic*] Same as *anisodactylous*

anisodactylous (a-ni-sō-dak'ti-lus), *a* [*< NL anisodactylus* see *anisodactyl*] Unequal-toed, having the toes unlike (a) in mammals of or pertaining to the *Anisodactyla*, perissodactyl pachydermatous. See cut under *perissodactyl* (b) In ornith. of or pertaining to the *Anisodactyla* or *Anisodactyli*. Equivalent forms are *anisodactyl*, *anisodactylic*, and *anisodactylic*.

anisodont (a-ni-sō-dont), *a* [*< Gr ανισος, unequal, + οδοντος (odont-) = E tooth*] In herpetol., having teeth of unequal size applied to the dentition of those serpents in which the teeth are unequal in length and irregular in set, with wide interspaces, especially in the lower jaw.

anisodynamous (a-ni-sō-dī-ni-mus), *a* [*< Gr ανισος, unequal, + δυναμις, power* see *dynamic*] In bot., a term suggested by Weyman as a substitute for *monocotyledonous*, on the supposition that the single cotyledon results from unequal development on the two sides of the axis of the embryo. An equivalent form suggested by him was *anisobryous*, but neither term was ever adopted.

anisognathous (an-i-sog'nī-thus), *a* [*< Gr ανισος, unequal, + γνάθος, jaw*] In zool., having the molar teeth unlike in the two jaws opposed to *isognathous*.

anisogynous (an-i-sog'i-nus), *a* [*< Gr ανισος, unequal, + γυνή, a female*] In bot., having the carpels not equal in number to the sepals. *N. E. D.*

anisole (an-i-sō'ik), *a* [Irreg equiv of *anise*] Same as *anise*.

anisomeric (a-ni-sō-mer'ik), *a*. [As *anisomerous* + *-ic*] In chem., not composed of the same proportions of the same elements.

anisomerous (an-i-som'e-rus), *a* [*< NL anisomerus, < Gr ανισος, unequal, + μέρος, part*] 1 In bot., unsymmetrical applied to flowers which have not the same number of parts in each circle.

(When) the number of parts in each wheel is unequal as in Rue, the flower is *anisomerous*. *R. Bentley, Botany, p. 343*

2 In odontol., having the transverse ridges of successive molar teeth increasing in number by more than one, as in the mastodons.

anisometric (a-ni-sō-met'rik), *a* [*< Gr ανισος, unequal, + μέτρον, measure*] Of unequal measurement a term applied to crystals which are developed dissimilarly in the three axial directions.

anisometropia (a-ni-sō-me-trō'pī-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr. ἀνισος, unequal, + μέτρον, measure, + ὥψ, eye] Inequality of the eyes with respect to refractive power.

anisometropic (a-ni-sō-me-trop'ik), *a* [*< anisometropia + -ic*] Unequally refractive, affected with anisometropia.

Anisonema (a-ni-sō-nē'mā), *n* [NL, < Gr ανισος, unequal, + νημα, a thread, < νῆμα, spin] A genus of the amonadine infusorians, typical of the family *Anisonemidae*.

Anisonemidae (a-ni-sō-nēm'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Anisonema* + *-ida*] A family of ovate or elongate infusorians inhabiting salt and fresh water. They are free swimming or temporarily adherent animalcules with two flagella the anterior one of which is locomotory or vibratile and called the *trachidium* the posterior one, called the *ambanidium*, being trichid inactively or used for steering. The oral aperture is distinct, in most cases associated with a tubular pharynx. The endoplasm is transparent and granular. *Saville Kent*

Anisopetalous (a-ni-sō-pet'a-lus), *a* [*< Gr. ανισος, unequal, + πέταλον, leaf, mod. petal*] In bot., having unequal petals.

anisophyllous (a-ni-sō-fil'us), *a* [*< NL anisophyllus, < Gr ανισος, unequal, + φύλλον = L folium, leaf* see *folio*] In bot., having the leaves of a pair unequal.

Anisopleura (a-ni-sō-plō'rī), *n. pl* [NL, < Gr. ανισος, unequal, + πλευρα, the side] A prime division of gastropods, containing those which are not bilaterally symmetrical, as are all *Gastropoda* excepting the elutons, etc. contrasted with *Isopleura*.

The twisted or straight character of the visceral nervous loop gives a foundation for a division of the *Anisopleura* into two groups to which the names *Streptoneura* and *Euthyneura* have been applied. To the former belong the great majority of the aquatic and some of the terrestrial species while the latter contains only the ophiobranthia and pulmonifera. *Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 204*

anisopleural (a-ni-sō-plō'ral), *a* [As *Anisopleura* + *-al*] Unequal-sided, having bilateral asymmetry, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anisopleura*.

anisopleurous (a-ni-sō-plō'rī-us), *a* [As *Anisopleura* + *-ous*] Same as *anisopleural*.

Euthyneurous *anisopleurous* *Gastropoda* probably derived from ancestral forms similar to the palliate *Ophiobranthia* by adaptation to a terrestrial life. *E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit. XVI. 680*

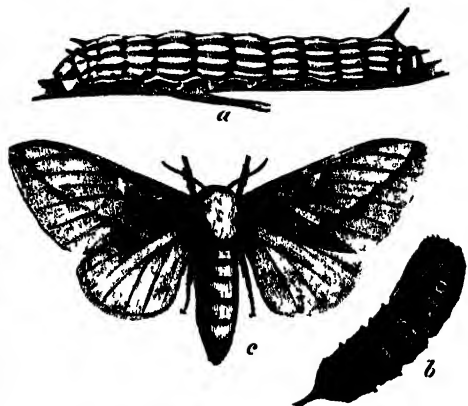
anisopogonous (a-ni-sō-pog'o-nus), *a* [*< Gr ανισος, unequal, + πογων, beard*] In ornith., unequally webbed said of feathers one web or vane of which is markedly different from the other in size or shape, or both opposed to *isopogonous*.

Anisops (a-ni'sops), *n* [NL, < Gr ανισος, unequal, + ὄψ, ὄψ, face (appearance)] A genus of aquatic heteropterous insects, of the family *Notonectidae*, or back-swimmers, having a slender form and the fourth joint of the antennae longer than the third. *A. platyneurus* is a common North American species.

anisopterous (an-i-sop'te-rus), *a* [*< Gr ανισος, unequal, + πτερον, a wing*] With unequal wings applied to flowers, fruits, etc.

Anisopteryx (an-i-sop'te-riks), *n* [NL, < Gr ανισος, unequal, + πτερυξ, wing] A genus of geometrid moths, the larvae of which are known as canker-worms. Two well known species are *A. rosata*, the spring canker worm, and *A. pomonaria*, the fall canker worm, both of which occur in greater or less abundance from Maine to Texas, the latter feeding upon the leaves of the apple, pear, plum, cherry, elm, linden, and many other trees. See cut under *canker worm*.

Anisorhamphus (a-ni-sō-rām'fus), *n* [NL, < Gr ανισος, unequal, + ῥαμφος, beak, bill] Same as *Rhynchops*.



(rector-striped Maple worm (*Anisota rubicundata*)
a larva, *b* pupa, *c* female moth (All natural size)

anisostemonous (a-ni-sō-stem'ō-nus), *a* [*< (Gr ανισος, unequal, + στέμον, a thread (sigma), a stamen* see *stamen*)] In bot., having the stamens fewer in number than the petals or lobes of the corolla applied to flowers, as in the order *Labrata*. An equivalent word is *anisandrous*.

anisosthenic (a-ni-sō-sthen'ik), *a* [*< Gr ανισος, unequal, + σθένος, strength*] (Of unequal strength. *N. E. D.*)

Anisota (an-i-sō'tā), *n* [NL, < Gr ανισος, unequal, + οτα (ota-) = E ear] A genus of moths, family *Bombycida*, established by Hübner in 1816. The larvae feed commonly upon the oak, but *A. rubicundata* (Fabricius) is often injurious to the soft maple. They undergo transformation below the surface of the ground to naked pupae. See cut in preceding column.

anisotropal (an-i-sōt'rō-pal), *a* Same as *anisotropic*.

Anisotrope (a-ni'sō-trōp), *a*. [*< Gr ανισος, unequal, + τροπος, a turning, < τρεπειν, turn*] Same as *anisotropic*.

Anisotropic (a-ni-sō-trōp'ik), *a* [As *anisotrope* + *-ic*] 1 Not having the same properties in all directions, not isotropic, anisotropic. All crystals except those of the isometric system are anisotropic with respect to light.

Starch grains have like double refracting crystals, and we assume therefore that they consist of anisotropic substances. *Behrens, Microsc. in Botany (trans.) p. 300*

2 In bot., a term applied by Sachs to organs which respond differently or unequally to external influences.

Equivalent forms are *anisotropal*, *anisotrope*, and *anisotropous*.

anisotropous (an-i-sōt'rō-pus), *a* Same as *anisotropic*. — **Anisotropous disk**. *Securitated muscle, under striated*.

anisotropy (an-i-sōt'rō-pi), *n* [*< (Gr ανισος, unequal, + τροπος, a turning, < τρεπειν, turn*] The quality of being anisotropic.

anitrogenous (an-i-troj'e-nus), *a* [*< (Gr α-priv (a-) + νιτρογενος, q v*] Not containing or supplying nitrogen, not nitrogenous.

anuma (an-i-ū'mā), *n* [*< (Sanskrit) a name of the horned screamer, *Palmamedia cornuta**]

anjeela (an-jē'la), *n* [A native name in Ceylon] A sort of floating house, supported upon two large canoes, connected by planks. It is used by the Singhalese both as a dwelling and as a means of transportation.

Anjou (on-zhō'), *n* [F, < *Anjou*, a province of France see *Angers*] A slightly sparkling wine of western France, manufactured in a region of which Chalonnais-sur-Loire, near Angers, is the center.

anker¹, *n* A former spelling of *anchon* 1

anker², *n* A former spelling of *anchon* 2

anker³ (ang'ker), *n* [= F *ancie* = Russ *anker*, *ankerok*, < D *G Dan anker* = Sw *ankare*, a liquid measure, prob orig a vat or keg, cf ML *ancena*, *ancharia*, a small vat or keg, origin obscure] A liquid measure formerly used in England, and still common throughout Germany, Russia, and Denmark, having a capacity varying in different places from 9 to 10½ gallons. In Scotland it was equal to 20 Scotch pints. Also spelled *anchon*.

ankerite (ang'ker-it), *n* [After Prof *Anker*, of Grütz, + *-ite*] A crystallized variety of dolomite containing much iron. It consists of carbonates of calcium, iron, magnesium and manganese, and is much prized as an ore of iron for smelting, and as a flux. It occurs with carbonate of iron at the Styrian mines and elsewhere.

ankh (ank), *n* [Egypt, life or soul] In *Egyptian art*, the emblem of enduring life, or symbol of generation, generally represented as held in the hand of a deity, and often conferred upon royal favorites. It is the *our ansata* (which see, under *ans*).

ankle (ang'kl), *n*. [(a) Also written *ankle*, < ME *ankle*, *ankel*, *ankil*, *ankyl* (a corresponding AS form not recorded) = OFries *ankel* = OHG *anchal*, *anchil*, *m*, *anchala*, *anchula*, *f*, MHG *G* *ankel* = lecl *okhta*, *okht* = Sw *Dan* *ankel*, (b) also with added term *E* dual *ankel*, *anchil*, *anchil*, < ME *anchel*, *anchel*, < AS *anchon*, *anchon*, *anchon* = OFries *ankel* = OHG *anchala*, *anchal* (the term being due, perhaps, to a summation of AS *cleo*, usually *claw* = OFries *klare* = D *klauwe*, a claw), with formative *-l*, *-el*, from a simple base preserved in OHG *ancha*, *anka*, leg, ankle, MHG *anke*, ankle (> F *hanche*, E *haunch*, q.



Ankh, carried by Isis, Egyptian symbol of life.

v); prob related to *L. angulus*, an angle, and Gr. *αγκυρα*, bent see *angle*¹, *angle*², and *ankylom*] 1 The joint which connects the foot with the leg — 2 By extension, the slender part of the leg between the calf and the ankle-joint Also spelled *anch*

ankle-bone (ang'kl-bōn), *n* The bone of the ankle, the astragalus or huckle-bone

ankle-boot (ang'kl-bōt), *n* 1 A covering for the ankle of a horse, designed to prevent interfering See *interfer* — 2 A boot reaching a little above a person's ankle

ankle-clonus (ang'kl-clō'nus), *n* The clonic spasm of the calf-muscles evoked in certain cases by a sudden bending of the foot upward toward the ankle, to such an extent as to render the tendon of Achilles very tense

ankled (ang'kld), *a* [*< ankle + -ed*] Having ankles used in composition as, well-ankled

ankle-deep (ang'kl-dēp), *a* 1 Sunk in water, mud, or the like, up to the ankles — 2 Of a depth sufficient to reach or come up to the top of the ankle

ankle-jack (ang'kl-jak), *n* A kind of boot reaching above the ankle

He [Captain Cuttle] put on an unparalleled pair of *ankle-jacks* Dickens, *Domby and Son*, xv

ankle-jerk (ang'kl-jerk), *n* The contraction of the muscles of the calf caused by striking the tendon of Achilles just above the heel or suddenly stretching it Also called *ankle-reflex*

ankle-joint (ang'kl-jōint), *n* 1 In ordinary language, same as *ankle*, 1 — 2 In *zool.* and *anat.*, the tarsal joint (*a*) In mammals, the tibiofemoral articulation (*b*) In other vertebrates, the mediotarsal articulation See *tarsal*, *tarsus*

ankle-reflex (ang'kl-rēfleks), *n* Same as *ankle-jerk*

anklet (ang'klet), *n* [*< ankle + dim -et*] 1 A little anklet — 2 An ornament for the ankle, corresponding to the bracelet for the wrist or forearm — 3 A support or brace for the leg, intended to stiffen the ankle-joint and prevent the ankle from turning to one side — 4 An extension of the top of a boot or shoe, designed sometimes for protection to a weak ankle, sometimes merely for ornament — 5 A fetter or shackle for the ankles

To every bench, as a fixture, there was a chain with heavy *anklets* L. Wallace, *Ben Hur*, p. 162

ankle-tie (ang'kl-tī), *n* A kind of slipper with straps buttoning around the ankle

ankus, ankush (ang'kus, -kush), *n* [Hind *ankus*, Pers *anqush*, < Skt *ankuṣa*] In India, an elephant-goad containing a sharp hook and a straight point or spike Such goads are often elaborately ornamented They are a favorite subject for the richman's lot in poetry and at some times set with precious stones It forms part of the khillat or dress of honor given by the Maharaja of Mysore Jacobs and Hindley, *Jyotiṣa*, p. 111

ankyloblepharon (ang'kl-lō-blef'ar-ion), *n* [NL, < Gr *αγκυρα*, crooked (see *ankylom*), + *βλεφαρον*, eyelid] In *pathol.*, union, more or less extensive, of the edges of the eyelids Improperly spelled *anchyloblepharon*

ankylose (ang'kl-lōs), *v*, pret and pp *ankylosed*, pp *ankylosing* [*< ankylosis*, *q. v.*] 1 trans To fix immovably, as a joint, stiffen

II *intrans.* In *osteol.*, to become consolidated, as one bone with another or a tooth with a jaw, become firmly united bone to bone, grow together, as two or more bones, effect bony union or ankylosis

In the Struthio the pelvis is extremely rudimentary, being composed in the Dugong, of two slender, elongated bones on each side placed end to end, and commonly *ankylosed* together W. H. Flower, *Ontology*, p. 201

The lower incisors of some species of shrews become *ankylosed* to the jaw W. H. Flower, *Fauna Brit.*, xv, 449, foot note

Improperly spelled *anchylosis*

ankylosis (ang'kl-lō'sis), *n* [Improperly *anchylosis*, strictly **ankylosis*, < Gr *αγκυρωσις*, a stiffening of the joints, < *αγκυρα*, crook, bend, < *αγκυρα*, crooked, bent (cf.

δγκος, a bend), = *L. angulus*, angle (cf. *ancus*, bent), closely related to *E. angle*¹ see *angle*¹ and *ankle*] 1 In *anat.* and *zool.*, the consolidation or fusion of two or more bones in one, or the union of the different parts of a bone, bony union, synostosis as, the *ankylosis* of the cranial bones one with another, the *ankylosis* of the different elements of the temporal bone, the *ankylosis* of an epiphysis with the shaft of a bone — 2 In *pathol.*, stiffness and immovability of a joint, morbid adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones

He moves along stiffly as the man who, as we are told in the Philosophical Transactions, was afflicted with an universal *ankylosis* Goldsmith, *Criticisms*

Improperly spelled *anchylosis*

ankylotic (ang'kl-lō'tik), *a* [*< ankylosis* see *-otic*] Pertaining to ankylosis Improperly spelled *anchylosis*

ankylotome (ang'kl-lō'tōm), *n* [*< NL ankylosis*, < Gr *αγκυρα*, crooked (see *ankylosis*), + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνω*, *temno*, cut see *tome*] 1 A surgical instrument for operating on adhesions or contractions, especially of the tongue — 2 A curved knife or bistoury

Equivalent forms are *ancylotome*, *ankylotomus*, *ancylotomus*

ankylotomus (ang'kl-lō'tō-mus), *n*, pl *ankylotomi* (-mī) [NL] Same as *ankylotome* Also written *ancylotomus*

ankyroid (an'ki-rōid), *a* Same as *ancylroid*

anlace, anelace (an'liis, -e-lās), *n* [*< ME. anlās, anlase, anlacc, anelace*, in Latinized form *anclacius, anclacius*, OW *anclas*, of uncertain origin] A dagger or short sword, very broad and thin at the hilt and tapering to a point, used from the twelfth to the fifteenth century Also spelled *anclās*

An *anlas* and a gipsy's al of silk Hong at his girdle Chamber Gen. Prod. to C. 1, 157

His harp in silks and scarf was slung, And by his side an *anclās* hung Scott, *Rokeby*, v. 15

anlaut (an'lout), *n* [*< an*, (= *E. on*, *q. v.*), marking the beginning, + *laut*, a sound, < *laut*, adj., loud, = *E. loud*, *q. v.* (*< auslaut*, *inlaut*, and *umlaut*) In *philol.*, the initial sound of a word

anlet (an'let), *n* [*< OF. anlet*, dim of *ancl*, a ring see *annulet*] In *her.*, same as *annulet* Also written *anclit*, *anlet*

annet, *n* [*For annat, annet*, appar with direct ref. to *L. annus*, a year see *annat*, *annat*] Same as *annat*

anna (an'a), *n* [Anglo-Ind., also spelled *ana*, < Hind *ana*] In India, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or about 3 cents Under Queen Victoria, coins of the value of 2 annas (silver), worth 2d., half an anna (copper) etc., have been issued

anna (an'a), *n* [S Amer.] The Indian name of a South American skunk *De la Vega*

annabergite (an'a-bērg'it), *n* [*< Annaberg*, a town in Saxony, + *-ite*] A hydrous arsenate of nickel, a massive or earthy mineral of an apple-green color, often resulting from the alteration of arsenides of nickel

annal (an'al), *n* [In sense 1, a sing made from pl *annals*, *q. v.* In sense 2, < ML *annalis* (see *missa*), also neut *annale*, a mass, < *L. annalis*, yearly (*< annual*) 1. A register or record of the events of a year chiefly used in the plural See *annals*

A last year's *annal* Warburton, *Causes of Prodigious*, p. 59

2 Same as *annual*, *n*, 1

annalist (an'al-ist), *n* [*< annal + -ist*, = *F. annaliste*] A writer of annals

The monks were the only *annalists* during those ages Hume, *Hist. Eng.*, i

Gregory of Tours was succeeded as an *annalist* by the still feebler Fredegarius Lacey, *Europ. Mon.*, ii, 24

annalistic (an-a-lis'tik), *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of an annalist

Written in a stiff *annalistic* method Sir G. C. Lewis, *Credibility of Early Rom. Hist.*, i, 50

annalize (an'al-iz), *v* t [*< annal + -ize*] To record in annals, or as in annals [Rare]

The miracle, deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 332

annals (an'alz), *n* pl [Formerly *annales*, < *F. annales*, pl, < *L. annales* (see *liber*, books), a yearly record, pl. of *annals*, yearly (in LL also

annalis, > *E. annual*, *q. v.*), < *annus*, a circuit, periodical return, hence a year, prob orig. **acnus* (cf. Umbrian *perkenem* = *L. perennem*. see *perennat*), and identical with *dnus* (orig. **acnus*), a ring (> *dnulus*, also written *annulus*, a ring see *annulus*), perhaps < **ac*, bend, nasalized **anc* in *angulus* (for **anculus*), angle, etc. see *angle*³] 1 A history or relation of events recorded year by year, or connected by the order of their occurrence. Hence — 2 An formal account of events, discoveries, transactions of learned societies, etc. — 3 Historical records generally

The Tour de Constance [at Aigue-Mortes] served for years as a prison, and the *annals* of those dreadful chambers during the first half of the last century were written in tears of blood H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 177

= *Syn. History, Chronicle*, etc. See *history*, also list under *chronicle*

Annamese (an-a-mēs' or -mēz'), *a* and *n* [*< Annam* (said to be < Chinese *an*, peace, peaceful, + *nam*, south) + *-ese*] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to Annam, its people, or its language

II. *n* 1 *sing* or *pl* A native or the natives of Annam, an inhabitant or the inhabitants of Annam, a feudatory dependency of China till 1883, when France established a protectorate over it Annam occupied the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, having China proper to the north and Siam to the west

2 The language spoken in Annam It is monosyllabic, and allied to the Chinese Annamese literature is written in Chinese characters, used phonetically

Also spelled *Anamese*

Annamite (an'a-mīt'), *a* and *n* [*< Annam + -ite*] Same as *Annamese* Also spelled *Anamite*

annat, annate (an'al, an'at), *n* [Early mod *E. annat*, *annet*, usually in pl, < *F. annat*, < ML *annata*, neut pl of *annatus*, a year old, < *L. annus*, a year see *annals*] 1 *pl* The first fruits, consisting of a year's revenue, or a specified portion of a year's revenue, paid to the pope by a bishop, an abbot, or other ecclesiastic, on his appointment to a new see or benefice The place of annats is now supplied, in the main, by "Peter's pence" In England, in 1534, they were vested in the king and in the reign of Queen Anne they were restored to the church and appointed to the augmentation of poor livings of the Church of England, forming what is known as Queen Anne's bounty

Next year the *annates* or first fruits of benefices, a constant source of discord between the nations of Europe and their spiritual chief, were taken away by act of Parliament Hallam

2 In *Scots law*, the portion of stipend payable for the half year after the death of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, to which his family or nearest of kin have a right

The *annat* due to the executors of deceased ministers is declared to be half a year's rent over what is due to the defunct for his incumbency, to wit if he survive Whit Sunday, the half of that year is due for his incumbency, and the other half for the *annat* and if he survive Michaelmas, the whole year is due for his incumbency, and the half of the next year for the *annat*, and the executors need not to confirm it Parl., 2d. Sess., 3d., 19th an. (Car II)

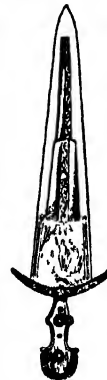
annatto (a-nat'ō), *n* Same as *annatto*

anneal (a-nēl'), *v* t [Now spelled in imitation of *L. words* in *ann-*, prop. as in early mod *E.*, *ancl*, < ME *anclen*, *onclen*, inflame, heat, melt, burn, < AS *anclan*, *onclan*, burn, < *an*, on, + *clan*, burn, set on fire, < *cl*, also *clē*, fire, a burning (a rare word, < *f. allet*), < *clēd*, fire, = OS *eld* = Icel *eldr* = Sw *eld* = Dan *ild*, fire (the vowel short, though orig long) The particular sense 'enamel' may have been derived in part from OF *necler*, *mecler*, later *nelier*, varnish, enamel, orig paint in black upon gold or silver, < ML *nigellare*, blacken, enamel in black, < *nigellum*, a black enamel (> *E. nello*, *q. v.*), < LL *nigellus*, blackish, dim. of *L. niger*, black see *negro*.] 1† Originally, to set on fire; kindle — 2† To heat, fire, bake, or fuse, as glass, earthenware, ores, etc. — 3† To heat, as glass, earthenware, or metals, in order to fix colors, enamel — 4† To treat, as glass, earthenware, or metals, by heating and gradually cooling, so as to toughen them and remove their brittleness

anneal², *v* t Same as *aneal*²

annealer (a-nē'lēr), *n* One who or that which anneals

annealing (a-nē'ling), *n* [Early mod *E.* also *anealing*, verbal *n* of *anneal*¹] 1 The process or art of treating substances by means of heat, so as to remove their brittleness and at the same time render them tough and more or less elastic In general, these results are obtained by heating to a high temperature and then cooling very gradu



Anlace (From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire du Mobilier français*)



Extensive Ankylosis of cervical vertebrae of Greenland right whale *balena mysticetus* 1-7 the first seven vertebrae united in one mass a cervical vertebra of atlas for a typical condyle c epiphysis on body of seventh cervical vertebra foramen in arch of atlas for passage of front spinal nerve

ally All glassware, china, etc., which is to be subjected to great changes of temperature should be thus treated. The working of iron and steel by hammering, bending, rolling, drawing, etc., tends to harden them and make them brittle, and the original properties are restored by annealing. Steel plates and dies for bank note printing and the like are annealed in a close box with iron filings or turnings, lime, or other substances, and are thus freed from carbon and reduced to pure soft iron, in which state they will readily take, under pressure, the finest engraving from a hardened plate or die. They are then hardened again to the degree necessary for their use in printing. Steel for engraving dies is commonly annealed by heating it to a bright cherry red color, and cooling it gradually in a bed of charcoal.

2 Same as *tempering*. — 3. A foundry term for the slow treatment of the clay or loam cores for castings, which, after having been dried, are burned or baked, and then are slowly cooled.

annealing-arch (a-nē'ling-arch), *n*. The oven in which glassware is annealed, called in some cases a *leer*. In plate glass manufacture, the annealing arch is called a *cargasse*; the front door the *throat*; the back door, the *guellette* (little throat), the heating furnace a *trair*.

annealing-box (a-nē'ling-boks), *n*. A box in which articles are placed in order to be subjected to the action of the annealing-oven or furnace.

annealing-color (a-nē'ling-kul'or), *n*. The color acquired by iron in the process of tempering or exposure to progressive heat.

annealing-furnace (a-nē'ling-fēr'nās), *n*. A furnace in which articles to be annealed are heated.

annealing-oven (a-nē'ling-uv'n), *n*. An annealing-arch.

annealing-pot (a-nē'ling-pot), *n*. A closed pot in which are placed articles to be annealed or subjected to the heat of a furnace. They are thus inclosed to prevent the formation of an oxid upon their surfaces.

annect (a-nek't), *v* *t* [*< L. annectere, adnectere, tie or bond to; see annex, v*] To connect or join. *See F. Elgot*.

It is united to it by golden rings at every corner, the like rings being annected to the sphoid. *Whiston, tr. of Josephus, III 7*.

annectent (a-nek'tent), *a* [*< L. annectens(-t-), ppr of annectere; see annex, v*] Annexing, connecting or joining one thing with another. Chiefly a zoological term, applied to those animals or groups of animals which link two or more varieties, families, classes, etc., together.

It appears probable that they (*Gasterotrachia*) form an annectant group between the Rotifera and the Turbellaria. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 171*.

annectent gyrus *See gyrus*.

Annellata (an-nē'lā'tā), *n* *pl*. Same as *Annulata*.

annelid, annelide (an-nē'līd), *n* and *a* *I. n* One of the *Annulida* or *Annulides*. Also *annuloid*.

II. a Of or pertaining to the *Annulida* or *Annulides*.

Also *annulidan, annulidan*.

Annulida (a-nē'lī-dā), *n* *pl* [*NL (with single l after F. annulus, pp pl, ringed), prop. Annulida, < L. annellus, more correctly annulus, dim of annulus, a ring (see annulus), + -ida*] 1 The annelids or *Annulides*, a class of invertebrate animals, of the phylum *Arthropoda*, sometimes called the class of red-blooded worms. The body is composed of numerous (up to some 400) segments, somites, or metameres, and limbs are wanting or, if present, rudimentary and consist of the claws or setae known as parapodia. A vascular system with red blood is usually present. The integument is soft, and composed of many layers the surface being mostly ciliated, or setose, the head is wanting or rudimentary, and in the latter case consists of a prostomium which may be ciliated or tentaculiferous. The *Annulida* are the "worms" properly so called, of which the common earthworm, loolworm, and leech are characteristic examples. Most of the species are aquatic and marine. The class is difficultly limited by different authors, the principal variation among later writers, however, being in excluding or including the *Gephyrea*. Excluding these, as is done by the above definition, the *Annulida* have been divided into four orders: (1) *Hydradinea*, *Dicophora*, or *Suctorina*, the leeches; (2) *Oligochaeta*, *Abranchia*, *Terricola*, etc., the earthworms and their immediate allies; (3) *Ctenopoda*, *Polychaeta*, *Errantia*, etc., the free sea worms; and (4) *Cephalobranchia*, *Tubicola*, etc., the tubicolous sea worms. Another scheme divides *Annulida* into four subclasses: (1) *Archannulida* composed of the genus *Polydora* and its allies; (2) *Ctenopoda* including (3), (4), and (4) of the foregoing schedule; (3) *Hydradinea* or *Dicophora*; and (4) *Euterochaeta*, consisting of the genus *Balanoglossus* which some authorities class with the scudicans or *Chordata*.

2 In Huxley's system (1877), a superordinal division including the *Polychaeta*, *Oligochaeta*, *Hydradinea*, and *Gephyrea*, with the *Myzostomata* doubtfully added thereto a group the members of which resemble one another generally in the segmentation of the body indicated at least by the serially multigauglionate nervous centers (wanting in most *Gephyrea*) in the

presence of cilia and segmental organs, and in the nature of the larvae, which are set free when the embryos hatch.

annelidan (a-nē'lī-dan), *n* and *a* [*< Annulida + -an*] Same as *annelid*.

annelide, n and *a* *See annelid*.

Annulides (a-nē'lī-dēz), *n* *pl* [*NL (F pl) see Annulida*] 1 Red-blooded worms. *Lamarck*. — 2 Invertebrate animals that have red blood, the first class of articulated animals, divided into *Tubicola*, *Dorsobranchiata*, and *Abranchia*. *Cuvier, 1817*. — 3 In Milne-Edwards's classification, a similar group of worms, divided into *Suctorina*, *Terricola*, *Tubicola*, and *Errantes*. — 4 In Gegenbaur's system, a prime division of *Annulida* (itself a class of *Arthropoda*), composed of two groups, *Oligochaeta* and *Ctenopoda*. — 5 A synonym, more or less exact, of *Annulida* (which see).

annelidian (an-nē'lī-dī-an), *n* and *a* Same as *annelid*.

annelidous (a-nē'lī-dūs), *a* [*< Annulida + -ous*] Relating to or resembling an annelid. Also *annuloid*.

The mud in many places was thrown up by numbers of some kind of worm or annelidous animal. *Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I 84*.

annelism (an-nē-lizm), *n* [*As annel(id) + -ism*] In zoöl, annelidism or ringed structure or condition.

The great band worm is of this low type of annelism. *Hutton, The Sea, vii*.

Annellata (an-nē'lā'tā), *n* *pl* [*NL, neut pl of annellatus, < L. annellus, annulus, dim of annulus, annus, a ring; see annulus*] A synonym of the *Annulida* of *Cuvier* (see *Annulides*, 2). *Owen, 1843*. Also written *Annulata*.

anneloid (an-nē-loīd), *a* and *n* [*As annel(id) + -oid*] 1 *a* Same as *annuloidous*.

II n Same as *annelid*.

annet (an'et), *n* [*E dial, also written annet, origin uncertain*] The kittiwake gull, *Larus tridactylus* or *Larus tridactyla*. *See kittiwake*. [*Local British*].

annet, *n* Same as *annet*.

annex (a-neks'), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp annexed* (also *annext*), *pp annexing* [*< ME annexen, annexen, < F annexer, < ML annexare, freq form of L. annectere, adnectere, pp annexus, adexus, tie or bind to, join, < ad, to, + nectere, bind, akin to Skt. yuj, bind (cf connect)*] 1 To attach at the end, subjoin, affix, as, to annex a codicil to a will. *In law* it implies physical connection which, however, is often dispensed with when not reasonably practicable. 2 To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater, join, make an integral part of, as, to annex a conquered province to a kingdom.

It is an invariable maxim, that every acquisition of foreign territory is at the absolute disposal of the king; and unless he annex it to the realm it is no part of it. *A. Hamilton, Works II 65*.

For next to Death is the next to be compared, therefore his house is unto his annext. *Spenser, F. Q., II vii 25*.

3 To attach, especially as an attribute, a condition, or a consequence, as, to annex a penalty to a prohibition.

Next to sorrow still I may annex such accidents as procure fear. *Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 221*.

Industry hath annexed thereto the fairest fruits and the richest rewards. *Barrow, Sermons, III xvii*.

I desire no stronger proof that an opinion must be false, than to find very great absurdities annexed to it. *Swift, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii*.

The Book Annexed, a book containing the alterations of the American Book of Common Prayer, proposed by a committee of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed in 1880 and reporting in 1883. This book was described as the "book which is annexed as a schedule to the report. Some of the changes proposed became part of the Prayer Book in 1888, others remained for further consideration or ratification = *Syn. Add., Affix, Attach*. *See add and list under affix*.

annex (a-neks' or an'eks), *n* [*< F. annexer, something added, esp a subsidiary building, particularly to a church, < ML. annexa (see ecclesia), fem of L. annexus; see annex, v*] Something annexed, specifically, a subsidiary building connected with an industrial exhibition, hence, any similar arrangement for the purpose of providing additional accommodation, or for carrying out some object subordinate to the main and original object. Also spelled *annex*.

To which I add these two annexes.

See Taylor, Sermons.

annexary (an'eks-ā-rī), *n* [*< annex + -ary*]

An addition, a supernumerary. *See E. Sandys*.

annexation (an-eks-ā'shon), *n* [*< ML. annexatio(n-), < annexare, pp. annexatus, annex see*

annex, v.] 1 The act of annexing or uniting at the end, the act of adding, as a smaller thing to a greater; the act of connecting, conjunction, addition, as, the annexation of Texas to the United States. — 2. That which is annexed or added.

Pro eminent among them [Roman conquests] stand the annexations of Pompeius in Syria of the elder Cæsar in Gaul, of the younger Cæsar in Egypt. *F. A. Freeman, Amici Lects. p. 329*.

3 In *law* (a) The attachment of chattels to a freehold, in such a manner as to give them the character of fixtures. (b) In *Scots law*, the appropriation of church lands to the crown, or the union of lands lying at a distance from the kirk to which they belong to the kirk which is nearest to them.

annexational (an-eks-ā'shon-al), *a* [*< annexation + -al*] Relating to annexation, in favor of annexation.

The strong annexational fever which now rages. *The Nation, April 8, 1880 p. 207*.

annexationist (an-eks-ā'shon-ist), *n* [*< annexation + -ist*] One who is in favor of or advocates annexation, especially of territory, one who aids the policy of annexing, or of being annexed.

The unconditional annexationists now urged immediate appeal to the people. *Westminster Rev., XIX 346*.

annexe, n *See annex*.

annexion (a-nek'shon), *n* [Formerly also *annexion, adnexion*, = *F. annexion, < L. annexio(n-), adnecio(n-), n. binding to, < annectere, adnectere, bind to; see annex, v*] The act of annexing, or the thing annexed, annexation, addition. [*Rare*].

The Scottish kingdom became a prey to many usurpers and gave occasion to Cadwalla the West Saxon, to seek the annexation thereof to his own kingdom. *Speed, Hist. Great Brit., VII 216*.

annexionist (a-nek'shon-ist), *n* [*< annexation + -ist*] An annexationist. [*Rare*].

annexment (a-nek'sment), *n*. The act of annexing, or that which is annexed, as, "each small annexment." *Shak., Hamlet, iii 1* [*Rare*].

annicut (an'ī-kut), *n* [*Anglo-Ind., repr. Canarese ankattu, Tamil anakkattu (cecihal f), dam-building, < Canarese anc, Tamil anni, a dam, dike, + kattu (cecihal f), a binding, bond, etc.; see catamaran*] In the Madras Presidency, a dam. Also spelled *annicut*.

annihilable (a-nī'hī-lā-bl), *a* [= *F. annihilable, < LL. as if *annihilabilis, < annihilare, annihilate; see annihilate*] Capable of being annihilated.

Matter annihilable by the power of God. *Clark, Nat. and Rev. Religion, Pref.*

annihilate (a-nī'hī-lāt), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp annihilated*, *ppr annihilating* [*< LL. annihilatus, pp of annihilare, adnihilare, bring to nothing (a word first used by Jerome), < L. ad, to, + nihil, nothing; see nihil*] 1 To reduce to nothing, deprive of existence, cause to cease to be.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly annihilated. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 100*.

In every moment of joy, pain is annihilated. *Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 185*.

2 To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of, so that the specific thing no longer exists, as, to annihilate a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, to annihilate an army, to annihilate a house by demolishing the structure, also, to destroy or eradicate, as a property or an attribute of a thing = *Syn. Annul, Nullify, etc.* *See neutralize*.

annihilate (a-nī'hī-lāt), *a* [*< LL. annihilatus, pp. see the verb*] Annihilated. [*Rare*].

(Can these also be wholly annihilated?)

Swift, Isl. of a Inn, Ded.

annihilation (a-nī'hī-lā'shon), *n* [= *F. annihilation, from the verb*] 1 The act of annihilating or of reducing to nothing or non-existence, or the state of being reduced to nothing.

It tells us that our souls are naturally mortal. Annihilation is the fate of the greater part of mankind. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv*.

I cannot imagine my own annihilation, but I can conceive it, and many persons in England now affirm their belief in their own future annihilation. *Mivart, Nature and Thought p. 48*.

2 The act of destroying the form of a thing or the combination of parts which constitute it, or the state of being so destroyed, as, the annihilation of a corporation.

annihilationism (a-nī'hī-lā'shon-izm), *n* [*< annihilation + -ism*] 1 The denial of existence after death, the denial of immortality —

annoyance (a-noi'ans), *n.* [**< ME. annoyance** (rare), **< OF. anoyance, anuance, anoser, anuier, annoy: see annoy, v, and -ance**] 1 The act of annoying, vexation; molestation

Formidable means of annoyance

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2 The state of being annoyed; a feeling of trouble, vexation, or anger, occasioned by unwelcome or injurious acts or events

A careless step leading to accident, or some bungling manipulation, causes self-condemnation with its accompanying feeling of *annoyance* though no one is by

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517

3 That which annoys, troubles, or molests

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious sense!

Shak., K. John, iv 1

The exercise of industry

Barrow, Sermons, III xix

Jury of **annoyance**, a jury appointed to report upon public nuisances *N. A. D. [Eng.] = Syn. 1. Molestation, vexation* 2 Discomfort, plague

annoyancer (a-noi'an-ser), *n.* An annoyer

annoyer (a-noi'er), *n.* One who annoys

annoyful (a-noi'ful), *a* [**< ME. anoyful, < anoye: see annoy, v**] Giving trouble, incommoding, molesting

annoyingly (a-noi'ing-li), *adv.* In an annoying manner

The *Times* and other papers communicated *annoyingly* on "Dog Fear Unit," as Mr. — has been long nicknamed from his satirical temper and speech

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 133

annoyingness (a-noi'ing-nes), *n.* [**< annoying + -ness**] The quality of being annoying, vexatiousness

annoyment (a-noi'ment), *n.* [**< ME. annoyment, < OF. anoyment: see annoy and -ment**] Annoyance

annoyous (a-noi'us), *a* [**< ME. anoyous, anoyous, annoyous, etc., < OF. anoyous, anoyos, anuyos, enuyos, mod. F. enuyous = Pr. enoyos = Sp. Pg. enoyoso = It. annoyoso: see annoy, v, and -ous**] Troublesome, annoying

annoyously (a-noi'us-li), *adv.* [**< ME. annoyously, < annoyous + -ly**] Annoyingly, vexatiously

Chaucer, Boethius

annuaire (an-u'är'), *n.* [**F.**] Same as *annuary*, 1

annual (an'u-al), *a* and *n.* [**< ME. annual, usually annuel, < OF. annuel, annuel, F. annuel = Pr. Pg. annual = Sp. annal = It. annuale, < ML. annuālis, yearly, LL. a year old, the regular L. adj. being annuālis, < L. annuus, a year: see annals**] 1. *a* 1 Of, for, or pertaining to a year, yearly as, the annual growth of a tree, annual profits, the annual motion of the earth

A thousand pound a year, annual support.

Out of his grace he adds *Shak., Hen VIII, II 4*

2 Relating to a year, or to the events or transactions of a year as, an annual report — 3 Lasting or continuing only one year, or one season of the year, coming to an end individually within the year as, annual plants or insects

An annual herb flowers in the first year, and dies, root and all, after ripening its seed

A. Gray, Botany (ed. 1870), p. 21

4 Occurring or returning once a year, happening or coming at yearly intervals as, an annual feast or celebration

Whose annual wound in Lebanon allured

The Syrian damsels to lament his fate

Milton, P. L., l. 447

Annual assay, conference, exact, etc. See the nouns — **Annual income**, the sum of annual receipts — **Annual rent**, in *Scots law*, a yearly profit due to a creditor by way of interest for a given sum of money, interest so called because when, before the Reformation, it was illegal to lend money at interest, the illegality was evaded by a stipulation on the part of the lender for a certain rent yearly from land — **Annual value** of a piece of property, that which it is worth for a year's use. It includes what ought to be received, whether it is actually received or not, and amounts to the excess thereof above deducted costs or expenses

II. n. 1 [**< ME. annuel, n., < OF. annuel, < ML. annuale, prop. neut. of annuālis, a: see above, and of annueller**] A mass said for a deceased person, either daily during a year from the day of his death, or on the recurrence of the day for a number of years, an anniversary mass, also the fee paid for it. Also called *annal* — 2 A yearly payment or allowance, specifically, in Scotland, quit-rent, ground-rent. Also called *ground-annual* — 3 A plant or an animal whose natural term of life is one year or one season, especially, any plant which grows from seed, blooms, perfects its fruit, and dies in the course of the same year. Annuals, however, may be carried over two or more years by preventing them from fruiting, as is frequently done with the mignonette. Many species that are perennials in warm climates are only annuals

15

where the winters are severe. Winter annuals, frequent in warm regions with dry summers, germinate from the seed under the rains of autumn, grow through the winter, and die after perfecting seed in the spring

4 A literary production published annually, especially, an illustrated work issued near Christmas of each year. The name is more especially applied to certain publications handsomely bound illustrated with plates, and containing prose tales, poems, etc., which were formerly very popular but are now no longer issued. The first one published in London appeared in 1822, and the last in 1856

annualist (an'u-al-ist), *n.* [**< annual, n. + -ist**] An editor of, or a writer for, an annual, or a publication issued annually

annually (an'u-al-i), *adv.* Yearly, each year, returning every year, year by year

annuarius (an'u-a-ri), *a* and *n.* [= **F. annuarius, < ML. annuarius** (neut. *annuarius*, an anniversary), **< L. annuus, a year: see annual**] 1. *a* Annual

Supply and

With *annuaries* cloaks the wandering Jew

John Hall Poems, l. 10

II. n., pl. annuaries (-i-ri) 1 An annual publication

That standard [of the French meter] is declared, in the *Annuaire* of the Bureau des Longitudes, to be equal to 39 37079 British Imperial standard inches

Sci. J. Herschel, Pop. Lects., p. 440

2† A priest who says annual masses, an annueller

annueller, *n.* [**< ME. annueller, < ML. annuallarius, < annuale, an anniversary mass: see annual, n.**] A priest employed in saying annuals for the dead *Chaucer*

annuent (an'u-ent), *a* [**< L. annuēn(t)-, pp. of annuere, adnuere, nod to, < ad, to, + nuere (only in comp.), nod, = (in viter, nod)**] 1 Nodding, as if with the purpose of signifying assent or consent *Smart (1849)* [Rare] — 2 Serving to bend the head forward, specifically applied to the muscles used in nodding

annuitant (an'u-i-tant), *n.* [**< annuity + -ant**] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity

annuity (an-nū-i-ti), *n., pl. annuities (-i-ri)* [**< ME. annuiter, annuete, < OF. annuite, mod. F. annuité, < ML. annuita(t)-is, an annuity (cf. L. annua, an annuity, neut. pl.), < L. annuus, yearly, < annus, a year: see annual**] A periodical payment of money, amounting to a fixed sum in each year, the moneys paid being either a gift or in consideration of a gross sum received. When the payment is continued for a certain period as 10, 20, or 100 years, it is called a *certain annuity* when it continues for an uncertain period, a *contingent annuity*. When the period is determined by the duration of one or more lives, a *life annuity*. A *deferred* or *reversionary annuity* is one that does not begin till after a certain period of number of years, or till the decease of a person or some other future event. An *annuity in possession* is one which has already begun. Governments often raise money upon annuities, that is, for a certain sum advanced the government contracts to pay a specific sum for life, or for a term of years — **Annuity Act**, an English statute of 1813 (3 Geo. III, c. 141) which required the registration of all instruments granting annuities, and regulated such grants. To **grant an annuity**, to make a formal contract or testamentary provision to pay an annuity

annul (a-nul'), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *annulled*, pp. *annulling* [Early mod. E. also *adnul*, **< ME. annullen, annulen, adnullen, < OF. annuler, adnuller, mod. F. annuler = Pr. Pg. annullar = Sp. annular = It. annullare, < L. annullare, adnullare, bring to nothing, < ad, to, + nullus, none, nullum, nothing: see null**] 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, obliterate

I light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct,

And all her various objects of delight

Annul'd *Milton, P. L., A, l. 72*

2 To make void or null, nullify, abrogate, abolish, do away with. Used especially of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, usages, and the like

Do they mean to invalidate, *annul* or call into question that great body of our statute law? to *annul* laws of inestimable value to our liberties?

Burke, Rev. in France

The bourgeoisie now *annulled* the former election of governor and council

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., l. 172 — **Syn.** 2 *Abolish, Repeal, etc.* (see *abolish*) *Nullify, Annihilate, etc.* (see *annihilate*), retract, declare null and void, supersede

annular (an'ü-lär), *a* [= **F. annulaire = Pg. annular = Sp. annular = It. annulare, < L. annularis, prop. annularis, relating to a ring, < annulus, prop. annulus, a ring: see annulus**] 1 Having the form of a ring, pertaining to a ring — 2 In *zool.* and *anat.* of or pertaining to ringed or ring-like structure or form, annulate, annuloid, annulose. **Annular auger**, an auger used for cutting an annular channel. The simplest form is a tube with a serrated edge, which is kept centered by a point projecting from a movable plug within, and of

the size of, the bore of the tube — **Annular bit**, a boring bit which cuts an annular channel without removing the untouched center. It is used in cutting large holes, and in the formation of circular blanks for washers, buttons, etc.

Annular borer, a tube which serves as a rock or earth boring tool, making an annular cutting, and leaving a column of rock or earth in the middle. It is usually armed at the boring extremity with diamonds. See *diamond drill, under drill*

Annular duct, or **annular vessel**, in *bot.*, a cylindrical tube of delicate vascular tissue, strengthened at intervals on the inner side by a deposit of material in the form of rings called *annular markings*

Annular eclipse, in *astron.* an eclipse of the sun in which a portion of its surface is visible in the form of a ring surrounding the dark body of the moon. This occurs when the moon is too remote from the earth to cover the sun completely, and at the moment when the centers of both sun and moon are nearly in a line with the point on the earth's surface where the observer stands

Annular engine, or **annular-cylinder engine**, a direct action marine engine having two concentric cylinders, the annular space between them is fitted with a piston, which is attached to a T-shaped cross head by two piston rods

The cross head is formed by two plates, with a space between them in which the connecting rod vibrates, and its lower end slides within the inner cylinder and is connected with the crank

Annular finger, the ring finger

Then calling for a Bason and a Pin

He picks his *annular finger*, and he is full

Three drops of blood *1. Beaumont, Pyrrhus, v 50*

Annular gear-wheel, a gear wheel in which the teeth are on the inside of an annulus or ring, while its pinion works within its pitch circle turning in the same direction

Annular ligament, in anat. (a) The general ligamentous envelop which surrounds the wrist or ankle and is perforated for the passage of tendons, vessels, and nerves

(b) The orbital ligament which holds the upper end of the tibia in the sigmoid cavity of the tibia

Annular markings See *annular duct*, above

Annular micrometer, a circular micrometer or ring micrometer. See *annulometer*

Annular pan, the horizontal ring-shaped pan of certain forms of annularmeters and one-circle *Annular process* or *protuberance of the brain*, an old name of the pons varolii still in use in the form *tubercle annular*

Annular saw, a cutting tool formed of a tube with a serrated end. It is used for cutting button blanks

Annular vault, in *arch.*, a barrel vault covering a space of which the plan is formed by two concentric circles, or any portion of such a space

Annular vessel See *annular duct*, above

annularity (an-nū-lä'i-ri), *n.* [**< annular + -ity**] The quality or condition of being annular, or ring-shaped

annularly (an'ü-lä-ri), *adv.* In the manner or form of a ring

annulary (an'u-lä-ri), *a* and *n.* [**< L. annularius, more correctly annularis, pertaining to a ring, < annulus, a ring: see annulus**] 1. *a* 1 Having the form of a ring

Because continual respiration is necessary the wind pipe is made with *annulary* cartilages that the sides of it may not flag and fall together

Ran. On the Creation, p. 270

2 Bearing a ring, specifically said of the ring-finger

II. n., pl. annularis (-i-ri) The fourth finger, or ring-finger

The thumb and *annularis* crossed

Labarte, Arts of Mid Ages (trans.), p. 144 (N. F. D.)

Annulata (an-u-lä'tä), *n. pl.* [**NL. neut. pl. of L. annulatus, see annulate**] 1 A synonym of *Insecta*, *Arachnida*, *Innillata*, *Annulosa*, and *Amphishanoda* — 2 In *Geigenbaum's* system of classification, a prime division of *Vermeis*, divided into two main groups, *Hyndinea* (leeches) and *Innillata*, the latter comprising the two groups of the *Oligochaeta* and the *Chaetopoda*

annulate (an'u-lät'), *a* [**< L. annulatus, prop. annulatus, ringed, < annulus, a ring: see annulus**] 1 Furnished with rings, or circles like rings, having belts. Specifically — 2 In *bot.*, provided with an annulus or with annuli applied to a capsule, stem, or root encircled by elevated rings or bands. See *cut under annulus* — 3 In *her.*, applied to any bearing, such as a cross, whose extremities end in annulets or rings, or which is fretted or interlaced with an annulet

See *cut under angle*, 5. Equivalent forms are *annulette*, *annulity* — 4 Of or pertaining to the *Annulata* in either sense of that word — 5 In *entom.*, having rings or encircling bands of color, or having raised rings

annulated (an'u-lä-ted), *a* 1 Furnished with rings, annulate. Specifically — 2 In *zool.*, having or consisting of a ring or rings, composed of a series of ringed segments, as a worm, annelid, annuloid — 3 In *arch.*, furnished with a projecting annular band or bands. **Annulated columns**, columns standing free or grouped in clusters and surrounded in one or more places with projecting rings or bands. A form usual in some styles of pointed architecture

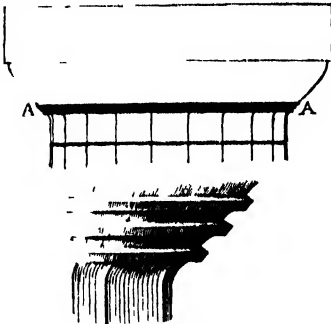
annulation (an-nū-lä'shon), *n.* [**< annulate + -ion**] 1 A circular or ring-like formation — 2 The act of forming rings, the act of becoming a ring

A sketch of the life of a nebula not thus broken up, of its rotation, annulation, and final apherition into a nebulous orb.
The American, VII 152

3 The state of being annulate or annulated
annulet (an'ü-lét), *n* [Formerly also *annulett*, *annulet*, *annulet*, *annulet*, dim of *annul*, < *L. annulus*, dim], < *L. annulus*, prop *annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-et*] A little ring

Thick of the grass
There growing longest by the meadow's edge,
And into many a little *annulet*
Now over, now beneath the marriage ring,
Move and unmove it.
Penicemon, Geraint

Specifically (a) In arch a small projecting member, circular in plan and usually square or angular in section,



Annulet of the Doric Capital
A. A. Annulet shown cut in the lower figure

especially one of the fillets or bands which encircle the lower part of the Doric capital above the necking but *annulet* is often indiscriminately used as synonymous with *fillet*, *band*, *necking*, *fillet*, *band*, etc. (b) In her using home as a change. It is also the mark of cadency which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms. Also called *annulet*. See *cadency*. (c) In decorative art a name given to a band encircling a vase or a similar object which is solidly painted or in engobe, or composed of simple figures placed close to each other. [Compare *fillet*.]

annulettée, annuletty (an'ü-lét-é), *a* [*< F. annulette*, < *annulett*, < *annulett*, < *annulett*] In her, same as *annulett*, 3

annuli, *n* Plural of *annulus*
annulism (an'ü-lizm), *n* [*< L. annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-ism*] The quality of being annulated, annulose, or annulated, ringed structure—specifically said in zoology of an annelid, annulate, or annulose animal

Here [among *Supercilata*] rudism sets and annulism appears
Forbes Hist Brit Starfish (1841), p. 243

annulable (an'ü-lä-ble), *a* [*< annul* + *-able*] Capable of being annulled. [Rare]

annulment (an'ü-l'ment), *n* [*< late ME. annulment*, < *OF. annulment* see *annul* and *ment*] The act of annulling, specifically, the act of making void retrospectively as well as prospectively, as, the annulment of a marriage (as distinguished from the granting of a divorce)

annuloid (an'ü-löid), *a* and *n* [*< L. annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-oid*] 1 A ring-like—2 Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Annuloida*. **Annuloid series**, a term applied by Huxley to a gradation of animal forms presented by the *Trichoceros* and *Annulida* as these are defined by the same author

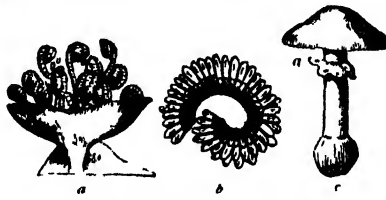
II *n* One of the *Annuloida*
Annuloida (an'ü-löid-ä), *n* pl [NL, < *L. annulus*, more correctly *annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-oida*] A name applied by Huxley (1869) to a subkingdom of animals, consisting of the *Scolecida* and *Echinodermata*, an association subsequently modified by the same author. Also called *Echinozoa*. [Disused]

Annulosa (an'ü-lö-sä), *n* pl [NL, neut pl of *annulus*—see *annulus*] 1 In some systems of zoological classification, a term applied to invertebrate animals which exhibit annulation or annulism—approximately synonymous with the Cuvierian *Articulata*, or the modern *Vermes* together with *Arthropoda*, but used with great and varying latitude of signification—2 A name given by Huxley (1869) to a subkingdom of animals consisting of the *rustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, *Insecta*, *Cheloniata*, and *Amphibia*, or *rustaceans*, spiders, centipeds, true insects, true worms, and some other forms. Excepting the vermiform members of this group it is continuous with *Arthropoda* (which see), and is no longer used

annulosan (an'ü-lö-sän), *n* [*< Annulosa* + *-an*] One of the *Annulosa*.

annulose (an'ü-lös), *a* [*< NL. annulosus*, < *L. annulus*, *annulus*, a ring—see *annulus*] Furnished with rings, composed of rings as, annulose animals

annulus (an'ü-lus), *n*, pl *annuli* (-li) [L, prop *annulus*, a ring, esp a finger-ring, a signet-ring, in form dim of the rare *anus*, a ring, prob orig **acnus* and identical with *annus*, a circuit, periodical return, a year—see *annals*] 1 A ring-like space or area contained between the circumferences of two concentric circles.—2 In anat, a ring-like part, opening, etc used in Latin phrases (See below)—3 In bot (a) The elastic ring which surrounds the spore-case of most ferns (b) In mosses, an elastic ring of cells lying between the lid and the base of the peristome or orifice of the capsule



a. A spring of a fern showing the annulus close and open. b. detached annulus of moss (*Brachycastrum*) c. a fungus (*Agaricus*) with annulus. (a and b greatly magnified)

(c) In fungi, the slender membrane surrounding the stem in some agarics after the cap has expanded—4 In zool (a) A thin chitinous ring which encircles the mantle in the *Tetrahymena*, connecting chitinous patches of the mantle into which the shell-muscles are inserted (b) In entom, a narrow encircling band, generally of color, sometimes a raised ring—5 In astron, the ring of light seen about the edge of the moon in an annular eclipse of the sun. See *annular eclipse*, under *annular*

The sun [at the time of an annular eclipse] will present the appearance of an annulus or ring of light around the moon.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron, p. 173

Annulus abdominalis or inguinalis, in anat, the abdominal ring. See *abdominal*. **Annulus et baculum**, the ring and pastoral staff, emblems of episcopal authority, the delivery of which by a prince or by the pope was the ancient mode of investiture with bishoprics. **Annulus ciliaris**, the ciliary muscle. **Annulus cruralis internus** (internal crural ring), in anat, the weak spot below Poupart's ligament, between the femoral vessels and Glime's ring—ligament, through which a femoral hernia forces its way. **Annulus duplex**, in bot anat, a double ring given to a soldier for bravery. Double gold rings of the Roman epoch exist in collections, some of them engraved with tokens of victory. **Annulus ovalis**, in human anat, the raised rim or margin of the fovea ovalis of the heart. **Annulus plicatorius**, *see* *annulus plicatorius*. **Annulus tendinosus**, in anat, the fibrous ring around the edge of the tympanum. **Annulus tympanicus**, in anat, the ring-like ossification from which is formed the tympanic portion of the temporal bone

annumerate (a-nū-me-rät), *v* t [*< L. annu-meratus*, pp of *annumerare*, *annumerare*, count to, add to, < *ad*, to, + *numerare*, count, number—see *numerate* and *number*, v] To add, as to a number previously given, unite, as to something before mentioned [Rare]

There are omissions of other kinds which will deserve to be annumerated to these.
Holliston, Relig of Nat, § 1

annumeration (a-nū-me-rä-shon), *n* [*< L. annu-meratio* (n-), *annumeratio* (n-), < *annumerare* see *annumerate*] The act of annumerating, addition [Rare]

Annunciadet (a-nun'gi-ät), *n* [Also *Annunciada*, *Annunciade*, *Annunciade* (after F. *Annunciade*, formerly *Annunciade*, Sp *Annunciada*), also *Annunciata* (prop E form **Annunciata*), < It *annunziata*, formerly *annunziata* (< ML *annunziata*), the annunciation to the Virgin Mary, and hence a name of the Virgin herself, prop fem pp of *annunciare*, < *L. annuntiare*, announce—see *announce*] Laterally, the *Annunciade*, that is, the Virgin Mary as receiver of the annunciation, also, the annunciation to the Virgin used as a designation of various orders. See *annunciation*

annunciate (a-nun'gi-ät), *v* t, pret and pp *annunciated*, ppr *annunciating* [*< ME. annunciat*, *annunciat*, pp, < *L. annunciat*, prop *annuntiat*, pp of *annuntiare* see *announce*.] To bring tidings of, announce [Rare]

Let my death be thus annunciated
By Bull, [Corruptions of Ch of Rom]

They do not so properly affirm, as annunciate it
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies

annunciate (a-nun'gi-ät), pp or a [*< See the verb.*] Announced, declared (beforehand)

annunciation (a-nun'gi-ä-shon), *n*. [*< ME. annunciation*, < *OF. annunciation*, < *OF. annunciation*, < *L. annuntiatio* (n-), prop. *annuntiatio* (n-), *annuntiatio* (n-), < *annuntiare*, announce; see *annunciate*, announce] 1 The act of announcing; proclamation, promulgation as, the annunciation of a peace, "the annunciation of the gospel," *Hammond, Sermons*, p. 573

With the complete establishment of the new religion [Christianity] and the annunciation of her circle of dogmas arises an activity, great and intense, within the strict limits she has set.
Jour Spec Philos, XIX 49

Specifically—2 The announcement to Mary, by the angel Gabriel, of the incarnation of Christ—3 [cap] *Eccles*, the festival instituted by the church in memory of the announcement to Mary that she should bring forth a son who should be the Messiah. It is solemnized on the 25th of March—**Order of the Annunciation**. (a) The high order of knighthood (*Ordine supremo dell' Annunziata*—see *Annunciade*) of the ducal house of Savoy, now the royal house of Italy, dating under its present name from 1518, when it superseded the Order of the Collar, said to have been founded by Count Amadeus VI of Savoy in 1362, but probably older. The medal of the order bears a representation of the annunciation, its collar is decorated with alternate golden knots and enameled roses, the latter bearing the letters F E R T, making the Latin word *fort* (he bears), an ancient motto of the house of Savoy, but variously otherwise interpreted. The king is the grand master of the order. See *Knights of Savoy*, under *knights*. (b) An order of nuns founded about 1500 at Bourges, France, by Queen Jeanne de Valois, after her divorce from Louis XII. (c) An order of nuns founded about 1604 at Genoa, Italy, by Maria Vittoria Fornari

annunciative (a-nun'gi-ä-tiv), *a* [*< annunciate* + *-ive*] Having the character of an annunciation, making an announcement

An annunciative but an exhortatory style
Gentleman's Calling, v § 13

annunciator (a-nun'gi-ä-tor), *n* [L, prop *annuntiator*, *annuntiator*, < *annuntiare* see *annunciate*, v, announce] One who or that which announces, an announcer. Specifically—(a) An officer of the Greek Church whose duty it was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated. (b) A mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, or electrical signaling apparatus, an indicator, a call. In the mechanical annunciators the pulling of a wire causes a bell to ring and a word or number to be displayed which indicates which the signal comes. In the hydraulic systems a column of water is used to convey an impulse which gives the signal. In pneumatic annunciators pressure on a bulb or button sends through a pipe a puff of air by which a bell is rung and a number displayed. In the electrical systems the signals are given by closing an electrical circuit by some suitable means. See *under indicator*. (c) The dial or board on which the signals are displayed

annunciatory (a-nun'gi-ä-tō-ri), *a* Making known, giving public notice

annus deliberandi (an'us dē-lib-er-an'di) [L, year of deliberating *annus*, year (see *annals*), *deliberandi*, gen gerund of *deliberare* see *deliberate*] In *Scots law*, a year allowed for the heir to deliberate as to entering upon the estate
annus mirabilis (an'us mi-räb'i-lis) [L *annus*, year (see *annals*), *mirabilis*, wonderful see *marvel*, *mirablis*] A wonderful year. Specifically applied in English history, as in Dryden's poem of this title, to the year 1706 which is memorable for the great fire of London, for a victory of the British arms over the Dutch, etc

ano- [*< Gr. ano*, upward, < *anä*, up, etc see *ana-*] A prefix of Greek origin, signifying upward

Anoa (an'ō-ä), *n* [Native name] 1 [NL] A genus of bovine ruminant quadrupeds of Celebes, originally taken for antelopes (see *anous*), represented by the sapi-outan or "cow of the woods," *Anoa depressicornis*, which is a kind of small wild buffalo, having straight long horns, thick at the base and set in line with the forehead. *Ham Smith*—2 [L, c] The English name of the same animal. P. L. Selater

Anobidæ (an'ō-bi-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anobium* + *-idæ*] A family of beetles, named from the genus *Anobium*. See *Pimplæ*

Anobium (a-nō-bi-ni-um), *n* [NL, < *Gr. ano*, upward (but here with the sense of its original, *anä*, up, in comp back, again—see *ana-*), + *bios*, life; see *biology*] A genus of pentamerous coleopterous insects, of the family *Pimplæ*, having an elongate subcylindrical form, 11-jointed antennæ inserted just before the eyes, and deeply excavated metasternum. The genus contains the small dark colored beetles, about a fourth of an inch long, which are known by the name of "death watch" from the ticking noise they make. See *death watch*

anocarpous (an'ō-kär-pus), *a* [*< NL. anocar-pus*, < *Gr. ano*, upward, + *καρπός*, fruit] In bot, fructifying on the upper surface of the frond. said of ferns

anocathartic (an'ō-ka-thär'tik), *a* [*< Gr. ano*, upward, + *καθάρσις*, purging. see *cathartic*] Emetic. N. E. D.

anococcygeal (ā-nō-kok-sī'ē-al), *a* [*< L anus + NL coccyx (coccyg-) + -al*] Pertaining to the anus and to the coccyx in *anat*, specifically applied to a ligament connecting the tip of the coccyx with the external sphincter of the anus

anodal (an'ō-dal), *a* [*< anode + -al*] Of or pertaining to the anode or positive pole of a voltaic current

Instead of cathodal opening contractions being the last of all to appear, they may precede the anodal opening contractions
Fagge, Medicine, I 335

anode (an'ōd), *n* [*< Gr ānōdos, a way up, < āna, up, + dōs, way* Cf. *cathode*] The positive pole of a voltaic current, that pole at which the current enters an electrolytic cell opposed to *cathode*, the point at which it departs *Faraday, 1832*

anodic¹ (a-nod'ik), *a*. [*< Gr ānōdos, a way up (see anode) + -ic*] 1 Proceeding upward, ascending

An anodic course of nervous influence *Dr M Hall*

2 Of or pertaining to the anode

anodic² (a-nod'ik), *a* [*< Gr ānōdos, having no way, impassable (< ān-priv + dōs, way) + -ic*] Styptic, anastaltic applied to medicines

Anodon (an'ō-don), *n* [NL, *< Gr* as if **anōdon*, for the usual *anodontos* or *anodon* (gen. *anodontos*), without teeth, *< ān-priv + dōn* (*odont-*) = *E tooth*, *q v*] 1. Same as *Anodontia* *Oken, 1815*

2 In *herpet*, a genus of African serpents, of the family *Dasyptelidae* or *Rhachodontidae*, which have no grooved maxillary teeth *Sir Andrew Smith, 1829* Also called *Diodon*, *Rhachodon*, and *Dasyptelus* — 3 In *entom*, a genus of coleopterous insects — 4. [*l c*] [*< anodont*] A freshwater mussel of the genus *Anodonta* (which see) — 5 [*l c*] A snake of the genus *Dasyptelus* as, the rough *anodon*, *Dasyptelus scabra*

anodont (an'ō-dont), *n* [*< Anodontia*] A mussel of the genus *Anodonta*, an *anodon*

Anodonta (an'ō-don'tā), *n* [NL, *< Gr anōdon-tos*, without teeth see *Anodon*] A genus of asphionate lamellibranchiate mollusks, or li-



River mussel (*Anodonta fragilis*) North Carolina

valves, of the family *Unionidae*, in which the hinge-teeth are rudimentary or null. The species are very numerous, and are among the most common fresh water mussels or river mussels. Many species are found in the United States. *A. cygnea*, the swan mussel is a common British species. Also called *Anodon* and *Anodontes*

Anodontidae (an'ō-don'tī-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Anodon*, 2, + *-ida*] A family of serpents, named by Sir Andrew Smith from the genus *Anodon*, 2 See *Dasyptelidae*

anodyne (an'ō-dīn), *a* and *n* [Early mod E also *anodin*, *anodine*, *< F anodin*, *anodyn* = Pg *anodyno* = Sp *anodino*, *< L anodynus*, *anodynos*, *< Gr anōdynos*, freeing from pain (*ἀπαρύνω anōdynōv*, *L medicamentum anodynum*, a drug to relieve pain), *< ān-priv + dōn*, dial *edōn*, pain] 1 A Having power to relieve pain, hence, soothing to the feelings

[It] is, of any outward application I would venture to recommend, the most *anodyne* and safe.

Sterne Iristram Shandy, iv 28

The *anodyne* draught of oblivion *Burke*

II. *n* A medicine or drug which relieves pain, as an opiate or a narcotic, hence, figuratively, anything that allays mental pain or distress

Mirth and opium, raptures and tears,

The daily *anodyne*, and nightly draught,

To kill those foes to fair ones time and thought

Pope, Moral Essays, ii 111

His quiet animal nature acted as a pleasing *anodyne* to my anxiety *O W Holmes, Old Vol of Life, p 43*

anodynus (a-nod'ī-nus), *a* [*< L anodynus* see *anodyne* and *-ous*] Having the qualities of an *anodyne*

Anoë (a-nō'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL, *< Anous + -ea*] A term used by Coues (1862) to distinguish the noddies as a group of terns, typified by the genus *Anous*, from the other terns, or *Sterna* See cut under *Anous*.

anoëma (an'ō-ē-mā), *n* [NL, *> F anoëme*, cf *Gr anōhman*, without understanding, *< ān-priv + nōma*, perception, understanding, *< νοεῖν*, perceive, think, *< νόος*, perception, mind see *nous*]

A name of the *Cobata aperca*, the guinea-pig or domestic cavy originally, with F Cuvier, a generic name of the cavy, and a synonym of *Cavia*

anoëtic (an'ō-et'ik), *a* [*< Gr anōhōtos*, inconvertible (*< ān-priv + nōhōtos*, perceptible), + *-ic* see *a-18* and *noetic*] Unthinkable, inconceivable. opposed to *noetic* (which see) *Ferrier*

anogenic (an'ō-jen'ik), *a* [*< Gr ānō*, upward, + *-yēns*, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic*] In bot, growing upward or inward

anole, **anoleful**, **anoleous**. Former spellings of *anole*, etc

anole (an'ōl), *r t* [Early mod E also *anole*, *anole*, *enole*, *< ME anolen* (with *an-* for *en-* as in the notionally associated *anoint*, perhaps influenced by the native verb *anle*, *anale*, *q v*), *enolen*, *< OE enule*, later *enhuile*, to oil, *< ML inoleare*, anoint with oil, *< L in*, on, + *oleum*, oil see *oil*, and cf *aneal*²] To anoint with oil, specifically, to administer extreme unction to

Children were also christened and men houseled and anointed *Holinshead, Chron, II 302. (N E D)*

Pope Innocentius I in his Epistle I, ch 8, saith that not only priests, but laymen in cases of their own and others necessities may anoint *Sp Ital, Works, IX 89*

anole (an'ōl), *a* and *n* [*< inoa + -ole*] I. *a* In *zool*, of or pertaining to the genus *Anoa*, formerly regarded as a division of the genus *Antelope*, and called the *anole* group

II. *n pl*. The name given by Hamilton Smith to a group of so-called antelopes, typified by the genus *Anoa* (which see)

anoint (a-nōint'), *v t* [Early mod E also *anoint*, *anoynte*, *enoynt*, also abbrev *noint* (and in simple form *oint*, *q v*), *< ME anoynten*, *enoynten* (present forms due to the pp and pret *anoynt*, *enoynt*, from the OE pp), present also *enoyne*, *< OE inoindre*, *enungdre*, pp *cnoint*, *< L inungere*, prop *inungere*, pp *inunctus*, anoint, *< in*, on, + *ungere*, *ungere*, smear see *unguent*, *unction*, *oint*, and *ointment*] 1 To pour oil upon, smear or rub over with oil or any unctuous substance, hence, to smear with any liquid

My head with oil thou didst not anoint *Luke vii 46*

The bees do anoint their hives with the juice of the bitterest weeds, against the greediness of other beasts *Lord Line of Life*

2. To consecrate, especially a king, priest, or prophet, by unction, or the use of oil

Thou shalt anoint it [the altar] to sanctify it

Ex xix 36

I would not see thy fiercest sister

In his anointed flesh stick boarish fangs *Shak, Lear, iii 7*

3† To serve as an ointment for, lubricate

And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs anoint *Dryden, tr of Virgil*

anoint. Obsolete past participle of *anoint*

anointed (a-nōin'ted), *n* A consecrated one — The Lord's anointed, specifically, the Messiah, by ex-tinction, a king, or one ruling by divine right

anointer (a-nōin'tēr), *n* One who anoints

anointment (a-nōin'tment), *n* [*< anoint + -ment*] The act of anointing, or the state of being anointed, consecration

That sovran lord, who, in the discharge of his holy anointment from God the Father, which made him as prince bishop of our souls, was so humble as to say, Who made me a judge or a divider over you? *Milton, On Def of Humble Remonst*

anole (an'ōl), *n*. Same as *anole*

anoli (an'ō-lī), *n* A lizard of the genus *Anolis* (which see)

anolian (a-nō'li-an), *a* and *n* [See *Anolis*] I. *a* Belonging to the group of lizards typified by the genus *Anolis*

II. *n* A lizard of the genus *Anolis*.

Anolidæ (an'ō-lī-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Anolis*, *Anolus*, + *-ida*] A family of lizards, named from the genus *Anolis* or *Anolus*

Anolis (an'ō-lis), *n* [Formerly also *anolis* as an individual name, now usually *anolis*, NL *Anolis*, also *Anolus* (Cuvier), after F. *anolis*, *< anoli*, *anoli*, native name in the Antilles]

1 A genus of pleurodont lacertilians, usually referred to the family *Iguanidae*, consisting of small American lizards which have palatal as well as maxillary teeth, toes somewhat like those of the gecko, an inflatable throat, and colors changeable as in the chameleon, which in some respects they represent in America. The green *anoli*, *Anolis princeps*, inhabits the southern United States, and others are found in the warmer parts of America.

2 [*l c*] A lizard of the genus *Anolis*, an *anoli*

Anolus (a-nō'li-us), *n* [NL] Same as *Anolis*, 1. *Cuvier, 1817*

anomal (a-nō'mal), *n* [*< OF anomal* (Cot-grave), *< LL anomalus* see *anomalous*] In *gram*, an *anomalous* verb or word [Rare]

Anomala (a-nom'a-lā), *n* [NL, (1, 2) fem sing, (3) neut pl of LL *anomalus* see *anomalous*] 1 A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidae*, having 9-jointed antennæ and margined elytra. There are several species such as the European *A vitis* and the American *A lucicola* injurious to the grape

2 A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Corbiculidae* synonymous with *Eqeta* — 3 [Used as a plural] A group of decapod crustaceans, including the *Hippidae* and *Paguridae* an inexact synonym of *Anomura*

Anomalæ (a-nom'a-lē), *n pl* [NL, fem pl of LL *anomalus* see *anomalous*] In *ornith*, in Gloger's arrangement of birds (1834), a sub-order of passerine birds, embracing those which are devoid of an apparatus for song. It included what later writers have called *Picaria*

anomalæ, *n* Plural of *anomalus*

Anomalidæ (an'ō-mal'ī-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Anomala*, 1, + *-ida*] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Anomala*

anomaliflorous (a-nom'a-lī-flō'rūs), *a* [*< NL anomaliflorus*, *< LL anomalus*, irregular, + *L flos* (flōr-), flower] In bot, having irregular flowers

anomaliped (a-nom'a-lī-ped), *a* and *n* [*< LL anomalus* (see *anomalous*) + *L pēs* (ped-) = *E foot*] In *ornith* I. *a* Syndactylous, having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only. The kingfisher is an example

II. *n* A syndactylous bird, a bird whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only

anomalipod (a-nom'a-lī-pod), *a* and *n* [*< LL anomalus* + (*πῶς* (pod-) = *E foot* Cf *anomaliped*] Same as *anomaliped*

anomalism (a-nom'a-lizm), *n* [*< anomalous + -ism*] An anomaly, a deviation from rule, an irregularity, or instance of departure from usual and correct order [Rare]

The *anomalisms* in words have been so many that some have gone so far as to allow no analogy effect in the Greek or Latin tongue *Hooker, Licks Polity, p 30*

anomalist (a-nom'a-list), *n* [*< anomalous + -ist*] In *philol*, one who believes in the conventional or arbitrary origin of language opposed to *analogist*, or one who argues for its natural origin *Ferrar*

anomalistic (a-nom'a-lis'tik), *a* [*< anomalist + -ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to an anomaly, or to the anomalies — 2 In *astron*, pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion — **Anomalistic month** See *month* — **Anomalistic revolution**, the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycle of its change of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again **Anomalistic year**, the time (365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48 seconds) in which the earth passes through her orbit which, on account of the precession of the equinoxes is 25 minutes and 23 seconds longer than the tropical year

anomalistical (a-nom'a-lis'tī-kal), *a* Same as *anomalistic*

anomalistically (a-nom'a-lis'tī-kal-ī), *adv* In an *anomalistic* manner

anomaloccephalus (a-nom'a-lō-sef'a-lus), *n*, *pl anomaloccephali* (-lī) [NL, *< Gr anōmalos*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *κεφαλή*, head] One whose head is deformed

Anomalogonates (a-nom'a-lō-gon'a-tē), *n pl* [NL, fem pl of *anomalogonatus* see *anomalogonatus*] In Garrod's system of classification, a primary division of birds containing those which have no ambiens See *Homalogonata*

anomalogonatus (a-nom'a-lō-gon'a-tus), *a* [*< NL anomalogonatus*, *< Gr anōmalos*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *γόνυ* = *E knee*] Abnormally kneed, having no ambiens muscle, specifically, pertaining to or resembling the *Anomalogonata* *Garrod*

anomalopid (a-nom'a-lōp'id), *n* A fish of the family *Anomalopidae*

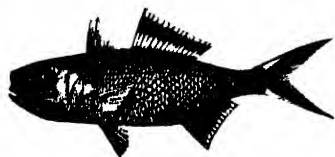
Anomalopidæ (a-nom'a-lōp'ī-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Anomalops* + *-ida*] A family of ananthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Anomalops* only one species, *repræsentata* on the next page, is known. It inhabits rather deep water in the Pacific ocean

Anomalops (a-nom'a-lōps), *n* [NL, *< Gr anōmalos*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *ὤψ* (ōp-), eye] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Anomalopidae* so called from the remarkable



Anomalipod foot of kingfisher

structure manifested by a glandular phosphorescent organ below the eye. *Anon*, 1868



Anomalops p. pilchrestus

anomalous (a-nom'ə-lus), *a* [*< L. anomalus, anomalus, < Gr. anomalos, irregular, uneven, < av-priv + a-nom, even, < opō, same, common, = E. same* see *homo-* and *same*]. Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy, irregular, abnormal. *Is an anomalous character, an anomalous pronunciation.*

Though in spirit kinship of survival under an *anomalous* form, yet the joint representatives of the primitive king had become little more than members of the governing oligarchy. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 485*

The Quran attaches much importance to prayer, a fact which is somewhat anomalous in a system of religion so essentially fatalistic. *Pathos of the World, p. 324*

Anomalous chords, in music, chords which contain extreme sharp or extreme flat intervals = *Syn. Unusual, singular, peculiar, odd, exceptional, unaccountable*. See *irregular*.

anomalously (a-nom'ə-lus-ly), *adv*. In an anomalous manner, irregularly, in a manner different from the common rule, method, or analogy.

Yet, some what anomalously, as it seems habitual yet tacitly generally goes with the function to doubt evidence. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 117*

anomalousness (a-nom'ə-lus-nēs), *n* [*< anomalous + -ness*]. The quality or condition of being anomalous.

One special sympathy worth noting because of its anomalousness, is sympathy in yawning. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 511*

anomalure (a-nom'ə-lur), *n* [*< Anomalurus*]. An animal of the genus *Anomalurus*.

anomalurid (a-nom'ə-lū'rid), *n*. A rodent mammal of the family *Anomaluridae*.

Anomaluridae (a-nom'ə-lū'ri-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Anomalurus + -ida*]. A remarkable family of flying rodents of Africa, the scale-tailed squirrels. They have a parachute like that of the true flying squirrels but less extensive, and the under side of the tail is provided with a series of lubricated scales. They have no postorbital processes, a large anteorbital



Scale-tailed Squirrel. *Anomalurus fulgens*

foramen, the molars and premolars together 4 on each side of each jaw, and 16 ribs, that is 3 or 4 more than are found in *Sciuridae*. The animals have some resemblance to members of the genus *Galeopithecus*, but have a long hairy tail free from the interfemoral membrane. Several species are described, as *A. flavus* from Fernando Po, and *A. fulvus* from the Gaboon, the latter is about 14 inches in length, with the tail about half as much more, and of a bright reddish color.

The curious creatures known as Scale-tailed Squirrels, which form the family *Anomaluridae* may be described as flying squirrels with climbing hoofs, the under side of the tail being furnished with a series of large, horny scales which when pressed against the trunk of a tree may serve the same purpose as those instruments with which a man climbs up a telegraph pole. *Stand Nat Hist, v 111*

Anomalurus (a-nom'ə-lū'rus), *n* [NL, *< Gr. anomalos, irregular* (see *anomalous*), + *oipá, tail*]. The typical and only genus of the family *Anomaluridae*. *Waterhouse, 1842*

anomalous (a-nom'ə-lus), *n*; *pl* *anomalies* (-lī) [NL, *< L. anomalus* see *anomalous*]. In *anat.*, a muscular slip, an inch in length, frequently found lying beneath the muscle that lifts the upper lip and the wing of the nose (levator labii superioris alaque nasi).

anomaly (a-nom'ə-lī), *n*, *pl* *anomalies* (-lī) [*< L. anomalus, < Gr. anomalos, irregularity, unevenness, < av-priv + a-nom, even* see *anomalous*]. 1 Deviation from the common rule or analogy, something abnormal or irregular.

There are in human nature, and more especially in the exercise of the benevolent affections, inequalities, inconsistencies, and anomalies, of which theorists do not always take account. *Locke, Europ. Moral., I 304*

2 In *astron.*, an angular quantity defining the position of a point in a planetary orbit, taken to increase in the direction of planetary motion. In ancient astronomy it was reckoned from apogee, in early modern astronomy, from aphelion, except in cometary or bits but since Gauss, from perihelion.

3 In music, a small deviation from a perfect interval in tuning instruments with fixed notes, a temperament — **Eccentric anomaly** (*anomalus eccentricus*, Kepler), the arc between the major axis and the perpendicular to it through the planet on the circle of circumference of the orbit now usually defined by the equation $w = v - e \sin u$, where w is the mean, u the eccentric anomaly and e the eccentricity. — **Mean anomaly**, the angular quantity whose ratio to 360 is as the time since the planet left perihelion to the period of revolution.

Optical anomaly, in crystal, a term applied to those optical phenomena, observed in many crystals, which are at variance with what would be expected from the geometrical form of the crystals for example, the double refraction occasionally observed in the diamond, which, like all isometric crystals, should be isotropic. — **Thermic anomaly**, a name given by Dove to the difference between the mean temperature of a place on the earth's surface and the normal temperature of its parallel. — **True anomaly** (a) In *astron.*, the arc of the zodiac between the apparent place of the center of the epicycle and that of apogee. (b) In *mod. astron.*, the angle at the sun between perihelion and the place of a planet.

Anomean, Anomeanism. See *Anomaan, Anomaanism*.

anomeomery (an-ō-mē-om'ē-rī), *n* [*< Gr. an-ō-mē-om'ē-rī, < av-priv + omeo, consisting of unlike parts, not homogeneous, < av-priv + omeo, consisting of like parts* see *an-ō* and *homeomery*]. In the *hist. of phil.*, the Italian form of the doctrine of atoms, which rejected the Anaximandrian principle of homeomery (which see).

Anomia (a-nō'mī-a), *n* [NL, irreg. *< Gr. av-priv + nomos, dissimilar, < av-priv + nomos, similar* see *homo-*, *homi-*]. 1 Same as *Trochilata*. — 2 A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Anomidae*, found attached to oysters and other shells. The shape of its species depends more or less upon the surface to which they are affixed. The saddle shell *Anomia cyprina* is well known. There are numerous species, both fossil and recent, the former going back to the Oolite, the latter found in every sea.

anomiid (an-ō-mī'id), *n*. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Anomidae*.

Anomidae (an-ō-mī'id-ē), *n pl* [NL, *< Anomia + -ida*]. A family of asiphatate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Anomia*. The typical species have thin, unequal irregular valves, the flat test of which is deeply notched for the passage of a muscle to a calcareous or chitinous plate by which the shell adheres to other shells.

anomite (an-ō-mīt), *n* [*< Gr. av-priv, without law* (see *anomo-*), + *-mit*]. 1 A subspecies of the mica called *basile* (which see), distinguished by certain optical properties. — 2 A fossil of the genus *Anomitis*, an extinct species of the *Anomidae* or some similar shell.

anomo- [*Combining form of Greek av-priv, < av-priv + vōmō, law* see *nome*]. An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning irregular, unusual.

Anomobranchiata (an-ō-mō-brang-kī-ā'tā), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl. of *anomobranchiatus* see *anomobranchiate*]. A group of crustaceans synonymous with *Stomatopoda* (which see). It includes *Mysida*, *Squilla*, the opossum shrimps, mantis shrimps etc. See cut under *Squilla*.

anomobranchiate (an-ō-mō-brang-kī-āt), *a* [*< NL. anomobranchiatus, < Gr. av-priv, irregular, + βράχια, gills*]. Having the branchiae anomalous or irregular; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anomobranchiata*.

anomocarpous (an-ō-mō-kar'pus), *a* [*< NL. anomocarpus, < Gr. av-priv, irregular, + καρπός, fruit*]. In bot., bearing unusual fruit. *N. E. D.*

anomodont (an-ō-mō-dont), *a* and *n* [*< Anomodontia*]. 1. *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anomodontia*.

2. *n* One of the *Anomodontia*.

Anomodontia (an-ō-mō-don'shi-ā), *n pl* [NL, *< Gr. av-priv, irregular, + δόντις (dōnti-)=E. tooth*]. 1 In Owen's system of classification (1866), an order of fossil reptiles. Its technical characters are bitruncate vertebrae, bifurcate anterior trunk ribs, continuous ischiopubic symphysis, fixed tympanic pedicle, a foramen parietale, and the teeth either wanting or limited to a pair of great fangs. The order includes the two groups *Dicynodontia* and *Cryptodontia*, the former containing the

genus *Dicynodon*, and the latter the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Oudenodon*.

2 In Cope's system, a division of theromorphous reptiles (see *Theromorphia*), containing those which have several sacral vertebrae, and the vertebrae not notochordal, contrasted with *Pelycosauria* (which see).

Anomean, Anomean (an-ō-mē'an), *n* [*< Gr. av-priv, unlike, < av-priv + omeo, like* see *homo-*, *homi-*]. One of an extreme sect of Arians in the fourth century, who held that the Son is of an essence not even similar to that of the Father (whence their name), while the more moderate Arians held that the essence of the Son is similar to that of the Father, though not identical with it. Also called *Aetian*, *Eudoxian*, and *Eunomian*.

Anomeanism, Anomeanism (an-ō-mē'an-izm), *n* [*< Anomean + -ism*]. The doctrines of the Anomeans.

Denying alike the homoousian and the homoioussian theory, he [Eunomius] was dialectically probably the ablest and most consistent defender of *Anomeanism*, or the doctrine according to which the Son is essentially or substantially different from the Father. *Encyc. Brit., VIII 667*

anomorhomboid (an-ō-mō-rom'boid), *n* [*< Gr. av-priv, irregular, + rhomboid, q. v.*]. An irregular rhomboidal mass, as some crystals.

anomorhomboidal (an-ō-mō-rom-boi'dal), *a* [*< anomorhomboid + -al*]. Resembling an anomorhomboid, consisting of irregular rhomboids.

Anomoura, anomoural, etc. See *Anomura*, etc.

anomophalous (a-nom'ə-lus), *a* [*< Gr. av-priv + φάλαξ, navel*]. Having no navel, without an umbilicus.

Anomura (an-ō-mū'ra), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl. of *anomurus* see *anomurous*]. A suborder of podophthalmous decapodous crustaceans, intermediate between the macrurus and the brachyurous groups, and embracing forms, such as the hermit-crabs, which have the tail soft and unfitted for swimming or otherwise anomalous. The section is purely artificial, and authors are not agreed upon its limitation. Families usually ranged under it are such as *Paguridae*, *Hippidae*, *Libinia*, *Do*, *Hyppidae*, etc., the first of these includes the well known hermit crabs. Also spelled *Anomura*.

anomural (an-ō-mū'ral), *a* [*As anomurous + -al*]. Irregular in the character of the tail or abdomen, of or pertaining to the *Anomura* us, *anomural* crustaceans. Equivalent forms are *anomoural*, *anomuran*, *anomouran*, *anomurous*, *anomourous*.

anomuran (an-ō-mū'ran), *a* and *n* [*As anomurous + -an*]. 1. *a* Same as *anomural*.

2. *n* One of the *Anomura*, an anomurous crab, as a hermit-crab.

Also spelled *anomouran*.

anomurous (an-ō-mū'rus), *a* [*< NL. anomurus, < Gr. av-priv, irregular, + οὐρα, tail*]. Same as *anomural*. Also spelled *anomourous*.

On the same island is found another most remarkable and very large terrestrial *Anomomurus* (crustacean).

Encyc. Brit., VI 642

anomy (an-ō-mī), *n* [*< Gr. av-priv, lawlessness, < av-priv, lawless* see *anomo-*]. A violation of law, especially of divine law, lawlessness.

The delights of the body betray us, through our over indulgence to them, and lead us captive to *anomy* and disobedience. *Glennide*

anon (a-non'), *adv* and *interj*, orig. *prep* *phr* [*< ME. anon, anoon, onon, onoon, also anan, onan, and with dat term anone, onane, etc. (cf. equiv. ME. in oon, in an = OHG. MHG. in em), < AS. on ān (acc), on āne (dat), in one, together, straightway, on, E. on, ān, E. one. Cf. anan, a mod. dial. form of anon*]. 1. In one and the same direction, straight on. — 2. Straightway, forthwith; on the instant, immediately.

The same is he that heareth the word, and anon with joy receiveth it. *Mat. xlii 20*

Hence, like other words of the same literal meaning, passing into—3 Quickly; soon; in a short time; by and by.

Such good men as he which is anon to be interred. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv 7*

4 At another time, again, now again.

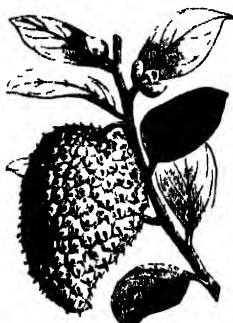
Sometimes he trots, anon he rears upright. *Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 279.*

The varying lights and shadows of her temper, now so mirthful, and anon so sad with mysterious gloom. *Hawthorne, Marble Faun, ix.*

5 As a response, same as *anan* — Ever and anon, from time to time, now and then, time after time.

A pouncet box, which ever and anon He gave his nose, and took t away again. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 3*

anon. An abbreviation of *anonymous*
Anona (a-nō' nā), *n* [NL, said to be from *menona*, the Malay name] A genus of trees or



The Sour sop (*Anona muricata*)

shrubs, type of the natural order *Anonaceae*, of about 50 species, which are, with two or three exceptions, natives of tropical America. A *sour sop* (sweet sop) grows in the West Indian islands, and yields an edible fruit having a thick, sweet, luscious pulp. A *muricata* (sour sop) is cultivated in the West and East Indies. It produces a large pear-shaped fruit of a greenish color, containing an agreeable slightly acid pulp. The genus produces other edible fruits, as the common custard apple or bullock's heart, from *A. reticulata*, and the chirimoya of Peru from *A. Cherimolia*.
Anonaceae (an-ō-nā'sē-ō), *n* pl [NL, < *Anona* + *-acea*] A natural order of tropical or subtropical trees and bushes, with trimorphic flowers, indefinite stamens, and numerous carpels, allied to the magnolias, and sometimes abounding in a powerful aromatic secretion. The Ethiopian pepper, sour sop, sweet sop, and custard apple are yielded by these trees. The wood in some genera is extremely elastic and occasionally intensely bitter. *Anonina* is almost the only genus representing the order in the United States.

anonaceous (an-ō-nā'shius), *a* [NL, *anonaceus* see *Anona* and *-aceus*] Of or pertaining to the *Anonaceae*.

anonad (an-ō-nad), *n* A plant of the natural order *Anonaceae*. Lindley.

anon-right, *adv* [ME *anon right*, etc., also *right anon* see *anon* and *right*, *adj*] Immediately, at once. Chaucer.

anonych (an-ō-nik' i-j), *n* [NL, < Gr *an-priv* + *onyx* (onyx-), nail see *onyx*] In *teratology*, absence of the nails.

anonym (an-ō-nim), *n* [F *anonyme*, < NL *anonymus* (L *anonymos*, as designation of a certain plant), < Gr *anonymos*, nameless, anonymous see *anonymous*, and cf *onym*, *psculonym*, *synonym*] 1 An anonymous book or pamphlet. —2 An anonymous person.

The Origin of Species makes an epoch, as the expression of his (Darwin's) thorough adhesion to the doctrine of development — and not the adhesion of an *anonym* like the author of the "Vestiges".
 George Eliot in Cross's Life, II, 1x.

3 In *zoology*, a mere name, a name resting upon no diagnosis or other recognized basis. Coues, The Auk, I, 321. [Rare]

Also spelled *anonyme*.

anonyma (a-non' i-mā), *n* [NL, fem of *anonymus* see *anonymous*] In *anatomy*, the innominate artery.

The arteries arise from the arch of the aorta, as in man, by an *anonyma*, a left carotid, and left subclavian.
 Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

anonyma (a-non' i-mā), *a* Anonymous. [Rare]

anonymy, *n* See *anonym*.

anonymity (an-ō-nim' i-ti), *n* [As *anonym* + *-ity*] The state or quality of being anonymous or without a name, or of not declaring one's name, anonymousness.

A dauntless antagonist in a work of *anonymity*, who proved to be Alexander Hamilton.

Harpers Mag., LXIX, 474.

If *anonymity* adds to the importance of journalism, secrecy does so still more, for it is more impressive to the imagination.
 Ray, Contemporary Socialism, p. 208.

anonymosity (a-non-i-mos' i-ti), *n* [Improp. < *anonymous* see *-osity*] The state of being anonymous. [Rare]

anonymous (a-non' i-mus), *a* [NL *anonymus*, < Gr *anonymos*, nameless, < *an-priv* + *onyma*, < *ἔοικε ὀνομα*, name see *onym*] 1 Wanting a name, not named and determined, as an animal not assigned to any species. [Rare or technical]

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonym* insect of the waters.
 Ray.

2 Without any name acknowledged, as that of author, contributor, or the like, as, an *anonymous* pamphlet, an *anonymous* subscription.

Among the manuscripts of the English State Paper Office are three *anonymous* tracts relating to the same period as that covered by the American writings of Captain John Smith and of George Percy.

M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I, 41.

3 Of unknown name, whose name is withheld, as, an *anonymous* author.

That *anonymous* person who is always saying the wisest and most delightful things just as you are on the point of saying them yourself.
 Aldrich, Ponkapog to Poughkeepsie, p. 263.

(Often abbreviated to *anon*.)

anonymously (a-non' i-mus-li), *adv* In an anonymous manner, without a name.

I would know whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*.
 Swift.

anonymousness (a-non' i-mus-nes), *n* The state or quality of being anonymous.

The *anonymousness* of newspaper writing.
 Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, iv.

anonymuncle (a-non-i-mun' kŭl), *n* [NL, *anonymus* + *dim* -*unculus* see *anonym* and *-uncle*] A petty anonymous writer.

Anonyx (an-ō-niks), *n* [NL, < Gr *an-priv* + *onyx*, nail see *onyx*] 1 In *mammalogy*, same as *Onyx*. —2 A genus of crustaceans. *Anonyx*, 1838.

anophthalmi, *n* Plural of *anophthalmus*. 1
anophthalmia (an-ō-fthal'mi-a), *n* [NL, see *anophthalmus*] In *teratology*, congenital absence of the eyeball.

anophthalmus (an-ō-fthal'mus), *n*, pl *anophthalmi* (-mi) [NL, < Gr *anophthalmos*, without eyes, < *an-priv*, without, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye see *ophthalmia*] 1 A person exhibiting *anophthalmia* on one or both sides. —2 [cap.] A genus of adelphagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, so named from being eyeless. It contains about 50 species of blind cave beetles, mostly European, though several are found in the caves of the Ohio valley, such as *A. telampra* of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

Anophyta (an-ō-fī'ta), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *anō*, upward (< *anō*, up), + *φύτις*, a plant, < *φύω*, produce, pass *φύσσει*, grow] In Endlicher's system of classification, a section of cryptogamic plants, comprising the *Hepaticae* (liverworts) and *Musci* (mosses).

anophyte (an-ō-fī't), *n* A member of the *Anophyta*.

anopia (an-ō-pi-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *an-priv* + *ὤψ* (opt-, eye) In *teratology*, absence or a rudimentary condition of the eyes, attendant on arrested development of the craniofacial axis.

Anopla (an-ō-plā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *anoplos*, unarmed, < *an-priv* + *σπῆλαι*, a shield, pl *σπῆλαι*, arms] A division of nemertean worms having the proboscis unarmed, whence the name. Contrasted with *Enopla* (which see). The *Anopla* include most of the larger and better known nemerteans.

The presence or absence of this stylet (of the proboscis) serves to distinguish the two subclasses into which this group of worms (Nemertea) is divided. In the *Anopla* are furnished with a stylet, while the *Enopla* are without one.
 Stand. Nat. Hist., I, 216.

Anoplognathidae (an-ōp-log-nath' i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anoplognathus* + *-idae*] In Macleay's system of classification, a family of scarabaeid lamellicorn beetles, forming together with *Melolonthidae* the Latreillian group *Phyllophaga*. The elytra are thickened in front and constituting, either alone or with the labrum, a vertical triangular surface, the point of which is applied to the mentum.

Anoplognathus (an-ōp-log-nā-thus), *n* [NL, < Gr *anoplos*, unarmed, + *γνάθος*, jaw] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabaeidae*, sometimes giving name to a family *Anoplognathidae*. It comprises large bronzed beetles of Australia.

anoplonemertean (an-ōp' lō-ne-mēr'tē-an), *a* Pertaining to the *Anoplonemertini*.

Anoplonemertini (an-ōp' lō-ne-mēr-ti-ni), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *anoplos*, unarmed, + NL *Nemertini*, q. v.] A division of *Nemertea*, containing those nemertean worms which have the proboscis unarmed and the mouth behind the ganglia distinguished from *Hoploneurini*. The group is divided into *Schizonemertini* and *Palaeonemertini*.

Anoplopoma (an-ōp-lō-pō'mā), *n* [NL, < Gr *anoplos*, unarmed, + *πωμα*, a lid, operculum] A genus of fishes, representing the family *Anoplopomidae*, differing from most of its relatives in the absence of opercular spines, whence the name. It contains the species known as the candle-fish or beshow. See *candle-fish*, 2.

anoplopomid (an-ōp-lō-pō'mid), *n* A fish of the family *Anoplopomidae*.

Anoplopomidae (an-ōp-lō-pō'mi-dē), *n* pl [NL, short for *Anoplopomatidae*, < *Anoplopoma* (-) + *-idae*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, containing only the genus *Anoplopoma*, and related to the *Chirocentridae*. The only known species is the *Anoplopoma gimbria*, of the west coast of North America.

anoplothere (an-ōp' lō-thēr), *n* An animal of the genus *Anoplotherium* or family *Anoplotheriidae*. — *Cervine anoplothere*, the *Dichobune cervinum*. See *Dichobune*.

anoplotheriid (an-ōp-lō-thē' ri-id), *n* A ruminant mammal of the family *Anoplotheriidae*.

Anoplotheriidae (an-ōp-lō-thē' ri-i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anoplotherium* + *-idae*] A family of fossil ruminant quadrupeds, of the order *Artiodactyla*, formed for the reception of the genus *Anoplotherium*, to which *Eurytherium* has been added by Gervais. Including *Dichobune* as the type of a different family, the *Anoplotheriidae* are characterized by the comparative uniformity of the teeth and the proportionate lengths of the fore and hind limbs, the latter being like those of ordinary walking quadrupeds.

anoplotherioid (an-ōp-lō-thē' ri-oid), *a* and *n*. [NL, < *Anoplotherium* + *-oid*] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Anoplotheriidae*, resembling the *Anoplothera*.

2. *n* One of the *Anoplotheriidae*, or an animal resembling the *Anoplothera*.

Anoplotherioidea (an-ōp-lō-thē' ri-oid-ē-a), *n* pl [NL, < *Anoplotherium* + *-oid-ē-a*] A superfamily group of fossil ruminants, by which the *Anoplotheriidae* and *Dichobunidae* are together contrasted with the *Oreodontidae*, being distinguished by having the teeth of both jaws nearly or quite continuous and uniform in size. Gull.

Anoplotherium (an-ōp-lō-thē' ri-um), *n* [NL, < Gr *anoplos*, unarmed, < *anō*, up, < *ἀν*, wild beast] The typical genus of the family *Anoplotheriidae*, containing the *Anoplothera*, *A. commune*, discovered in the Middle Eocene formation of the Paris basin. The animal was about 15 feet long with a tail of about the same length. It has also been found in the corresponding Eocene strata of Great Britain. It was named by Cuvier from the fact that its horns never sprouted. It was only with an *Anoplotherium*.

Anoplura (an-ō-plō' rā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *anoplos*, unarmed, + *πύρα*, tail] In an aberrant order of degraded parasitic hemipterous insects, or lice, synonymous with *Mallophaga* and *Pediculina* in some uses of these terms. They are apterous and antabulous with a mandibulate orhaustilute mouth. As a major group *Anoplura* is divisible into two suborders: (1) the *Haustralata*, which have the mouth produced into a fleshy sucking proboscis armed with hooks, within which are two sharp stylets enclosed in a chitinous sheath; and (2) *Mandibulata* in which the mouth is provided with mandibles. The former includes the lice proper, as those which are parasitic on man, *Pediculus capitis*, *P. vestimentis* and *Phthirus pubis*; the latter are chiefly bird lice, living among feathers. See *louse*, *Pediculina*, and *Mallophaga*.

anopluriform (an-ō-plō' rā-fōrm), *a* [NL, < *Anoplura* + *-form*] Like or related to the *Anoplura*, louse-like.

anopsy† (an-ōp-si), *n* [NL, *anopsia*, < Gr *an-priv* + *ὄψις*, sight see *optics*] Want of sight.

Aristotle, who computes the time of the *anopsy* or invisibility by that of the gestation.
 Sir P. Brown, Vulture, I, p. 174.

anopsy† (an-ōp-si), *n* [NL, < Gr *anō*, upward, + *ὄψις*, sight see *optics*] In *pathology*, upward strabismus.

anorchism (an-ōr' kiz-m), *n* [As *anorchous* + *-ism*] Absence of testes.

anorchous (an-ōr' kus), *a* [NL, < Gr *an-priv* + *ὄρχις*, testis] Having no testes.

anorectous (an-ō-rek' ūs), *a* [NL, < Gr *ἀνδρεκτος*, without appetite, < *an-priv* + *ὄρεκτος*, verbal adj. of *ὄρεξις*, long for, desire see *orexis*] Without appetite.

anorexia (an-ō-rēk' si-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀνορεξία*, want of appetite, < *ἀν*, without, < *ὄρεξις*, without appetite see *anorectous*] Want of appetite.

anorexy (an-ō-rek' si), *n* Same as *anorexia*.

anorgana (an-ōr' gā-nā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *ἀνὸργανον*, without instruments, < *an-priv* + *ὄργανον*, instrument, organ] Inorganic objects or bodies.

anorganic (an-ōr' gā-n' ik), *a* [NL, < Gr *an-priv* (an-) + *organon*] Not organic, inorganic.

anorganism (an-ōr' gā-niz-m), *n* [NL, < Gr *an-priv* (an-) + *organism*] An inorganic or inanimate body.

The characteristic phenomena observed in organisms are not observed in *anorganisms*.
 G. H. Lewis.

anorganognosy (an-ōr' gā-nog' nō-si), *n* [NL, < *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr *γνῶσις*, knowledge] Scientific knowledge or study of *anorganisms* or inorganic objects.

anorganography (an-ōr' gā-nog' rā-fl), *n* [NL, < *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr *γραφία*, < *γραφειν*, write] A description of *anorganisms* or inorganic bodies, a treatise on any phenomena of inorganic nature.

anorganology (an-ōr' gā-nol' ō-j), *n* [NL, < *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr *λογία*, < *λογειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science of inorganic bodies, including geology, mineralogy, meteorology, etc.

anormal (a-nōr' mal), *a* [F *anormal*, < *anormalis*, also *anormalis*, a perversion (taken as < Gr *an-priv* + L *norma*, rule,

cf *abnormal*) of LL *anomalus*, < Gr *ἀνόμαλος*, irregular see *anomalous*] Not according to rule, abnormal, aberrant *anomalous*, monstrous

anorthic (an-or'thik), *a* [*<* (Gr *an-* priv + *orthos*, straight, right (see *ortho-*), + *-ic*] 1 Without right angles — 2 In *mineral*, having unequal oblique axes, triclinic as, *anorthic feldspar*

anorthite (an-or'thit), *n* [*<* (Gr *an-* priv + *orthos*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *-ite*] A triclinic lime feldspar, found in small transparent crystals on Mount Vesuvius, and existing also as a constituent of some rocks. See *feldspar*

anorthitic (an-or'thit'ik), *a* [*<* *anorthite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or containing anorthite as, *anorthitic lavas*

anorthopia (an-or-thō'p-i-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *an-* priv + *orthos*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *opsis* (ὥψ-), eye, face] In *pathol*, obliquity of vision, squinting. *N & D*

anorthoscope (an-or'thō-skōp), *n* [*<* (Gr *an-* priv + *orthos*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view] An instrument for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion by means of two disks rotating rapidly one behind the other. The posterior disk is transparent and has certain distorted figures painted upon it. The anterior is opaque but pierced with a number of narrow slits through which the figures on the posterior disk are viewed. The effect depends on the persistence of impressions on the retina, the instrument being in principle the same as the zoetrope

Anorthura (an-ōr-thū'rā), *n* [NL, < Gr *anorthos*, erect (< *an-* up, + *orthos*, right), + *ουρα*, tail] A genus of very short-tailed wrens, of the family *Thryothoridae*. A name proposed as a substitute for *Progladytes* (which see)

anosmia (an-os'mi-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *an-* priv + *osmōs*, smell, < *osmōs*, to smell, catch scent of] Same as *anosmia*

anosthresy (an-os'thrē-si), *n* [*<* (Gr *an-* priv + *osthresis*, smell, < *osthresis*, to smell, catch scent of] Same as *anosmia*

Anostoma (an-os'tō-mā), *n* [NL, < (Gr *an-* up, + *στόμα*, mouth] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidae*, having the last whorl of the shell turned up toward the spire. The type is *Limnaea* (Linnæus). *Fischer*, 1807

Anostomatinae (an-os'tō-mā-ti-nē), *n* pl [NL, irreg < *Anostoma* (-mat-) (the typical genus) + *-ina*] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinae*. The technical characters are an adipose fin, teeth in both jaws well developed, dorsal fin short, gill openings rather narrow (the gill membranes being attached to the isthmus), and nasal openings remote from each other. They are mostly small species from Brazil and Guiana. Also written *Anostomina*

another (a-nū'th'ēr), *a* and *pron* [*<* ME *another*, usually written *an other*, orig and still prop two words, *an other*, not differing in grammatical status from the definite correlative *the other*, in AS simply *ōðer* see *an* and *other*] The uses are simply those of *other* with an preceding. The pronominal uses are not divided from the adjective uses. 1 A second, a further, an additional, one more, one further, with a noun expressed or understood. (a) Of the same series

Another yet? A seventh? I'll see no more. *Shak*, Macbeth, iv 1

"The vulgar *tu quoque* you're another, which is part of the slung of the streets is, as might be expected, not modern." *Darwin*, *Sup Eng Gloss*

Rossetti: If it were an other but thou it were a knave
M. Mary: As we are an other you self, sir, the lords us both same. *I dall*, *Roister Doister*, iii 5

"You mistake me, friend," cries Partridge. "I did not mean to abuse the cloth, I only said your conclusion was a non sequitur."

"You are another," cries the sergeant, "as you come to that, no more a sequitur than yourself."

(b) Of the same kind, nature, or character, though different in substance, used by way of comparison

And like another Helen, find another Troy. *Druid*, *Alcibiades Feast*, 1 125

2 A different, distinct (with a noun expressed or understood), especially, of persons, a different person, some one else, any one else. (a) Distinct in place, time, or personality, or non-identical individually

He whisks and turns his lips another way. *Shak*, *Venus and Adonis*, 1 90

The hero could not have done the feat at another hour in a lower mood. *Emerson*, *Courage*

My glory will I not give to another. *Isa* xlii 8

(b) Of a different kind, nature, or character, though the same in substance, used by way of contrast as, he has become another man.

[Another always implies a series of two or more, starting with one, which is often necessarily expressed as, he tried one, and then another, he went one way, and I went another, they went out one after another]

"Is one thing for a soldier to gather laurels, — and this another to water cypress." *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vi 32

The public mind was then reposing from one great effort and collecting strength for another. *Macaulay*, *Lord Bacon*

One another, originally a mere collocation of *one* (as subject) with *another* (as object), now regarded as a compound pronoun

The bishop and the Duke of Gloucester men

Do plot so fast at one another's pate

That many have their giddy brains knocked out. *Shak*, 2 Hen VI, iii 1

This is my commandment, that ye love one another. *John* xv 12

Bear ye one another's burdens. *Gal* vi 2

That is, Bear ye (each one of you) another's burdens. So each other (which see, under *each*)

another-gainest, *a* Same as *another-gates*

another-gates (a-nū'th'ēr-gāts), *a* [Orig gen, 'of another gate,' of another way or fashion see *another* and *gate*, and *gate*. The last syllable came to be shortened, *another-gates*, whence by error one's understanding *another-gates*, -*gates*, -*gates*, and by erroneous "correction" (see extract from Lander) *another-gates*. The isolated form *another-gates*, if not a misprint for *another-gates*, shows confusion with *another-kind*, q v.]

Of another kind, of a different sort as, "another-gates adventure," *S Butler*, *Hudibras*, i iii 428

another-guess (a-nū'th'ēr-gēs), *a* [A corruption of *another-gates*, q v.] Same as *another-gates*

The truth out is she's another-guess Morsel than old Brown. *Dryden*, *Amphitryon*, iii

No no, another guess lover than I there be stands. *Goldsmith*, *Good Natured Man* ii

Burke uses the word *another guess*, in which expression are both vulgarity and ignorance. "The real term is *another guess* there is nothing of guessing." *Lander*

[See etymology, above]

another-guise (a-nū'th'ēr-gīz), *a*. [An erroneous "correction" of *another-guess*, assumed to be for *another + guise*, but really a corruption of *another-gates*, q v.] Same as *another-gates*

another-kind, *a* [Orig gen, 'of another kind' see *another* and *kind*, and cf *another-gates*] Of another kind, of a different sort. [Prov Eng]

anotta, **anotto** (a-not'a, -ō), *n* Same as *anotto*

Anoura, **anouran**, etc See *Anura*, etc

Anotis (an-ō'is), *n* [NL, < Gr *an-* priv + *noia*, silly, without understanding, < *an-* priv + *noia*, contr *vous*, mind, understanding see *vous*]

A genus of longipennis natorial birds, the noddy terns or noddies, of the subfamily *Sterna* and family *Laridae* synonymous with *Gavia*. It is the type of a group *Anotis*, distinguished from other terns in having the tail graduated instead of forked, by the palmar of the toes being very ample, and by other characters. There are several species, found upon all warm and tropical seas. They are of a sooty brown or blackish color, with white on the top of the head. The best known species is *anotis*. See *noddy*

anoxemia, **anoxemia** (an-ok-sō'mi-a), *n* [NL, strictly *anoxemia*, < (Gr *an-* priv + *oxys* (γεν) + *haima*, blood] Deficiency of oxygen in the blood. Also *anoxihemia*, *anoxihemia*

anoxihemia, **anoxihemia** (an-ok-si-hē'mi-a), *n* Same as *anoxemia*

ans An abbreviation of *answer*, *n*

ansa (an'sā), *n*, pl *ansa* (-sā) [L] 1 In *archaeol*, a handle, as of a vase. *Bronze* and *terra cotta* vase handles are often found unusually ornamented, or bearing inscriptions or stamps, while the objects to which they belonged, being of thin or less durable substance, have perished

2, pl In *astron*, the parts of Saturn's ring which are to be seen on each side of the planet when viewed through a telescope so called because they appear like handles to the body of the planet — 3 In *anat*, a looped nerve or loop-like nervous structure — *Ansæ Viessensii*, in *anat*, several small strands of the cervical sympathetic

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cord which sometimes pass in front of and form loops around the subclavian artery — *Ansæ hypoglossæ*, in *anat*, a loop formed from the descending hypoglossal and a communicans nerve derived from the second and third cervical nerves — *Ansæ lenticularis*, in *anat*, a fasciculus of white nerve tissue which passes from the median part of the crista of the brain under the thalamus to reach the lenticular nucleus

ansar, **ansarian** (an'sār, an-sā'rī-an), *n* [*<* Ar *an-nāṣ*, < *an*, the, + *nāṣ*, auxiliary] A helper, an auxiliary, specifically, one of those inhabitants of Medina who befriended Mohammed when he fled thither from Mecca, A D. 622

As for those who led the way, the first of the Mohadjers and the *Ansars*, God is well pleased with them, He hath made ready for them gardens to abide in for aye. *Rodwell*, tr of the Korān, sura ix, verse 101

ansate, **ansated** (an'sāt, -sā-ted), *a* [*<* L *ansatus*, furnished with a handle (< *ansa*, a handle), + *-ed*] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of a handle

ansation (an-sā'shon), *n* [*<* *ansate* + *-ion*] The act of making handles, or of fitting them to utensils. *Journ Brit Archaeol Soc*, XV 60

anse (ans), *n* [= F *anse*, < L *ansa*] An *ansa* (which see), specifically, in old ordnance, one of the curved handles of a cannon

Anser (an'sēr), *n* [L, a goose, orig **hanser*, = G *gans* = AS *gōs*, E *goose*, q v] 1 A genus of lamellirostral palmped birds, the geese. The name is used with varying latitude, sometimes as continuous with the modern subfamily *Anserinae* but often of late restricted to the typical species resembling the domestic goose, such as the *Anser cinereus* or *Anser albifrons* of Linnaeus. See *quom*

2 In *astron*, a small star in the Milky Way, between the Swan and the Eagle

Anseranas (an-sēr'-ā-nās), *n* [NL (Lesson, 1828), < L *anser*, goose, + *anas*, duck see *anser* and *anas*] A genus of geese, having the feet semipalmate. There is but one species, the Australian swan-geese, *Anseranas melanoleuca*

anserated (an'se-rā-ted), *a* In *her*, having the extremities divided and finished with the heads of lions, eagles, serpents, etc applied to crosses. Also *gringol*

Anseres (an'se-rēs), *n* pl [NL, pl of L *anser* see *anser*] 1 In the Linnæan system (1766), the third order of birds, including all "water-birds," or palmpeds, and equivalent to the series *Natatores* of modern naturalists — 2 An order or suborder of birds corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of Cuvier, or to the *Chenomorpha* of Huxley in this sense of nearly the same extent as the family *Anatidae*, or lamellirostral birds exclusive of the flamingos

Anseridæ (an'se-rī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anser* + *-idæ*] The geese, the subfamily *Anserina* raised to the rank of a family

Anseriformes (an'se-rī-fōr'mēs), *n* pl [NL, < L *anser*, goose, + *forma*, shape] In Garrod's classification, a series of birds approximately equivalent to the Linnæan *Anseres*. See *Anseres*, 1

Anserinæ (an-se-rī-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anser* + *-inæ*] 1 A group of lamellirostral palmped birds, more or less exactly equivalent to *Anseres*, 2 — 2 A subfamily of the family *Anatidae*, including the geese as distinguished from ducks, swans, or mergansers

anserine (an'se-rīn), *a* [*<* L *anserinus*, < *anser*, a goose see *anser*] 1 Relating to or resembling a goose, or the skin of a goose sometimes applied to the skin when roughened by cold or disease (goose-flesh)

No *anserine* skin would rise therout, It's the old that makes him shiver. *Hood*, *The Forge*

Hence — 2 Stupid as a goose; foolish, silly — 3 Specifically, in *ornith*, resembling a goose or duck so closely as to be included in the family *Anatidae*, being one of the *Anatidæ*. The anserine birds, technically, are not only geese and goose like species, but swans, ducks, mergansers, etc

anserous (an'se-rūs), *a* [*<* L *anser*, a goose, + *-ous*] Same as *anserine*, 1 and 2. *Sydney Smith*

anslaught (an'slāt), *n* An incorrect form (perhaps a misprint) of *onslaught*. It occurs only in the passage quoted

I do remember yet that *anslaught*, thou wast beaten And fled at before the butler. *Fletcher*, *Monsieur Thomas*, ii 2

answer (an'sēr), *n* [Early mod. E. also *answear*, < ME *answer*, *answar*, *answere*, *answare*, *andswere*, *andsware*, etc, < AS *andswaru*, *andswaru*, f (= OS *antewor*, m, = OFries *ondser*,



Noddy Tern (Anas sticticus)



Bronze Ansa or Handle of a Vase — Græco-Roman work from Pompeii

1. **answer**, = *leel*. *andvar*, *ansvar*, neut., **answer**, response, decision, = *Sw Dan. ansvar*, responsibility, formerly *ansvar*, < *and-*, against, in reply, + **swar*, f (= *leel svar*, usually in pl *svor*, neut., **answer**, = *Sw Dan svar*, *ansvar*), < **swaran* (only in weak present *svarian*), pret *sicör*, *sweal*, = *leel stara*, **answer**, respond, = *Sw svar* = *Dan svare*, **answer**, respond, = *Goth swaran*, *swear*, prob orig 'af firm, assert,' with the subsequent implication, lost in the verb except in *Scand.*, of 'assert in reply' see *and-*, *an-*, and *swear*. Hence *answer*, v] **1.** A reply, response, or rejoinder, spoken or written, to a question (expressed or implied), request, appeal, prayer, call, petition, demand, challenge, objection, argument, address, letter, or to anything said or written

A soft *answer* turneth away wrath Prov xv 1
I called him, but he gave me no *answer* Cant v 6
Bacon returned a shuffling *answer* to the Earl's question Macaulay, Lord Bacon

In particular—(a) A reply to a charge or an accusation, a statement made in defense or justification of one's self, with regard to a charge or an accusation, a defense, specifically, in *law*, a pleading on the part of the defendant, responding to the plaintiff's claim on questions of fact constitutive to the *juror*, which raises only questions of law. The word as used in equity nearly, and as used in recent codes of procedure (loosely), corresponds to the common law plea. (b) The solution of a problem, the result of a mathematical operation, a statement made in response to a question set for examination implying correctness, unless qualified

2. A reply or response in act, an act or motion in return or in consequence, either as a mere result due to obedience, consent, or sympathy, or as a hostile procedure in retaliation or reprisal

If your father's highness

Do not
Sweeten the bitter hook you sent his majesty,
He'll call you to so hot an *answer* of it,
That caves and wounds v villages of France
Shall chide you to excess, and return your mock
In second account of his ordinance Shak, Hen V, II 4

And so extort from us that
Which we have done, whose *answer* would be death
Drawn on with torture Shak, Cymbeline, IV 4
Specifically—(a) In fencing, the return hit

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all,
and on the *answer*, he pays you as surely as your foot hit
the ground Shak, T N, III 4
(b) In *fugue music*, the enumeration of the subject or theme by the second voice

Often abbreviated to *ans* and *a*
= *Syn* Reply, rejoinder, replication, response, retort, de-
fence

answer (än'sér), *v* [Early mod E also *answære*,
answerc, < ME *answeccen*, *answaren*, *answercen*,
answaren, *answercen*, *onswaren*, *onswercen*, *ons-*
swaren, < AS *andswarian*, *andswercan*, *andswa-*
rian, *andswerran* (pret *andswarode*) = OFries
onswera, *onswera*, *onsera* = Icel *andvara*, *ans-*
svara, mod *anza* = *Sw ansvara* = *Dan ansvara*,
answer, account for, from the noun] **I. intrans**
1. To make answer, speak or write in reply to a
question (expressed or implied), request, ap-
peal, petition, prayer, call, demand, challenge,
address, argument, letter, or anything said or
written, reply, respond used with *to*, or abso-
lutely

Is thy news good, or bad? *Answer* to that
Shak, R and J, II 5
Lives he?

Wilt thou not *answer*, man?
Shak, A and C, IV 4

In particular—(a) To reply to a charge or an accusa-
tion, make a statement in defense or justification of one's
self, with regard to a charge or an accusation, specifically,
in *law*, to interpose a pleading responsive to plaintiff's
allegations of fact sometimes used to include also the
interposing of a demurrer formerly sometimes with
Well hast thou *answered* with him, Radogan Greene

(b) To give a solution of a problem, find the result, give
an answer, as to a question set for examination as, he
answered correctly in most instances

2. To reply or respond in act; act or move in
response, do something in return for or in con-
sequence of some speech, act, or movement
from another source

Now play him me, Patroclus,
Arming to *answer* in a night alarm
Shak, T and C, I 8

Oet Mark Antony, shall we give sign of battle?
Ant No, Caesar, we will *answer* on their charge
Shak, J C, v 1

Those who till a spot of earth scarcely longer than is
waited for a grave, have deserved that the sun should
shine upon its and till violets *answer*

Mary Fuller, Woman in 18th Cent, p 17
Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? Dryden

3. To speak in behalf of another, declare one's
self responsible or accountable, or give assur-
ance or guaranty, for another; be responsible or

accountable used with *for*, rarely absolutely.
as, I will *answer* for his safety, I am satisfied,
but I cannot *answer* for my partner.

Go with my friend Mowse and represent Premium and
then, I'll *answer* for it, you'll see your nephew in all his
glory Sheridan, School for Scandal, III 1

4. To act or suffer in consequence of responsi-
bility, meet the consequences with *for*, rarely
absolutely

Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law
Shak, Hen V, IV 8

Every faculty which is a receiver of pleasure has an
equal penalty put on its abuse It is to *answer* for its
moderation with its life Emerson, Compensation

5. To meet, satisfy, or fulfil one's wishes, ex-
pectations, or requirements, be of service
with *for*, absolutely, to serve the purpose,
attain the end, suit, serve or do (well or ill,
etc.)

Long metre *answers* for a common song,
But common metre does not *answer* long
O W Holmes, A Modest Request

6. To conform, correspond, be similar, equiva-
lent, proportionate, or correlative in character,
quality, or condition with *to*

As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man
to man Prov xxvii 19

Sizar, a word still used in Cambridge, *answers* to a servi-
tor in Oxford Swift

In thoughts which *answer* to my own Whitier Folklore

II. trans **1.** To make answer to, speak or
write in reply to, reply or respond to

So spake the apostate angel, though in pain,
And him thus *answered* soon his bold compeer
Milton, P L, I 125

In particular—(a) To reply to a charge or an accusa-
tion by, make a statement to, or in reply to, in defense or
justification of one's self with regard to a charge or an ac-
cusation

I will
Send him to *answer* thee, or any man,
For anything he shall be charged withal
Shak, I Hen IV, II 4

(b) To solve and find the result of give an answer to, as to
a question set for examination as, he *answered* every
question

2. To say or offer in reply, or in reply to, ut-
ter, or enunciate to, by way of response

I will watch to see what he will say unto me, and
what I shall *answer* when I am reproved Hab II 1

That ye may have somewhat to *answer* them which
glory in appearance 2 Cor v 12

3. To reply or respond to in act, act or move
in response to or in consequence of either as a
mere result, in obedience to or sympathy with,
or as a hostile act in retaliation or reprisal
against as, to *answer* prayer, to *answer* a sum-
mons, to *answer* a signal, as a ring at the door
hence, to *answer* the bell, or the door, to *answer*
the helm (said of a ship when she obeys her
rudder)

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have *answered* it
blows Shak, K John, II 2
The woman had left us to *answer* the bell
W Collins, Armadale, III 206

4. To be responsible for, be accountable for

Answer my life my judgment,
Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least
Shak, I Car, I 1

5. To act or suffer in consequence of responsi-
bility for, meet the consequences of, atone
for, make amends for, make satisfaction for

And do him right that, *answering* one foul wrong,
Lives not to act another Shak, M for M, II 2

If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Caesar *answered* it [orig *answered* for
it] Shak, J C, III 2

6. To meet, satisfy, or fulfil one's wishes, ex-
pectations, or requirements with regard to,
satisfy (a claim), repay (an expense); serve
(the purpose), accomplish (the end), serve, suit

This proud king, who studies, day and night,
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you
Shak, I Hen IV, I 3

My returns will be sufficient to *answer* my expense and
hazard Steele, Spectator, No 174

But, come, get to your pulpit, Mr Auctioneer, here's
an old gouty chair of my father's will *answer* the purpose
Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV 1

7. To conform to, correspond to, be similar,
equivalent, proportionate, or correlative to in
quality, attributes, position, etc.

Your mind's purchases *answers*
Your outward beauties
Massinger, The Renegade, IV 3

The windows *answering* each other, we could just dis-
cern the glowing horizon through them
W Gilpin, Tour to Lake

8. To meet or confront [Rare]

Thou wert better in a grave, than to *answer* with thy
uncovered body this extremity of the skies
Shak, Lear, III 4

answerable (än'sér-a-bl), *a*. [*< answer + -able*]

1. Capable of being answered, admitting of a
satisfactory reply

Unanswerable is a boastful word His best reasons are
unanswerable, his worst are not worthy of being answered
Tennyson, Coleridge, Moral Subjects

2. Liable to give an account or to be called to
account, responsible, amenable as, an agent
is *answerable* to his principal

Will any man argue that he cannot be justly pun-
ished, but is *answerable* only to God? Swift

She is to be *answerable* for its for the ending
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer IV

3. Correspondent, similar, agreeing, in con-
formity, suitable, proportionate, correlative;
equal [Obsolete cont]

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth
give—*answerable* enough in some features but erring in
others Sir P Sidney

A fine dining room and the rest of y^r lodgings *answer-*
able with a pretty chapel Fitchin, Diary, Aug 31, 1864

This revolution was *answerable* to that of the
apostle to the thesauronomus Milton

His sentiments are every way *answerable* to his charac-
ter Addison, Spectator No 303

answerableness (än'sér-a-bl-ness), *n* **1.** Capa-
bility of being answered—**2.** The quality of
being answerable or responsible, liability to
be called to account, responsibility—**3.** The
quality of being answerable or conformable,
adaptability, agreement

The correspondence and *answerableness* which is be-
tween this bridegroom and his spouse
Hawman, tr of Bern, p 106

answerably (än'sér-a-bl-ly), *adv* In due pro-
portion, correspondence, or conformity, pro-
portionately, suitably

Continents have rivers *answerably* larger than islands
Bacon, Wood

answerer (än'sér-er), *n* One who answers;
in school disputations, the respondent, that is,
one who takes the initiative by propounding
a thesis which he undertakes to maintain and
defend against the objections of the opponents
See *respondent*

The *Answerer* is of opinion, there is nothing to be done,
no satisfaction to be had in matters of religion, without
dispute, that is his only receipt, his nostrum for attaining
a true belief Dryden, Oct of Duchess of York's Paper

answeringly (än'sér-ing-ly), *adv* So as to an-
swer, correspondingly

answer-jobber (än'sér-job'ber), *n* One who
makes a business of writing answers [Rare]

What disgusts me from having anything to do with this
race of *answer jobbers*, is that they have no sort of con-
science in their dealing Swift, Butler's Trictry

answerless (än'sér-less), *a* [*< answer + -less*]

1. Without an answer, having no answer to
give—**2.** Unanswered as, *answerless* prayers
—**3.** Containing no sufficient or satisfactory
answer, offering no substantial reply, while
professing to do so

Here is an *answerless* answer, without confessing or do-
ing either proposition Abp Bramhall II 627

4. Incapable of being answered, unanswer-
able as, an *answerless* question, argument, etc.

answerlessly (än'sér-less-ly), *adv* In an an-
swerless manner, with an insufficient answer

Answered indeed, but, as he said, *answerlessly*
By Hall, Married Clergy

ant (ant), *n* [Early mod E *ante*, *ample*, < ME
ante, *amete*, < AS *āmta*, *āmette* (also **ēmette*, <
ME *emete*, *emette*, *emet*, < E *emmet*, q v) = OHG
āmetza, MHG *ametz*, < G *ametz* (MHG also
emete, < G *emete*), ant (Of uncertain origin, per-
haps < AS *a-*, < E *a-* (also found mutated in
AS *ā-cumba*, < E *oakum*), + **mētan* (in deriv
mettan, (cut, engrave, hence) paint, depict, cf
metere, a stone-cutter, and G *stein-metz*, a stone-
cutter) = OHG *mizan*, MHG *meizen*, = Icel
meta, cut The lit. sense would then be 'the
cutter or biter off', unless the term be taken
passively, in a sense like that of Gr *εργον* or
L *insectum*, insect, lit 'cut in' The G form
is commonly referred (through MHG *emete*, <
G *emete*, < G *emete*, MHG *emete*, OHG *emetz*,
emazig, industrious, assiduous, which agrees
formally, but not in sense, with AS *amētaq*,
emig, E *empty*, q v See *met* and *purmure*]

An *emmet*, a hymenopterous insect of the fam-
ily *Formicidae* and the Linnean genus *Formica*,
now divided into several genera. Ants live in
communities, and the internal economy of their nest or
hillock presents an extraordinary example of the results
of combined industry Each community comprises males
with four wings, females much larger than the males
and possessing wings during the pairing season only, and
barren females, called workers, or nurses, desti-
tute of wings. The females lay their eggs in parcels of
six or more. The males and females desert the nest and
copulate soon after becoming perfect, but the latter are

antarctic (ant-ark'tik), *a* [Early mod. E *antartike*, < ME *antartik*, < OF *antartique* = It *antartico*, < LL *antarticeus*, southern, < Gr *av-rap-tikós*, southern, < av- for avr-, against, opposite to, + *ap-tikós*, northern, ionic see *arctic*] Opposite to the north or arctic pole, relating to the south pole or to the region near it as, the *antarctic* pole, current, or ocean. **Antarctic circle**, a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the south pole 23 28' which is the amount of the obliquity of the ecliptic. This circle separates the south temperate from the south frigid or antarctic zone, and forms the southern boundary of the region within which the sun is always above the horizon at noon and below it at midnight or would be so were it not for refraction, parallax, and the apparent magnitude of the sun's disk.

Antares (an-tā'rēs), *n* [*<* Gr *Ανταρης* (Ptolemy), < avr-, against, corresponding to, similar, + *ἄρης*, Ares, Mars so called because this star resembles in color the planet Mars. See *Ares*.] A red star of the first magnitude, the middle one of three in the body of the Scorpion, a Scorpion. See cut under *Scorpion*.

antarthritic (ant-ar-thrit'ik), *a*, and *n* [*<* Gr *av- for avr-*, against, + *arthritikós*, gouty see *arthritic*.] **I. a** Curing or alleviating gout.

II. n A remedy for the gout. Also written *anti-arthritic*. **antasthmatic** (ant-ast-mat'ik), *a* and *n* [*<* Gr *av- for avr-*, against, + *asthmaticós*, asthmatic see *asthmatic*.] **I. a** Having the property of relieving asthma, as a medicine.

II. n A remedy for asthma. Also written *anti-asthmatic*. **antatrophic** (ant-a-trof'ik), *a* and *n* [*<* Gr *av- for avr-*, against, + *τροφία*, atrophy see *atrophy*.] **I. a** Efficacious against atrophy or wasting.

II. n A medicine used for the cure of atrophy or wasting. **ant-bear** (ant'bār), *n* **1** The great or maned ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga jubata*.



Ant bear (*Myrmecophaga jubata*)

jubata, the tamanoir—**2** The sandvark, ground-pig, or Cape ant-eater of Africa, *Oryctolopus capensis*. See *ant-eater*, (*a*) (**2**).

ant-bird (ant'bērd), *n* **1** An ant-thrush (which see) or ant-eater, an ant-catcher—**2** *pl* Specifically, the American ant-thrushes, of the family *Formicivora*.

ant-catcher (ant'kach'er), *n* A name of the ant-bird or ant-thrush of both hemispheres, any ant-bird. See *ant-thrush*, *Ptiloda*, *Formicivora*.

ant-cow (ant'kōw), *n* An aphid, plant-louse, or some similar insect kept and tended by ants for the sake of the sweet fluid which is secreted in its body and used as food by the ants.

ante¹ (an'tē), *n* [Appar < L *ante*, before, the ante being put before the players.] In the game of poker, the stake or bet deposited in the pool by each player before drawing new cards, also, the receptacle for the stakes.

ante¹ (an'tē), *r*, *i*, pret and pp *anted*, pp *antem* [See *ante*¹, *n*.] In the game of poker, to deposit stakes in the pool or common receptacle for them commonly used in the phrase to ante up.

ante² (an'tē), *a* [*<* F *enté*, pp of *enter*, ingraft, < ML *impotere*, ingraft, imp.] In her, ingrafted said of one color or metal broken into another by means of dovetailed, nebuled, embattled, or raguled edges. Also *enté*.

ante- [*<* L *ante*, OL *antel*, prefix, L *ante*, OL *anti*, prep and adv, before, in place or time, = Gr *av-*, *av-*, against, opposite to, etc., = Skt *anti*, over against, = Goth OS AS, etc., and- see *anti*, and-, and *anti-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally only in compounds or derivatives taken from the Latin or formed from Latin elements, as in *antecessor*, *anteponulmate*, *antimeridian*, etc., but now a familiar English formative, meaning before, either in place or in time. It forms—(*a*) compound nouns, with the *a* cent on the prefix, in which *ante* has the attributive force of fore, anterior, as in *antechamber*, *anteroom*, *antedate*, etc. (*b*) compound adjectives, with the *a* cent on the radical element, in which *ante-* retains its original prepo-

sitional force, before, governing the noun expressed or understood, as in *antevenant*, *antediluvian*, *antevenit*, *diastol*, etc. Such compounds, while the *a* is in the middle, are not true compounds, as in the examples just cited, or lacking it as in *ante-war*, are in fact prepositional phrases like the Latin *ante bellum* ante *morte* (which are also used as English idioms) (compare *anti*).

ante-act (an'tē-akt), *n* [*<* *ante-* + *act*.] A preceding act. Bailey.

anteal (an'tē-al), *a* [*<* L *anti*, before see *ante-*.] Being before or in front. [Rare.]

ant-eater (ant'ē-ter), *n* An animal that feeds upon ants a name applied to several mammals and birds. Specifically—(*a*) In *Manotuba* (1) *pl* The South American edentate quadrupeds of the suborder *Formicivora* and family *Myrmecophagidae* of which there are three genera and several species, having a slender elongated head perfectly toothless jaws and a very long extensible tongue, which is covered with viscid saliva by means of which the insects are caught. The principal species are the ant bear or tamanoir, or the great or maned ant eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*, the colored ant eater or tamanoir *Myrmecophaga tainaudia* or *Formicivora batellata* or *batellata*, and the little or two-toed ant eater, *Cyclothurus didactylus* an arboreal species with a prehensile tail. (2) The African aardvark, ground pig or ant bear, *Oryctolopus capensis* with probably another species *O. chingensis* of the family *Oryctopodidae* and suborder *Folidora*. Both are also known as Cape ant eaters. See cut under *aardvark*. (3) *pl* The pangolins or scaly ant eaters of the family *Manidae* and suborder *Squamata* including some six or eight species of Asia and Africa, of the genera *Manis*, *Pholidota* and *Sauroda*. See cut under *pangolin*. (4) *pl* The Australian marsupials of the genus *Myrmecobius* as *M. tasmanicus*. (5) The monotonous mammal *Echidna hystrix*, known as the needle-ted or porcupine ant eater, and other species of the genus *Echidna*. See cut under *Echidna*. (6) In ornithology an ant bird ant catcher or ant thrush. See *ant thrush*.

King of the ant-eaters, a South American bird of the family *Formicivorida* and genus *Grallaria* the *Grallaria* or *G. varia*, formerly *Prodenus*.

ante bellum (an'tē-bel'um) [*1. ante*, before, *bellum*, acc of *bellum*, war see *ante-* and *bellum*.] Before the war often used (joined by a hyphen) attributively.

antebrachia, *n* Plural of *antebrachium*.

antebrachial (an-tē-brā'ki-al), *a* [*<* *antebrachium* + *-al*.] **1** In anat., of or pertaining to the forearm—**2** In *Chiroptera*, situated in front of the axis of the fore limb applied to the volar membrane which extends from the head to the wrist and forms a small part of the general expansion of the wing. H. Flower.

Usually, but less correctly, written *antibrachial*.

antebrachium (an-tē-brā'ki-um), *n*, *pl* *antebrachia* (-a) [NL, < L *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *brachium*, the arm see *brachial*.] The forearm, from the elbow to the wrist. Less correctly written *antibrachium*.

antedecedeant (an'tē-sē-da-ne-us), *a* [*<* *antedecede* + *-antem*, after *succedant*, q v.] Antecedent, having priority in time. [Rare.]

Capable of antedeceding proof. Bacon, *Sermons*, II xxiv.

antedecede (an-tē-sēd'), *r*, *i*, pret and pp *antedeceded*, pp *antedeceding* [*<* L *antedecede*, go before, precede, in space or time, < *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *cedere*, go see *cede*.] To go before in time, and sometimes in place, rank, or logical order, precede.

It seems convenient to reason that the fabric of the world did not long antecede its motion. See M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind* I 82.

Primarily certain individual claims, and secondarily the social welfare furthered by enforcing such claims, furnish a warrant for law, antedeceding political authority and its enactments. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 64.

antedecedent (an-tē-sē'dent), *n* [= F *antedecede*, < *antedecede* see *antedecede*.] **1** The act of going before, or state of being before, in time, place, rank, or logical order, precedence.

Meanwhile if we are really to think of freedom as also late and perfect in time a perfect freedom from the necessity of any antedecede we ought logically to think of it as free from all influence of God or Devil, as Will that is in which the Omnipresent is not present and the Omnipotent has no power. Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p 7.

2 In *astron*, an apparent motion of a planet from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac = *syn*. **1** Precedence, etc. See *priority*.

antedecendency (an-tē-sē'den-si), *n* The quality or condition of being antedecedent.

Unity is before any multiplied number. Which antedecendency of unity. H. (Dionysius) applies it unto the Trinity. Potholby, *Atheomastix* p 308.

There is always and everywhere an antedecedency of the conception to the expression. Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang* p 137.

antedecedent (an-tē-sē'dent), *a* and *n* [= F *antedecede*, < L *antedecede* (t)-s, pp of *antedecere*, go before see *antedecede*.] **I. a** Being before in time, place, rank, or logical order, prior, anterior as, an event antedecedent to the deluge.

There is a sense of right and wrong in our nature, antecedent to and independent of experience of utility. R. Wallace, *Nat. Sel.*, p 354.

Antecedent signs, in *pathol*, the precursory symptoms of a disease. **Antecedent cause**, in *pathol*, the exciting cause of a disease. **Antecedent probability**, the probability of a supposition or hypothesis drawn from reasoning or analogy previous to any observation or evidence which is considered as giving it a posterior probability. See *antecedently*, **2**. **Antecedent will**, in *metaph*, the will to do something on condition that something else is done = *syn*. See *previous*.

II. n **1** One who or that which goes before in time or place.

He's everything indeed, My antecessor or my gentleman usher. Massinger, *City Madam*, II 2.

Variations in the functional conditions of the parents are the antecedents of those greater likenesses which their brothers and sisters exhibit. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 88.

2 In *gram* (*a*) The noun to which a relative pronoun refers as, Solomon was the *prince* who built the temple, where the word *prince* is the antecedent of *who*. (*b*) Formerly, the noun to which a following pronoun refers, and whose repetition is avoided by the use of the pronoun.

3 In *logic* (*a*) That member of a conditional proposition of the form, "If A is, then B is," which states, as a hypothesis, the condition of the truth of what is expressed in the other member, termed the *consequent* in the proposition given the antecedent is "If A is." The whole proposition amounts to the statement that all possible cases of the truth of the antecedent are included among the possible cases of the truth of the consequent. (*b*)

The premise of a consequence, or syllogism in the first figure with the major premise suppressed. Thus, the argument A syllogism has never existed *a sensu*, therefore it does not exist *in intellectu*, is a consequence. Its premise is the antecedent and its conclusion the consequent. (*c*) An event upon which another event follows. So used particularly by nominalists. An *inseparable antecedent* with I. M. Mill, is an event upon which another follows according to an invariable rule or uniformity of nature. It does not, therefore, mean (as might be supposed) an event of a kind which antecedes every occurrence of another kind of event. Thus, lightning is not an invariable antecedent of thunder for thunder does not always follow it and this although lightning antecedes thunder whenever thunder is heard.

4 In *math*, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other. Thus, if the ratio is that of 2 to 3, or of *a* to *b*, 2 or *a* is the antecedent—**5** In *music*, a passage proposed to be answered as the subject of a fugue—**6** *pl* The earlier events or circumstances of one's life, one's origin, previous course, associations, conduct, or avowed principles.

We have learned lately to speak of men's antecedents the phrase is newly come up and it is common to say "If we would know what a man really now is we must know his antecedents," that is, what he has been in past time. Alp. French.

antedecedential (an'tē-sē-den'tal), *a* Relating to what is antecedent or goes before. **Antecedental method**, a branch of general geometric proportion, or universal comparison of ratios.

antedecedently (an-tē-sē'dent-l), *adv* **1** Previously, at a time preceding.

We consider him antedecedent to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing and only in the number of possibilities. South.

2 In advance of any observation of the effects of a given hypothesis, on a priori grounds.

We are clearly proceeding on the assumption that there is some fixed relation of cause and effect in virtue of which the means we adopt may be antedecedently expected to bring about the end we are in pursuit of. W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I 81.

The known facts as to the periodicity of sun spots, and the sympathy between them and the prominence, make it antedecedently probable that a corresponding variation will be found in the corona. C. A. Young, *The Sun*, p 280.

antecessive (an-tē-sēs'iv), *a* [*<* L as if **antecessus*, < *antecessus*, pp of *antedecere* see *antedecede*.] Antecedent. [Rare.]

antecessor (an-tē-sēs'or), *n* [*<* ME *antecessor*, < L *antecessor*, forgoer, teacher or professor of law, predecessor in office (the original of ancestor, q v.), < *antedecere*, go before, pp *antecessus* see *antedecede*.] **1** One who goes before, a predecessor. [Now rare.]

A venerable regard not inferior to any of his antecessors. Wood, *Athen Oxon*.

Much higher than any of its antecessors. Carlyle.

2 A title given among the Romans—(*a*) to the soldiers who preceded an army and made all necessary arrangements as to camping, supplies, the scouting service, etc., (*b*) under the later empire, to professors of civil law in the public schools—**3** In *law*, an ancestor, a predecessor, one who possessed certain land before the present possessor or holder.

The *antecessor* was most commonly he that possessed the lands in Khug Edward's time before the Conquest
Brady, Glossary
 The kin's most noble progenitors and the *antecessors* of the nobles of this realm
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng. III, note
 The place (in home say) which speak of the *antecessor* and of the rights derived from him to the present owner are endless
J. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V, 11

antechamber (an'tē-cham'bēr), *n* [*< ante- + chamber*] A chamber or an apartment through which access is had to a principal apartment, and in which persons wait for audience. Formerly also spelled *antichamber*.

They both were cast into the dingy, gloomy, that dismal antechamber of the tomb
Louise, Fortinbrada

antechapel (an'tē-chap'el), *n* [*< ante- + chapel*] An apartment, vestibule, porch, or the like, before the entrance to a chapel, the narthex of a chapel.

Antechinomys (an-tē-kī'nō-mis), *n* [NL (Krich), *< ante- + kinomys*, *q v*] A genus of very small insectivorous marsupials, of the family *Dasypodidae*. *A. tangara*, inhabiting central portions of Australia, is about 3 inches long and of a mouse gray color above and white below. Its tail is about 5 inches long, and tufted at the tip. A naked space surrounds the feet, but there is no distinct pouch.

antechoir (an'tē-kwīr), *n* [*< ante- + choir*] In arch, a space, more or less inclosed, in front of the choir of a church, a portion of the nave adjoining the choir-screen and separated from the rest of the nave by a railing. Also called *fore-choir*.
Andrey

antechurch (an'tē-church), *n* [*< ante- + church*] Same as *narthex*.

Antecians, antecians (an-tē'shianz), *n pl* [*< NL antec, pl of antecus, < Gr antekos, living on the corresponding parallel of latitude in the opposite hemisphere, < anti, opposite, + ekos, a dwelling*] In *geog*, persons or communities living on corresponding parallels of latitude, on opposite sides of the equator, and on the same meridian. Rarely used in the singular. Also called *anteci*.

ante communion (an'tē-ko-mūn'yon), *a* and *n* I *a* Before communion as, the *ante-communion service*.

II *n* That part of the communion office in the Book of Common Prayer which precedes the communion service proper, and is said on Sundays and other holy days though there be no communion. According to the English rubric, it extends to the end of the prayer for Christ's church militant according to the American, to the end of the gospel, the service concluding in either case with the blessing.

antecoxal (an-tē-kok'sal), *a* [*< L ant, before, + NL coxa, q v*] In *anatom*, situated in front of a coxa applied to a piece of the metasternum. See *Cumtula*.

antecursor (an-to-ku'sor), *n* [L, *a forerunner, < antecurere, run before, < ante, before, + curere, pp cursum, run* see *current* and *cours* (*cf precursor*)] One who runs before, a forerunner, a harbinger. *Blount, Bailey, Johnson*

antecurvature (an-tē-ku'r-vā-tūr), *n* [*< ante- + curvatur*] A bending forward, specifically, in *pathol*, a slight anteflexion of the uterus.

antedate (an'tē-dāt), *n* [*< ante- + date*], *n* I A prior date, a date antecedent to another, or to the true or actual date of a document or event — 2 Anticipation.

Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presages these changes those antedates those jealousies those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?
Donne, Devotion, x

antedate (an'tē-dat), *v t*, pret and pp *antedated*, ppr *antedating* [*< ante- + date*], *v* I To date before the true time, give an earlier date to than the real one thus, to *antedate* a deed or bond is to give it a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

[The Twiced Rhug] had caused warrants to be antedated in order that interest might be charged from such date to the time of payment
A. R. C., XXXIII, 381

2 To be of older date than, precede in time.

With the exception of one or two of the later prophets the Old Testament antedated all written history known at the beginning of the present century.

The Independent (New York) Nov 15, 1885

3 To anticipate, realize or give effect to (something) in advance of its actual or proper time.

No man can antedate his experience or guess what faculty or feeling a new object shall unlock any more than he can draw to day the face of a person whom he shall see to-morrow for the first time.
Emerson, History

antediluvial (an'tē-di-lū-vi-al), *a* Same as *antediluvian*.

antediluvian (an'tē-di-lū-vi-an), *a* and *n* [*< L ante, before, + diluvium, deluge* see *dilu-*

vium and deluge] I. *a* 1 Existing before the flood (the Noachian deluge) recorded in Genesis, relating to the times or events before the Noachian deluge as, the *antediluvian* patriarchs by extension, applied to the time preceding any great flood or inundation, as that which is said to have occurred in China in the time of Yao, 2298 B C — 2 Belonging to very ancient times, antiquated, primitive, rude, simple as, *antediluvian* ideas.

The whole system of travelling accommodations was barbarous and *antediluvian*.
De Quincey, Works, II, 163

II. *n* 1 One who lived before the deluge.

The longevity of the *antediluvians*.
Butler

Hence, humorously — 2 One who is very old or very antiquated in manners or notions, an old fogey.

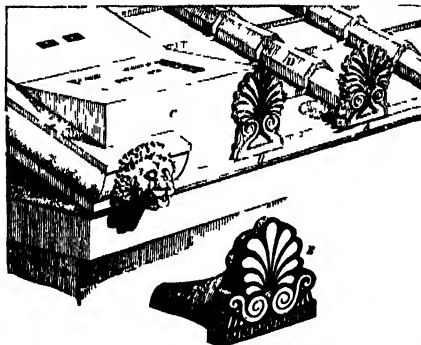
antedorso (an-to-dōr'so), *a* [*< ante- + dorso*] In *ichth*, situated in front of the dorsal fin as, an *antedorso* plate.

antefact (an'tē-fakt), *n* [*< L ante, before, + factum, a thing done* see *fact*] An act, especially a rite or ceremony, which precedes or prefigures an event opposed to *postfact*.

There is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's supper to exhibit Christ's death in the past fact, as there was a sacrifice to purgation, in the old law the *ante fact*.

Copies of the Proceedings of some Divines (1641) p 2

antefix (an'tē-fiks), *n*, pl *antefixes*, L *antefixa* (fik'se, an-tē-fik'sa) [*< L antefixum, in pl antefixa, neut of antefixus, fastened before, <*



Antefixes.
 Upper figure from the Isthmian partly restored. A antefix B false antefix C acroterium pedestal D antefixes protecting the joint. Lower figure: antefix in terracotta Berlin Museum.

ant, before, + *fixus*, pp of *fixus*, fasten see *fix*] In *class arch*, an upright ornament, generally of marble or terra cotta, placed at the eaves of a tiled roof, at the end of the last imbrex or tile of each ridge of tiling, to conceal the joining of the tiles. Antefixes were also often placed at the junction of the imbrices along the ridge of a roof forming a cresting. In some Roman examples the antefixes were so disposed and combined with water channels as to serve as gargoyles.

anteflected (an-tē-flek'ted), *a* [*< L ante, before, + flectere, bend, + -ed*] Same as *anteflexed*.

anteflection (an-tē-flek'shon), *n* [*< L ante, before, + flectio(n)-, bending, flexion* see *flection*] A bending forward, as of any organ of the body. The term is specially used in relation to the uterus when this organ is bent forward at the line of junction of its body and cervix. *Quain, Med Dict*

anteflexed (an'tē-flekst), *a* [*< L ante, before, + flexus, bent, + -ed*] Bent forward, exhibiting anteflection said of the uterus. An equivalent form is *anteflected*.

antefurca (an-tē-fēr'ka), *n*, pl *antefurcae* (-vā) [NL, *< L ante, before, + furca, > AS for, E fork, q v*] In *anatom*, the anterior forked or double apodema which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite of an insect.

ant-egg (ant'eg), *n* 1 The egg of an ant — 2 In popular language, the larva or pupa of an ant; one of the elongated whitish bodies which ants when disturbed may be seen carrying about. Such larvae or ant eggs are a favorite food of many wild birds and are extensively used in Europe for feeding young poultry and game birds and also for making formic acid. Also called *ant worm*, *ant wart*, and *ant a brood*.

antegrade (an'tē-grād), *a* [*< L ante, before, + gradus, step, cf antegradi, go before, precede*] Progressive opposed to *retrograde*.

antepuramentum (an'tē-jō-ra-men'tum), *n*, pl *antepuramenta* (-tā) [ML, *< L ante, before, + puramentum, an oath, < jurare, swear* see *jury*] In law, an oath taken in ancient times by both the accuser and the accused before any trial or purgation. The accuser swore that he would

prosecute, and the accused had to swear on the day of ordeal that he was innocent. *Wharton*

antelocation (an'tē-lō-kā'shon), *n*. In *pathol*, a displacement forward applied to displacements of the uterus when the whole organ is carried forward, as by distention of the rectum or a post-uterine hematocoele.

antelope (an'tē-lōp), *n* [Early mod E also *antlopi*, *antelope*, *antloppi*, *< ME antelope*, *antyllope*, *antlop*, *< OF antelop*, also *antelu*, mod F *antlope* = Sp *antlope* = Pg *antlope* = D *antlope* = Dan *antlope* = G *antlope* (NL *antlope*, Pallas, c 1775), an antelope, *< Ml. antelopius*, *Antelopius* (also *talopus*, *calopus*, and *tutula*), *< LGr anteloph* (-σπ-), a word of Gr appearance but prob of foreign origin, applied to a half-mythical animal located, in the early accounts, on the banks of the Euphrates, and described as very savage and fleet, and having long saw-like horns with which it could cut down trees. This is the animal that figures in the peculiar fauna of heraldry, the present zoological application is recent. See *gazel*.
 1 An animal of the genus *Antelope* or subfamily *Antelopinae*, especially, the sasin or common Indian antelope, *Antelope cervicapra*. See *Antelope*, *Antelopine*, and cut under *sasin*.
 — 2. A name sometimes given to the saiga, and to the cabri or pronghorn. See these words; also *Antilocapra* and *Antilocapra* — 3 [cap] (From an-tel'ō-pē) Sometimes incorrectly used for *Antelope* — Blue antelope. Same as *blawo* bok. Goitered antelope. Same as *dzi-rin*.

antelopian (an-tē-lō'pi-an), *a* Same as *antelopine*.

Antelopidae (an-tē-lōp'i-dē), *n pl* Same as *Antelopinae*.

Antelopinae, *n pl* Same as *Antelopinae*.
antelopine (an-tē-lō-pīn), *a* [*< antelope + -ine*] Pertaining to the antelope. An equivalent form is *antelopian*.

antelucan (an-tē-lū'kan), *a* [*< L antelucanus, < ante, before, + lux (luc-), light* see *lucid*] Occurring before daylight, preceding the dawn. Specifically applied to assemblies of Christians held in ancient times before daylight, at first to escape persecution, and afterward from motives of devotion or convenience.

This practice of antelucan worship, possibly having reference to the ineffable mystery of the resurrection.
De Quincey, Lambs, I

ante lucem (an'tē lū'sem) [L *ante, before, lucem, acc of lux, light* see *ante- and lucid*] Before the light, that is, before daybreak.

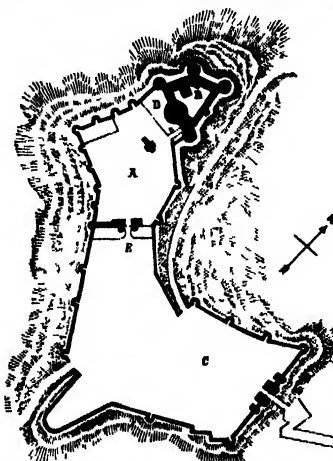
antemeridian (an'tē-mē-rīd'i-an), *a* [*< L antemeridianus, before midday, < ante, before, + meridian, midday* see *anti- and meridian*] Preceding noon, pertaining to the forenoon.

ante meridiem (an'tē mē-rīd'i-em) [L see *antemeridian*] Before midday applied to the time between midnight and the following noon. Regularly abbreviated to A M.

antemetec (an-tē-met'ek), *a* and *n* [*< Gr avri, against, + metekō, emetic* see *emetec*] I. *a* Restaining or allaying vomiting.

II. *n* A medicine which checks vomiting. Also written *anti-emetec*.

ante mortem (an'tē mōr'tem) [L *ante, before, mortem, acc of mors, death* see *ante- and mortal* Cf *post mortem*] Before death often used attributively (with a hyphen) in the sense of existing or occurring before or just before death as, an *ante-mortem* statement or confession.



Antemural, Coucy le Château Ainc France (From Viollet le-Duc's *Dict de l'Architecture*)
 A, outer court, or esplanade B, castle C, town D, castle-moat.
 E antemural.

antemundane (an-tē-mun'dān), *a.* [*< L. ante, before, + mundus, the world see ante- and mundane*] Existing or occurring before the creation of the world

The supreme, great, *antemundane* Father!
Young, Night Thoughts, v 93

antemural (an-tē-mū'ral), *n.* [*< L. antemurale, an outwork, < ante, before, + murus, a wall see ante- and mural*] In medieval fort, an advanced work defending the approach to a fortified place, a barbican (which see) The term is sometimes applied to an exterior wall of a castle or fortress See cut on preceding page

antenarial (an-tē-nā'ri-al), *a.* [*< L. ante, before, + naris, nostrils*] Situated in front of the nostrils *W. H. Flower*

antenatal (an-tē-nā'tal), *a.* [*< L. ante, before, + natalis, pertaining to birth see ante- and natal*] Happening or being before birth, pertaining or relating to times, occurrences, or conditions previous to birth

And many an antenatal tomb
Where butterfly's dream of the life to come
Shelley, *Sensitive Plant*, li

Some said that he was mad, others believed
That memories of an antenatal life
Made this where now he dwelt a painful hell
Shelley, *Prince Athanasia*

There has been plenty of theorizing as to the nature of the life to come but the possibility of an antenatal existence gets far less attention and far less credit
Nineteenth Century, 22 340

antenated (an-tē-nā'ted), *a.* [*< L. ante natus (see ante-nati) + -ed*] Born or in existence before the time spoken of

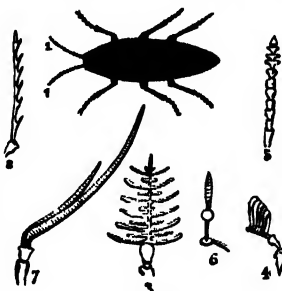
Something of the Evangelical refresh was in them antenated, and in being, before the Gospels were written
By Hackt *Life of Alip Williams*, li 48 (*N. E. D.*)

ante-nati (an-tē-nā'ti), *n. pl.* [*ML, in L. prop. written apart, ante nati, ante, before, nati, pl. of natus, born, pp. of nasci, be born see anti-, natal, and nascent*] Those born before a certain time specifically, in *Eng. law*, applied to Scotsmen born before the accession of James I to the English throne (1603), who on this account were considered aliens The post nati, or those born after the accession, claimed the rights of natives of England In the United States the term is applied to those born in the colonies prior to the Declaration of Independence

antenave (an-tē-nā'v), *n.* [*< ante- + nave*] In arch., same as *navthar*

ante-Nicene (an-tē-nī'sēn), *a.* [*< L. ante, before, + Nicænus, Nicene, < Nicæa, < Gr. Νίκαια, Nice, a city of Bithynia in Asia Minor*] Anterior to the first general council held at Nice (Nicæa), in the year 325. *as, ante-Nicene faith* See *Nicene* **Ante-Nicene fathers** See *father*

antenna (an-tē'nā), *n. pl. antennæ (-ē) [*NL, application of L. antenna, also antenna, a sail-vard, possibly a corruption, through nautical use, of a form (cf. the perf. part pass. avarete-re, spread out) of (H. avarete, poet avrete, stretch out, spread out, < ava, back, + revere, stretch)*] 1 One of the lateral articulated appendages occurring in pairs on that segment of the head of an arthropod animal, as an insect, which immediately precedes the mouth or mandibular segment, a feeler or 'horn' They vary greatly in size, shape, and function The appendages of the head, proceeding forward from the mouth parts, are (1) antennæ; (2) antennule; (3) ophthalmus or eye stalks (4) *pl. In Crustacea* (1) Properly, the posterior one of the two pairs of feelers or horns borne upon the head of most crustaceans, as crabs and lobsters, as distinguished from the anterior pair, or antennule From their relative size they are known as the long feelers, in distinction from the antennule, or short feelers When fully developed, the antennæ consist of a number of parts, which, beginning with the base, are named the *basicerite*, the *scaphocerite*, the *sechocerite*, the *merocerite*, the *carpocerite*, and the (terminal) *procerite* The last may consist of a long filament with many articulations sometimes exceeding the whole length of the animal's body See cuts under *Cypris*, *Cytheridea*, and *Limulus* (2) Loosely, either one of the two pairs of horns or feelers, that is, either the antennæ proper or the antennule (b) In *Arachnida*, or spiders, scorpions, etc., a chelicer, one of the pair of chelate or subchelate appendages of the head, situated between and morphologically in front of the large hooked or pincer*

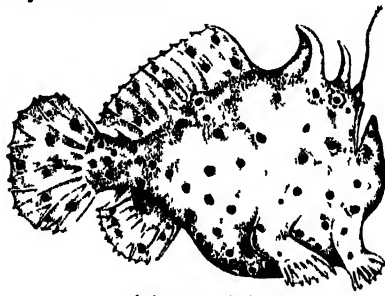


Antennæ
1 filiform antenna of cucujo beetle of Brazil (*Pyrophorus lunatus*) 2 denticulate antenna 3 bipinnate, 4 lamellate, 5 scyrate, 6 geniculate 7 antenna and antennule of a crustacean.

like appendages known as pedipalps. They are adapted for seizing and tearing, and sometimes convey a poison duct They are homologous with the feelers of crustaceans and insects, and are supposed in some cases at least, to represent antennule as well as antenna proper See cuts under *chelicera* and *scorpion* (c) In *Insecta* and *Myriapoda*, a horn or feeler one of the pair of jointed flexible sensitive appendages of the head, morphologically situated between the mouth parts and the eyes, though generally appearing in the adult between or before the eyes These characteristic organs are usually filamentous with many articulations and are very diverse in form some of the terms used in describing their shapes are filiform, denticulate, bipinnate, clavate, geniculate In *Coleoptera*, divisions have been founded upon the shapes of the antennæ, as lamellate, clavate, longicorn, etc. These organs are almost universally present in some form or other, though occasionally rudimentary and inconspicuous, in which cases the muscles are termed *acromus*, as distinguished from *duracrus* The parts of a well formed antenna usually recognized are the pedicel, scape, and flagellum or clavola the last usually composing most of the length of the organ See *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*

2 An analogous organ on the heads of other animals, as a feeler or tentacle, like the eye-stalk of a snail — 3 *pl.* Projecting horns of iron or bronze found on some ancient helmets, pinnacles serving only as ornaments, or as badges, or in some cases to stop a blow from glancing downward and striking the shoulder — *Decussate, deflexed, deformed, etc., antennæ* See the adjectives **antennal** (an-tē'nāl), *a.* [*< antenna + -al*] Of or pertaining to antennæ, bearing antennæ, antennary

antennariid (an-tē-nā'ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Antennariidae*



Antennarius pictus

Antennariidae (an-tē-nā'ri-id), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Antennarius + -idae*] A family of pediculate fishes with elongate geniculate false arms or pseudobranchia, provided with three distinct bones (actinosts), typified by the genus *Antennarius* They have a compressed but timid body, the mouth opens upward, the branchial apertures open in the lower axils of the pectoral fins there are no pseudobranchia and the dorsal fins are represented by (1) at least one frontal or superior rostral spine or filament, and (2) an oblong soft dorsal The pectoral fin rays are distinctly geniculate or provided with an elbow like joint They are chiefly inhabitants of tropical seas, and the typical species are often called *frog of the fish*

Antennariinae (an-tē-nā'ri-in-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL, < Antennarius + -inae*] A subfamily of pediculate fishes, of the family *Antennariidae*, with the head compressed, a rostral spine or tentacle as well as two other robust spines, and a well-developed soft dorsal fin Four genera are known, the chief of which is *Antennarius* The typical species are mostly found in coral groves, where they lurk partially concealed, but one of the best known, *Pyrophorus hystrix*, inhabits the sargassum weed of the open seas, and makes it its nest for its young

antennariine (an-tē-nā'ri-in), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Antennariinae*

II. *a.* A fish of the subfamily *Antennariinae* **antennarioid** (an-tē-nā'ri-oid), *n. and a.* [*< Antennarius + -oid*] I. *n.* A fish of the family *Antennariidae* an antennariid

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antennariidae*

Antennarius (an-tē-nā'ri-us), *n.* [*NL, < antenna, q. v., in allusion to the antenna-like foremost dorsal spine*] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Antennariidae*, used with various limits, but primarily embracing numerous tropical species

antennary (an-tē'nā-ri or an-tē-nā-ri), *a.* [*< NL, Antennarius, < antenna, q. v.*] 1 Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an antenna *as, an antennary nerve* Specifically — 2 In *entom.*, bearing antennæ applied to that segment of the head of insects which bears the antennæ — **Antennary somite**, the segment of the head of an arthropod which bears the antennæ — **Antennary sternum**, the median inferior piece of the antennary somite — **Antennary sternite**, in crustaceans, the epistoma (which see) See cuts under *Arachnida* and *Cyclops*

Antennata (an-tē-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL, neut. pl. of antennatus see antennate*] A group of annelids, approximately corresponding to the order *Chaetopoda* (which see).

antennate (an-tē'nāt), *a.* [*< NL, antennatus, < antenna, q. v.*] Having antennæ

antenniferous (an-tē-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL, antenna + L. ferre = E. bear*] Bearing antennæ, antennary, as a segment of the head

antenniform (an-tē'nī-lō-m), *a.* [*< NL, antenna + L. forma, form*] Shaped like an antenna, resembling an antenna in any way

The cement ducts can be traced to the disks of the antenniform organs
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 250

antennula (an-tē'nū-lā), *n., pl. antennulae* (-lā) [*NL, dim. of antenna, q. v.*] 1 A little antennum — 2 A filiform appendage of an antennum, as in some crustaceans — 3 The appendage of the segment or somite of the head of an arthropod in advance of that bearing the antennæ proper, one of the anterior of the two pairs of feelers of the head of a crustacean Commonly called the *short feeler* See cuts under *Copepoda*, *Cyclops*, and *Cytheridea*

Also *antennule*

antennular (an-tē'nū-lā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to an antennula, bearing antennulae *as, the antennular somite of the head of a crustacean*

antennule (an-tē'nū-l), *n.* [*< antennula, q. v.*] Same as *antennula*

antennumber (an-tē-num-bēr), *n.* [*< ante- + number*] A number one less than a given number used, in the case of objects arranged in periods (as, for example, days are in weeks), to express the fact that the number of objects in a period is one less than the number which, in counting the objects, falls upon an object corresponding to the first, thus, 7 is the *antennumber* of the octave [Rare]

It is to be considered that whatever virtue be in numbers for conducting to count of boxes, is rather to be ascribed to the *ante number* than to the *ante number*, as namely, that the sound returns after six or after twelve (i. e. boxes or minutes), so that the seventh of the third month is not the matter but the sixth of the twelfth, and the seventh and thirteenth are but the halves and fourths of the return
Lucan, Sylva Sylvarum, § 100

antenuptial (an-tē-nup'shul), *a.* [*< L. antenuptialis, < L. ante, before, + nuptialis, nuptial see ante- and nuptial*] Occurring, existing, or done before marriage, coming before marriage, preceding marriage *as, an antenuptial agreement, antenuptial children*

anteocular (an-te-ok'ū-lār), *a.* In *entom.*, in front of the eyes

anteoperculum (an-tē-ō-per'ku-lum), *n.* [*NL, < L. ante, before, + operculum see operculum*] In *ichth.*, same as *prooperculum* [Rare]

anteorbital (an-te-or'bi-tal), *a.* [*< L. ante, before, + orbit, q. v.*] Situated in front of the eyes Also *antorbital* — **Anteorbital foramen**, in *mammalia* and *man*, an orifice in the cheek bone in front of the orbit, transmitting the superior maxillary division of the trifacial nerve, and in some cases as among rodents, the masseter muscle It corresponds to the suborbital foramen of human anatomy It is frequently a foramen so large and variable as to afford zoological characters, as is the case in the *hominidae* — **Anteorbital process**, in *mammalia* and *man*, a spine of the frontal bone on the anterior and upper portion of the margin of the orbit

antepagment (an-tē-pag'ment), *n.* [*< L. antepagmentum, also antipagmentum, anything applied for ornament, < ante (anti), before, + pagmentum, anything joined or fastened, < pangere, older form pagere, fasten see pact*] A term used by Vitruvius to designate decorative moldings enriching the jambs and head of a doorway or window To such a feature the term *architrave* is now commonly applied

antepagmentum (an-tē-pag'men'tum), *n., pl. antepagmenta* (-ta) Same as *antepagment*

antepaschal (an-tē-pas'kal), *a.* [*< ante- + paschal*] Pertaining to the time preceding the Jewish Passover, or preceding Easter

The dispute was very early in the church concerning the observance of Easter, one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the antepaschal fast
R. Nelson, Festivals and Fasts, p. 445

antepast (an-tē-pāst), *n.* [*< L. ante, before, + pastus, food, < pascere, feed see ante- and pastel, pastor, pasture*] A foretaste, something taken before a meal to stimulate the appetite [Rare]

We were to expect our bliss only in the satisfying our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent antepasts, to excite our gust for that profuse portion of meal
Decay of Christ Priety

antepectus (an-tē-pek'tus), *n.* [*NL, < L. ante, before, + pectus, breast*] In *entom.*, the fore-breast, the under side of the prothorax

antependium (an-tē-pen'di-um), *n., pl. antependia* (-a) [*ML, < L. ante, before, + pendere, hang see ante- and pendunt*] The hanging by which the front of an altar is covered; one of the kinds of frontal It is frequently made of silk or velvet, and ornamented with embroidery

I saw the antependium of the altar designed for the famous chapel of St. Lorenz. *Smollett, Travels*, xviii

A young woman who would get up at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an antependium and neglect the householding. *Miss Braddon, Hontags* to Fortune, p. 3

antepenult (an'tē-pē-nūlt'), *n* A shortened and very common form of *antepenultima*

antepenultima (an'tē-pe-nūlt'i-mā), *n* [L, also spelled *antepennultima* (see *syllaba*, syllable), the syllable before the penult, < *ante*, before, + *penultima*, penult see *ante* and *penult*] The last syllable but two of a word, as *syl* in *monosyllable*

antepenultimate (an'tē-pē-nūlt'i-mat), *a* and *n* [< *antepenultima* + *-ult* (cf *ultimate*)] **I** *a* 1 Immediately preceding that one of a series which is next to the last one, being the third from the last of a series as, the *antepenultimate* point of a limb — **2** Pertaining to the last syllable but two

II *n* The antepenultima

antephallic (ant-ēf-i-ul'tik), *a* and *n* [< Gr *anti*, against, + *ephallos*, nightmare see *anti* and *ephallos*] **I** *a* Tending to prevent nightmare

II *n* That which prevents or is a remedy for nightmare

Also written *anti-ephallic*

antepileptic (ant-ēp-i-lēp'tik), *a* and *n* [< Gr *anti*, against, + *epileptikos*, epileptic see *anti* and *epileptic*] **I** *a* Alleviating or curing epilepsy

II *n* A remedy for epilepsy

Also written *anti-epileptic*

antepileptical (ant-ēp-i-lēp'ti-kal), *a* Same as *antepileptic*

anteponet (an-tē-pōn'), *t* [< L *anteponere*, set before, < *ante*, before, + *ponere*, set, place see *ante* and *position*] To set before *Backy*

anteport (an-tē-port), *n* [< L *ante*, before, + *portus*, a gate] **1** An outer gate or door — **2** A hanging before a door

Also written *antiport*

anteportico (an'tē-pōr'ti-ko), *n* [< *anti* + *portico*, q. v.] An outer porch or portico [Rare]

anteposition (an'tē-pō-zish'on), *n* [< *ante* + *position* (cf *antepose*)] **1** In *gram*, the placing of a word before another word which, by ordinary rules, it ought to follow — **2** In *bot*, the non-alternation of the members of contiguous circles in a flower, the corresponding parts being opposite to each other otherwise called *superposition*

anteprandial (an-tē-pran'di-al), *a* [< L *ante*, before, + *prandium*, a late breakfast, a meal taken early in the day see *ante* and *prandial*] Relating to the time before dinner, occurring before dinner

antepredicament (an'tē-prē-dik'a-ment), *n* [< ML *antepredicamentum*, < L *ante*, before, + LL *predicamentum*, category] In *logic*, a doctrine subservient to knowledge of the predicaments. The *Antepredicaments* is a title given by Albertus Magnus and all later logicians to the doctrine of the first part of Aristotle's book on the *Categorica*. These antepredicaments are seven viz three definitions, two divisions and two rules. The definitions are of equivocal, univocal and denominative. The divisions are of things said into terms and propositions and the eight modes of inference. The rules are the *dictum de omni et nullo* (see *dictum*) and that which affirms that the differences of different genera are different. The word had been previously applied in the plural, as a name for Porphyry's Introduction to Aristotle's *Categorica* and the doctrine of the predicables therein contained

antepretonic (an'tē-prē-ton'ik), *a* [< *ante* + *pretone*] Pertaining to or contained in the syllable before the pretone syllable

The *antepretone* open syllable may have either a heavy or a light vowel. *Amer Jour Philol*, V 490

anteprostate (an-tē-pros'tāt), *a* [< *ante* + *prostate*] Lying in front of the prostate gland

anteprostatic (an-tē-pros-tat'ik), *a* Same as *anteprostate*

anterior (an-tē'ri-ōr), *a* [L, compar adj, as if from **anterus*, < *ante*, before (cf *posterior*, *exterior*, *interior*, *superior*, *inferior*)] **1** Of place fore, situated more to the front the opposite of *posterior* — **2** Of time going before, preceding, antecedent, prior, earlier

Intellect is the simple power anterior to all action or construction. *Kierkegaard, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 295

3 In *zool* and *anat*, nearer the head, as opposed to posterior, cephalad, as opposed to caudal, oral, as opposed to aboral thus, the head is anterior to the neck, which is itself anterior to the trunk and tail — **4** In *human anat*, situated in front, with respect to that side of the body on which is the face, ventral, as opposed

to dorsal; hemal, as opposed to neural; as, the anterior pillars of the pharynx, the anterior walls of the belly; the anterior pillars of the spinal cord

The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the anterior and posterior chambers. *Brewster, Optics*, p. 288 (N E D)

5 In *bot*, in axillary inflorescence, noting the side most distant from the axis and nearest the subtending leaf or bract. as, the anterior side of a flower otherwise called *inferior* or *lower* [In all its senses usually followed by *to* before an object] = *Syn 2* See *previous*

anteriority (an-tē'ri-ōr'i-ti), *n*. [< ML *anterioritas* (t-s), < L *anterior* see *anterior*] The state of being anterior, in advance, or in front, the state of being before in time or situation, priority

Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet, and thus anteriority of time makes this passage the more observable. *Pope, Essay*, xix 93, note

anteriorly (an-tē'ri-ōr-li), *adv* In an anterior manner, before, in time or place, previously, in time, in front, in place See *anterior*

The hemispheres of the brain cavity of a species of *Coryphodon* contract anteriorly into the very stout pedunculus of the olfactory lobes. *Pop Sci Mo*, XII 124

anterolateral (an'tē-rō-lat'o-rul), *a* [< L **anterus* (see *anterior*) + *lateralis*, lateral see *lateral*] Situated or directed anteriorly and to the side. *Huxley* — **Anterolateral groove**, a name sometimes applied to the line along the spinal cord where the anterior roots of the spinal nerves emerge

anteroom (an'tē-rōm), *n* [< *ante* + *room*] A smaller room before a chief apartment, to which access is had through it, especially, a waiting-room used for the temporary reception of visitors, etc., an antechamber

His ante rooms were thronged with clients of all sorts. *Bancroft, Hist U S* (1876), VI 230

anteroparietal (an'tē-rō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a* [< L **anterus* (see *anterior*) + LL *parietalis*, parietal see *parietal*] Anterior parietal applied to one of the gyri of the brain See *gyrus*

anteroposterior (an'tē-rō-pos-tē'ri-ōr), *a* [< L **anterus* (see *anterior*) + *posterior*, behind see *posterior*] Relating to the direction from front to back or from head to tail, cephalocaudal. **Anteroposterior symmetry**, in *zool* the view that the anterior and posterior limbs of vertebrates are reversed or symmetrical repetitions of each other, like right and left limbs, and therefore not serially homologous, or parts of a series facing all in one direction, but antitypical homologues or antitypes antitype as opposed to syntropy, in viewing intramembral homologies see *intramembral*

antehelical (an'tē-sō-lā'ri-um), *n*, pl *antehelicalia* (-iā) [ML, < L *ante*, before, + *solarius* see *solarium*] A portico, veranda, or other projecting structure in front of the solar or apartments of a medieval dwelling-house. *André*

antestature (an'tē-stat'ūr), *n* [< F *antestature* = Sp *antestatura*, < L *ante*, before, + *statura*, a standing see *stature*] In *fort*, a small intrenchment or work formed hastily of palisades or sacks of earth, for the defense of a post, or of works part of which have been captured

antesternum (an'tē-stēr-num), *n*, pl *antesterna* (-nā) [NL, < L *ante*, before, + NL *sternum* see *sternum*] In *entom*, the center of the antepectus, the fore part of the middle of the breastplate of insects

antestomach (an'tē-stum-ak), *n* [< *ante* + *stomach*] In birds, some distensible portion of the gullet (not a proper crop) in which food is first lodged

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth, but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of antestomach, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray*

ante-support (an'tē-sup-ēr), *n* [< *ante* + *support*] A course displayed but not partaken of, in anticipation of support. *N E D*

antetemple (an'tē-tem-pl), *n* [< *ante* + *temple*] The porch or vestibule before the temple at Jerusalem. The term has been used to designate the narthex or vestibule of early Christian churches, and it has been applied to the nave of a church regarded as placed before the chancel or sanctuary and outside of its pale. Its use as designating the promissory of a classical temple is not to be commended

antetype (an'tē-tīp), *n* [As if *ante* + *type*, but prop *antitype*, q. v.] A prototype, a primitive or early type whence some later form has been derived. See *antitype*

The antetypes in carboniferous times of the modern king crab. *Stand Nat Hist*, II 87

antevenient (an-tē-vē'nient), *a* [< L *anteveniens* (t-s), ppr. of *antevenire*, come before, <

ante, before, + *venire* = Gr *βαίνειν* = E. *come*.] Preceding, coming before *Lamb*

anteversion (an-tē-vēr'shon), *n* [< L *anteversio* (n-), a putting before, < *antevertere*, pp *anteversus* see *antivert*] A turning forward, specifically, in *pathol*, a displacement of the uterus in which the fundus, or broad upper portion, is turned toward the pubes, while the cervix or neck is tilted up toward the sacrum opposed to *retroversion*

antevert (an-tē-vēr't'), *v* t [< L *antevertere*, precede, anticipate, place before, < *ante*, before, + *vertere*, turn see *verse*] **1** To prevent, avert

To *antevert* some great danger to the public, we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness. *By Hall, Cases of Conscience* (1654), p. 421

2 To tip or turn forward, displace in a forward direction, as the uterus

anteverted (an-tē-vēr'ted), *p* a Tipped forward, exhibiting anteversion said of the uterus

anth- [< Gr *anth-*, assimilated form of *ant-* for *anti-* before the aspirate] The form of the prefix *anti-* before the aspirate *h* in words taken from or formed according to the Greek. In words formed in English *anti-* usually remains unchanged before the aspirate, as in *anthypnotic*, *anthysteria*, etc.

anthela (an-thē'lā), *n*, pl *anthela* (-lā) [NL, < Gr *anthēla*, the downy plume of the reed (L *panicula*), < *anthēla*, bloom see *anther*] In *bot*, a form of cymose inflorescence, either unilateral and sickle-shaped or bilateral and fan-shaped, the lateral axes overtopping the central, as in *Juncus tenuis*

anthelia, *n* Plural of *anthelion*

anthelice, *n* Plural of *anthelice*

anthelice (ant-hel'- or ant-hel'-i-sun), *a* [< *anthelice* (-u-) + *-i*] Of or pertaining to the antihelix of the ear, the *anthelice* fossa

anthelion (ant-hē'- or ant-thē'-i-on), *n*, pl *anthelia* (-ā) [NL, < Gr *anthelion*, neut of *anthelios* (with *ant-* changed to *anth-* before the rough breathing), later form of *antēlios*, opposite to the sun, < *ant-* for *anti*, opposite to, + *helios*, the sun see *helio* (cf *aphelion* and *perihelion*)] A solar phenomenon consisting of one or more faint luminous rings around the shadow of the head of an observer when projected at no great distance by the sun when it is near the horizon on a cloud, fog-bank, grass covered with dew, or other moist surface. It is sometimes observed in alpine and polar regions, and is due to diffraction of light

anthelix (ant'hē'- or ant-thē'-i-ks), *n*, pl *anthelices* (ant-hel'- or ant-thel'-i-sēz) [< Gr *anthēlix*, the inner curvature of the ear, < *anth-*, *ant-* for *anti*, opposite to, + *elēx*, helix see *helix*] Same as *anthelice*

anthelmintic (an-thel-min'thik), *a* and *n* Same as *anthelmintic*

anthelmintic (an-thel-min'tik), *a* and *n* [< NL *anthelminticus*, < (i) *anth-*, *ant-* for *anti*, against, + *elmu* (ελμυ), a worm, esp a tape-worm, a maw-worm, of uncertain origin] **I** *a* In *med*, destroying or expelling intestinal worms

II *n* A vermifuge, a drug used for destroying and expelling intestinal worms

anthem (an'them), *n* [Early mod E also *anthym*, occasionally spelled *anthymne* (simulating hymn), also *anthemo*, *antemne*, < ME *antem*, *antim*, *antym*, *antime*, *antempne*, *antephne*, *antefne*, < AS *antefen*, < ML *antifona*, *antiphona*, an anthem, an antiphon see *antiphon*] Originally, a hymn sung in alternate parts, in modern usage, a piece of sacred music set to words usually taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures, a developed motet. There are four kinds (a) *anthems* for a double choir, in which the choirs sing antiphonally, (b) *full anthems*, which consist of a chorus only, or of a chorus and verses, in which the chorus occupies the principal place, and the verses (usually set to music in four parts and sung by a part of the choir) are subordinate (c) *verses* *anthems*, in which solos, duets, and trios are the prominent features, the chorus being subordinate, and (d) *solo anthems*, in which a single voice is the prominent feature. The anthem may or may not have an accompaniment for the organ or for any number of instruments. It has reached its highest development in England

anthem (an'them), *v* t [< *anthem*, *n*] To celebrate or salute with an anthem or song [Used only in poetry]

Sweet birds *antheming* the morn. *Keats, Fancy*

anthemion (an-thē'mi-on), *n*, pl *anthemia* (-iā) [< Gr *ἀνθέμιον*, a flower, a flower ornament, < *ἀνθος*, flower. see *anther*.] In *art* and *archaeol*.

Section of Head of Sunflower
a receptacle or involucre

name for a receptacle of inflorescence, such as that of *Composita*.

Anthocorine (an-thok-o-rī'nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anthocoris* + *-ina*] A subfamily of bugs, of the family *Cimicidae*, containing chiefly minute, narrowly oval, and narrow-headed species of a shining-black or dull-brown color, marked with white.

Anthocoris (an-thok'o-ris), *n* [NL, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *koris*, a bug] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygaeidae*, or giving name to a subfamily *Anthocorina* of the family *Cimicidae*, having the antennae filiform. It contains small black bugs with reddish and white marks. See *ant* under *flower-bug*.

anthocyan (an-tho-si'an), *n* Same as *anthocyanin*.

anthocyanin, anthocyanine (an-thō-si'a-nin), *n* [*<* Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *kyanos*, blue, + *-inē* [*Cyanin*]] The dissolved coloring matter in blue flowers.

anthodium (an-thō'di-nim), *n*, pl *anthodia* (-ē) [NL, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *nomos*, production] The head, or so-called compound flower, of *Compositae*.

anthogenesis (an-thō-jen'e-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *genesis*, production] A mode of reproduction occurring in some of the plant-larvae, or *Phytophthura*, in which there intervenes a form furnishing male and female pupae from which sexual individuals arise. *Panicoe*, *Zool. Class.*, p. 264.

anthography (an-thog'ru-fi), *n* [*<* Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *grapho*, to write] That branch of botany which treats of flowers, a description of flowers.

anthoid (an'thoid), *a* [*<* Gr **anthoidēs*, contr. *anthoidēs*, like a flower, < *anthos*, a flower, + *oidēs*, form] Having the form of a flower, resembling a flower.

antholeucin, antholeucine (an-thō-lū'sin), *n* [*<* Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *leucos*, white, + *-inē*] The dissolved coloring matter in white flowers.

antholite (an'thō-lit), *n* [*<* Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *lithos*, a stone] In *geol.*, an impression on rocks, as on the shales of the coal-measures, resembling, or supposed to resemble, a flower.

anthological (an-thō-lōj'kal), *a* [*<* *anthology*] Pertaining to an anthology, consisting of beautiful extracts, especially from the poets.

anthological² (an-thō-lōj'kal), *a* [*<* *anthology*²] Treating of flowers.

anthologist (an-thol'ō-jist), *n* [*<* *anthology*¹ + *-ist*] The compiler of an anthology.

anthology (an-thol'ō-jī), *n*, pl *anthologies* (-jī) [*<* Gr *anthologia*, *n*, *litr* *antheologia*, a flower-gathering, and hence collection of small poems, < *anthos*, a flower, < *anthos*, a flower, + *logos* = *L. logos*, gather, read, see *lection*, *legend*, etc., and cf. *anthology*²] 1 A collection of flowers, a garland. [Rare.] 2 A collection of poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors. The name was originally given to Greek collections of this nature, and is hence applied to any literary collection similarly made. 3 In the *Gr Ch.*, a selection from several of the official service-books of such parts of the services as are most needed by the laity.

anthology² (an-thol'ō-jī), *n* [*<* Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *logos*, < *logos*, speak, see *-ology*] A treatise on flowers.

antholysis (an-thol'i-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *lysis*, a breaking up, a loosening, < *lyein*, loosen] In *bot.*, a retrograde metamorphosis of the organs of a flower, as of carpels into stamens, stamens into petals, etc.

anthomania (an-thō-ma'ni-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *mania*, mania, see *mania*] An extravagant fondness for flowers.

Anthomedusa (an'thō-mē-dū'sā), *n* [NL, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *NL medusa*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Anthomedusidae*.

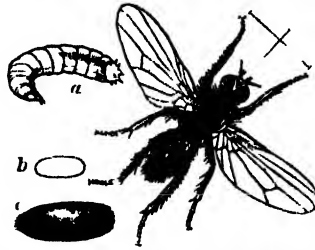
anthomedusid (an'thō-mē-dū'sid), *n* An aculeph of the family *Anthomedusidae*.

Anthomedusidae (an'thō-mē-dū'si-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anthomedusa* + *-ida*] In *zool.*, a family of *Hydromedusae* (which see) whose medusae become free. They are without otoliths, with ocelli at the base of the tentacles, gonads on the outer wall of the gastral cavity and mostly 4 radial canals. The polyp colonies on which these medusae bud contain alimentary zooids which are not invaded by chitinous cups. The medusae bud mostly on the ordinary alimentary polyps, but exceptionally directly from the hydroid rhiza.

Anthomorphidae (an-thō-mōr'fi-dē), *n* pl [NL, < **Anthomorphus* (?) (*<* Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *morphē*, form) + *-ida*] A family of *Herbertina* with slightly developed muscular system and long, slightly contractile tentacles without

any circular muscles, the tentacles being consequently non-retractile. Reproductive organs are present on all the numerous complete septa, accessory tentacles are wanting.

Anthomyia (an-thō-mī'i-ā), *n* [NL (Meigen, 1826; improp. *Anthomya*, Desvoidy, 1830, earlier in a perverted form, *Anthomyza*, Fallen, 1810), < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *myia*, a fly, akin to *L. musca*, a fly, see *Musca*] A genus of dipterous in-



Turnip fly (*Anthomyia radicum*). (Cross shows natural size.) a larva, b pupa, natural size, c pupa enlarged. (After Curtis.)

sects, typical of the family *Anthomyiidae* less commonly in the perverted form *Anthomyza*. It includes numerous species, the larvae of some feed upon garden vegetables. *A. brassicae* is the cabbage fly. *A. tritici* and *A. radicum* are turnip flies, *A. tuberosa* attacks potatoes.

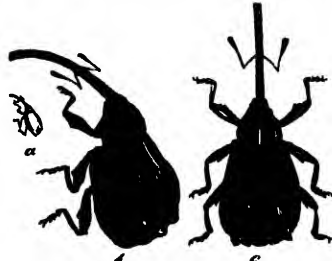
Anthomyiidae (an-thō-mī'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anthomyia* + *-idae*, also in the perverted form *Anthomyzidae* (*Anthomyzidae*, Latreille)] In some systems of classification, a family of dipterous insects, corresponding more or less exactly to the *Anthomyiidae* of Latreille, sometimes merged in *Muscida*.

Anthomyza (an-thō-nū'zā), *n* [NL, a perverted form for *Anthomyia*] 1 In *entom.* (a) Same as *Anthomyia* Fallen, 1810. (b) A genus of lepidopterous insects. Swanson, 1833. 2 In *ornith.*, a genus of meliphagous birds, whose type is *A. ceruleocephala* of New Zealand, named by Swanson in 1837. The name, being preoccupied in entomology, was changed to *Anthornis* by G. R. Gray in 1840.

Anthomyzidae (an-thō-mī'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anthomyza*, 1, + *-idae*] Same as *Anthomyiidae*.

Anthomyzidae (an-thō-mī'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, prop. *F* pl, equiv. to *Anthomyzidae*] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Musculae*, corresponding closely to *Anthomyiidae*. It is composed of species having the appearance of common flies with 4 jointed abdomen, non-vibratile wings and short antenna ending in a long or linear joint, with the seta mostly plumose.

Anthonomus (an-thon'ō-mus), *n* [NL, < Gr **anthonomos*, feeding on flowers (found in passive sense *anthonomos* (proparoxytone), having its flowers fed on), < *anthos*, a flower, < *anthos*, a flower, + *nomos*, mid, vipeō, feed, graze] A genus of *Curculionidae*, or snout-beetles, comprising numerous species of rather small size, distributed over all parts of the globe except the arctic regions. A few live in the larval state in the galls made by homopterous, dipterous,



Apple curculio (*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*). a, natural size, b, lateral view, c, dorsal view.

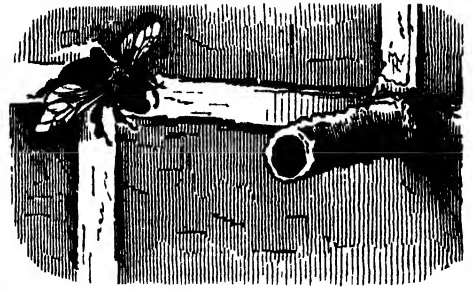
or hymenopterous insects, others live between the unopened leaves of various trees, while the majority infest the fruit or seed pods of plants. The apple curculio *A. quadrigibbus* (Say) is a familiar example and is distinguished by the four somewhat prominent tubercles on its elytra, and by its bidentate anterior femora. The larvae of *Anthonomus* are more or less dorso-ventrally flattened, with a cuneiform larva. They undergo transformation within the fruit or plant they infest, and they do not enter the ground.

Anthophila (an-thof'i-lā), *n* pl. [NL, neut. pl. of *anthophilus*, see *anthophilous*] In Latreille's system of classification, the melliferous aculeate hymenopterous insects, the bees, a synonym of *Melifera* (whic. h. see). It is commonly divided into the two families *Apidae* and *Andrenidae*.

anthophilous (an-thof'i-lus), *a* [*<* NL *anthophilus*, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *philos*, loving]

1. In *entom.*, flower-loving, as a bee — 2 Of or pertaining to the *Anthophila*.

Anthophora (an-thof'ō-rā), *n* [NL, fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. pl.) of *anthophorus*, see *antho-*



Mason bee (*Anthophora sponsea*) and tube constructed by the bee.

phore] 1 A genus of bees, of the family *Apidae*, one of several genera which collect pollen by means of the hind tibiae, and which are known as mason-bees. *A. sponsea* is an example. See *mason-bee*. 2 [*<* *anthos*, a flower, + *phore*, bearing] Plural of *anthophorum*.

anthophore (an'thō-fōr), *n* [*<* NL *anthophorum*, prop. neut. of *anthophorus*, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *phoros*, bearing, < *pherein* = *L. bear*] In *bot.*, a form of floral tube, produced by the elongation of the intercalary tissue between the calyx and the corolla, and bearing the corolla, stamens, and pistil, as in the cat-hilly (*Silene*). Also called *anthophorum*.

anthophorous (an-thof'ō-rus), *a* [*<* NL *anthophorus*, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *phoros*, bearing] Bearing flowers.

anthophorum (an-thof'ō-rum), *n*, pl *anthophora* (-rā) [NL] Same as *anthophore*.

anthophyllite (an-thō-bil'it), *n* [*<* NL *anthophyllum*, a clove (with allusion to the color), < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *phyllos*, leaf, = *L. folium*, see *folio*] A mineral, allied to amphibole or hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates. It is orthorhombic in crystallization.

anthophyllitic (an'thō-bil'it'ik), *a* [*<* *anthophyllite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it.

Anthophysa (an-thō-fi'zā), *n* [NL, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *physis*, a bubble] A genus of pantostomatous infusorians, of the group *Dinastrea*, containing biflagellate monads which are united in colonies of several zooids.

Anthoptilidae (an-thop'til'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anthoptilon* + *-idae*] A family of spicateous pennatuloid polyps without radial pinnules, with polyps sessile on both sides of the rachis in distinct rows, and without cells.

Anthoptilon (an-thop'ti-lon), *n* [NL, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *ptilon*, feather, wing] A genus of polyps, representing the family *Anthoptilidae*.

anthorism (an'thō-riz-m), *n* [*<* NL *anthorismus*, < Gr *anthorismos*, counter-definition, < *anthos*, a flower, + *rhizma*, a body] A genus of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, giving name to a family *Anthorismidae*. A species, *A. smithi*, is found upon sharks.

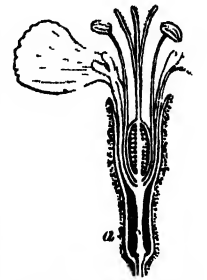
anthorismidae (an-thō-riz-mi-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anthorisma* + *-idae*] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, typified by the genus *Anthorisma*.

anthosiderite (an-thō-sid'e-rit), *n* [*<* Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *sideritis*, of iron, see *siderite*] A native silicate of iron, of an ochreous-yellow color, inclining to yellowish-brown, and having a fibrous radiated structure, found in Brazil.

Anthosoma (an-thō-sō'mā), *n* [NL, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *sōma*, a body] A genus of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, giving name to a family *Anthosomidae*. A species, *A. smithi*, is found upon sharks.

Anthosomidae (an-thō-sō'mi-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Anthosoma* + *-idae*] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, typified by the genus *Anthosoma*.

anthotaxis (an-thō-tak'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *anthos*, a flower, + *taxis*, order, < *τασσειν*, arrange, order



Anthophore (from Cray's *Genera of Plants of the United States*). Section of the flower of *Silene tenuiflora* enlarged showing the anthophore (a) within the calyx bearing the petals, stamens and ovary.

see *tactic*] In bot., the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth. Same as *inflorescence*.

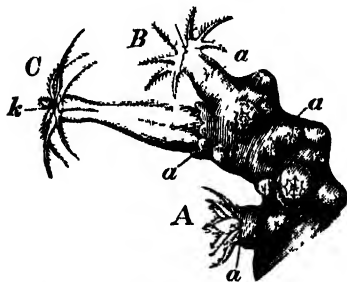
anthotaxy (an'thō-tak-sī), *n*. Same as *anthotaxis*.

anthoxanthin, anthoxanthine (an-thō-zan'-thin), *n*. [*Gr* *anthos*, a flower, + *ξανθος*, yellow (see *xanthin*), + *-in*²] The yellow or orange coloring matter of yellow flowers and fruit, a modification of chlorophyll.

Anthozoa (an-thō-zō'-ā), *n pl* [NL, < *Gr* *anthos*, a flower, + *ζῷον*, *pl* *zōon*, an animal see *zoon*] The flower-animals, or animal-flowers, a former class or large group of zoophytes, in exactly equivalent to the modern class *Ctenozoa* (which see). By some, who have included the *Polysia* under zoophytes, *Anthozoa* has been made the other and prime division of zoophytes, and has been divided into *Hydrada*, *Asterozoa*, and *Helianthozoa*. The *Anthozoa* have also been divided into *Actinodermata*, *Zoantharia*, *Tentaculata*, *Alcyonaria*, *Pennatulidae*, *Tubiporidae*, *Caryophyllidae*, and *Gorgoniidae*.

anthozoan (an-thō-zō'-an), *a* and *n* [*Gr* *Anthozoa* + *-an*] *I*, *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anthozoa*, anthozoic.

II, *n* One of the *Anthozoa*, an anthozoön.
anthozoic (an-thō-zō'-ik), *a* [*Gr* *Anthozoa* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the *Anthozoa*, zoophytic.
anthozooid (an-thō-zō'-oid), *n* [*Gr* *Anthozoa* + *-oid* Cf *zoo*] An individual polyp of a polypoid, an actinozoön of the compound *Actinozoa*, formed by budding in a zoanthodome,



Anthozooids.

Head of a branch of red coral of *Solenastrea subsericea* with three anthozooids. A, B, C in different degrees of expansion. *a*, mouth. *b*, that part of the column which rises into a cup around the base of each anthozooid.

one of the individual zooids borne upon the consensus of the compound *Zoantharia*. Thus in a piece of coral each of the numerous little animals which build up the coral mass is an anthozooid.

anthozoön (an-thō-zō'-on), *n pl* *anthozoa* (-ā) [NL, sing of *Anthozoa*] One of the *Anthozoa*.

anthracene (an'thra-sēn), *n* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), coal, + *-ene*] A hydrocarbon (C₁₄H₁₀) found in coal-tar, and extracted from the last portion of the distillate from this substance by chilling and pressure. It is purified by redistillation, and forms white crystalline laminae which melt at 415° F. It is of great commercial value, being the base from which artificial alizarin is prepared. See *alizarin*. Also written *anthracen*.

anthraceniferous (an'thra-sē-nif'-e-rus), *a* [*Gr* *anthracene* + *-iferous*] Containing or yielding anthracene.

By whatever means the crude *anthraceniferous* mass has been obtained, it must be submitted to a process of purification. *Ure*, *Dict*, IV 72.

anthracene, *n* Plural of *anthrac*.

anthracic (an'thras'-ik), *a* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*) + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the disease anthrax.

Anthracidae (an'thras'-ī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Anthrax* (*anthrac*) + *-ida*] A family of dipterous insects, of the old group *Tanytomata*, containing the genera *Anthrax*, *Lomata*, *Bombylius*, etc. now called *Bombyliidae* (which see).

anthraciferous (an'thra-sif'-e-rus), *a* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*) + *-iferous*] Yielding anthracite applied to geological strata.

anthracin (an'thra-sin), *n* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*) + *-in*²] Same as *anthracene*.

anthracite (an'thra-sit), *n* and *a* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), a kind of precious stone, fem *anthracitis*, a kind of coal, prop adj., coal-like, < *anthrac* (*anthrac*), a (burning) coal, charcoal, stone-coal. see *anthrax*] *I*, *n* A variety of mineral coal (see *coal*) containing but little hydrogen, and therefore burning almost without flame. It is nearly pure carbon, containing usually over 90 and sometimes as much as 95 per cent of that substance. It is hard (hence often called *hard* coal) in distinction from *soft* or bituminous coal, breaks with a conchoidal fracture, and has a deep black color and brilliant luster. It occurs in large quantities in eastern Pennsylvania, where it is extensively mined, and is almost the exclusive fuel used in the large cities and manufacturing of New York and New England. It also occurs in the South Wales coal fields in large quantities, and in many other localities, but is

nowhere of so much practical importance as in the eastern United States.

II, *a* Coal-black as, the *anthracite* hawk, *Urubitinga anthracina*.

anthracitic (an'thra-sit'-ik), *a* [*Gr* *anthracite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, having the nature of, or resembling anthracite.

In the neighborhood of these [igneous] rocks the coal has been altered into an *anthracite* material.

Huxley, *Physiography*, xiv.
anthracitous (an'thra-sit'-us), *a* [*Gr* *anthracite* + *-ous*] Containing or characterized by anthracite. *N E D*.

anthracnose (an'thra-kō-nōs), *n* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), a carbuncle (see *anthrac*), + *νόσος*, disease] A disease of grapes, vines which affects the leaves, the young stems, and the green berries, and is caused by a fungus, *Sphaeceloma ampelinum*.

anthracoid (an'thra-koid), *a* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*) (see *anthrac*) + *οἶδος*, form] *1* Resembling or of the nature of anthrax. — *2* Resembling the precious stone carbuncle.

anthracokali (an'thra-kō-kā'-li), *n* [NL, < (*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), coal, + NL *kali*, *kali* see *kali*, alkali] A pharmaceutical preparation made by adding porphyzied anthracite to a boiling solution of caustic potash. Sulphur is sometimes added with the coal. It is used both internally and externally in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, and certain herpetic eruptions.

anthracolite (an'thra-kō'-lit), *n* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), coal, + *λίθος*, stone Cf *anthracite*] Same as *anthracite*.

anthracomancy (an'thra-kō-man'-si), *n* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), a coal + *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by means of burning coals.

anthracometer (an'thra-kō-mē'ter), *n* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), charcoal (carbon), + *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of carbonic acid present in any gaseous mixture.

anthracometric (an'thra-kō-mē'trik), *a* Of or pertaining to an anthracometer, or to its use.

anthraconite (an'thra-kō-nit), *n* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), a heap of charcoal, hot embers (see *anthrac*), charcoal, + *-ite*²] The name given to varieties of carbonaceous spar (calcite), darkly colored by the presence of carbonaceous matter.

Anthracosaurus (an'thra-kō-sū'-rus), *n* [NL, < (*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), coal, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard see *saurian*] A genus of extinct amphibians, of the order *Labyrinthodontia*, discovered in the Carboniferous strata of Scotland. The head measured 18 inches in length. *Huxley*, 1863.

anthracosis (an'thra-kō'-sis), *n* [NL, < (*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), coal, + *-osis*] A pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of coal-dust, as by colliers. The patches taken into the tissues of the lungs, are apt to produce more or less inflammation in the form of bronchitis or diffuse pneumonia.

anthracothere (an'thra-kō-thēr), *n* An animal of the genus *Anthracotherium* and family *Anthracotheriidae*.

anthracotheriid (an'thra-kō-thēr'-īd), *n* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anthracotheriidae*.

Anthracotheriidae (an'thra-kō-thēr'-ī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Anthracotherium* + *-ida*] A family of fossil omnivorous artiodactyl mammals, related to the existent pigs and peccaries. It contains two subfamilies, *Hypopotamini* and *Anthracotheriini* (which see).

Anthracotheriinae (an'thra-kō-thēr'-ī-nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Anthracotherium* + *-ina*] The typical subfamily of the *Anthracotheriidae*. It differs from the other subfamily *Hypopotamini* in having the four upper premolars all differentiated from the true molars, and each with a conical crown and a small inner lobe. It contains the genera *Anthracotherium* (Cuvier) and *Ectootherium* (Pomel) and perhaps others.

Anthracotherioidea (an'thra-kō-thēr'-ī-ō-ī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Anthracotherium* + *-oidea*] A superfamily group founded by Gill, 1872, for the reception of the family *Anthracotheriidae*.

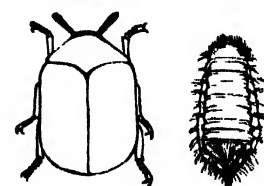
Anthracotherium (an'thra-kō-thēr'-i-um), *n* [NL, < *Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*), coal, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θηρ*, a wild beast] The typical genus of the *Anthracotheriinae* and *Anthracotheriidae* (which see) so called from having been found in the Miocene anthracite or lignite of Tuscany.

The extinct *Anthracotherium* had the typical dental formula [of artiodactyls], and this is preserved in the existing representative of the non-ruminant artiodactyls, the hog. *Owen*, *Comp Anat*, III 44.

anthraquinone (an'thra-kwī-nōn'), *n* [*Gr* *anthrac* (*anthrac*) + *quinone*] A product (C₁₄H₈O₂) obtained from anthracene by the action of oxidizing agents. From it alizarin is prepared.

anthrax (an'thraks), *n pl* *anthrac* (an'thra-sēz). [*L* *anthrax*, a virulent ulcer, carbun-

cle, also cinnabar, < *Gr* *ἀνθραξ*, a (burning) coal, a precious stone, a virulent ulcer, origin uncertain] *1* In *pathol*, a carbuncle of any sort. See phrases below. — *2* [*cap*] [NL] A genus of dipterous insects, giving name to a family *Anthracidae* (which see) now placed in *Bombyliidae*. — *3* Lanthanthrax, or pit- or stone-coal. — **Malignant anthrax**, a destructive infectious disease of brutes, and sometimes of man, which is associated with and seems to depend upon the presence in the blood and tissues of a minute organism *Bacillus anthracis*. Also called *splenic fever*, *carbuncular fever*, *carbuncle*, *malignant pustule*, *wool sorter's disease*, *charbon*, *milchbrand*. — **Symptomatic anthrax**, an infectious and usually fatal disease not uncommon in cattle. It is characterized by hemorrhage into the subcutaneous and intermuscular areolar tissues of the limbs, and exhibits a bacillus distinct from the *Bacillus anthracis*. Also called *quarter evil*, *quarter ill*, *black leg*, *black quarter*, *black spaul*, *bloody morvan*, *ramus hbi*, and *Anthrenus* (an-thrē'-nus), *n* [NL, < *Gr* *ανθρηνη*, a hornet, wasp, cf *ανθρηνη*, a hornet, *ανθρηνη*, *ανθρηνη*, a hornet, orig any buzzing insect, cf *drone* See *Lindemada*] A notable genus of beetles, of the family *Dermaptera*, certain species of which are well known as museum pests. Such are *A. varius* (buckhorn) and *A. minutus* small gray species spotted with brown, which do great injury to collections of natural history. *A. scrophularia*, a larger species, black, red and white, is known as the carpet beetle and buffalo bug and is very destructive to carpets and other woolen fabrics. See *carpet beetle*.



Anthrenus. Beetle and larva magnified.

anthribid (an'thrī-bid), *n* A beetle of the family *Anthribidae*.
Anthribidae (an'thrī-bī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Anthribus* + *-ida*] A family of rhynchophorous *Coloptera*, typified by the genus *Anthribus*. These small beetles have a strong fold on the inner face of each elytron, the pygidium in both sexes undivided and normal, the last spiracle uncovered, the tibiae not serrate, and the straight antennae with 10 or 11 joints.

Anthribus (an'thrī-bus), *n* [NL] (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Anthribus* and *Anthribus*, appar.

< *Gr* *anthros*, a flower, the second element is not clear] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, giving name to the family *Anthribidae*.
anthropic (an-thrōp'-ik), *a* [*Gr* *ανθρωπικός*, of man, human, < *ανθρωπος*, a man, a human being, perhaps for *ανθρωπος*, lit having a human face or appearance, < *ανρ* (*anr*), a man, + *ωπ* (*op*), face, countenance, eye see *andro-* and *optic*] Belonging to man, manlike, sprung from man, human.

If we leave the region of formulas and go back to the practical effect of religion on human conduct we must be driven to the conclusion that the future of religion is to be, not only what every real religion has ever been, anthropomorphic but fitly *anthropic*. *Pop Sci Mo*, XXV 451.

anthropical (an-thrōp'-i-kul), *a* Same as *anthropic*.
Anthropida (an-thrōp'-ī-dē), *n pl* [NL] Same as *Anthropoidea*.

Anthropidae (an-thrōp'-ī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Gr* *ανθρωπος*, a man, a human being, + *-ida*] The human race, zoologically rated as a family of the superfamily *Anthropoidea* the *Hominidae* (which see). The family contains the single genus and species man (*Homo sapiens*).

anthropo- [*Gr* *ανθρωπος*, a man, a human being see *anthropic*] The first element of many compound words of Greek origin, meaning man.

anthropobiology (an'thrō-pō-bī-ol'-ō-jī), *n* [*Gr* *ανθρωπος*, man, + *biology*] Anthropology, the biology of man, the life-history of man, in a broad sense.

To this extensive study the old anthropology, we may apply the term *Anthropobiology*, or the biology of man. *Synthesman* *Rep*, 1881, p 499.

anthropocentric (an'thrō-pō-sen'trik), *a* [*Gr* *ανθρωπος*, man, + *κεντρον*, center, + *-ic*] Regarding man as the central fact of creation, assuming man to be the final aim and end of creation.

anthropogenesis (an'thrō-pō-jen'-e-sis), *n* [NL, < *Gr* *ανθρωπος*, man, + *γενεσις*, generation] The genesis, origination, or evolution of man applied both to the development of the individual (ontogenesis) and the development of the race (phylogenesis). Also called *anthropogony*, *anthropogeny*.

anthropogenetic (an'thrō-pō-jen'-et'ik), *a* [*Gr* *ανθρωπος*, man, + *γενεσις*, generation] Of or pertaining to anthropogenesis.

anthropogenic (an'thrō-pō-jen'-ik), *a* [*Gr* *ανθρωπος*, man, + *γενεσις*, generation] Of or pertaining to anthropogeny.

anthropogenist (an-thrō-poj'e-nist), *n* [*< anthropogeny + -ist*] An adherent of modern biological doctrines respecting anthropogeny
anthropogeny (an-thrō-poj'e-ni), *n* [As if *< Gr "ἀνθρωπογενία, < ἀνθρωπος, vñre, born of man, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + γένος, birth*] 1 Same as *anthropogenesis*—2 The sum of human knowledge concerning the development of man Also called *anthropogony*

In this mighty 'w of culture affecting as it does the whole history of the World and in which we may well deem it an honour to take part no biologically than *Anthropogeny* can it seem to me be brought to the assistance of struggling truth

Haeckel, *Evol of Man* (trans.), Pref., p. xxiii

anthropoglot (an-thrō-pō-glot), *n* [*< Gr ἀνθρωπογλωττο, ἀνθρωπος, vñre, having man's tongue, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + γλῶττα = ἄλτις, γλῶττα, the tongue see gloss, glottis*] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, as the parrot

anthropogony (an-thrō-pō-gō-ni), *n* [*< Gr ἀνθρωπογονία, the begetting of men, the origin of men, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + γόνος, < γένος, produce Cf theogony*] 1 Same as *anthropogenesis*

The word *anthropogony*, used first by Josephus means only the generation of man

Haeckel, *Evol of Man* (trans.), II, 159

2 Same as *anthropogony*, 2
anthropography (an-thrō-pō-grā-fī), *n* [= *F anthropographia, < Gr ἀνθρωπος, vñre, having man's figure, write, describe Cf Gr ἀνθρωπογραφία, a painter of men, a portrait-painter*] A description of man or of the human race, more particularly, that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual distribution of the varieties of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, institutions, and customs, including language. See *ethnography*

anthropoid (an-thrō-pōid), *a* and *n* [*< Gr ἀνθρωποειδής, like a man, in human shape, < ἀνθρωπος, a man, + εἶδος, form, shape*] 1 *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the superfamily *Anthropoidea*, man-like, human or simian in a zoological sense applied to all monkeys as well as to man, as distinguished from the lemuroid or prosimian *Primates*—2 More specifically, resembling man, or man-like, as one of the higher monkeys or apes, as distinguished from lower monkeys applied to the apes of the family *Simiidae*, as restricted to include only the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbon, these being commonly known as the *anthropoid apes*

The gorilla is now generally regarded as the most human of the *anthropoid apes*

H. A. Nicholson

II. *n* An anthropoid animal, one of the higher monkeys, an ape

Chronologically this (called by French archaeologists the epoch of *Kolobianism*) is regarded as the first epoch of the appearance of man on the globe, the previous implement using animals being probably *anthropoids*

Science, IV, 438

anthropoidal (an-thrō-pōid'al), *a* Of anthropoid nature or structure N. E. D.

Anthropoidea (an-thrō-pōid'ō-ā), *n* pl [NL see *anthropoid*] In *zool*, one of two suborders, the other being *Lemuroidea*, into which the order *Primates* has been divided the group contains man and monkeys, as distinguished from the lemurs Their zoological characters are a cerebrum with its posterior lobe much developed and wholly or mostly covering the cerebellum a lacrymal foramen within the orbit an orbit completed by suture of the maxilla and all sphenoid bones ears rounded, with a distinct lobule, and in the female strictly pectoral teats, undivided uterus, and an imperforate clitoris Also written *Anthropoidea*

Anthropoides (an-thrō-pōid'ō-ēz), *n* [NL, < Gr ἀνθρωποειδής, like a man see *anthropoid*] 1 In *ornith*, a genus of cranes, of the family *Gruidae*, based by Vieillot in 1816 upon the Numidian crane or demoiselle, *A. virgo*. It is sometimes restricted to this species, sometimes extended to the Stanley crane *A. (Plegadis) paradoxus* on *stanley* crane, and sometimes much to cover the crown cranes of the genus *Hadrona* (which see). The synonyms of *Anthropoides* proper are *Otus* (Barrère, 1745), *Scops* (Möclling 1762) *Buba* (Lach, about 1818), and *Phidorechemon* (Cloger, 1842)

2 [Used as a plural] In *zool*, a name given by Haeckel to the anthropoid apes synonymous with *Anthropoidea*

anthropolatry (an-thrō-pol'a-tri), *n* [= *F anthropolatrie, < Gr ἀνθρωπολατρεία, man-worship, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + λατρεία, worship, service see latra Cf idolatry*] The worship of man, the paying of divine honors to a human being It was charged by the early Christians upon the pagans, because of their worship of Christ The word however, is better known from its employment by the Apollonians against the orthodox Christians of the fourth and fifth centuries, who held the doctrine of the perfect human nature of Christ

anthropolite (an-thrō-pō-lit), *n* [= *F anthropolithe, < Gr ἀνθρωπος, man, + λίθος, a stone*] A petrification of the human body or skeleton, or of parts of the body, produced by the incrusting action of calcareous waters, and therefore not a true fossil

anthropolithic (an-thrō-pō-lith'ik), *a* Of or pertaining to anthropolites, characterized by the presence of petrified human remains

This much, however, is certain, that the true development of human culture dates only from the *Anthropolithic Epoch*

Haeckel, *Evol of Man* (trans.), II, 16

anthropologic (an-thrō-pō-loj'ik), *a* [*< anthropology + -ic, = F anthropologique*] Of or pertaining to anthropology, of the nature of anthropology

Such subtle anthropologic wisdom as the Ode on the Immortality

Kingdon, *Misc*, I, 219

anthropological (an-thrō-pō-loj'ik-al), *a* Pertaining or relating to anthropology, or the natural history of man as, *anthropological facts*, the *anthropological Society*

anthropologist (an-thrō-pol'ō-jist), *n* [*< anthropology + -ist*] One who studies or is versed in anthropology

anthropology (an-thrō-pol'ō-jī), *n* [= *F anthropologie, < Gr ανθρῳπολογία, a speaking of man, < ἀνθρωπος, vñre, speaking of man, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + λόγιον, speak see -ology*] 1 The science of man or of mankind It includes the study of man as connected with and divergent from other animals, of his physical structure and intellectual nature, of the various tribes of men with reference to their origin, customs, etc. and of the general physical and mental development of the human race Anthropology thus includes physiology, psychology, sociology, ethnology, etc., putting under contribution all sciences which have man for their object By some it has been divided into (a) *zoological anthropology*, which investigates man's relations to the brute creation, (b) *descriptive anthropology*, or *ethnology*, which describes the divisions and groups of mankind (c) *general anthropology*, or, as M. Broca calls it, "the biology of the human race," as a department of systematic biology anthropology deals with questions relating to the origin, nature, original condition, and full of man, and especially to the doctrines of sin and free agency

2 A treatise on the science of man—3 *Anthropomorphism* (which see)
anthropomancy (an-thrō-pō-man'si), *n* [= *F anthropomancie, < Gr ἀνθρωπος, man, + μαντεία, divination Cf necromancy*] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being
anthropometer (an-thrō-pō-m'ō-tēr), *n* [*< anthropometry Cf goniometer*] One who studies or practises anthropometry

As he stands before us now, man is an animal exhibiting in his adult form those characteristics which engage the attention of the anatomist, the physiologist and the anthropometrist

Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 499

anthropometric (an-thrō-pō-met'rik), *a* [*< anthropometry + -ic*] Pertaining or relating to the proportions of the human body, relating to anthropometry

Over a hundred anthropometric observations were taken on individuals of all ages and both sexes

Science, III, 168

anthropometrical (an-thrō-pō-met'ri-kal), *a* [*< anthropometric + -al*] Same as *anthropometric*

anthropometrically (an-thrō-pō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv* In an anthropometric manner, by means of anthropometry

anthropometry (an-thrō-pō-m'ē-tri), *n* [= *F anthropométrie, < Gr ἀνθρωπος, man, + μετρία, < μέτρον, measure*] The measurement of the human body, the department of the science of anthropology which relates to the proportions of the human body, either in individuals or in tribes and races

Anthropomorpha (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fā), *n* pl [NL, neut pl of *anthropomorphus* see *anthropomorphous*] A group of anthropoid apes, the simians, equivalent to the family *Simiidae* See *ape*, 3

anthropomorphic (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fik), *a* [As *anthropomorphous + -ic*] 1 Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism as, *anthropomorphic conceptions of Deity*

We very where see fading away the *anthropomorphic* conception of the Unknown Cause

H. Spencer, *Prin of Biol*, § 111

The curiously anthropomorphic idea of stones being his hands and wives, and even having children, is familiar to the Hittites as it is to the Peruvians and the Lapps

E. B. Tylor, *Prim Culture*, II, 149

2 Resembling man, approaching man in type; anthropoid as, *anthropomorphic apes*

anthropomorphical (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fi-kal), *a* Of anthropomorphic character or tendency [Rare]

anthropomorphically (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fi-kal-i), *adv* In an anthropomorphic manner, in or as of the human form

The treatment he has received—either from his fellow-beings or from a power which he is prone to think of *anthropomorphically*

H. Spencer, *Prin of Psychol*, § 512.

anthropomorphism (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fizm), *n* [As *anthropomorphous + -ism*] 1 The ascription of human attributes to supernatural or divine beings, in *theol*, the conception or representation of God with human qualities and affections, or in a human shape Anthropomorphism is founded in man's inability to conceive beings above himself other wise than in his own likeness It determines the growth and form of all human religions, from the lowest up to the highest as where the Scriptures speak of the eye, the ear, and the hand of God, of his seeing and hearing of his remembering and forgetting, of his making man in his own image, etc

Although Milton was undoubtedly a high Arian in his mature life, he does, in the necessity of poetry, give a greater objectivity to the Father and the Son than he would have justified in argument He was wise in adopting the strong anthropomorphism of the Hebrew Scriptures at once

Coleidge, *Lit. Talk*, p. 293.

2. The conception of animals, plants, or nature in general, by analogy with man commonly implying an unscientific use of such analogy.

Descartes deserted the old moderate view which affirmed that between the highest at psychical powers of man and brutes there is a certain natural likeness and analogy, and gave rise to the notion that animals are nothing but wonderfully complex machines—an error naturally resulting in the opposite one now so prevalent—the error, namely, that there is a substantial identity between the brute soul and the soul of man biological *anthropomorphism*

Mivart

anthropomorphist (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fist), *n* [As *anthropomorphous + -ist*] One who attributes human form or qualities to beings other than man, especially, one who in thought or speech invests the Deity with human form and attributes, an anthropomorphite

What anthropomorphists we are in this, that we cannot let natural distinctions be, but must mould them into human shape!

Emerson, *N. A. Rev*, CXXXVI, 414

anthropomorphite (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fit), *n* and *a* [*< LL anthropomorphita, pl, < Gr ἀνθρωπομορφίται, pl, heretics who believed in a God of human form, < ἀνθρωπος, vñre, anthropomorphous see anthropomorphous*] 1 *n* One who believes that the Supreme Being exists in human form, with human attributes and passions, an anthropomorphist, specifically, one of an ancient religious sect who held such views See *Auduin*

Though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion

Locke

= *Syn* *Anthropomorphite, Anthropomorphist* The former is properly one who attributes a human body to God, the latter one who attributes to him human passions

II. *a* Anthropomorphitic
anthropomorphitic, **anthropomorphitical** (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fit'ik, -i-kal), *a* [*< LL anthropomorphiticus, < anthropomorphite, anthropomorphites see anthropomorphite*] Pertaining to or characterized by anthropomorphism

anthropomorphitism (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fit'iz-m), *n* [*< anthropomorphite + -ism*] The doctrines of anthropomorphites, anthropomorphism

anthropomorphize (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fiz), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *anthropomorphized, pp* *anthropomorphizing* [As *anthropomorphous + -ize*] To invest with human qualities

The Paganism Zeus became the head of the new Olympian, and a completely *anthropomorphized* god

The Nation, Sept 23, 1890, p. 255

Even with Homer the age of Creation has ceased, the age of criticism and scepticism has begun At any rate, the gods have strayed far away from the region to which by nature they belong They have become *anthropomorphized*

Kearny, *Prim Belief*, p. 155

anthropomorphology (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fol'ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr ἀνθρωπομορφολογία, of human form (see anthropomorphous), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see -ology*] The use of anthropomorphic language N. E. D.

anthropomorphosis (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fō'sis or -mōr'fō'sis), *n*, *pl* *anthropomorphoses* (-sēz). [*< Gr ανθρῳπομορφωσις, < ἀνθρωπομορφόω, clothe in human form, < ἀνθρωπος, vñre, in human form see anthropomorphous*] Transformation into human shape *Baring-Gould*

anthropomorphotheist (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fō-thē'ist), *n* [*< Gr ἀνθρωπομορφός, of human form, + θεός, God, + -ιστ see anthropomorphous and theist*] One who conceives God as having human attributes *Cours*, *Buddhist Catechism*, p. 56

anthropomorphous (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fus), *a* [*< NL anthropomorphus, < Gr ἀνθρωπομορφός, of human form, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + μορφή, form*]

Anthropomorphic, **anthropoid** in form as, an **anthropomorphic** ape *Huxley*

anthroponomical (an-'thro-pō-nom-'i-kal), *a*. [*< anthroponomy + -ical*] Concerned with the laws which regulate human action *N E D*

anthroponomy (an-'thro-pō-nō-mi), *n*. [= *F anthroponomie*, *< Gr anthrōpōn, man, + nomos, law* see *nomos*] The science of the laws which govern human action

anthropopathic (an-'thro-pō-path'ik), *a*. [*< anthropopathy + -ic*] Pertaining to anthropopathy, possessing or subject to human passions

anthropopathical (an-'thro-pō-path'ik-al), *a*. Same as **anthropopathic**

anthropopathically (an-'thro-pō-path'ik-al-i), *adv*. In an anthropopathic manner, as possessing human passions

anthropopathism (an-'thro-pōp'a-thizm), *n*. [*< anthropopathy + -ism*] 1 The ascription of human passions to supernatural beings, especially to the Supreme Being. Also called **anthropopathy**—2 An expression containing or implying such ascription

Like the Chaldean paraphrasts, he [Abu Sa'ud] reads *anthropopathism*, employs euphemisms, and makes several minor alterations

T H Horne, Intro to Study of Holy Scriptures, II 79

anthropopathite (an-'thro-pōp'a-thit), *n*. [*< anthropopathy + -ite*] A believer in anthropopathism, one who ascribes human passions to the Deity

Man so habitually ascribes to his deities human shape, human passions, human nature that we may declare him an Anthropopathite, an *anthropopathite*, and (to complete the series) an Anthropopathite

J B Tylor, Prim Culture, II 224

anthropopathy (an-'thro-pōp'a-thi), *n*. [= *F anthropopathie*, *< Gr anthrōpōpātheia, humanity, < anthrōpōs, with human feelings, < pathos, man, + pathō, feeling, affection, suffering* see *pathos*] Same as **anthropopathism**, 1

In its recall from the gross anthropopathy of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy *Hall*

anthropophagi, *n*. Plural of **anthropophagus**

anthropophagic (an-'thro-pō-faj'ik), *a*. [*< Gr anthrōpophagikos* (implied in *adv anthrōpophagikos*), *< anthrōpōs, see anthropophagus*] Relating to or practising cannibalism

anthropophagical (an-'thro-pō-faj'ik-al), *a*. Same as **anthropophagic**

anthropophaginian (an-'thro-pōf-a-jin'ian), *n*. [*< anthropophagus, q v, + -ian*] A man-eater, a cannibal [Humorous]

He'll speak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee *Shak M W of W, IV 4*

anthropophagism (an-'thro-pōf'a-jizm), *n*. [*< anthropophagus + -ism*] The practice or custom of eating human flesh, cannibalism *A E D* [Rare]

anthropophagist (an-'thro-pōf'a-jist), *n*. [*< anthropophagus + -ist*] One who eats human flesh, a cannibal *N E D* [Rare]

anthropophagistic (an-'thro-pōf'a-jistik), *a*. Pertaining to or characteristic of the anthropophagi, cannibalistic *Southey*

Evidence of [the prehistoric cave men's] occasional little anthropophagistic failings, in the shape of scraped and chipped human bones, are not infrequent *Pop Sci Mo, XXVI 205*

anthropophagite (an-'thro-pōf'a-jit), *n*. [*< anthropophagus + -ite*] A man-eater, a cannibal

I should naturally have killed my lion, tempted the appetite of the *anthropophagite*, and brought home a little negro boy *T B Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pough, II 175*

anthropophagize (an-'thro-pōf'a-jīz), *v*. [*< anthropophagus + -ize*] To feed on human flesh, practise cannibalism *Cockram, Blount* [Rare]

anthropophagous (an-'thro-pōf'a-gus), *a*. [*< L anthropophagus, < Gr anthrōpophagōs, man-eating* see *anthropophagus*] Man-eating, hominivorous, feeding on human flesh

anthropophagus (an-'thro-pōf'a-gus), *n*, pl *anthropophagi* (-jī). [*< Gr anthrōpophagōs, man-eating, < anthrōpōs, man, + phagein, eat*] A man-eater, a cannibal; a person who eats human flesh. Commonly in the plural

The Cannibals that each other eat *The Anthropophagi* *Shak, Othello, I 3*

anthropophagy (an-'thro-pōf'a-jī), *n*. [= *F anthropophagie*, *< Gr anthrōpophagia, < anthrōpōs, man-eating* see *anthropophagus*] The eating of men, the act or practice of eating human flesh; cannibalism

The *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses *Sir T Browne, Vulg Err*

The extent to which *anthropophagy* has been carried among some nations is, no doubt, mainly due to the indulgence of the appetite once aroused *Encyc Brit, IV 808*

anthropophobia (an-'thro-pō-fō-bi-ā), *n*. [*< Gr anthrōpōs, man, + phobos, < phobos, fear*] Aversion to man, dread of meeting persons

He has *anthropophobia*, being afraid to meet any one about the house *Allen and Neurol, VI 144*

anthropophilism (an-'thro-pōf'ū-izm), *n*. [*Prop *anthropophilism, < Gr anthrōpophilos, of man's nature (< anthrōpōs, man, + philos, nature, < philein, produce, in pass grow), + -ism*] That conception of the gods which attributes to them the possession of functions and desires similar to those of human beings

The Jupiter of Homer is to be regarded as the receptacle and butt of the principal parts of such earthly, sensual, and appetitive elements as at the time of Homer, *anthropophilism* had of truck into the sphere of deity *Gladden, Studies in Homer, II 174*

anthropophilistic (an-'thro-pōf'ū-iz'tik), *a*. [*< anthropophilism + -istic*] Relating to or characterized by anthropophilism

That introduction of the female principle into the sphere of deity which the Greeks seem to have adopted, after their *anthropophilistic* manner, with a view to the family order among the immortals *Gladden, Studies in Homer, II 51*

anthropophysite (an-'thro-pōf'ū-iz't), *n*. [*< Gr anthrōpōs, man, + physos, nature, + -ite*] One who ascribes a human nature to the gods *E B Tylor*

Anthropopithecus (an-'thro-pō-pi-thē-kus), *n*. [*NL, < Gr anthrōpōs, man, + pithekos, ape* see *Pithecos*] A genus of anthropoid apes, of the family Simiidae and subfamily Simiina, containing only the chimpanzee proposed by De Blainville as a substitute for *Troglodytes* (Geology)

anthroposcopy (an-'thro-pōs'kō-pi), *n*. [*< Gr anthrōpōs, man, + -skopia, < skopein, view*] The art of discovering or judging of character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of the body *Craik*

anthroposopist (an-'thro-pōs'kō-pist), *n*. [*< anthroposcopy + -ist*] One furnished with the wisdom of men *Kingsley (A F D)*

anthroposophy (an-'thro-pōs'kō-fī), *n*. [*< Gr anthrōpōs, man, + sophia, wisdom, < sōphos, wise*] 1 *theosophy* 2 Knowledge of the nature of man, acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology

anthropotomical (an-'thro-pō-tōm'ik-al), *a*. [*< anthropotomy + -ical*] Pertaining to anthropotomy, or the dissection of the human body

anthropotomist (an-'thro-pō-tōm'ist), *n*. [*< anthropotomy + -ist*] An anatomist of the human body *Querc*

anthropotomy (an-'thro-pō-tō-mi), *n*. [*< Gr anthrōpōs, a man, + tomi, a cutting, < tinnēin, to cut*] 1 *anatomy* 2 The anatomy or dissection of the human body, human anatomy

The os humerale is represented throughout life in most reptiles by three distinct bones, answering to the three, ischial, and pubic portions in *anthropotomy* *Querc, Comp Anat*

anthropurgic (an-'thro-pōr'jik), *a*. [*< Gr anthrōpōs, man, + ergon, work*] Pertaining to or influenced by the exercise of human power, operated on by man opposed to *physiurgic* (which see) -**Anthropurgic somatology**, "the science of bodies so far as man is able to operate upon them" Quoted in *Reitham's Works Int, II 16*

Anthura (an-'thu-rā), *n*. [*NL, < Gr anthos, a flower, + oura, tail*] A genus of isopods, typical of the family Anthuridae *Trach, 1813*

Anthuridae (an-'thu-rī-dē), *n* pl [*NL, < Anthura + -idae*] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Anthura*, in which the body is slender and vermiform, the antennae are short and 4-jointed, and the plates of the swimmeret form a kind of capsule

Anthurium (an-'thu-rī-um), *n*. [*NL, < Gr anthos, a flower, + oura, a tail*] A large genus of tropical American plants, natural order *Ara-caceae*, growing epiphytically on forest-trees. The flowers are arranged on a fleshy spike, rising out of a green or often richly colored spathe. Its specimens are extensively cultivated as ornamental plants in greenhouses

Anthus (an-'thūs), *n*. [*L, < Gr anthos, mase, a small bird, prob the yellow wagtail (tr. flor. us by (Gaza), appai < anthos, neut, a flower*] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Motacillidae* and subfamily *Anthinae*, the pipits or titlarks

There are numerous species, much resembling one another, all being small brown, spotted and streaked birds, with slender bill and lengthened hind claw and the point of the wing formed, in the typical species by the first four primaries. They are of terrestrial habits, in this and some other respects resembling larks. The best known European species are *A. pratensis*, the meadow pipit, *A. ar-*



Pipit or Titlark (*Anthus ludovicianus*)

boreus the tree pipit, *A. aquaticus* the rock pipit and *A. richardi*. The most abundant North American pipit is *A. ludovicianus*, very generally distributed throughout the eastern portions of the continent. The Missouri pipit, also called skylark is *A. spangui* common on the western prairies, especially in Dakota, and belongs to a subgenus *Neotus*. There are several South American species, of the subgenera *Neotus* and *Pedicularis*

anthypnotic (an-'thip-not'ik), *a*. [*< Gr an-'thip-not'ikā* See *anthypnotic*] Same as **anthypnotic**

anthypochondriac (an-'thip-not'ik-on-kōn'-dri-ak), *a*. [*< Gr an-'thip-not'ikā* See *anthypochondriac*] Same as **anthypochondriac**

anthypophora (an-'thip-not'ik-on-kōn'-dri-ak), *n*. [*< Gr anthrōpophora, < anthrōpōs, man, + phora, a putting forward by way of excuse, an objection, < phorein, hold out, bring under, < phō, under, + pherein, bear, carry, = E bear*] In *thet*, a figure which consists in anticipating and refuting objections which might be advanced by an opponent. Also written **anthypophora**

anthysteric (an-'thi-ster'ik), *a* and *n*. [*< Gr an-'thi-ster'ikā* See *anthysteric*] Same as **anthysteric**

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antia (an'ti-ē), *n* *pl* [NL, < LL *antia*, the hair growing on the forehead, forelock, < L *ante*, before see *anti-*] In *ornith*, extensions of the feathers on the upper mandible on either side of the base of the culmen. Also called *frontal points*.



Antia e culmen

anti-albumose (an'ti-al-bu'mō), *n* [*<* *anti-* + *album* (en) + *ose*] A product of the digestive action of trypsin on an albuminoid. Further digestion converts it into antipeptone.

anti-anarchic (an'ti-a-nar'kik), *a* [*<* *anti-* + *anarchic*] Opposed to anarchy or confusion as "your *anti-anarchic* Gnomins," *Carlyle*, *French Rev*, III iv 2 [Rare]

anti-aprodisiac (an'ti-af-ro-diz'i-ak), *a* and *n* Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

antiar, antjar (an'ti-ai), *n* [Javanese] 1 The upas-tree of Java—2 One of the arrow-poisons of Java and the adjacent islands. It is called in full *upas antia*, and the active ingredient seems to be a gum resin exuding from incisions made in the *Antiaristaria*. Introduced through the stomach or through a wound, it is violent poison producing great prostration, convulsive movements, cardiac paralysis, and death.

antiarin, antiarine (an'ti-a-ri-n), *n* [*<* *antiar* + *-in*] The active principle (C₁₄H₂₀O₆ + 2H₂O) of antiar, the upas-poison. Also written *antharin*.

Antiaris (an-ti-ā'ris), *n* [NL, < *antiar*, *q v*] An arboreal genus of plants, natural order

1 flowering branch of the Upas tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*)

Urticaea, suborder *Arctocampa*, of the East Indian and Malayan archipelago. It includes the famous upas tree, *t. toxicaria*, one of the largest trees in the forests of Java, the poisonous qualities of which have been greatly exaggerated. It is harmless except when it has been recently felled or when the bark has been extensively wounded, in which cases the effluvia causes a severe antinous eruption. Suckers made of the bark of *A. uimoria* by soaking and heating the trunk till the bark is loosened and can be removed whole.

anti-arthritis (an'ti-ai-thrit'ik), *a* and *n* Same as *antiarthritis*.

anti-asthmatic (an'ti-ast-mat'ik), *a* and *n* Same as *antasthmatic*.

anti-attribution (an'ti-a-trish'on), *a* Same as *antitribution*.

antibabylonianism (an'ti-bab-i-lō'n-i-an-izm), *n* [*<* *anti-* + *Babylonian* + *-ism*] Denunciation of the Church of Rome as being the Babylon of the Apocalypse (Rev xvii) [Rare]

Our Bonny's with his threats of doom,
And loud lung'd *antibabylonianism*.

Penman, *Sea Dreams*

antibacchic (an-ti-bak'ik), *a* [*<* *antibacchius* + *-ic*] Consisting of or of the nature of an antibacchius. *N E D*

antibacchius (an'ti-ba-kī'us), *n*, *pl* *antibacchi* (-i) [L, < Gr **avti-bakchos*, < *avti*, against, opposed to, + *bakchos*, a bacchius see *bacchius*] In *pros*, a foot of three syllables, the first two long and the last one short. The metrical unit is on the first long syllable, as in *antibacchi* in Latin, or *antibacchi* in English. Opposed to the *bacchius*, in which the first syllable is short and the last two are long, but also sometimes interchangeably, meanings with it.

antibacterial (an'ti-bak-tē'rī-al), *a* [*<* *anti-* + *bacteria* + *-al*] Opposed to the theory that certain diseases are caused by the presence of bacteria.

antibasilican (an'ti-ba-sil'i-kan), *a* [*<* Gr *avti*, against, + *basilikos*, royal, < *basileus*, a

king see *basilica*] Opposed to royal state and power.

antibilious (an-ti-bil'yus), *a*. [*<* *anti-* + *bilious*] Counteractive of bilious complaints as, *antibilious pills*.

antibiotic (an'ti-bi-ō'ik), *a* [*<* Gr *avti*, against, + *bios*, of or pertaining to life, < *bios*, live, < *bios*, life] Opposed to a belief in the presence or possibility of life. *N E D*

antibrachial, antibrachium. See *antebrachial, antebrachium*.

Antiburgher (an'ti-bēr-ger), *n* [*<* *anti-* + *Burgher*, *q v*, in the special sense of a seceder who approved of the burgess oath] A member of one of the two sections into which the Scotch Secession Church was split in 1747, by a controversy on the lawfulness of accepting a clause in the oath required to be taken by burgesses declaratory of "their profession and allowance of the true religion professed within the realm and authorized by the laws thereof." The Antiburghers denied that this oath could be taken consistently with the principles of the church while the Burghers affirmed its compatibility. The result was that the church was split in two, each section establishing a communion of its own, known respectively as the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, and the Associate Synod, or Burghers. They were reunited in 1820, after a seventy-three years of separation, thus constituting the United Secession Church.

antick (an'tik), *a* and *n* [Introduced in the reign of Henry VIII, spelled *antick*, *anticks*, *antike*, *antike*, and later *antique* (with accent on the first syllable), < F *antique*, ancient, stale, = Pt *antico* = Sp *antiguo* = Pg *antigo* = It *antico*, ancient, old, < L *antiquus*, former, earlier, ancient, old, < *ante*, before see *ante*, and *et* *antient*. In the 17th century the spelling *antique*, which then first became common, was gradually restricted to the literal sense, with the accent and pronunciation changed in immediate dependence on the F, while *antick*, *antick* was retained in the deflected sense see *antique*.] I. a 1† Belonging to former times, ancient, antique

The famous warriors of the *antick* world
Used trophies to erect in stately wire.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, lvi

2† Having existed for a long time, old, aged—3† Proper to former times, antiquated, old-fashioned

Virtue is thought an *antick* piece of formality
By Burnet, *Rochester*, p 170 (*N E D*)

4 Fantastic, grotesque, odd, strange, or ludicrous, in form, dress, gesture, or posture

Grattace a kind of rugged unpolished painters work
antick work *Florio*

How strange or odd see I I bear myself,
As I perchance, hereafter shall think meet
To put an *antick* disposition on *Shak*, *Hamlet*, I 5

The *antick* postures of a merry andrew *Addison*

A fourth [Indian] would fondly kiss and paw his countenance
and sugar in their faces, with a countenance
more *antick* than any in a Dutch doll *Beverly*, *Virginia*, II ¶ 18

The *antick* and spy plumes that closed the strait were
all of white mail *Blackwood's Magazine*, XXXII 183

II. *n* 1† A man of ancient times, an ancient, in plural, the ancients

The soldiers tied to the upper parts with lathe as
is painted of the *Antick*

F 8, 16 of conquest W India, p 170 (*N E D*)

Shall there be gallowes standing in England when thou art king,
and resolution thus fobbed, as it is with the rusty
cut of old father *Antick* the law! *Shak*, *I Hen IV*, I 2

2 In art, *antick* work, a composition consisting of fantastic figures of men, animals, foliage, and flowers incongruously combined or run together, a fantastic, grotesque, or fanciful figure. The term is applied to certain ancient sculptures, etc., and to such figures as Raphael's mosaics, and in architecture to figures of griffins, sphinxes, centaurs, etc., introduced as ornaments.

A work of rich entayle and curious mould,
Woven with *antick* and wild imagery *Spenser*, *F Q*, II vii 4

3 A grotesque, fantastic, odd, strange, or ludicrous gesture or posture, a fantastic trick, a caper

Two sets of manners could the youth put on,
And fraught with *antick* as the Indian bird
That writhes and chatters in her wry cage *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, vi

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That writhes and chatters in her wry cage *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, vi

Two sets of manners could the youth put on,
And fraught with *antick* as the Indian bird
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Two sets of manners could the youth put on,
And fraught with *antick* as the Indian bird
That writhes and chatters in her wry cage *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, vi

4 A grotesque pageant; a piece of mummery; a ridiculous interlude, a mask.

Not long since
I saw in Brussels, at my lying there,
The Duke of Brabant welcome the Archbishop
Of Mentz with rare conceit, even on a sudden,
Perform'd by knights and ladies of his court,
In nature of an *antick* *Ford* *Love's Sacrifice*, III 2

We cannot feast your eyes with masks and revels
Or courtly *antick* *Beau and Fl*, *Laws of Candy*, III 1

5 A buffoon, a clown, a merry-andrew

And point like *anticks* at his triple crown
Marlowe, *Faustus*, III 1

Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
We're he the *antick* in the world
Shak, *T of the S*, I, I

antick (an'tik), *i*, *pret* and *pp* *anticked*, *ppr* *anticking* [*<* *antick*, *a*] I. *trans* To make antick or grotesque

The wild disguise hath almost
Antick d us all *Shak*, *A and C*, II 7

II. *intrans* To perform anticks; play tricks, cut capers

antica, *n* Plural of *antecum*

anticachectic (an'ti-ka-kek'tik), *a* and *n* [*<* *anti-* + *cachectic*] I. *a* Efficacious against cachexia, or a disordered bodily condition

II. *n* In *med*, a remedy for cachexia

antical (an'ti'kal), *n* Same as *antecious*

anticardiac (an-ti-kar'di-ak), *a* [*<* *anticardium* Cf *cardiac*] Of or pertaining to the anticardium

anticardium (an-ti-kar'di-um), *n*, *pl* *anticardias* (-as) [NL, < Gr *avtikardion*, < *avti*, over against, + *kardia*, heart see *cardiac*] The hollow at the bottom of the sternum, the epigastrium also called *scrobiculus cordis*, or, more commonly, the pit of the stomach

anticarnivorous (an'ti-kar-niv'ō-rus), *a* [*<* *anti-* + *carnivorous*] Opposed to feeding on flesh, vegetarian

anticatarrhal (an'ti-ka-tār'al), *a* [*<* *anti-* + *catarrhal*] Efficacious against catarrh

anticausodic (an'ti-kā-sod'ik), *a* Same as *anticausolic*

anticausotic (an'ti-kā-sot'ik), *a* [*<* Gr *avti*, against, + **καυσωτικός*, < *καυσωθαι*, be in a burning fever (E also *anticausodic*, < Gr *avti*, against, + *καυσωθης*, feverish, < *καίω*, + *εidos*, form), < *καίω*, a (burning) bilious fever, < *καίω*, burn see *caustic*] Efficacious against an inflammatory fever

anticaustic (an-ti-kās'tik), *n* [*<* *anti-* + *caustic*] A caustic curve produced by refraction, a diacaustic

antichamber, *n* An old form of *antechamber*

antichair (an'ti-kīr), *n* [Prop **antichir*, < Gr *avti-chir* (see *dactylus*, finger), the thumb, < *avti*, over against, + *chir*, the hand] The thumb, as opposed to the rest of the hand [Rare]

antichlor (an'ti-klōr), *n* [*<* *anti-* + *chlor* (me), *q v*] In *bleaching*, any substance or means employed to remove or neutralize the injurious effects of the free chlorine left in cotton, linen, or paper which has been bleached by means of alkaline hypochlorites, as chlorid of lime, etc.

The neutral and as lid sodium sulphites were first used, but they are now superseded by sodium hyposulphite or thio sulphite, which is both cheaper and more efficacious. This antichlor forms, with the chlorine in the cloth, etc., sodium sulphate and chlorate, which are easily removed by washing

antichloristic (an'ti-klō-ris'tik), *a* [*<* *antichlor*] Of or pertaining to an antichlor.

antichresis (an-ti-krē'sis), *n* [ML, < MGr *avti-chresis*, reciprocal usage, < *avti*, against, in return, + *chresis*, usage, < *chreō*, use] In *civil law*, an agreement by which the debtor gives his creditor the use of land or (formerly) slaves, in order thereby to pay the interest and principal of his debt.

antichrist (an'ti-krist), *n* [The spelling has been altered to bring it nearer the Latin form, < ME *antecrist*, *antecrist*, sometimes contr *ancrist*, < AS *antecrist*, < LL *antichristus*, < Gr *avti-christos*, antichrist, < *avti*, against, + *Χριστός*, Christ see *anti-* and *Christ*] An opponent of Christ, a person or power antagonistic to Christ. [Most commonly with a capital]

As ye have heard that *antichrist* shall come, even now are there many *antichrists*. He is *antichrist*, that denieth the Father and the Son *1 John* II 18, 22

The word occurs in the Scriptures only in the Epistles of John, but the same person or power is elsewhere referred to (2 Thes II 1, 2, 1 Tim IV 1, 2 Pet II 1). Interpreters of Scripture differ in their understanding of these references. Some suppose them to relate to a lawless but impersonal power, a spirit opposed to Christianity, some to a historic personage or potentate, as Caligula, Titus, the pope, or Luther, some to a great power for evil yet to be

Antic Amiens Cathedral 19th century (from Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire d'Architecture*)

Antic Amiens Cathedral 19th century (from Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire d'Architecture*)

manifested and gathered about a central personal agency Roman Catholic writers commonly interpret the word generically of any adversary of Christ and of the authority of the church, but specifically as the last and greatest persecutor of the Christian church at the end of the world. The name has also been applied to the pretenders to the messianicship or false Christs (Mat xxiv 24), who have arisen at various periods, as being antagonistic to the true Christ. Of these as many as sixty four have been reckoned including some of little importance, and also some, as Mohammed, who cannot properly be classed among them.

antichristian (an-ti-kris'ti-an), *a* and *n* [*< ML antichristianus, < LGr avtixpocriavoc, < avtixpoc-ros see antichrist Cf Christian*] **I, a** 1 Of or pertaining to Antichrist

They are equally mad who say Bishops are so Jure Divino that they must be continued, and they who say they are so Antichristian that they must be put away
Selden, Table Talk, p 28

2 Antagonistic to or opposing the Christian religion

Babyl and Babylon its successor remain in the subsequent Biblical literature as types of the God defying and antichristian systems that have succeeded each other from the time of Nimrod to this day
Dawson, Origin of World, p 206

II, n One opposed to the Christian religion
antichristianism (an-ti-kris'ti-an-izm), *n* [*< antichristian + -ism*] Opposition to Christianity, conduct or belief opposed to Christianity

Have we not seen many whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of antichristianism?
Decay of Christ Prety

antichristianity (an'ti-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n*. Same as antichristianism

antichristianize (an-ti-kris'ti-an-iz), *v* [*< antichristian + -ize*] To antagonize Christianity [Rare]

antichronical (an-ti-kron'i-kal), *a* [*< Gr avti, against, instead of, + xpovos, time (see chroni), + -al Cf Gr avtixpovos, the use of one tense for another see antichronism*] Deviating from the proper order of time, erroneously dated [Rare]

antichronically (an-ti-kron'i-kal-i), *adv* In an antichronical manner [Rare]

antichronism (an-tik'rō-nizm), *n* [*< Gr avtixpovos, the use of one tense for another, < avti, against, instead of, + xpovos, time, tense see chroni*] Deviation from the true order of time, anachronism [Rare]

Our chronologies are, by transcribing interpolation, misprinting, and circling in of antichronisms, now and then strangely disordered
Selden, Dayton's Polyblion, iv

antichthon (an-tik'thon), *n*, *pl antichthones* (-thō-nēz) [*< L antichthon, pl, < Gr avtichthōn, pl, the people of an opposite hemisphere, < avtichthōn, sing, an opposite hemisphere, in the Pythagorean system of the universe, avtichthōn (see 37), an opposite or counter earth, < avti, against, opposite to, + chthōn, the ground, the earth see chthonic Cf autochthon*] **1** In Pythagorean astronomy, an imaginary invisible planet continually opposing the earth and eclipsing the central fire, round which it was supposed to revolve, in common with the earth, moon, sun, certain planets, and the fixed stars

Of the sacred fire, the hearth of the universe, with suns and planets and the earth's double antichthon revolving round it, the whole enclosed in a crystal globe with no thing outside, we find no mention in these verses [of Hierocles]
W K Clifford, Lectures, II 208

2, pl The inhabitants of an opposite hemisphere

anticipant (an-tis'i-pant), *a* [*< L anticipans, ppr of anticipare, anticipate see anticipate*] Anticipating, anticipative in *pathol*, applied to periodic diseases whose attacks occur at decreasing intervals

The first pangs
Of wakening guilt, anticipant of hell
Southey, The Rose

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v*, *pret* and *pp anticipated*, *ppr anticipating* [*< L anticipatus, pp of anticipare, take in advance or before the time, anticipate, < anti, an old form of ante, before (see anti-), + capere, < capere, take, cf anticipare, take before, anticipate, < ante + capere*] **I, trans** 1† To seize or take beforehand — **2** To be before in doing something, take action in advance of; precede, prevent, or preclude by prior action

Here art thou in appointment fresh and fair,
Anticipating time
Shak, I and C, iv 5
Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits.
Shak, Macbeth, iv 1

I was determined to anticipate their fury, by first falling into a passion myself.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv

3. To take, do, use, etc., before the proper time, precipitate, as an action or event as, the advocate has anticipated that part of his argument

The revenues of the next year had been anticipated
Macaulay Nugent's Hampden

4 To realize beforehand, foretaste or foresee, have a view or impression of beforehand, look forward to, expect as, I never anticipated such a disaster, to anticipate the pleasures of an entertainment

I would not anticipate the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives
Addison, Spectator, No 7

A reign of terror began of terror heightened by misery for even that which was endured was less horrible than that which was anticipated
Macaulay Warren Hastings

5† To occupy the attention of before the proper time

I shall not anticipate the reader with farther descriptions of this kind
Sewell

= **Syn.** 2 To get the start of foretell — **4** To forecast, count upon, prepare one's self for, calculate upon

II, intrans To treat of something, as in a narrative, before the proper time

anticipatedly, anticipately (an-tis'i-pā-ted-lī, -pāt-lī), *adv* By anticipation

It may well be deemed a singular mark of favor that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did anticipately promise to Peter
Barton, The Pope a Supremacy

anticipation (an-tis'i-pā'shon), *n* [*< L anticipatio(-n-), a pre-conception, anticipation, < anticipare, anticipate see anticipate*] **1** The act of being before another in doing something, the act of taking up, placing, or considering something beforehand, before the proper time, or out of the natural order, prior action — **2.** Foretaste, realization in advance, previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward, expectation, hope as, the anticipation of the joys of heaven

The remembrance of past, or the anticipation of future good or evil, could give me neither pleasure nor pain
Beattie, Lenth, I ii 4 3

3 Previous notion, preconceived opinion produced in the mind before the truth is known, slight previous impression, forecast

What nation is there that without any teaching, have not a kind of anticipation, or preconceived notion of a Duty?
Derham

Many men give themselves up to the first anticipations of their minds
Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 25

4 In logic, the term used since Cicero (Latin *anticipatio*) to translate the "prolepsis" (πρόληψις) of the Epicureans and Stoics. It denotes a general notion considered as resulting from the action of memory upon experiences more or less similar. Such a notion is called an anticipation because once possessed it is called up in its entirety by a mere suggestion. It thus acquaints us with what has not yet been perceived, by a reference to past perceptions. Hence with later philosophers, the word denotes knowledge drawn from the mind, independent of experience, the knowledge of axioms or first principles. With Bacon an anticipation of nature is a hasty generalization or hypothesis opposed to an interpretation of nature. In Kant's philosophy, anticipation is the a priori knowledge that every sensation must have degrees of intensive quantity

5 In *med*, the occurrence in the human body of any phenomenon, morbid or natural, before the usual time — **6** In music, the introduction into a chord of one or more of the component notes of the chord which follows, producing a passing discord — **7** In *rhet* prolepsis = **Syn** 2 Antipast pre-conception, expectation, provision, foresight, pre-arrangement

anticipative (an-tis'i-pā-tiv), *a* [*< L as if *anticipativus see anticipate and -ive*] Anticipating or tending to anticipate, containing anticipation

anticipatively (an-tis'i-pā-tiv-lī), *adv* By anticipation

The name of his Majesty defund the honour of Parliament depraved, the writings of both depravedly, *anticipatively*, comitantly imprinted
Su T Brown, Religio Medici, Pref

anticipator (an-tis'i-pā-tor), *n* [*< L as if *anticipator see anticipate and -or*] One who anticipates

anticipatory (an-tis'i-pā-tō-ri), *a* [*< anticipate + -ory*] Pertaining to, manifesting, or expressing anticipation, anticipative

Prophecy being an anticipatory history
Dr H Wore, Seven Churches, Pref

It is very true that the anticipatory conditional has to do with practical matters chiefly
Amer Jour Philol, IV 427, foot note

anticivism (an-ti-siv'izm), *n* [*< F anticivisme see anti- and civism*] Opposition or hostility to the state or condition of citizenship, or to republicanism, bad citizenship [Rare.]

Wee to him who is guilty of plotting, of antecivism, royalism, etc
Carlyle, French Rev, II iii 2

anticlastic (an-ti-klas'tik), *a* [*< Gr as if *antiklastikós, < avtiklasti, bend back, < avti, back, < klav, break (verbal adj klavatos)*] An epithet descriptive of the curvature of a surface, such as that of a saddle or the inner surface of an anchor-ring, which intersects its tangent-plane at the point of contact, and bends away from it, partly on one side of it and partly on the other, and has thus in some of its normal sections curvatures oppositely directed to those in others Opposed to *synclastic* surfaces which are illustrated by the surface of a sphere or of the outer portion of the anchor ring

An interesting case of equilibrium is suggested by what are called rocking stones which the lower surface of a loose mass of rock is worn into a convex or concave, or anticlastic form while the bed of rock on which it rests in equilibrium may be convex or concave, or of an anticlastic form
Thomson and Tait, Nat Phil I § 606

Anticlastic stress, two simple bending stresses of equal amounts in opposite directions round two sets of parallel straight lines perpendicular to one another in the plane of the plate itself would be uniform anticlastic curvature
Thomson and Tait, Nat Phil I § 608

anticlimax (an'ti-kli-maks), *n* [*< Gr avti, opposite to, + klimax, a climax see climax*] A figure or fault of style, consisting in an abrupt descent from stronger to weaker expressions, or from the mention of more important to that of less important things opposed to *climax*

anticlinal (an-ti-kli-nal), *a* and *n* [*< As antichine + -al*] **I, a** Inclining in opposite directions from a central axis applied to stratified rocks when they incline or dip from a central unstratified mass, or when in consequence of



Section of Anticline and Syncline

erupt-movements they have been folded or pressed together so that they dip each way from a central plane, which indicates the line parallel to which the folding has taken place opposed to *synclinal* Occasionally *anticline* and *anticlinal* — **Anticlinal line, or anticlinal axis, in geol**, the ridge of a wave like curve from which the strata dip on either side, as from the ridge of a house

II, n In geol, an anticlinal line or axis, or an anticlinal fold, an anticlinal arrangement of strata opposed to *synclinal*

Among the old rocks of Wales and other parts of western Britain it is not uncommon to find the beds thrown into a succession of sharp anticlines and synclines
Hutton, Phyllog, p 214

anticline (an'ti-klin), *n* [*< Gr avti, opposite, + klav, incline Cf Gr avtiklavos, bend again*] Same as *anticlinal* [Rare]

anticlinic, anticlinal (an-ti-klin'ik, -i-kal), *a* Same as *anticlinal* [Rare]

anticly (an'tik-lī), *adv* In an antic manner, with odd postures and gesticulations, grotesquely [Rare]

Scrambling, out-fishing, fustian mousing boys
That lie and cog and cheat and debase and slander,
Go anticly, and show outward hideousness
Shak, Much Ado, v 1

antic-mask (an'tik-mask), *n* A mask of antics, an antimask (which see)

Our request is, we may be admitted, if not for a mask, for an antic-mask
B Thomson, Music of Angels

anticnemion (an-tik-nē'mi-on), *n*, *pl anticnemias* (-a) [*< Gr avtichnēmion, the shin, < avti, opposite to, + chnēmion, the part of the leg between the knee and the ankle, by medical writers confined to the tibia*] The anterior edge of the tibia, the shin [Rare]

anticness (an'tik-nēs), *n* [*< antic + -ness*] The quality or condition of being antic, grotesqueness, oddness, as of appearance

A part of humorous anticness in cuttings
East Fancies, iv 3

anticonstitutional (an'ti-kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *a* [*< anti- + constitution + -al*] Opposed to or conflicting with the constitution, as of a state, unconstitutionally [Rare]

Anticonstitutional dependency of the two houses of parliament on the crown
Baldwin, On Juries, xix

anticontagious (an'ti-kon-tū'jūs), *a* [*< anti- + contagious*] Countering or destroying contagion

anticonvulsive (an'ti-kon-vul'siv), *a* [*< anti- + convulsive*] Efficacious against convulsions.

anticorrosive (an'ti-ko-rō'siv), *n* [*< anti- + corrosive*] Something used to prevent or remedy corrosion

Zinc has been shown to be an excellent anticorrosive where decomposed grease or fatty acid, is the destroying agent. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 43

anticosmetic (an'ti-koz-mē'tik), *a* [*< anti- + cosmetic*] Acting against or counteracting the effects of cosmetics

I would have him apply his anticosmetic wash to the painted face of female beauty.

Lord Dunsford Misc Works II 121

anticourt (an'ti-kōrt), *a* [*< anti- + court*] Opposed to the court as, "the anticourt party," *Sir J. Reresby Memoirs* p. 153 [Rare]

anticourtier (an'ti-kōr-ti-er), *n* [*< anti- + courtier*] One who opposes the court, or the acts of a monarch [Rare]

anticus (an'ti-kus), *a* [*< L. anticus*, that is in front *< ante*, before see *anti-*, and cf. *anterior*] In bot (a) Facing anteriorly, away from the axis of the plant (b) Turned inward and facing the axis of the flower applied to anthers, and equivalent to *introrse*. Also *anterior*



Anticus Anthers
Flower of the grape vine
a, anthers turned inward
ward the pistil b

anticreator (an'ti-krē-ā-tor), *n* [*< anti- + creator*] A creator of something of no value [Rare]

Let him ask the author of those toothless satires who was the maker, or rather the anticreator, of that universal foolery.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymachus

anticum (an-ti-kūm), *n*, pl *antica* (-ka) [*L. neut of anticus*, that is in front see *anticus*] In arch, an unnecessary name for the front of a building, as distinguished from *posticum*, the rear of a building, etc. The name has been proposed but without justification, for the pronos or for a front porch [Rare]

anticyclone (an'ti-si-klōn), *n* [*< anti- + cyclone*] A meteorological phenomenon presenting some features which are the opposites of those of a cyclone. It consists of a high barometric pressure over a limited region, the pressure being highest in the center, with light winds flowing outward from the center and not inward as in the cyclone, accompanied with great cold in winter and with great heat in summer. See *cyclone*

Anticyclones are now known by numerous statistical images, to be characterized by clear weather, cold in winter, warm in summer, with weak outflowing light handed spiral winds at the surface.

Amer. Meteor. Jour., III 117

The cyclone and the anticyclone are properly to be regarded as counterparts belonging to one and the same great atmospheric disturbance.

Phys. Jour., III 34

anticyclonic (an'ti-si-klōn'ik), *a* [*< anticyclone + -ic*] In meteorol, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an anticyclone, characterized by high barometric pressure and an outward flow of light winds from a center

Any region of relatively low pressure is called cyclonic and any region of relatively high pressure anticyclonic.

Phys. Jour., III 34

anticyclonically (an'ti-si-klōn'ik-al-i), *adv* In an anticyclonic manner, as an anticyclone

To circulate anticyclonically around the axis of maximum pressure.

Nature, XXX 36

antidactyl (an'ti-dak-til), *n* [*< L. antidactylus*, *< Gk. antidaktalos*, *< anti*, opposite to, + *daktalos*, ductyl see *dactyl*] A dactyl reversed, an anapest, a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one, as the Latin *dulos*. See *anapest*

antidemocratic (an'ti-dem-ō-krat'ik), *a* [*< anti- + democratic*] 1 Opposing democracy or popular government — 2 In the United States, opposed or contrary to the principles of the Democratic party

antidemocratical (an'ti-dem-ō-krat'ik-al), *a* Same as *antidemocratic*

Antidicomarianite (an'ti-dik-ō-mā'ri-an-īt), *n* [*< L.L. Antidicomarianita*, *< Gk. antidikos*, opponent (*< anti*, against, + *dikos*, suit or action, right), + *Μαριαμ*, *Μαρια*, *L. Maria*, Mary] One of a Christian sect which originated in Arabia in the latter part of the fourth century, who denied the perpetual virginity of Mary, holding that she was the real wife of Joseph, and had children by him after the birth of Jesus. Also called *Intimarian*

Antidorcas (an-ti-dōr'kas), *n* [NL, *< Gr. avri*, corresponding to, like (see *anti-*), + *δορκας*, a gazel] A generic term applied by Sundevall to the springbok, a kind of gazel of Africa, *Gazella* (or *Antidorcas*) *euchore*

antidoron (an-ti-dō'ron), *n* [MGr *avridorōn*, *< Gr. avri*, against, + *δορον*, a gift] In the *Gr. Ch.*,

bread forming part of the holy loaf, blessed in the prothesis, but not sacramentally consecrated, and distributed at the close of the service to those who have not communicated. A similar practice has prevailed at times in the Western Church the bread bearing the name of *blessed bread*. See *eulogia*

antidot (an'ti-dōt), *a* [*< antidote + -al*]

Pertaining to antidotes, having the quality of an antidote, proof against poison or anything hurtful

Animals that can innocuously digest these poisonous become antidotal to the poison digested

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Snake poison and antidotal remedies

The American, VI 205

antidotally (an'ti-dōt-al-i), *adv* In the manner of an antidote, by way of antidote

antidotarium (an'ti-dōt'ā-ri-um), *n*, pl *antidotaria* (-a) [ML, neut (also masc *antidotarius* (see *liber*, book), a treatise on antidotes) of *antidotarius*, *< L. antidotum* see *antidote*] 1 A treatise on antidotes, a pharmacopoeia — 2 A place where medicines are prepared, a dispensatory. Also called *antidiotary*

antidotary (an-ti-dō'tā-ri), *a* and *n* [*< ML. antidotarius* see *antidotarium*] 1, *a* Same as *antidotary*

2 *n*, pl *antidotaries* (-riz) Same as *antidotarium*, 2

antidote (an'ti-dōt), *n*, [*< F. antidote*, *< L. antidotum*, also *antidotus*, *< Gr. avridōron* (see *pharmakon*, drug), neut, also *avridōron* (see *dosai*, dose), fem, an antidote, prop an adj, *< avri*, against, + *dosai*, given, verbal adj of *didōnai*, give, = *L. dare*, give see *date*] 1 A medicine adapted to counteract the effects of poison or an attack of disease

Trust not the physician

Shak., I of A, iv 3

2 Whatever prevents or tends to prevent or counteract injurious influences or effects, whether physical or mental, a counteracting power or influence of any kind

My death and life,
My bane and antidote are both before me
This in a moment brings me to an end,
But this informs me I shall never die

Addison, *Cato*, v 1

One passionate belief is an antidote to another

Froude, *Sketches*, p. 86

= *syn.* Remedy, cure, counteractive, corrective

antidote (an'ti-dōt), *v* t [*< antidote, n*] To furnish with preservatives, preserve by antidotes, serve as an antidote to, counteract [Rare]

Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,
And antidote the pestilential earth

Young, *Night Thoughts*, ix

antidotal (an-ti-dōt'al-ik), *a* [*< antidote*] Serving as an antidote, antidotal [Rare]

antidiotically (an-ti-dōt'ik-al-i), *adv* By way of antidote, antidiotically [Rare]

antidotism (an'ti-dō-tizm), *n* [*< antidote + -ism*] The giving of antidotes

antidromal (an-tid-rō-mal), *a* In bot, characterized by antidromy

antidromous (an-tid-rō-mus), *a* [*< NL. antidromus*, *< Gr. as if *avridropos* (cf. *avridropous*, run in a contrary direction), *< avri*, against, + *dropos*, run] Same as *antidromal*

antidromy (an-tid-rō-mi), *n* [*< Gr. as if *avridropous*, *< *avridropos* see *antidromous*] In bot, a change in the direction of the spiral in the arrangement of the leaves upon the branches of a stem, or on the successive axes of a sym-podial stem. Also called *heterodromy*

antidysenteric (an'ti-dis-en-ter'ik), *a* and *n* [*< anti- + dysenteric*] 1, *a* Of use against dysentery

2, *n* A remedy for dysentery

antidysuric (an'ti-di-sū'rik), *a* [*< anti- + dysuric*] Useful in relieving or counteracting dysuria

antiemetetic (an'ti-ē-met'ik), *a* and *n* Same as *antiemetic*

antient, antientry, etc Former spellings of *ancient, ancestry*, etc

anti-enthusiastic (an'ti-en-thū-zī-as'tik), *a* [*< anti- + enthusiastic*] Opposed to enthusiasm as, "the anti-enthusiastic poet's method," *Shaffesbury*

anti-ephalic (an'ti-ef-i-al'tik), *a* and *n* Same as *antephalic*

anti-epileptic (an'ti-ep-i-lep'tik), *a* and *n* Same as *antileptic*

anti-episcopal (an'ti-ē-pis'kō-pal), *a* [*< anti- + episcopal*] Opposed to episcopacy

Had I gratified their antiepisopal faction at first, I believe they would then have found no colourable necessity of raising an army

Eikon Basilike, ix

anti-evangelical (an'ti-ē-van-jel'ik-al), *a*, [*< anti- + evangelical*] Opposed to evangelical principles

antiface (an'ti-fās), *n* [*< Gr. avri*, opposite, + *face*] An opposite face, a face of a totally different kind. *B. Jonson*

antifat (an'ti-fat), *a*, and *n* [*< anti- + fat*] 1, *a* Useful in preventing or counteracting the formation of fat, or in lessening the amount of it.

2, *n* Any substance which prevents or reduces fatness

antifebrile (an-ti-feb'rīl or -fē'brīl), *a* and *n*, [*< anti- + febrile*] 1, *a* Having the property of abating fever, opposing or tending to cure fever, antipyretic

2, *n* An antipyretic (which see)

antifebrine (an-ti-feb'rīn), *n* Acetanilide employed in medicine as an antipyretic

antifederal, Anti-Federal (an-ti-fed'e-ral), *a*, [*< anti- + federal*] Opposed to federalism, or to a federal constitution or party — **Anti-Federal party**, in U. S. hist, the party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and which, falling in this, strongly favored the strict construction of the Constitution. Its fundamental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the national government at the expense of the States. After the close of Washington's first administration (1793) the name Anti-Federal soon went out of use, Republican, and afterward Democratic, Republican (now usually Democratic alone), taking its place. Also called *Anti-Federalist party*

antifederalism, Anti-Federalism (an-ti-fed'e-ral-izm), *n* [*< anti- + federal + -ism*] Opposition to federalism, specifically, the principles of the Anti-Federal party

antifederalist, Anti-Federalist (an-ti-fed'e-ral-ist), *n* [*< anti- + federal + -ist*] One opposed to federalism; a member of the Anti-Federal party. See *antifederal*

In the course of this discussion the *Anti-Federalists* urged the following as their chief objections to adopting the new Constitution. States would be consolidated, and their sovereignty crushed, personal liberty would be endangered, since no security was furnished for freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, no assurance adequate against arbitrary arrest or forcible seizure and the denial of jury trials in civil cases, standing armies too were placed under too little restraint. Making the President eligible indefinitely was too much like giving a life tenure to the executive office. *Schouler*, *Hist. U. S.*, I 55

Anti-Federalist party Same as *Anti-Federal party* (which see, under *antifederal*)

antiferment (an-ti-fēr'ment), *n* [*< anti- + ferment*] A substance or agent having the property of preventing or counteracting fermentation

antifermentative (an'ti-fēr-men'ta-tiv), *a* and *n* [*< anti- + fermentative*] 1, *a* Preventing or fitted to prevent fermentation

2, *n* Same as *antiferment*

antifouling (an-ti-foul'ing), *a* [*< anti- + foul-ing*] Adapted to prevent or to counteract fouling. Applied to any preparation or contrivance intended to prevent the formation or accumulation of extraneous matter, as barnacles, seaweed, etc., on the immersed portion of ships, or fitted for removing such formations or the scales from the interior of steam boilers, powder from the bores of guns, etc.

antifriction (an-ti-frik'shon), *a*, and *n* [*< anti- + friction*] 1, *a* Preventing friction, specifically, in mech, overcoming or reducing that resistance to motion which arises from friction — **Antifriction bearing**, a bearing in which rolling friction is substituted for that of sliding contact, any form of bearing specially designed to reduce friction — **Antifriction block**, a pulley block with antifriction wheels or roller bearings — **Antifriction box**, the box which contains the rollers or balls of an antifriction bearing — **Antifriction compositions**, lubricating compounds of oils, fats, or greases, usually combined, where the pressure is great, with certain metallic or mineral substances, as plumbago, sulphur, talc, stearic, etc. — **Antifriction metals**, alloys which offer little frictional resistance to bodies sliding over them, and which are used in machinery for bearings. They are principally compounds of copper, antimony, and tin, zinc or lead, or both, are sometimes added, and less frequently, or in smaller quantities, various other substances

2, *n* Anything that prevents friction, a lubricant

antigalactic (an-ti-gal'ak'tik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr. avri*, against, + *γάλα* (*galakt-*), milk see *galactic*] 1, *a* In med, opposed to the secretion of milk, or to diseases caused by the milk. *Dun-glison*

2, *n* Anything tending to diminish the secretion of milk

anti-Gallican (an-ti-gal'ik-an), *a* and *n* [*< anti- + Gallican*, French see *Gallican*] 1, *a* Hostile to France or the French, or to anything French; specifically, opposed to the Gallican church. See *Gallican*

2, *n* One who is hostile to the French, or to the Gallican church

Antigaster (an'ti-gas-tēr), *n* [NL, *< Gr. avri*, against, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A generic name

proposed by Walsh for certain parasitic *Hyemoptera*, of the family *Chalcididae*, which bend the abdomen back over the thorax. *A. mirabilis* (Walsh) is parasitic in the eggs of one of the katydids, *Micrometrium retinervis*. Synonymous with *Eupelmus* (which see).

antigeny (an-tij'ō-ni), *n* [*< Gr anti, against, opposite, + γένος, race, stock, sex*] Sexual dimorphism *l'as-on*

Antignana (an-tē-nya' nā), *n*
A white and a red wine, made in the neighborhood of Trieste

antigorite (an-tig'ō-rīt), *n* [*< Antigorio (see def) + -ite*] A variety of serpentine, of a green color and a thin lamellar structure, found in the Antigorio valley in Piedmont

antigraph (an-ti-graf), *n* [*< ML antigraphum, < Gr anti-γραφον, a transcript, copy, counterpart, neut of αντιγραφω, copied in duplicate, < αντι, corresponding to, counter, + γράφω, write*] A copy or counterpart of a writing, as of a deed

antigraphy (an-tig'ri-fē), *n* [*For "antigraphic, < Gr αντιγραφία, a defendant's answer, also equiv to αντιγραφον, a copy see antigraph*] The making of antigraphs, copying

antigropelos (an-ti-grop'ē-lōs, -lōz), *n sing or pl* [*Orig a proprietary name, formed, it is said, < Gr αντι, against, + γρόπος, moist (see hygro-), + πηλος, clay, mud, cf L palus, a marsh see paludal*] Spatterdashies, long riding- or walking-boots for wet weather

Her brother had on his *antigropelos*, the utmost ap-
proach he possessed to a hunting equipment

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, I vii

antigugler (an-ti-gug'ler), *n* [*< anti- + quaggle*] A small tube inserted into the mouth of a bottle or carboy to admit air while the liquid is running out, and thereby prevent gurgling or splashing of corrosive liquid *E H Knight*

antihelix (an-ti-hē-līks), *n*, *pl antihelices* (an-ti-hē-lī-sēz) [*< anti- + helix* See *anthesis*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion] The inner curved ridge of the pinna of the ear

Also *anthesis* See cut under ear

antihemorrhagic (an-ti-hēm-ō-rā-j'ik), *a* Same as *antihemorrhagic*

antihyloist (an-ti-hī-lō-ist), *n* [*< anti- + hylō-ist*] One opposed to the doctrines of the hylō-ists See *hylōist*

antihypnotic (an-ti-hip-not'ik), *a* [*< anti- + hypnotic* See *antihypnotic*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion] Counteracting sleep, tending to prevent sleep or lethargy Also *antihypnotic*

antihypochondriac (an-ti-hip-ō-kon'dri-ak), *a* [*< anti- + hypochondriac* See *antihypochondriac*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion] Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections and depression of spirits Also *antihypochondriac*

antihypophora (an-ti-hi-pōf'ō-rī), *n* [*< anti- + L hypophora, < Gr ὑποφορά, an objection* See *antihypophora*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion] In rhet., same as *antihypophora*

antihysteria (an-ti-his-ter'ik), *a* and *n* [*< anti- + hysteric* See *antihysteria*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.]

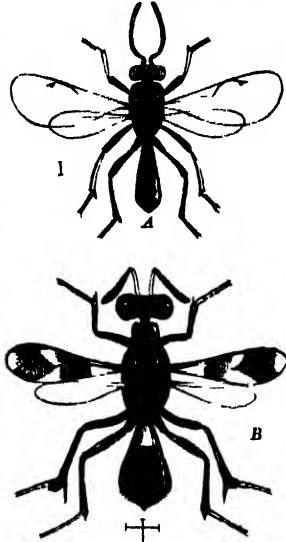
I. *a* Preventing or curing hysteria.

II. *n* A remedy for hysteria.

Also *antihysteria*

anti-icteric (an-ti-ik-ter'ik), *n* [*< Gr αντι, against, + ictericus, < icterus, the jaundice*] In med., a remedy for jaundice *Dungham*

anti-incrustator (an-ti-in'krus-tā-tor), *n* A mechanical, chemical or electrical appliance for preventing the formation of scales in steam-boilers.



Katydid egg parasite (*Antigaster mirabilis*)
A male B female. (Vertical line and cross show natural sizes.)

anti-induction (an-ti-in-duk'shon), *a*. Preventing or counteracting electrical induction. *as, anti-induction devices in telephony*

anti-Jacobin, **Anti-Jacobin** (an-ti-jak'ō-bin), *a* and *n* Opposed to, or one who is opposed to, the Jacobins See *Jacobin*

anti-Jacobinism (an-ti-jak'ō-bin-izm), *n* The principles and practices of the anti-Jacobins

anti-Lecompton (an-ti-lē-komp'ton), *a* In L S hist., opposed to the admission of Kansas under the proslavery constitution framed by the territorial convention held at Lecompton in 1857 applied to a minority of the Democratic party

antilegomena (an-ti-lē-gom'ō-nā), *n pl* [*< Gr αντιλεγόμενα, things spoken against, neut pl of αντιλέγω, to pass of αντιλέγω, speak against, dispute see antilogia*] Laterally, things spoken against, specifically, those books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not universally acknowledged by the early church, although they were ultimately admitted into the canon. These are the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James and Jude, the Second Epistle of Peter, the Second and Third Epistles of John, and the Revelation They are classed by Roman Catholic theologians as *deutero-canonical* (which see)

antilibration (an-ti-lī-brā'shon), *n* [*< anti- + libration, q v*] The act of counterbalancing, or the state of being counterbalanced, as two members of a sentence, equipoise

Having enjoyed his artful antilibration and solemn antilibration of cadences *De Quincey, Whigism*

antilitic (an-ti-lith'ik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr αντι, against, + λίθος, of stone, < λίβος, stone*] I. *a* In med., tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculus, or stone in the bladder

II. *n* A medicine that tends to prevent the formation of urinary calculi

Antillean (an-ti-lē'an), *a* Of or pertaining to the Antilles, a name usually given to all the islands of the West Indies, the Bahamas excepted

antilibium (an-ti-lō-bi-um), *n*, *pl antilibia* (-i) [*< NL, < Gr αντιλίβιον, < αντι, opposite to, + λίβος, the lobe of the ear see lobe*] In anat., the tragus, or that part of the external ear which is opposite the lobe See cut under ear

Antilocapra (an-ti-lō-kā'prā), *n* [*< NL, contr to "antilocapra, < antilope, antelope, + L capra, a goat*] A genus of ruminants peculiar to North America, constituting the family *Antilocapridae*, and containing only the carib, pronghorn, or so-called American antelope, *Antilocapra americana* See *Antilocapridae* The members of this genus have no horns, or incised horns, as in *Cervidae*, but have a system of eleven ob-



Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*)

iferous sebaceous cutaneous glands. They have small hoofs, no false hoofs, slender limbs, a comparatively short and stout neck, erect, pointed ears, large liquid eyes situated directly beneath the base of the horns, extremely short tail, and a harsh stiff, brittle pelage devoid of fitting quality See *pronghorn*

antilocaprid (an-ti-lō-kā'prid), *n* An antelope of the family *Antilocapridae*

Antilocapridae (an-ti-lō-kā'prī-dē), *n pl* [*< NL, < Antilocapra + -idae*] A family of ruminant quadrupeds framed for the reception of the genus *Antilocapra*, containing the so-called American antelope. It is characterized by forked hollow horns supported upon a long, bony core of osseous process of the frontal bone, as in the cattle or true hollow-horned ruminants, yet deciduous, being periodically shed and renewed like the antlers of deer. These singular horns are composed of agglutinated hairs hardened into solid corneous tissue, and when sporting resemble the skin covered knobs upon the head of the giraffe. There are several remarkable osteological peculiarities of the skull, among them the inclosure of the styloid process of

the temporal bone in a sheath formed by an extension of the external auditory meatus

antilemic (an-ti-lē'mik), *n* [*< Gr αντι, against, + λοιμός, pestilential, < λοιμός, pestilence, plague*] A remedy used in the prevention and cure of the plague. Sometimes written *antilemu*

antilogarithm (an-ti-log'a-rithm), *n* [*< anti- + logarithm*] In math. (a) The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant up to that of 90 degrees [Rare] (b) A commonly used, the number corresponding to any logarithm. Thus according to the common system, 100 is the antilogarithm of 2 because 2 is the logarithm of 100. It is denoted thus: log⁻¹ 2, log⁻¹ 100, which may be read: The number to the log 2, the number to the log 100.

antilogarithmic (an-ti-log-a-rith'mik), *a* Pertaining to antilogarithms - **Antilogarithmic table**, one in which the logarithm of a number being entered as an argument, the number itself is found in the body of the table

antilogous (an-ti-lō-gus), *a* [*< Gr αντιλογος, contradictory see antilogy*] In elect., an epithet applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative while being electrified by heat, and afterward, while cooling, is positive See *pyro-electricity*

antilogy (an-ti-lō-gi), *n*, *pl antilogies* (-jē) [*< Gr αντιλογία, contradiction, < αντιλογος, contradictory, < αντι, against, + λογος, speak, say*] Self-contradiction, contradiction or inconsistency between different statements by the same person or different parts of the same thing

Philosophy was thus again reconciled with nature: consciousness was not a bundle of antilogies: certainty and knowledge were not excluded from man *See H Hamilton*

In these antilogies and paradoxes, however, a difference might be perceived: and some of the advocates of Henry appeared less anxious to attack Rome than to defend their prince *R H Dron, Hist Church of Eng, vi*

Antilope (an-ti-lō-pē), *n* [*< NL, see antelope*] I. A genus of *Antilopina* (which see)

The term has been used with such latitude in its application to the whole of the group *Antilopina*, and when restricted has been employed in so many different senses that it has lost whatever exact meaning it may have possessed originally, and has become a loose, confusing synonym of the subfamily name *Antilopina*. Even in early usage, it appears to have been applied to several different small gazel-like antelopes. It is now commonly restricted to the genus or Indian antelope *Antilope cervicapra*. See cut under *Antilope* 2† (an-ti-lōp). [*< L*] Obsolete (English) spelling of *antelope*

Antilopidae (an-ti-lō-pī-dē), *n pl* [*< NL, < Antilope + -idae*] A family of ruminants, the antelopes, sometimes used as a synonym of *Antilopina*. Also written *Antilopida*

Antilopine (an-ti-lō-pī-nē), *n pl* [*< NL, < Antilope + -ina*] A subfamily of old-world and chiefly African ruminants, the antelopes, a group belonging to the family *Bovidae*. They differ from cattle in their smaller size, more lithe and graceful form, slenderer legs which are comparatively longer in the shank, and longer neck with slender vertebrae, uplifting the head. The *Antilopina* shade directly into the sheep and goats (*Ovis* and *Capra*) being separable from them by their thickened chamois, but the horns usually differ from the forms presented by goats and sheep, though they are so diverse as to be identified by no common character. *Antilopina* are especially numerous in species and individuals in Africa, of which continent they are the most characteristic animals. Upward of 50 African species have been described, the most numerous in Asia, and a few in Europe. Some 75 species are recognized by naturalists, but probably the number of genuine species is less than this. Several hundred different names, generic, specific, and vernacular have been applied to the so-called antelopes, and no authors except minor compilers are agreed upon the division of the group. The antelopes present the utmost diversity of stature, form and general appearance, ranging from the smallest and most delicate gazels, stibboks, and springboks to the bulky kudu, nyli gnu or bartoest, as large as a cow, horse, or stag, and including the singularly misshapen gnu (*Oryx capensis*). The Rocky Mountain goat (*Oreamnos montanus*), related to the Alpine chamois, *Rupicapra rupicapra*, and the goat, *Capra montanus*, another goat-like antelope, are also placed in this subfamily. The bullaloe or bontie antelopes in India the bartheb (*Acrotaphus casiana*), blebok (*A. alba*), and bontbok (*A. zeyheri*). Four horned antelopes belong to the genus *Tetracerus*. The phillanthia and oxycapra antelopes, the blawbok, dukker, etc., are placed in the genus *Cephalophus*. The stibboks are species of *Antelope*, the springbok, kudu, etc., belong to the genus *Oryx*, *Oryx capensis*, *Oryx capensis*, *Oryx capensis*, and the bartoest, *Oryx capensis*. The gazel is a large group, constituting the genus *Gazella* (or *Dorcus*) and others. They include the springbok (*Antidorcas cauratus*), and the Arabian and Syrian, as well as African. The whole of equine antelopes constitute the genus *Hippotragus*. The addax is *Addax nasomaculatus*. There are several species of *Oryx*, as *O. capensis*. The nyli gnu is *Antilope swinhonis*. The bartoest antelope (so called from the antelope on the sides) or the kudu bartoest, are species of *Antelope*, as *A. swinhonis*, *A. swinhonis*. The kudu is a large antelope with twisted horns (*Strepsiceros kudu*). The eland is *Oryx capensis*. The so-called saiga antelope is the type of a different family, *Saiga* (which see). The American antelope also belongs to a different family, *Antilocapridae* (which see). See cuts under *addax*, *eland*, *gazel*, *gnu*, and *nyli gnu*. Also written *Antelopina*

antilopine (an-til'ō-pīn), *a* [*< NL antilopinus* see *Antilope*] (*of* or pertaining to the genus *Antilope*, or to the group *Antilopina*, pertaining or related to an antelope. Specifically applied by some writers to a particular group of antelopes represented by the genus (*Antilope cervicapra*) as distinguished from other divisions of *Antilopina* (which see).

antiloquist (an-til'ō-kwist), *n* [*< antiloquy* + *-ist*] A contradicter.

antiloquy¹ (an-til'ō-kwi), *n*, pl *antiloquies* (-kwiz) [*< LL antiloquium*, contradiction, *< (Gr avri, against + L loqui, speak)* (*1 antiloquy*²) Contradiction.

antiloquy² (an-til'ō-kwi), *n*, pl *antiloquies* (-kwiz) [*< LL antiloquium*, *L antiloquium*, the right of speaking before another, also a poem, pretence, *< ante, before + loqui, speak*] 1 A pretence, a poem. Boucher. — 2 A stage-play-drama.

antiluetic (an-ti-lu-et'ik), *a* [*< anti- + lucus, q v, + -etic*] Same as *antisyphilitic*.

antilyssic (an-ti-lis'ik), *a* [*< (Gr avri, against + L lyssa, rabies, + -ic)*] Tending to prevent, alleviate, or cure rabies.

antilytic (an-ti-lis'ik), *a* [*< (Gr avri, against + Lysis, *< lysis*, verbal adj of *lyssō*, loose) (*1 paralysic*)*] Same as *antiparalytic*, (*b*)

antimacassar (an-ti-ma-kas'sar), *n* [*< anti- + macassar, for Macassar oil* See oil] An ornamental covering for the backs and arms of chairs, sofas, couches, etc., to keep them from being soiled by oil from the hair, a tidy.

anti-machine (an-ti-ma-shī'n), *a* [*< anti- + machine*] In *U S politics*, opposed to the exclusive management of party politics by an organized body of irresponsible politicians, independent. See *machine*.

antimagistratic (an-ti-maj-is-trat'ī-kal), *a* Same as *antimagistrical*.

antimagistrical (an-ti-maj-is-trat'ī-kal), *a* [*< anti- + L magister, a ruler, see magistrate*] Opposed to the office of magistrate. South.

antimaniacal (an-ti-ma-ni-a'kal), *a* [*< anti- + maniacal*] Effortive against mania.

With respect to vomits it may seem almost heretical to impugn which antimaniacal virtues. Battie. Madness.

Antimarian (an-ti-mā'ri-an), *n* Same as *Indidomarian*.

antimask (an-ti-mask), *n* [*< anti- + mask*] A secondary or lesser mask, of a ludicrous character, introduced between the acts of a serious mask by way of lightening it, a ludicrous interlude. Also *anti-mask* and *antimasque*.

Let *antimasks* be long. They have been commonly of fools satyrus baboons wild men antiques beasts, spliffs, witches, I thops penguins, turkeys, nymphs, mistle-cupids statues moving and the like. As for angels it is not comical enough to put them in *antimasks*. Bacon, *Messias* and *Triumphs*.

On the scenic thrusts out first an *Antimasque* of two bagheers, Novelty and Perturbation. Milton, *Likelihoods*, xv.

Antimason (an-ti-mā'son), *n* [*< anti- + mason, for freemason, q v*] One hostile to masonry or freemasonry, specifically, a member of the Antimasonic party.

Antimasonic (an-ti-mā'son'ik), *a* [*< Antimason + -ic*] Opposed to freemasonry. **Antimasonic party**, in *U S hist*, a political party which originated in New York State about 1827, in the excitement caused by the supposed murder of William Morgan of Batavia, New York, in 1826 by freemasons to prevent a threatened public disclosure of the secrets of their order. The movement spread to some other States and a national party was organized but within about ten years it disappeared. Most of the Antimasons became Whigs. Its characteristic tenet was that freemasons ought to be excluded from public office because they would necessarily regard their obligations to the society more than their obligations to the state. Its principles were revived in a so-called American party organized in 1876.

antimasonry (an-ti-mā'son-iz), *n* [*< anti- + masonry, for freemasonry, q v*] Opposition to freemasonry, in particular, the principles and policy of the Antimasonic party. See *Antimasonic*.

antimasque, *n* See *antimask*.

antimensium (an-ti-men'si-um), *n*, pl *antimensia* (-si-ā) [*< ML (Mti antimensium)*, *< (Gr avri, in place of (see anti-), + L mensa, table, in the special ML sense of 'communion-table')*] In the *Gr Ch*, a consecrated cloth on which the eucharist is consecrated in places where there is no consecrated altar. It takes the place of the portable altar of the Latin Church. The term is sometimes extended in the *Syn* to churches to a thin slab of wood consecrated for a like purpose. Also written *antimenson*.

antimere (an-ti-mē), *n* [*< (Gr avri, against + mē, a part)*] In *biol*, a segment or division of the body in the direction of one of the secondary or transverse axes, all of which are at right angles to the primary or longitudinal axis.

When these axes are not differentiated in any way, all antimeres are alike, and are parts arranged around the longitudinal axis like the spokes and felloes of a wheel around the axis of the hub. A disposition preserved with much accuracy in many of the *Radiata*, among which, for example, the arms of a starfish, the tentacles of a sea anemone or coral animal, or the rows of ambulacra of a sea urchin are antimeres. Often, however, the transverse axes are differentiated, some being shorter, others longer, giving rise to sides as right and left, in the direction of the longer transverse axes, in which case right and left parts are antimeres. This constitutes bilateral symmetry. Parts which may be perceived to correspond at opposite poles of the other (shorter) transverse axes, constituting dorsolateral symmetry, are also antimeres but this condition is obscure. Likewise, again, parts along the primary longitudinal axis, or at its poles which may be observed or be conceived to constitute anteroposterior symmetry, are essentially antimere, but this condition like dorsolateral symmetry, is obscure, while the serial succession of like parts along the primary axis, as the rings of a worm, crustacean, or insect, and the double rings of a vertebrate is so marked that antimeres of this kind are not called antimeres but *metameres*, such are the ordinary segments, somites, arthromeres, or diarthromeres of any articulate or vertebrate animal. Antimere is therefore practically restricted to such radiating and bilateral parts as are more or less symmetrical with one another. See *individual*.

antimeria (an-ti-mē'ri-ā), *n* [*< (Gr avri, against, opposite, + mēros, a part)*] In *gram*, a form of enallage in which one part of speech is substituted for another. *F A March*.

antimeric (an-ti-mē'rik), *a* [*< antimeria + -ic*] (*of* or pertaining to an antimere or to antimerism, situated in any transverse axis of a body and symmetrical with something else in the other half of the same axis. See *antimere*.

antimerism (an-ti-mē'rizm), *n* [*< antimeric + -ism*] The antimeric condition, the state of an antimere, the quality of being antimeric. See *antimere*.

antimesmerist (an-ti-mēz'me-rist), *n* [*< anti- + mesmerism + -ist*] One who is opposed to or does not believe in mesmerism. *Proc Soc Psy Res*.

antimetabole (an-ti-mē-tab'ō-lē), *n* [*< (Gr antimetabolē, *< avri, against, counter, + metabolē, mutation* see *metabola*)*] In *rhet*, a figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order. The following are examples: "A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. Pope." "Be wisely worldly but not worldly wise. Quaker."

antimetathesis (an-ti-mē-tath'e-sis), *n* [*< (Gr antimetathēsis, counter-transposition, *< avri, against, counter, + metabolē, transposition* see *metathesis*)*] A rhetorical figure resulting from a reverted arrangement in the last clause of a sentence of the two principal words of the clause preceding, inversion of the members of an antithesis, as, "A poem is a speaking picture, a picture a mute poem." (*Table*)

antimeter (an-ti-mē'tēr), *n* [*< (Gr avri, against, + mētrōs, a measure)*] An optical instrument for measuring small angles. [Not now used.]

antimission (an-ti-mis'si-on), *n*, pl *antimissions* (-si-ā) [*< (Gr avri, against, see antimission)*] Same as *antimission*.

antimnemonic (an-ti-mō-nōn'ik), *a* and *n* [*< anti- + mnemonic*] 1. *a* Injurious to the memory, tending to impair memory.

II. *n* Whatever is hurtful to or weakens the memory. *Coleridge*.

antimonarchic (an-ti-mō-nar'kik), *a* [*< anti- + monarchia, = F antimonarchique*] Same as *antimonarchical*. *Bp Benson*.

antimonarchical (an-ti-mō-nar'ki-kal), *a* [*< anti- + monarchial*] Opposed to monarchy or kingly government.

antimonarchist (an-ti-mō-nar'kist), *n* [*< anti- + monarchist*] An opponent of monarchy.

Monday, a terrible raging wind happened, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Olive-leaf and *antimonarchist* did on that day, and then the devil took bond for Olive's appearance. *Life of A Wood* (1848), p 82.

antimonate (an-ti-mō-nāt), *n* [*< antimony + -ate*] Same as *antimoniate*.

antimonial (an-ti-mō-ni-al), *a* and *n* [*< antimony + -al*] 1. *a* Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities, composed of antimony or containing antimony as a principal ingredient. **Antimonial silver** See *silver*. **Antimonial wine**, in *med*, a solution of tartar emetic in slightly wine.

II. *n* A preparation of antimony, a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

antimoniate (an-ti-mō-ni-āt), *n* [*< antimony + -ate*] A salt of antimonious acid. Also written *antimonate*.

antimoniated (an-ti-mō-ni-āt-ed), *a* Combined or impregnated with antimony, mixed or prepared with antimony as, *antimoniated tartar*.

antimonic (an-ti-mōn'ik), *a* [*< antimony + -ic*] Pertaining to or derived from antimony.

— **Antimonic acid**, $\text{HsbO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a white powder formerly used in medicine.

antimonide (an-ti-mō-nid or -nid), *n* [*< antimony + -ide*] A compound of antimony and a more positive element or metal. Also called *antimonurete*.

antimoniferous (an-ti-mō-nif'ō-rus), *a* [*< antimony + L ferre = E bear*] (*containing* or supplying antimony as, *antimoniferous ores*).

antimonious (an-ti-mō-ni-us), *a* [*< antimony + -ous*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing antimony. *Antimonious* is a variant.

— **Antimonious acid**, $2\text{HsbO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a weak acid, of which only the soda salt has been obtained in a crystalline condition.

antimonite (an-ti-mō-nit), *n* [*< antimony + -ite*] A native sulphid of antimony, stibnite.

antimoniuret (an-ti-mō-ni'ū-ret), *n* [*< antimons(um) + -uret*] Same as *antimonide*.

antimoniureted, **antimoniuretted** (an-ti-mō-ni'ū-ret-ed), *a* [*< antimoniuret + -ed*] Combined with antimony as, *antimoniureted hydrogen*.

antimonopolist (an-ti-mō-nop'ō-list), *n* [*< anti- + monopoly + -ist*] One who is opposed to monopolies, one who desires to restrict the power and influence of great corporations, as tending to monopoly.

antimonopoly (an-ti-mō-nop'ō-li), *a* and *n* Opposed to monopolies, the principle of opposition to monopoly.

The main purpose of the *anti monopoly* movement is to resist public corruption and corporate aggression. *N A Rev*, (XLIH 87).

antimonous (an-ti-mō-nus), *a* [*< antimony + -ous*] Same as *antimonious*.

antimony (an-ti-mō-ni), *n* [*< late ME antimony = OF antimoine, mod F antimoine = Sp Pg It antimonio = Sw Dan G antimonium = Russ antimoniya = Pol antymonium, etc*, *< ML antimonium*, antimony, a word of unknown origin, simulating a *Gr* appearance, perhaps a perversion, through such simulation (*antimonium*, *< *atimonium*, *< *atimidium*, *< *athimidium*), of the *Ar* name (with art al-*t*) *thimad*, *othmod*, *uthmod*, earlier *thimad*, antimony, which is in turn perhaps an accommodation (through **athimidium*) of *Gr* *στίμιον*, one of the stems of *στίμιον*, *στίμιον*, *στίμιον*, also *στίμιον* and *στίμιον* (**στίμιον*), *> L stibium, stibi, and stibium*, antimony, the *Gr* name itself being appar of foreign or Eastern origin see *stibium*. False etymologies formerly current are (1) *< F antimoni*, *< (Gr avri, against, + monie, a monk, as if 'monk's bone'*, (2) *< (Gr avri, against, + mōnos, alone, as if never found alone*, (3) *< (Gr avri, instead of, + L minimum* led lead, 'because women used it instead of red lead' as an eye-paint.] Chemical symbol, Sb (Latin *stibium*), atomic weight, 120. A metal of a white color and bright luster which does not readily tarnish, having a specific gravity of 6.7, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, and in the mass ordinarily showing a crystalline structure and highly perfect cleavage. It conducts both heat and electricity with some readiness, but less perfectly than the true metals, and differs from them also in being brittle like arsenic. It melts at 480° (806° F) and volatilizes slowly at a red heat when melted in the air it oxidizes steadily, forming antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3 . Antimony occurs uncombined in nature to a limited extent usually in granular or foliated masses often with a botryoidal or reniform surface. Many compounds of antimony are found in nature the most important of them being the sulphid, Sb_2S_3 , called gray antimony, antimony glance or stibnite. Dyscrasite is a compound of antimony and silver. There are also a number of minerals containing antimony sulphur, and lead (like jamesonite), or antimony sulphur and silver (like pyrrhotite or subysilver), or antimony sulphur and copper (like tetrahedrite). The oxisulphid kermesite or red antimony and the oxide cerivanite and stibiconite (antimony oxide) are also important minerals. Antimony has few uses in the arts, it enters, however, into a number of very valuable alloys, as type metal powder, Britannia metal, and Babbitt metal, and is used in medicine. Tartar emetic is the tartarate of antimony and potassium. James's powder is a mixture of oxide of antimony and phosphate of lime. — **Antimony vermilion**, a sulphid of antimony suggested but never used as a pigment. — **Argentine flowers of antimony**, the tetroxide of antimony. — **Arsenical antimony** See *allomonite*. — **Black antimony**, antimonious sulphid. — **Butter of antimony** See *butter*. — **Ceruse of antimony** See *ceruse*. — **Diaphoretic antimony**, a preparation chiefly consisting of potassium antimoniate, made by exposing the neutral antimoniate to the action of carbonic acid gas, or by decomposing pure antimony with potassium nitrate. It is used in the manufacture of candles, and was formerly administered as a medicine. — **Glass of antimony** See *glass*. — **Red antimony ore**, an oxisulphid of antimony. Same as *kermesite*. — **White antimony**, or **antimony white**, native antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3 . — **Yellow antimony**, or **antimony yellow**, a preparation of the oxide of lead and antimony, of a deep-yellow color, used in enamel and porcelain painting. It is of various tints, and the brilliancy of the brighter hues is not affected by foul air.

antimony-blende (an'ti-mō-ni-blend'), *n.* Same as *kermesite*
antimony-bloom (an'ti-mō-ni-blōm'), *n.* Same as *valentinite*
antimony-glance (an'ti-mō-ni-glāns'), *n.* Same as *stibnite*
antimoralist (an-ti-mor'al-ist), *n.* [*< anti- + moralist*] An enemy to or opponent of morality. *Bp Warburton*
antimycotic (an-ti-mī-kot'ik), *a* [*< Gr avri, against, + μυκη, a fungus, + -otic*] Destructive to microscopic vegetable organisms, or preventing their development, as carbolic acid
antinatural (an-ti-nat'ur-al), *a* [*< anti- + natural*] Opposed to nature or to common sense; non-natural

This happy and antinatural way of thinking

Martinus Scriblerus, v

anti-Nebraska (an'ti-nō-bras'kā), *a* In *U S hist.*, opposed to the act of 1854 for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska as territories, because of its abrogation of the law of 1820 (the Missouri compromise) prohibiting slavery in new territories formed in that region—**Anti-Nebraska men**, the members of the coalition of Whigs, Democrats, and Free-soilers opposed to the above mentioned bill afterward merged in the Republican party

antinephritic (an'ti-nef-rit'ik), *a* [*< anti- + nephritic*] In *med.*, counteracting inflammation of the kidneys

antinal (an-tin'al), *a* [*< Gr avri, against, + νωα, the nape of the neck* see *inon*] In *anat.*, opposite the occiput applied to the space between the eyebrows

antinode (an'ti-nōd), *n* [*< anti- + node*] A point of a vibrating string where the amplitude of vibration is greatest. It is at the middle of a loop or ventral segment, and half way between two adjacent nodes. See *node*

antinomian (an-ti-nō-mi-an), *a* and *n* [*< ML antinomus, antinomianus, < Gr as if *αντινομος, against the law* see *anatomy*] *I* *a* 1. Denying the obligatoriness of the moral law, as if emancipated from it by the gospel—*2* Of or pertaining to the antinomians

II *n* In *theol.*, one who maintains that Christians are freed from the moral law as set forth in the Old Testament by the new dispensation of grace as set forth in the gospel, an opponent of legalism in morals. Antinomianism has existed in three forms. In the early church as a species of Gnosticism in the doctrine that sin is an incident of the body, and that a regenerate soul cannot sin, later, in the Reformation, as a reaction against the doctrine of good works in the Roman Catholic Church in the antagonistic doctrine that man is saved by faith alone, regardless of his obedience to or disobedience of the moral law as a rule of life. Finally, as a phase of extreme Calvinism in English Puritan theology in the doctrine that the aims of the elect are so transfixed to Christ that they become his in his glorious and cease to be the transgressions of the actual sinner. The chief exponent of the second form of antinomianism was John Agricola (Germany, 1492-1546) the chief exponent of the third, Tobias (resp. D D) (England, 1600-1642). [Often with a capital]

antinomianism (an-ti-nō-mi-an-izm), *n* [*< antinomian + -ism*] The tenets of the antinomians. See *antinomian, n*

antinomic (an-ti-nom'ik), *a* 1† Antinomian—*2* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of antinomy, containing antinomies, involving a conflict of laws

antinomical (an-ti-nom'i-kul), *a* Same as *antinomic*

Kant holds that reason is in itself antinomical

Caird, Philos Kant, p 560

antinomist (an-tin'ō-mist), *n* [*< antinomy + -ist*] An antinomian

Great offenders this way are the libertines and antinomists who quite cancel the whole law of God under the pretence of Christian liberty

Bp Stoughton, Sermons ad Pop (1674), p 298

antinomy (an-tin'ō-mi), *n*, *pl antinomies* (-mī-z) [*< L antinomia, a contradiction between laws, < Gr αντινομία, an ambiguity in the law, < *αντινομος, against the law* (cf *ML antinomi* see *antinomian*), *< avri, against, + νόμος, law* see *nome*] *1* The opposition of one law, rule, or principle to another

It should be noticed that the Westminster Confession explicitly teaches the freedom of will as well as foreordination, and leaves the solution of the apparent antinomy to scientific theology. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p 162*

2 Any law, rule, or principle opposed to another.

If God once willed adultery should be sinful, all his omnipotence will not allow him to will the allowance that his holiest people might, by his own antinomy or counterstatute, live unrepented

Milton, Divorce, ll 3

Humility, poverty, meanness, and wretchedness are direct antinomies to the lusts of the flesh

Jer Taylor, Great Exemplar, l 4

3 In *metaph.*, according to Kant, an unavoidable contradiction into which reason falls when it applies to the transcendent and absolute the a priori conceptions of the understanding (categories see *category, 1*), which are valid only within the limits of possible experience. There are four antinomies of the pure reason, according to Kant relating (1) to the limits of the universe in space and time, (2) to the existence of atoms or the infinite divisibility of matter (3) to freedom, and (4) to the cosmological argument for God

Antiochian (an-ti-ō'ki-an), *a* [*< L Antiochus, also Antiochius, < Gr Αντιόχεια, pertaining to Αντιόχος, L Antiochus, the name of a philosopher and of several Syrian kings, or to Αντιόχεια, L Antiochia, also Antiochia, the name of several cities, particularly Antioch in Syria (now called Antakia), founded by Seleucus Nicator, 301 B C, and named after his father Antiochus. The name Αντιόχος means 'resistant, holding out against, < avri, resist, hold out against, < avri, against, + τέω, hold, < οίω, holding*] *1* Pertaining to Antiochus of Ascalon (died about 68 B C), the founder of a sect of eclectic philosophers who sought to unite the philosophy of Plato with many of the doctrines of Aristotle and the Stoics—*2* Of or pertaining to the city of Antioch **Antiochian epoch**, the name given to two chronological eras employed in Syria. (a) The Christian era of Antioch, commencing the victory of Pharsala, fixed by the Greeks in the autumn of 49 B C, and by the Syrians in the autumn of 48 B C. (b) The mundane era of Antioch, September 549 B C, employed by the Syrian Christians as the date of the creation of the world

Antiochianism (an-ti-ō'ki-an-izm), *n* [*< Antiochian + -ism*] The name given to a school of theology which existed in the fourth and fifth centuries so called because propagated chiefly by the church at Antioch, and also to distinguish it from Alexandrianism. It aimed at a middle course between the rigorously literal and the allegorical interpretation of the Scriptures

antiodont (an'ti-ō-dont), *a* [*< Gr avri, opposite to, + ὀδόντ (odont-) = E tooth*] Having a kind of lophodont dentition in which the folds or ridges of the molar crowns are opposite opposed to *ambodont*

antiopelemous (an'ti-ō-pel'mus), *a* [*< Gr avrioc, set against, + πηλα, the sole*] In *ornith.*, having an arrangement of the flexor tendons of the toes by which the flexor perforans supplies the third toe only, while the flexor hallucis splits into three tendons, passing to the first, second, and fourth toes

The symphyseal, the heteropneumous and the antiopelemous arrangements are entirely peculiar to the present order [Pinnipede] *Staud Nat Hist, IV 360*

anti-organic (an'ti-ōr-gas'tik), *a* [*< anti- + organic*] Tending to allay excitement or venereal desire

antipapal (an-ti-pā'pal), *a* [*< anti- + papal*] Opposed to the pope or to popery

His church strictly has son after him to persevere in that antipapal scheme *Milton, Ikonoklastes, xxvii*

antipapistical (an'ti-pā-pis'ti-kul), *a* [*< anti- + papistical*] Antipapal *John*

antiparabema (an-ti-par-a-bē'mi), *n*, *pl antiparabemata* (-ma-ta) [*MtH *αντιπαράβημα* see *anti- and parabema*] One of two chapels at the angles of the west front of some Byzantine churches, found especially in Armenian examples, and corresponding to the parabemata of the apsidal end. *J M Neale*

antiparallel (an-ti-par'a-lel), *a* and *n* [*< anti- + parallel*] *I* *a* Running parallel but in a contrary direction *Hammond*

II *n* In *geom.*, one of two or more lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order

Thus, supposing AB and AC any two lines, and BC and EF two other lines cutting the first two so as to make the angle ABC equal to the angle AEF, and the angle ACB equal to the angle AFE, then AC and EF are antiparallels with respect to AB and AC, also these latter are antiparallels with respect to the two former

antiparalytic (an'ti-par-a-lit'ik), *a* and *n* [*< anti- + paralytic*] *I* *a* In *med.* (a) Effective against paralysis [Rare] (b) An epithet applied to the secretion of the submaxillary gland on one side when the chorda tympani on the other side has been cut so as to produce a paralytic secretion on that side. In this sense also called *antilytic*

II *n* In *med.*, a remedy for paralysis [Rare] **antiparalytical** (an'ti-par-a-lit'i-kal), *a* Same as *antiparalytic*

antipart (an'ti-pārt), *n* [*< anti- + part*] The counterpart [Rare]

Turn now to the reverse of the medal, and there we shall find the antipart of this divine truth

Bp Warburton, Sermons, II

Antipasch (an'ti-pask), *n* [*< anti- + pasch*] Low Sunday, the Sunday after Easter day

Antipathacea (an'ti-pa-thā'se-a), *n*, *pl* [NL, *< Antipathes + -acea*] A suborder of *Actinaria*, composed of the families *Antipathidae* and *Geryoniidae*, having the polyps connected by a coenenchyma secreting a solid sclerobase or horny skeletal axis, and then tentacles simple, conical, and 6 to 24 in number

Antipatharia (an'ti-pa-thā'ri-a), *n*, *pl* [NL, *< Antipathes + -aria*] A synonym of *Sclerobasica*, as an order of sclerobasid corals having the corallum external and not calcareous

antipatharian (an'ti-pa-thā'ri-an), *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antipatharia*

Antipathes (an-tip'a-thēz), *n* [NL, *< Gr αντιπαθος, of opposite feelings or properties* see *antipathy*] A genus of corals, typical of the family *Antipathidae* (which see). The species are known as *sea-whips*. *I columnaris* is an example

antipathetic (an'ti-pa-thet'ik), *a* [*< antipathy, on type of pathetic, q v*] Having a natural antipathy, contrariety, or constitutional aversion with to

Hence I think its [Greek speculation's] influence on the whole was dogmatic, and antipathetic to Scripturalism *Open Encyclopaedia with Scripture I 282*

antipathetical (an'ti-pa-thet'i-kal), *a* Opposed in nature or disposition with to

The soil is antipathetical to all economic creatures *Houell Vocal Forest*

antipathic (an-ti-path'ik), *a* [*< NL antipathicus* see *antipathy and -ic*] *1* Relating to antipathy, opposite, unlike, adverse—*2* Exciting antipathy [Rare]

Every one seems to have his antipathic animal *Kinsley, Life, p 41*

Antipathidae (an-ti-path'i-dē), *n*, *pl* [NL, *< Antipathes + -ida*] A family of sclerobasid corals, the black corals, corresponding to the old genus *Antipathes*. They have a branched fibrous axis and a soft friable coenenchyma, which peels off after death, leaving the axial canons looking like a dry stick

antipathise, *v* See *antipathize*

antipathist (an-tip'a-thist), *n* [*< antipathy + -ist*] A person of thing having an antipathy to another, or being the direct opposite of another [Rare]

Sole positive of might!

Antipathist of light

Coleridge, Biylline Leaves, II 281

antipathize (an-tip'a-thīz), *v*, *pret* and *pp antipathized*, *ppr antipathizing* [*< antipathy + -ize*] *I*, *intr* To feel antipathy or aversion, contempt or show a feeling disposition, or opinion characterized by opposition or contrariety the opposite of *sympathize* [Rare]

I must say I sympathize with Melvinton and antipathize with Lord Lytton *I Help, Cushman Mammals p 39*

II *trans* To affect with antipathy or hostility of feeling, render antipathetic [Rare] Also spelled *antipathise*

antipathous (an-tip'a-thus), *a* [*< Gr αντιπαθος, of opposite feeling* (see *antipathy*) + -ous] Having a natural contrariety, antipathetic

Still she extends her hand,

As if she saw something antipathous

Undo her virtuous life

Flitcher (and another) Queen of Coluth III 2

antipathy (an-tip'a-thi), *n*, *pl antipathies* (-thīz) [= *E antipathia* < *Gr αντιπαθεια, < avri, of opposite feeling, < avri, against, + παθος, feeling, < παθη, suffer, feel*] *1* Natural aversion, instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling, a aversion felt at the presence or thought of a particular object, distaste, disgust, repugnance

No contraries hold more antipathy

Than I and such a knave *Shak I n II 2*

Their natural antipathy of temperament made recent meet an easy passage to hatred *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss II 4*

A rival is the bitterest enemy, as antipathy is rather between likes than unlikes

I K Selzer, Nat Religion p 122

2† A contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water *Bacon—3* An object of natural aversion or settled dislike

Let him be to thee an antipathy

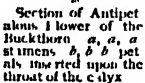
A thing thy nature sees its end and turns backward

Beau and Fl, Thierry and the doctor I 1

= *Syn.* Hatred, Dislike. Antipathy, Disquiet, Aversion, Reluctance, Repugnance. Hatred is the deepest and most

Antipestilential unguents to anoint the nostrils with
Harvey The Plague

Moore and Tom Campbell themselves admit "spinach
Is perfectly antiphonetic to 'Greenwich'
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I 111



globe —2 One who or that which is in opposition to or over against another.

In tale or history your beggar is ever the just *antipode* to your king.

Balance loving Nature
Made all things in pairs,
To every foot its *antipode*

Hamson, Merlin, II

antipodean (an-tip-ō-dē'an), *a* Pertaining to the antipodes, antipodal

antipodes (an-tip-ō-dēz), *n* pl [L (in ME as *L*), < Gr *antipodē*, pl of *antipodōs*, with feet opposite, < *anti*, opposite, + *podēs*, = *E* foot] 1 Persons living at diametrically opposite points of the globe, so that their feet are directed toward each other, persons who live on the side of the globe opposite to others

Your *Antipodes* are a good rascally sort of tosyic tinvy fellows.—If I had a Bumper I'd stand upon my Head and drink a Health to em *Congress, Way of the World, iv 10*

2 Two places on the surface of the globe diametrically opposite to each other, the country or region on the opposite side of the globe—

3 Figuratively, things opposed to each other as a singular, anything diametrically adverse or opposed to another thing belonging to the same general order; a contrary In the latter sense sometimes used in the singular form *antipode* (which see)

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel?

Hammond, Sermons

Minds, the *antipodes* of each other in temper and endowment, alike feel the force of his [Dante's] attraction

Louell, Among my Books 2d ser., p 39

antipodic (an-ti-pod'ik), *a* Same as *antipodal*

Ruskin

antipodal (an-ti-pod'ī-kal), *a* [*< antipode + -ic*] Same as *antipodal*

Nor are the inhabitants of the *Antipodal* Paradise less worthy of our admiration

Blackwood's Man, XXII 302

antipodism (an-tip-ō-diz'm), *n* [*< antipode + -ism*] The state of being antipodal

antipodist (an-tip-ō-dist), *n* [*< antipode + -ist*] 1 A believer in the antipodes, at the time when such belief was heresy, on account of the orthodox supposition that the whole surface of the earth was a flat expanse

Some have maintained that the *antipodist* [Vigil, bishop of Salzburg] was a different person from the canonized bishop

Prof De Morgan, N and Q, Oct 1873

antipoint (an-ti-point), *n* [*< anti- + point*] One of a pair of loci, real or imaginary, to a plane curve, so related to another pair that if a quadrilateral be drawn having the two foci of each pair at opposite angles, the opposite sides will meet at the circular points at infinity, and consequently be tangent to the curve

antipoisson (an-ti-poi-zn), *n* [*< anti- + poisson*] An antidote for a poison, a counter-poison as, "poisons afford *antipoissons*," *Su T Broun, Christ Moi, xxviii 1*

antipole (an-ti-pōl), *n* [*< anti- + pole*] The opposite pole, anything diametrically opposed to another

That *antipole* of all enthusiasm, called "a man of the world"

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl

antipope (an-ti-pōp), *n* [*< anti- + pope*] One who usurps or is elected to the papal office in opposition to a pope held to be canonically chosen There have been about thirty antipopes the last of whom was Felix V (Duke Amadeus VIII of Savoy), elected by the Council of Basel in 1439

antiport, *n* See *anteport*

antiprimer (an-ti-prī'mēr), *n* [*< anti- + primer*] An apparatus designed to prevent the priming or foaming of steam in a boiler, that is, the escape of spray or water with the steam

antiprism (an-ti-priz'm), *n* [*< anti- + prism*] An auxiliary prism, part of a compound prism placed with its refractive edge in a reversed position A prism of carbon disulphid is sometimes used in spectrum analysis, consisting of a glass core with sides made of two antiprisms

antiprostata (an-ti-pros-tāt), *n* [*< anti- + prostata, n*] One of the two small glands (Cowper's glands) situated before the prostate gland in man and many other mammals See *prostate*

antiprostatic (an-ti-pros-tat'ik), *a* [*< anti-prostate + -ic*] Of or pertaining to the antiprostates

antipruritic (an-ti-prō-rit'ik), *a* [*< anti- + pruritic*] Tending to relieve itching

antipsoric (an-tip-sor'ik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr anti, against, + ψωρικος, pertaining to the itch, < ψωρα, the itch*] 1. *a* Efficacious in curing the itch

II. *n* A remedy for the itch

antiptosis (an-tip-tō'sis), *n* [L, < Gr *ἀντίπτωσις*, < *anti*, against, + *πτωσις*, falling, case, < *πτειν*, fall] In *gram*, the use of one case for another

antiputrefactive (an-ti-pū-trē-fak'tiv), *a* [*< anti- + putrefactive*] Counteracting or preventing putrefaction, antiseptic

antiputrescent (an-ti-pu-trēs'ent), *a* [*< anti- + putrescent*] Same as *antiputrefactive*

antipyric (an-ti-pī'ik), *a* [*< Gr anti, against, + πυρ, pus, + -ic*] Preventing or restraining suppuration

antipyretic (an-ti-pī-jēt'ik), *a* and *n* [*< (ti) anti, against, + πυρετος, fever see pyretic*] 1. *a* In *med*, serving as a preventive of or remedy for pyrexia or fever, depressing an abnormally high temperature as, the new *antipyretic* alkaloid

II. *n* A remedy for fever, an antifebrile

antipyrin, **antipyrine** (an-ti-pī'rīn), *n* [*A antipyrine + -in, -ine*] 1 The commercial name of dimethoxy-quinazolin, C₁₁H₁₂N₂O a complex body belonging to the aromatic series It crystallizes in brilliant scales, which dissolve readily in water It is a valuable antipyretic

antiquaria, *n* Plural of *antiquarium*

antiquarian (an-ti-kwā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [*< L antiquarius (see antiquary) + -an*] 1

Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquarianism, connected with the study of antiquities, particularly of such as are comparatively modern, and of such as have interest rather as curiosities than for their inherent or archaeological importance as, an *antiquarian* museum

The question whether Greece did or did not borrow from this or that barbarian people some rude germs of art which in Greece alone were taught to grow into flowers and fruit has little more than an *antiquarian* interest

F A Freeman Amer Lects, p 259

2. An epithet applied to a size of drawing-paper, 5½ × 31 or 5½ × 29 inches

II. *n* Same as *antiquary*, 1 and 2

antiquarianism (an-ti-kwā'ri-an-izm), *n* [*< antiquarian + -ism*] 1 The character or tastes of an antiquary

I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me

Sp Hall, Letter to Warburton

2 Antiquarian research It includes the study of the past through relics of all kinds, but denotes especially the study of things which are neither very ancient nor of great general interest, and the collection of bric à brac and mere curiosities It implies taste for old things merely because they are old independently of any artistic or historic value that they may possess—*Syn Archeology, Antiquarianism See archaeology*

antiquarium (an-ti-kwā'ri-um), *n*, pl *antiquaria* (-a) [NL, neut of *L antiquarius* see *antiquary* Cf *aquarium*] A repository of antiquities *N F D*

antiquary (an-ti-kwā'ri), *a* and *n* [*< L antiquarius, pertaining to antiquity, an antiquary, M*, also a copier of old books, < *antiquus*, antique, ancient see *antique* and *ay*] 1. *a* Pertaining to antiquity, ancient, antiquarian

Instructed by the *antiquary* times

He must, he is, he cannot but be wise

Shak, 1 and C, II 3

II. *n*, pl *antiquaries* (-rīz) 1 One versed in the knowledge of ancient things, a student or collector of antiquities sometimes used in the sense of *archaeologist* See *antiquarianism*

With sharp and slight pale *antiquaries* pore,

The inscription value, but the just adorn

Pope, Ep to Addison, l 35

The simple *antiquary* is not a historian, but it is always a gain when the historian is an *antiquary*

F A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 208

2 A dealer in old books, coins, objects of art, and similar articles In this and the preceding sense also *antiquarian*—3. An official custodian of antiquities This title was bestowed by Henry VIII upon Le Land, his chaplain and librarian, 1533

antiquate (an-ti-kwāt), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp antiquated*, *ppr antiquating* [*< L antiquatus pp of antiquare, restore to its ancient condition, in LL make old, < antiquus, ancient see antique*] To make old or obsolete, make old and useless by substituting something newer and better

The growth of Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones

Sir M Hale, Hist Common Law of Eng

Huge charts which subsequent discoveries have *antiquated*

Lamb, Blin p 9

antiquate (an-ti-kwāt), *a* Same as *antiquated*, *p* *a*

antiquated (an-ti-kwāt-ed), *p* *a* 1 Grown old, obsolete or obsolescent; ill adapted to present use, old-fashioned said of things as, an *antiquated* law

Is it possible that the present age can be pleased with that *antiquated* dialect?

Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii

2. Advanced in years, rendered incapable by age, superannuated

Old Janet for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was denominated

Scott, Waverley, II 1

—*Syn Ancient, Old Antique etc See ancient*

antiquatedness (an-ti-kwāt-ed-nes), *n* [*< antiquated + -ness*] The state or quality of being antiquated, obsolete, or old-fashioned

antiquateness (an-ti-kwāt-nes), *n* [*< antiquate + -ness*] The state or quality of being antiquated or obsolete

antiquation (an-ti-kwā'shon), *n* [*< L antiquatio(n)-, < antiquare see antiquate, v*] 1. The act of antiquating, or the state of being antiquated

Which must no change nor *antiquation* know

J Beaumont, Psyche, xv 164

2 In Roman law, repeal, as of a law, abrogation

antique (an-tēk') *a* and *n* [Early mod *E antique, antike, antike, antike*, later *antique*, with accent on the first syllable, in the 17th century the forms were gradually discriminated, *antike*, *antike* being restricted to the sense of 'fantastic' etc (see *antike*), while *antique*, with accent shifted in immediate dependence on the *F*, was restricted to the lit sense, < *F antique*, ancient, old, < *L antiquus, anticus*, former, earlier, ancient, old, < *ante*, before see *ante- and antic*] 1. *a* 1 Having existed in ancient times, belonging to or having come down from antiquity, ancient often specifically referring to Greece and Rome as, an *antique* statue

The statue which we know to be *antique*

Dryden

My copper lamps, it may rate
For being true *antique*, I bought

Prior, Alma, III

2 Belonging to former times, as contrasted with modern, having the form and characteristics of an earlier day, of old fashion as, an *antique* table

O good old man, how well in the appraisals
The constant service of the *antique* world
When service sweet for duty not for need!

Shak, As you like It, II 3

All the *antique* fashions of the street were due to him, even such as were characterized by a rudeness that would naturally have annoyed his fastidious senses

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi

3† Fantastic, fanciful, odd, wild, antique See *antike*, 4

What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear

Donne

4 In bookbinding, embossed without gold—**Antique crown**, in *book* a being representing a simple crown composed of a circular band with rays sharply pointed and of indefinite number It is always of that is, of gold Also called *Eastern crown* **Antique type** See *II, 3—Syn Ancient, Old, Antique, etc See ancient*

II. *n* 1 The style or manner of ancient times, specifically of Greek and Roman antiquity used especially of art

In this sense used only in the singular and preceded by the definite article as, fond of the *antique* copied from the *antique*

2 Any relic of antiquity, specifically, an example of Greek or Roman art, especially in sculpture

To collect books and *antiques*, to found professorships, to patronize men of learning, became almost universal fashions among the great

Macaulay, Macaulay, III

3 The name given by American type-founders to a style of type of thick and bold face, of the regular Roman model, in which all lines are of equal or nearly equal thickness called *Egyptian* by British type-founders the type used for title words in this dictionary is *condensed antique*

antiqued (an-tēkt'), *a* In bookbinding, finished in antique style

antiquely (an-tēk'li), *adv* In an antique manner

antiqueness (an-tēk'nes), *n* The quality of being antique, or of appearing to be of ancient origin and workmanship

antiquist (an-tē'kist or an-ti-kwist), *n* [*< antique (or L antiquus) + -ist*] 1 An antiquary as, "theoretic antiquists," *Pinkerton* [Rare]—2 A collector of antiques

antiquitarian (an-tik-wi-tā'ri-an), *n* [*< antiquity + -arian*] An admirer of antiquity, an antiquary [Rare]

I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be the hindrances of information into three sorts 1 *Antiquarians* (for so I had rather call them than antiquaries, whose labours are useful and laudable) 2 *Theoretic* 3 *Politicians*

Malton, Information, I

antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti), *n*, pl *antiquities* (-tiz) [*< ME antiquyte, antike, < OF antique, antiquitē, mod F antiquité = Pr. antiquitat =*

An opponent of theism, one who denies the existence of a personal God [Rare.]

The verdict of the atheist on the doctrine of a God is only that it is not proven. It is not that it is disproven. He is but an atheist. He is not an antitheist.

Chalmers, Nat Theol, I 58

antitheistic (an'ti-thē-ist'ik), *a* [*< antitheist + -ic*] Antagonistic to theism [Rare]

That strange burst of antitheistic fury
Pop Sci Mo 11 756

antitheistical (an'ti-thē-ist'ik-al), *a* Same as *antitheistic*. [Rare]

antitheistically (an'ti-thē-ist'ik-al-i), *adv* In an antitheistic manner [Rare]

antithenar (an-tith'e-nar), *n* [NL, *< Gr avtr*, opposite to, + *therap*, the part of the hand between the thumb and forefinger] In *anat* (a) A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand (b) The adductor muscle of the great toe

antithesis (an-tith'e-sis), *n*, pl *antitheses* (-sēz) [L, *< Gr avtrithēsis*, opposition (cf *avtrithēros*, opposed, antithetic), *< avtrithēvai*, oppose, set against, *< avtr*, against, + *trithēvai*, place, set, + *thesis*, see *anti-* and *thesis*] 1 Opposition, contrast

The opposition of ideas and sensations is exhibited to us in the antithesis of theory and fact

Hewell, Hist Scientific Ideas, I 4

2. That which is opposed or contrasted, as one of two opposite judgments or propositions in this sense opposed to *thesis* (which see) Specifically—3 In *rhet*, a figure consisting in bringing contrary ideas or terms into close opposition; a contrast or an opposition of words or sentiments as, "When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves we love them", "The prodigal robs his hear, the miser robs himself", "Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding"

antithet (an'ti-thet), *n* [*< Gr avtrithētos*, an antithesis, neut of *avtrithēros*, opposed, antithetic see *antithesis*] An antithetical statement or expression, an instance of antithesis [Rare]

It is sometimes true that antitheses come after storm, but not always not even often Equally true is the popular antithet, that misfortunes never come singly
Kingsley, I two Years Ago xxvi

antithetic (an-ti-thet'ik), *a* and *n* [= *f* *antithetique*, *< Gr avtrithētikos*, contrasting, antithetic, *< avtrithēros*, opposed, *< avtrithēvai* see *antithesis*] 1. *a* Same as *antithetical*

II. *n* 1 A direct opposite—2 *pl* The doctrine of contrasts *N E D*

antithetical (an-ti-thet'ik-al), *a* [As *antithetic + -al*] 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of antithesis, directly opposed or contrasted as, these conceptions are *antithetical*

The two great and antithetical intellects which New England produced in the eighteenth century were John than Edwards and Benjamin Franklin

G S Merriam 8 Bowles I 6

2 (Containing or abounding in antithesis, characterized by or making use of antithesis)

His [Macaulay's] works overflow with antithetical forms of expression
Whipple, Ess and Rev, I 29

antithetically (an-ti-thet'ik-al-i), *adv* In an antithetical manner, by means of antithesis

antitoxin (an'ti-toks'in), *n* [*< anti-* + *toxin*] A substance which neutralizes with antitoxic forms

a toxin or poisonous plasmone, specifically, a substance developed in the body of an animal by inoculation with the germs of diphtheria, which enables it to tolerate this poison

anti-trade (an'ti-trad), *n* [*< anti-* + *trade* (wind)] A name given to any of the upper tropical winds which move northward or southward in the same manner as the trade-winds, but above them and in the opposite direction These great aerial currents descend to the surface, after they have passed the limits of the trade winds and form the southwest or west-southwest winds of the north temperate, and the northwest or west-northwest winds of the south temperate zone

antitragi, *n* Plural of *antitragus*

antitragic (an-ti-traj'ik), *a* [*< NL antitragicus*, *q v*] Pertaining to the antitragus

antitragicus (an-ti-traj'ik-us), *n*, pl *antitragici* (-si) [NL, *< antitragus*, *q v*] In *anat*, a muscle of the pinna of the ear, situated upon the antitragus

antitragus (an-ti-trā-gus), *n*, pl *antitragi* (-ji) [NL, *< Gr avtrpayos*, *< avtr*, opposite to, + *trāyos*, tragus see *tragus*] In *anat*, the process of the external ear, opposite to the tragus, and behind the ear-passage See cut under *ear*

antitrinitarian (an'ti-trin-i-tā-rī-an), *a* and *n* [*< anti-* + *trinitarian*] 1. *a*. Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.

II. *n* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead

Also written *Antitrinitarian*, *Anti-Trinitarian*.

antitrinitarianism (an'ti-trin-i-tā-rī-an-izm), *n* [*< antitrinitarian + -ism*] Denial of the doctrine of the Trinity Also written *Antitrinitarianism*, *Anti-Trinitarianism*

antitrochanter (an'ti-trō-kan'tēr), *n* [*< anti-* + *trochanter*] In *anat* an articular facet on the ilium against which the trochanter major of the femur abuts and with which it forms a joint, as in birds See cut under *sacrum*

antitrochanteric (an'ti-trō-kan'tēr'ik), *a* Of or pertaining to the antitrochanter

antitropical (an-tit'ro-pal), *a* Same as *antitropous*

antitrope (an'ti-trōp), *n* [= *f* *antitrope*, *< NL antitropus*, *< Gr avtr*, against, + *-τροπος*, *< τροπος*, turn] A part or an organ of the body set over against another, as one of a pair, a symmetrical antimer—thus, the right and left hands are *antitropes* to each other Also called *antitrope*

antitropic (an-ti-trōp'ik), *a* [As *antitrope + -ic*] Of or pertaining to an antitrope, or to antitropy, symmetrically related in position, reversely repeated so as to form a pair

antitropous (an-tit'ro-pus), *a* [*< NL antitropus* see *antitrope*] In *bot*, having the radicle pointing directly away from the hilum of the seed, as in all orthotropous seeds applied to embryos An equivalent form is *antitropical*

antitropy (an-tit'ro-pi), *n* [*< antitrope + -y*] The character of an antitrope, the state, quality, or condition of being antitropic, reversed repetition of a part or an organ

antitypal (an'ti-tī-pal), *a* [*< antitype + -al*] Relating to or of the nature of an antitype

How am I to extricate my antitypal characters, when their living types have not yet extricated themselves?

Kingsley, I east, Epil

We still see remaining an antitypal sketch of a wing adapted for flight in the scaly flipper of the penguin

A R Wallace, Nat Sel, p 24

antitype (an'ti-tīp), *n* [*< Gr avtritypos*, neut of *avtritypos*, corresponding, as the stamp to the die, *< avtr*, against, corresponding to, + *τύπος*, a model, type see *type*] 1 That which is prefigured or represented by a type, and therefore is correlative with it, particularly, in *theol*, that which in the gospel is foreshadowed by and answers to some person, character, action, institution, or event in the Old Testament

It is this previous design, and this preordained connection (together of course, with the resemblance) which constitute the relation of type and antitype

Fairbairn, Typology, I 46

He [Nikchizodk] brought forth bread and wine, imitating the antitype, or the substance, Christ himself

Jer Taylor

2 In *bot*, same as *antitrope*

antitypic (an-ti-tīp'ik), *a* Same as *antitypical*

A series of antitypic groups
Cope

antitypical (an-ti-tīp'ik-al), *a* [*< antitype + -ical* (*typical*)] Pertaining to or of the nature of an antitype

The writer [of the Epistle to the Hebrews] recognizes the typical, or rather antitypal, character of the Tabernacle and its services as reflecting the archetype seen by Moses in the Mount

Schaff, Hist Christ Church, I 100

antitypically (an-ti-tīp'ik-al-i), *adv* By way of antitype, as an antitype

antitypous (an-tit'p-us), *a* [*< Gr avtritypos*, resisting see *antitype*] Characterized by antitype, resisting force, solid

antitypy (an-tit'p-i), *n* [*< Gr avtritymia*, the resistance of a hard body, *< avtritypos*, resisting, *< avtr*, against, + *-τυπος*, *< τυπος*, strike Cf *antitype*] In *metaph*, the absolute impenetrability of matter

antivaccinationist (an'ti-vak-si-nā'shon-ist), *n* One who is opposed to the practice of vaccination, specifically, a member or an adherent of the Anti-Vaccination Society of Great Britain

antivaccinist (an-ti-vak'sin-ist), *n* [*< anti-* + *vaccinist*] One who is opposed to vaccination *Imp Diet*

antivariolous (an'ti-vā-rī'ō-lus), *a* [*< anti-* + *variolous*] Preventing the contagion of smallpox

antivela, *n* Plural of *antivelum*

antivellar (an-ti-vē-lār), *a* [*< antivelum + -ar*] Pertaining to the antivelum

antivelum (an-ti-vē-lum), *n* pl *antivela* (-lā) [NL, *< anti-* + *velum*] The pedal velum of cephalopods See extract

Since, then, in the gastropods the intestine turns to the cerebral side, we have the velum formed on that side, whereas in the cephalopods, the flexure being on the opposite side, we have what we may call the *antivelum* on the pedal side

J F Blake, Ann Mag Nat Hist, 5th ser, IV

antivenerol (an'ti-vē-nē'rō-al), *a* [*< anti-* + *venereal*] Counteracting venereal poison; useful as a remedy in venereal disease

antizymic (an-ti-zim'ik), *a* [*< anti-* + *zymic*] Tending to prevent fermentation or putrefaction, antizymotic, antiseptic

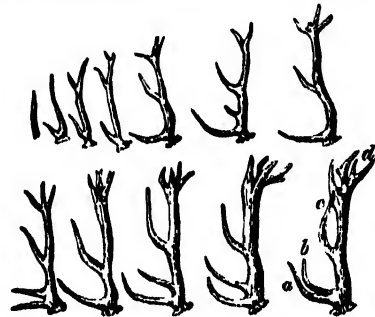
antizymotic (an'ti-zī-mot'ik), *a* and *n* [*< anti-* + *zymotic*] 1. *a* Preventing or checking fermentation or zymosis, antizymic

II. *n* That which prevents fermentation, as in brewing, a preventive of or remedy for *zymotic* disease

antjar, *n* See *antjar*

ant-king (ant'king), *n* A name of the South American ant-thrushes of the genus *Chalchala*

antler (ant'ler), *n* [Formerly *anther*, *anther*, corruptly *anker* (Colgrave), *< ME antler*, *hantler*, *< OF antolier*, later *andolier* (and *andoulier*, *endoulier*), prob *< ML antocula* (see *ramus*), the branch or tine of a stag's horn before the eye *< L ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye see *ante-* and *ocula*, and cf *antocular*] 1. Originally, the first time or branch of the horns of a deer—2 Any of the principal tines or branches of a deer's horns with a descriptive prefix or epithet (See below)—3 Now, when used absolutely, one of the solid deciduous horns of the *Cervidae*, or deer family, which are periodically shed and renewed, as distinguished from the permanent hollow horns of other ruminants Antlers are of all shapes and sizes, from the short simple spikes of some species to the enormous branched or palmate antlers of the stag elk, or moose They are secondary sexual organs developed in connection with the rut and generally only in the male sex, in some *Cervidae*, as reindeer, in both sexes They consist of a modification of true bone and are therefore radically different from the cuticular or epidermal structures (horns) of other ruminants During growth they are covered with a modified pericardial and epidermal tissue, abounding in blood vessels and fatty tissue, this is



Stag's Antler in successive years
a, brow antler *b*, 2 antler *c*, antler royal *d*, surmural or crown antler

the velvet affording a copious supply of blood to the rapidly enlarging osseous tissue When the antlers are full grown the vascular activity of the velvet ceases, a result more than fully facilitated by the development of the bone or bony part of the beam, which to some extent strangles the blood vessels The velvet then withers and shrivels, and peels off in shreds, or is rubbed off by the animal The horns of the American pronghorn and the reindeer are much as they are deciduous and grow in the manner just described but the vascular structures and otherwise like the horns of cattle In forming the tines of much branched antlers, as those of the stag, have special means In the first year the stag has only front and posterior antlers, called *brow* and *surmural*, in the second, a simple *antler* or *surmural* called *antler* in the case of American deer In the third, a longer *antler* with one branch the *brow antler* In the fourth, the *bez*, *bez*, in *bay antler*, in the fifth the *antler royal* is acquired after which the ends of the stags horns become more or less palmated, developing the *crown* or *surmural*, whence more or fewer points diverge in subsequent years The total number of 'points' counting all the tines may be ten The main stem of a branched antler is the *beam*, the branches, exclusive of the more points of the palmated part, are the *tines* The order of branching is different in different species In some the division is dichotomous throughout as in the milk deer of America In general the tines are offsets of a main beam The reindeer is remarkable for the great size of the brow antler, which is also usually much larger on one side than on the other The most palmated antlers are those of the European elk and of the American moose

4 Same as *antler-moth*

antlered (ant'lerd), *a* 1 Having antlers, solid-horned as, the antlered ruminants, distinguished from the horned ruminants—2 Decorated with antlers

Once more the merry voices sound
Within the antlered hall
O W Holmes Island Hunting Song

antler-moth (ant'ler-mōth), *n* A European species of noctuid moth, *Chorax* (or *Cerapteryx*) *graminis* The larva are very destructive, sometimes destroying the herbage of whole meadows Also called *antler*

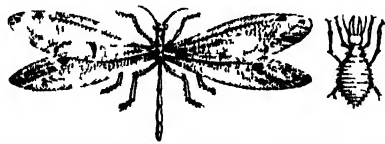
antila (ant'li-a), *n*, pl. *antila* (-ē) [*L*, a machine to draw up water, a pump, < *Gr* *antila*, the hold of a ship, bilge-water, < *ἀντιλος*, the hold of a ship, bilge-water, a bucket, < *αντι*, up, + **λαειν*, hold, lift, = *L* **lata* in *pp* *latus*, associated with *ferre*, bear, see *caballus*] The spiral tongue or proboscis of lepidopterous insects, by which they pump up the juices of plants. It consists of the greatly elongated maxilla which form a long bipartite suction tube. When coiled up it forms a flat spiral, like the spring of a watch. See cut under *harvestman*.

Antila Pneumatica, in *astron*. An pump, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Hydra and Antares.

Antilata (ant-li-n'at), *n* pl [*NL*, neut pl of *antilatus* see *antilate*] A synonym of *Diptera* a name given by Fabricius to the dipterous insects, from their feeding, like the common fly, by means of a sucker or antila. The name is no longer in use, the term *antila* being now applied exclusively to the spiracular plates of lepidopterous insects.

antilate (ant'li-at), *a* [*NL* *antilatus*, < *L* *antila*] Furnished with an antila.

ant-lion (ant'li-on), *n* A neuropterous insect of the section *Planipennis*, family *Myrmeleonidae*, and genus *Myrmeleon*, as, for example, *M. formicarius*. The name is specifically given to the larva which has attracted more notice than the perfect insect on account of the hugeness displayed by it in



Ant lion (*Myrmeleon formicarius*). Perfect insect and larva

preparing a kind of pitfall for the destruction of insects (chiefly ants). It digs a funnel-shaped hole in the driest and finest sand it can find, working inside the hole and throwing up the particles of sand with its head. When the pit is deep enough, and the sides are quite smooth and sloping, the ant lion buries itself at the bottom with only its formidable mandibles projecting and waits for its prey. The moment a victim falls in, the larva seizes it with its mandibles and sucks its juices.

antocular (ant-ok'ū-lū), *a* [*L* *anti*, before + *oculus*, eye (< *Gr* *antler*)] Situated in front of the eye, antocular.

antoci (an-tō'si), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Gr* *ἀντοκί*, pl of *αντοκί* see *antocians*] Same as *antocians*.

antocians, *n* pl See *antocians*.

antonomastic (an-ton-o-mā'stik), *n* [*L*, < *Gr* *αντονομαστικός*, call by another name, < *αντι*, instead of, + *ονομαστικ*, name, < *ονομα*, name, = *L* *nomen* = *E* name] In *het*, the substitution of an epithet, or of the appellative of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, for the true name of a person, as when *his majesty* is used for a king, *his lordship* for a nobleman, or the philosopher for Aristotle, conversely, the use of a proper noun in the place of a common noun, as, a *Calo* for a man of severe gravity, or a *Solomon* for a wise man.

antonomastic (an-ton-o-mas'tik), *a* [*NL*, < *Gr* *αντονομαστικός*] Of, pertaining to, or marked by antonomasia.

antonomastic (an-ton-o-mas'ti-kal), *a* Same as *antonomastic*.

antonomastically (an-ton-o-mas'ti-kal-i), *adv* By means or in the manner of the figure antonomasia.

antonym (an'tō-nim), *n* [*Gr* **αντιονυμος* (of *αντιονυμια*, a pronoun), < *αντι*, against, + *ονομα*, dial *ονομα* = *E* name see *onym*] A counter-term, an opposite, an antithetical word, the opposite of *synonym*, as, *life* is the antonym of *death*.

antorbital (ant-ōr'bi-tal), *a* [*L* *ante*, before, + *orbita*, orbit] Same as *ante-orbital*.

The antorbital or lateral ethmoidal, processes of the primordial cranium. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 133.

Antosiandrian (an-tō-si-an'dri-an), *n* [*Gr* *αντοσιανδριαν*] A name applied to the orthodox Lutherans who opposed the doctrines of Osiander. See *Osiandrian*.

antozone (an-tō'zon), *n* [*Gr* *anti*- for *anti*- + *ozon*] A substance, formerly believed to be a modification of oxygen, whose chief peculiarity is that it combines with ozone and reduces it to ordinary oxygen. It has been proved to be hydrogen dioxide, H₂O₂.

antozonite (an-to'zō-nit), *n* [*Gr* *antozon* + *-it*] A variety of fluorite or fluor-spar, found at Welsendorf, Bavaria. It emits a strong odor, at one time supposed to be due to antozon, but since shown to be caused by free fluorine.

antra, *n*. Plural of *antrum*.

antral (an'tral), *a* [*Gr* *antrum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to an antrum or sinus, cavernous, as a bone.

antrè (an'tèr), *n* [*Prop. anter* (orig printed *antar* in first extract), < *F* *antre*, < *L* *antrum*, < *Gr* *αντρον*, a cave < *antrum*] A cavern, a cave.

Antres vast, and deserts idle. *Shak*, Othello, 1:3.

A vein of gold.

With all its lines abrupt and angular.

Out shooting some times, like a meteor star.

Through a vast *antrè*. *Krass*, Eudymion, II.

antritis (an-tri'tis), *n* [*NL*, < *antrum* (see *def*) + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the antrum of the upper maxillary bone. See *antrum*.

antrorse (an-trō's), *a* [*NL* *antrorsus*, < *L* **antrō*- (appar base of *anterior*, < *ante*, before) + *versus*, turned, < *vertere*, turn < *antrorsae*, retrorse, etc.] In *bot* and *zool*, bent or directed forward or upward, especially, in *ornith*, applied to the bristly feathers which fill the nasal fossae of such birds as crows and jays.

antrorsely (an-trō's-ly), *adv* Forward, in a forward direction, anteriorly.

antrorsiform (an-trō's-fo-rm), *a* [*NL* *antrorsus*, forward, + *L* *forma*, form] In *ichth*, having that form which results from a regular increase in the height of the body forward to the head, as in the gurnard, toad-fish, etc. *T. Gill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* (1884), p. 357. See cut under *toad-fish*.

Antrostomus (an-tros'tō-mus), *n* [*NL*, < (*Gr* *αντρον*, a cavern, + *στομα*, mouth)] A genus of fissirostral and retrostral non-passerine insectivorous birds, of the family *Caprimulgidae*,



Chuck will's widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*)

named from the cavernous mouth, garnished with long rigid vibrissae. The nostrils are oval with a raised rim, but not tubular, the wings are short and rounded, the tail is long and rounded, the tarsus is short and feathered, the middle claw pectinate, the plumage is very lax and mottled, and the eggs are usually numbered. The type of the genus is the Carolina chuck will's widow (*A. carolinensis*), and the genus is usually made to include all the true night jays or goatsuckers of America, such as the whippoorwill (*A. vociferans*), the poor will (*A. notalis*), and others of the warmer parts of America related to and resembling the old world species of *Caprimulgus* proper. *John Gould*, 1848.

Antrozous (an-tō-zō'us), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *αντρον*, a cave, cavern, + *ζωον*, animal see *zoon*] A remarkable genus of bats, of the family *Vespertilionidae* and subfamily *Plecotinae*. They have separate ears, a rudimentary nose leaf and the incisors and molars both only one on each side above and two on each side below. *A. pallidus* the only species, is a common bat of California and Arizona. *Harrison Allen*, 1862.

antrum (an'trum), *n*, pl *antra* (-trā) [*NL*, < *L* *antrum*, < *Gr* *αντρον*, a cave] A name of various cavities in the body, but when used alone signifying the antrum Highmoreanum (cavity of Highmore, also called *sinus maxillaris*), a cavity in the superior maxillary bone, lined with mucous membrane and communicating with the middle meatus of the nose — **Antrum buccinosum**, the cochlea of the ear so called from its resemblance to a whelk, a shell of the genus *Buccinum* — **Antrum pylori**, a small dilatation of the stomach at its pyloric end. Also called *læsser cul de sac*.

antrustration (an-trus'ti-on), *n* [*F*, < *ML*, *antrusto* (-n-), prob < *OM* *an*, on, in, + *tröst*, protection, help, also a protector, = *E* *trust*, q. v.] One of certain vassals who, early in the seventh century, enjoyed the protection of the Frankish kings and became their companions in the palace and in the field. The antrustrations corresponded to the Anglo-Saxon royal thanes, and formed one of the earliest classes of French nobility.

The military service of the [Frankish] chiefs was paid for by them [the kings] in grants of land. These grants (usually the companions of the king, under the name of *antrustrations*) became possessed of vast domains and corresponding power. *Stubbs, Stud. Med. Hist.*, III.

antrustronship (an-trus'ti-on-ship), *n* The office or state of an antrustron, as, "the Frank antrustronship," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX, 121.

ant-shrike (ant'shrik), *n* A passerine bird of the family *Formicariidae* (which see) and subfamily *Thamnophilinae*, a South American bush-shrike.

ant's-wood (ant's'wud), *n* A West Indian name of a sapotaceous shrub, *Bumelia cuneata*.

ant-thrush (ant'thrush), *n* 1 A South American passerine bird, or ant-bird, of the family *Formicariidae*, or, in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Formicarinæ* (which see) — 2 A breve, an East Indian bird of the family *Pittidae*, having little relation with the foregoing, in the plural, the breves or pitas. See *Pittidae* — 3 Originally, as used by the translators of Cuvier, a species of either of the foregoing families, and also of others, any bird of the indeterminate genus *Myiophaga* of Illiger. Hence the name has usually had no more exact significance than *ant bird*, or *ant catcher*, or *ant eater*, as applied to a bird.

ant-tree (ant'trē), *n* A name given to species of *Triplaris*, a polygonaceous genus of trees of tropical America, the fistulous branches of which serve for the habitation of ants.

ant-wart (ant'wärt), *n* Same as *ant-egg*, 2.

ant-worm (ant'werm), *n* Same as *ant-egg*, 2.

ant-wren (ant'ren), *n* A South American passerine bird, of the family *Formicariidae* (which see) and subfamily *Formicarinæ*. See cut under *Formicivora*.

Anubis (a-nū'bīs), *n* [*L*, < *Gr* *Ἄνουβις*, < *Egypt* *Anupu* or *Anup*, Coptic *Anob* or *Anoub*] 1 An Egyptian deity, represented with the head of a dog or jackal, and identified by the later Greeks and Romans with their Hermes or Mercury — 2 In *zool* (a) A generic name of the fennec of Bruce, *Anubis zerda*, a kind of fox, the *Canis zerda* of Gmelin, the *Fennecus zoerensis* of some authors, supposed to be the animal taken for a jackal in certain Egyptian hieroglyphs. (b) [r] The specific name of a very large kind of baboon, the *Cynocephalus anubis* of western Africa.

Anura (a-nū'rā), *n* [*NL*, fem sing of *anurus*, tailless see *anurous*] 1 A genus of very short-tailed wren-like birds of India, generally referred to the genus *Troglodytes*, 1841 — 2 A genus of leaf-nosed bats, of the family *Phyllostomatidae*.

Also written *Anoura*.

Anura (a-nū'rā), *n* pl [*NL*, neut pl of *anurus*, tailless see *anurous*] An order of *Amphibia*, the *Batrachia salientia*, the *Batrachians* proper, as frogs and toads, salient oviparous amphibians, tailless when adult, provided with well-developed legs, breathing air by lungs, and undergoing complete metamorphosis from the tadpole state, in which they are tailed and limbless, and breathe water by gills. Called *Anura* in distinction from *Urodela*, and *Pheromorphia*.

The *Anura* are diversiform and from 7 to 10 in number. The *Anura* have a well formed sternum, and a pectoral and a pelvic arch. The kidneys are lateral, and serve to some extent as an organ of respiration, it is shed as in serpents. Small variably disposed teeth are usually present, the tongue is present (in *Phaneroglossa*), or apparently absent (in *Agllossa*). There are upward of 500 species of this very homogeneous group, for which some 130 genera and from 5 to 25 families are adopted by different authors. The typical frogs are of the family *Ranidae*, the tree frogs are *Hylidae*, the toads, *Bufo*, and the aglossal Surinam toad is the type of a family *Pipa*. Also written *Anoura*. See cuts under *Amphibia*, *Rana*, and *temporomaxillid*.

anuran (a-nū'ran), *n* [*Gr* *ανυρα* + *-an*] One of the *Anura*. Also written *anouran*.

anuresis (an-ū-rē'sis), *n* [*NL*] Same as *anuria*.

anuria (a-nū'ri-a), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *ανυρα*, urine] Absence of micturition, whether from suppression or from retention of urine. Also called *anuresis*, *anury*.

Anurida (a-nū'rī-dā), *n* [NL, appar. < Gr. *ἀν-priv* + *οὐρά*, tail, + *-ida*] A genus of *Collembola*, typical of the family *Anurididae*. *A. maritima* is a species found under stones on the seacoast.

Anurididae (an-ū-rīd'ī-dā), *n* pl [NL, < *Anurida* + *-idae*] A family of apterous ametabolous collembolous insects, typified by the genus *Anurida*, related to *Poduridae* and often merged in that family.

Anurosorex (an'ū-rō-sō'reks), *n* [NL, < *anurus*, tailless, + *L. sorex*, shrew, see *anurous* and *sorex*] A genus of terrestrial shrews, of the family *Soricidae*, with 26 white teeth, very small ears, and rudimentary tail. It contains a mole-like species from Tibet, *A. squamipes*.

anurous (a-nū'rus), *a.* [< NL *anurus*, tailless, < Gr. *av-* priv + *οὐρα*, tail] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anura*. Also written *anourous*.

anury (an'ū-rī), *n* Same as *anuria*.

anus (ā'nus), *n* [L, prob orig the same as *anus*, *anus*, a ring, see *annulus*] The termination of the digestive tube or alimentary canal, the end of the enteron of any animal, the orifice through which the refuse of digestion is voided. The anus is usually on a part of the body away from the mouth, but it is sometimes coincident with the latter. It is usually a circular orifice, provided with a sphincter arrangement by which it may be shut, but it is sometimes a cleft or chink, the direction of the axis of which distinguishes zoological groups: thus, it is longitudinal in turtles, and transverse in lizards and snakes. In many vertebrates and other animals the anus serves for the discharge of the excretion of the kidneys and of the products of the generative organs, as well as of the refuse of digestion. See *anal*.

-anus. [L, a common adj suffix, whence E. *-an* see *-an*] A suffix of Latin adjectives and nouns thence derived, common in New Latin names, especially specific names.

anvil (an'vil), *n* [Early mod E *anvil*, *anvill*, *anvie*, *anvid*, *anvele*, *anvelde*, *anfeld*, *anfeld*, etc., < ME *anvill*, *anmyde*, *anvild*, *anvilt*, *anvelt*, *anfid*, *anfelt*, *anfeld*, *anfelt*, etc., < AS *anfilt*, *anfilte*, *onfilt*, earliest form *onfilt*, = (D) (dial.) *aenvelte* = OHG *anvalz*, those, the appar orig forms, appearing with variations in OD *aenbalt*, *ambilt* (OFlem also *aenbicht*), *aenbeld*, *uenbeld*, *uenbeld*, *aenbeld*, mod D *aenbeld*, *aenbeld* = Flem *aenbeld*, *aenbeeld* (appar simulating D *Flem beelden*, form) = LG *aenbeld*, *aenbolte*, *ambult*, *ambolt* (> Dan *ambolt*) = OHG *anabolz* (appar simulating the synonymous OHG *anabolz*, MHG *anbolz*, *G ambolz*, an anvil, a different word, < OHG *ana-*, *G an-* (= AS *an-*, *on-*, *E on-*), < *bōzan* = AS *beatan*, *E beat*), an anvil, perhaps < AS *an-*, *on-*, *E on-*, + *-ilt*, *-ilt*, *-ilt*, reduced from an orig type **-aldithi*, with formative **-thi*, *-th*, < **faldan*, *fealdan*, = Goth *fulthan* = OHG *fuldan*, *faltan*, MHG *G fulten*, fold (with a secondary form in OHG *fulzen*, MHG *G fälzen*, fold, groove, join, cf *G fälz-amboss*, a copper-smith's anvil), being thus lit that on which metals are 'folded,' bent, or welded under the hammer see *an-1*, *on-1*, and *fold*¹. A similar reduction of form occurs in *AS fylt*, < *fealdeth*, *foldeth*, *hilt*, *helt*, *hult*, < *haldeith*, *holdeth*, and also in *AS felt*, *E felt*, and *AS hilt*, *E hilt*, if, as is supposed, they are derived respectively from *fealdan*, *fold*, and *fealdan*, *hold*, so *AS gesynta*, < **gasunditha*, health, *swert* = Goth *swinditha*, wickedness.] 1 An iron block with a smooth face, usually of steel, on which metals are hammered and shaped. The blacksmith's anvil commonly has a conical or pointed horizontal projection called a *beak* or *horn*, for working curved or annular pieces, and holds for the insertion of different sizes and shapes of cutters, swages, etc. The gold beater's anvil is for the first hammering a simple block of steel, and for the second a block of marble. Anvils for steel hammers are called *anvil blocks*, and are of iron faced with steel and supported on wooden piling.

2 Figuratively, anything on which blows are struck.

The anvil of my sword. *Shak*, Cor., iv 5

3 In *anat*, one of the small bones of the ear, the incus (which see). See cuts under *ear*¹ and *tympanic*. — 4 In *firearms*, the resisting cone, plate, or bar against which the fulminate in a metallic cartridge is exploded. *Wilhelm*, Mil Dict. — 5 *Mist*, a small pennon on the end of a lance. *Parrow*, Mil Encyc. — To be on the anvil, to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured.

Several members, knowing what was on the anvil, went to the clergy and desired their judgment. *Swift*

anvil (an'vil), *v* t.; pret and pp *anviled* or *anvilled*, ppr *anviling* or *anvilling* [< *anvil*, *n.*] To form or shape on an anvil. [Rare]

Armor, *anvill'd* in the shop
Of passive fortitude
Fletcher (and Massinger?), *Lovers Progress*, iv

anvil-block (an'vil-blok), *n* [= D *aenbelds-blok* = Flem *aenbelds-blok*] The metal block or anvil upon which a steam-hammer falls.

anvil-cupper (an'vil-kup'ēr), *n* A machine for making the inner cup or case of a cartridge, which contains the fulminate.

anvil-dross (an'vil-dros), *n* Protoxide of iron.

anvil-vise (an'vil-vis), *n* A compound tool consisting of a vise of which one jaw forms an anvil.

anxiety (ang-zī'e-tūd), *n* [< LL *anxiēto*, equiv to the usual *anxietas* see *anxiety*] Anxiety. [Rare]

anxiety (ang-zī'o-ti), *n*, pl *anxieties* (-tiz) [< F *anxiété* (Cotgrave), < L *anxieta* (-t)-, < *anxius* anxious see *anxious*] 1 The apprehension caused by danger, misfortune, or error, concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, disturbance, uneasiness of mind, or care, occasioned by trouble.

To be happy is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit. *Tillotson*

2 In *pathol*, a state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium = *Syn* 1. Care, Concern, Solitude, etc. (see *care*) foreboding, uneasiness, disquiet, inquietude, restlessness, apprehension, fear, misgiving, worry.

anxious (angk'shus), *a* [< L *anxius*, anxious, solicitous, distressed, troubled, < *angere*, distress, trouble, choke, see *anguish*, *angor*, and *anger*¹] 1 Full of anxiety or solicitude, greatly troubled or solicitous especially about something future or unknown, being in painful suspense applied to persons.

Eternal troubles haunt thy anxious mind,
Whose cause and cure thou never hopest to find
Druden, tr of *Lullian*, iii 208

Anxious and trembling for the birth of Fate
Pope, R of the 1, ii 142

2 Attended with, proceeding from, or manifesting solicitude or uneasiness applied to things as, *anxious* forebodings, *anxious* labor. His pensive check upon his hand reclin'd
And *anxious* thoughts revolv'd in his mind. *Druden*

A small neat volume of only eighty seven pages,
with a modest and somewhat *anxious* dedication
Tucknor, *Spir* iii 111 15

3 Earnestly desirous or solicitous as, *anxious* to please, *anxious* to do right. *Anxious* is followed by *for* or *about* before the object of solicitude. The former is generally used when the thing is something desired to happen or be done, the latter of a person, creature, or situation as *anxious* for his release, *anxious* about his health or about him = *Syn* 1. Careful, uneasy, inquiet, restless, troubled, disturbed, apprehensive.

anxiously (angk'shus-ly), *adv* In an anxious manner, solicitously, with painful uncertainty, carefully, with solicitude.

anxiousness (angk'shus-nēs), *n* [< *anxious* + *-ness*] The state or quality of being anxious, great solicitude, anxiety.

She returns [to her cards] with no little *anxiousness*. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No 79

any (en'ī), *a* and *pron* [The pron is that of the early mod E *enī*, < ME *any*, *anue*, *ani*, *any*, *enu*, *eni* (also contr. *ei*, *ie*, *ai*, *ue*), < AS *ānig*, modified form of **anig* (which reappears in ME *ony*, *ē*, dial and Sc *ony*, = OS *ēnig*, *ēnag* = OFries *ēnig*, *ēnch*, *enig*, *eng*, *ang*, *any*, = D *enig*, *any*, only, *sol*, = OHG *enag*, MHG *enec*, *enig*, *G enig*, one, only, sole), < *an*, one, + *-ig*, *E -y*¹ see *one* and *-y*¹. *Any* is thus an adj deriv of *one*, or rather of its weakened form *an*, *a*, in an indeterminate unitary or, in plural, partitive use. The emphatic sense 'only' coexists in D with the indeterminate, and is the only sense in G.] I. *a* In the singular, one, or an, some, in the plural, some indeterminate distributed, implying unlimited choice as to the particular unit, number, or quantity, and hence subordinately as to quality, whichever, of whatever quantity or kind, an indeterminate unit or number of units out of many or all. The indeterminate sense grows out of its use in interrogative and conditional sentences as has been any friend to speak for him? Is there any proof of that? If you have any witnesses produce them.

Who will show us any good? *Is* iv 6

If there be any in this assembly any dear friend of Caesar's, to him I say, that Brutus love to Caesar was no less than his. *Shak*, J C, iii 2

[In affirmative sentences, *any*, being indeterminate in application, in effect has reference to every unit of the sort mentioned, and thus may be nearly equivalent to *every*

as, any schoolboy would know that, any attempt to evade the law will be resisted so in anybody, any one, anything, etc.

It strikes me to say, in general, that men here as elsewhere, are indisposed to innovation, and prefer any antiquity any usage, any lively productive of ease or profit, to the unproductive service of thought. *Poussin*, *Literary Ethics*

When *any* is preceded by a negative expressed or implied, the two are together equivalent to an emphatic negative, none at all not even one as, there has never been any doubt about that.

Neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son
Mat xi 27

It cannot in any sense be called a form of solemn energy. *Dawson*, *Nat* and the Bible, p 190.]

II. *pron* [By omission of the noun, which is usually expressed in an adjacent clause, or is implied in the context.] In the singular, one, some, in the plural, some indeterminate distributed in the same uses as the adjective, and used absolutely or followed by *of* in partitive construction with reference to persons, any one, anybody, in the plural, any persons.

Who is here so rude, that would not be a Roman? If any speak, for him have I offended. *Shak*, J C, iii 2

I have not seen you lately at any of the places I visit. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No 948

[In this sense it might formerly have a possessive

Yet the brave countess
Both loath such base condition, to backbite
Ames good name for civility despite. *Spenser*, *Mother Hub Tale*]

any (en'ī), *adv* [< ME *any*, *any*, *any*, prop the instr case of the adj.] In any degree, to any extent, at all especially used with comparatives, as any better, any worse, any more, any less, any sooner, any later, any longer, etc.

A patrician could not be tribune at Rome, any more than a peer can be a commoner of the Exchange in England. *F* 4 *Tricolumn*, *Ames* Facts, p 901

Also in negative and interrogative sentences, used absolutely as, it didn't rain any here, did it hurt him any? [Colloq.]

anybody (en'ī-bod'ī), *pron* [< *any* + *body*, person.] 1 Any person, any one as, has anybody been here? I have not seen anybody, anybody can do that. — 2 Any one in general, a person of any sort, an ordinary person, as opposed in slight contempt to a somebody in this use with a plural as, two or three anybodyes. — 3 Any one in particular, a person of some consequence or importance, as opposed to a nobody in direct or indirect interrogations as, is he anybody? everybody who is anybody was present.

anyhow (en'ī-hou), *adv* [< *any*, *adv*, + *how*, in indef sense Cf *somehow*, *nowhow*] 1 In any way or manner whatever, howsoever.

They form an endless throng of laws connecting every one substance in creation with every other and different from each path anyhow taken. *W* *h* *well*

2 [Continuatively, as a *conj*] In any case, at any rate, at all events, however that may be, however as, anyhow, he failed to appear, anyhow, I don't believe it can be done.

anything (en'ī-thing), *pron* [< ME *anything*, *enithing*, *onithing*, usually written apart, *any thing*, *enithing*, < AS *ānig thing* see *any* and *thing*. In mod use still written apart when the stress is on *thing*.] A thing, indefinitely, something or other, no matter what opposed to nothing as, have you anything to eat? I do not see anything, give me anything.

It is the proper thing to say any thing, when men have all things in their power. *Druden*, *Ind* of the Medea

[From its indeterminate signification, *anything* is often used colloquially in comparisons as emphatically comprehensive of whatever might suggest itself or be appropriate, especially in the comparative phrase as as anything, like anything, equivalent to 'exceedingly,' greatly.]

O my dear father and mother I fear your girl will grow as proud as anything. *Richardson*, *Pamela*, ii 67

His bosom throbb'd with agony, he could take anything. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, ii 136.]

anything (en'ī-thing), *adv* [< ME *anything*, *enithing*, *onithing*, *enithing*, < AS *ānig thinga*, earliest form *ānig thinga*, lit by any of things *ānig*, instr of *ānig*, any, *thinga*, gen pl of *thing*, thing, the noun being taken later as instr or acc, with agreeing adj.] Any what, in any degree, to any extent, at all.

Will the ladies be anything familiar with me, think you? *B* *Johnson*, *Poetaster*, iv 1

If anything, if in any degree if at all if there is any difference, as, if anything, he is a little better to day.

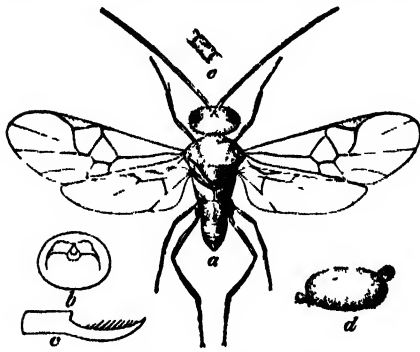
If anything, we were comparatively deficient in these respects. *H* *Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p 429.

apanage, n See *appanage*.
Apanteles (a-pau'te-lēz), *n* [NL, < Gr. *á-priv.* + *παντελής*, all complete, perfect, < *pās, pān*, all,



Aoudad (*Ammotragus tragelaphus*)

+ τέλος, end, completion, < τέλειν, complete - see teleology.] A genus of parasitic Hymenoptera, family Braconidae, separated by Förster from

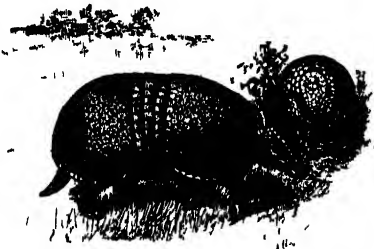


Apanteles aletae much enlarged
a male fly; b, head of larva; c jaw of larva; d cocoon; e section of antenna

Microgaster (Latreille) Its species infest various lepidopterous larvae, and form egg-like cocoons, either singly or in masses, attached to the bodies of their victims. *A. aletae* (Riley) preys on the cotton worm.

apanthropy (a-pān'thrō-pi), *n* [*<* Gr *ἀπανθροπία*, *<* *ἀπανθροπος*, unsocial, *<* *ἀνθρ*, from, + *άνθρωπος*, man - see *anthropus*] An aversion to the company of men, a love of solitude, in morbid psychol., a species of melancholy marked by a dislike of society.

apar, apara (ap'āf, ap'ā-rā), *n* [S Amer] The mataco, the tolypentine or three-banded armadillo.



Apar or three-banded Armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*)

dillo of South America (*Dasyptes* or *Tolypeutes tricinctus*), a small species capable of rolling itself up into a complete ball. It is also notable for walking on the tips of the fore claws the two outer toes being much reduced, while the third is greatly developed. There are other species of *Tolypeutes* (which see).

aparejo (ā-pā-rū'hō), *n* [Sp, a pack-saddle, a particular use of *aparejos*, preparation, harness, gear, tackle, pl *aparejos*, apparatus - see *aparel*] A kind of Mexican saddle formed of leather cushions stuffed with hay, used in the western United States.

arithmesia (ap-ār-ith-mō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀριθμησία*, *<* *ἀριθμειν*, count off, count over, *<* *ἀριθμ*, + *ἀριθμειν*, count, *<* *ἀριθμ*, number - see *arithmetical*] 1 In *rhet*, enumeration of parts or particulars - 2 In *logic*, division by parts.

apart¹ (a-pārt'), *adv* or *a* [*<* ME *apart*, *<* OF *a part*, mod F *à part* = Pr *a part* = Sp *Pg aparte* = It. *a parte*, *<* L *ad partem* *ad*, to, at, *partem*, acc of *par(t)-s*, part, side. *Apert* is thus orig a prep phr like *E aside, ahead, etc*, and may like these have a quasi-adj construction Cf *apart*²] 1 To or at one side, aside, separately, by itself, in distinction (from), independently (of), adjectively, separate. (a) In place, motion, or position.

Lay thy bow of pearl *apart*,
And thy crystal shining quiver

B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 3

Artabanus went amongst the Persians in their lodgings, admonishing and exhorting them, sometimes *aparts*, and other while altogether.

J Brander, tr of Quintus Curtius, v

Death walks *apart* from hear to day,
Whither, Summer by the Lakeside.

Thou livest still,

Apert from every earthly fear and ill

William Morris, Fairly Paradise, I 408

(b) In purpose, use, character, etc as, to set *apart*, or lay *apart*, for a special purpose.

The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself.

Ps iv 3

(c) In thought; in mental analysis as, to consider one statement *apart* from others, *apart* from a slight error, the answer is right.

The determination of social morality is *apart* from the assignment of motives for individual morality, and leaves untouched the cultivation of individual perfection.

F Pollock, Intro to W H Clifford's Lectures

(d) Absolutely as, jesting *apart*, what do you think of it? - 2 In pieces, or to pieces, asunder as, to take a watch *apart*.

As if a strong hand cut *apart*

The villa of sense from soul and heart

Whither, The Frenchier

apart¹ (a-pārt'), *v t* [*<* *apart*¹, *adv*] 1 To put *apart*, set aside - 2 To depart from, quit.

apart² (a-pārt'), *prep phr* as *adv* [Early mod E *a parte*, ME in fuller form *aparty*, *aparte*, *<* *a*³ + *part* or *party* Cf *apart*¹] In *part*, partly.

That cannot thine *a parte* to be heavy in my heart

Carson, Revue d'Arct, p 2; (v 1 D)

a parte ante (ā-pārt'ō an'tō) [ML *L a for ab*, from, *ante*, abl of *par(t)-s*, part, *ante*, before - see *ante*] Laterally, from the part before used with reference to that part of (all) time which, at a given instant, has elapsed.

a parte post (ā-pārt'ō post) [ML *L a for ab*, from, *parte*, abl of *par(t)-s*, part, *post*, after - see *post*] Laterally, from the part after used with reference to that part of (all) time which follows a given instant.

aparthrodial (ap-ār-thrō'di-al), *a* [*<* *aparthrosis* (*<* *arthrodial*)] Of or pertaining to *aparthrosis*.

aparthrosis (ap-ār-thrō'sis), *n*, pl *aparthroses* (-sēz) [NL, < (Gr *αρθρ*, from, + *αρθρ*, articulation, *<* *άρθρον*, a joint)] 1 In *surg*, disarticulation - 2 In *anat*, diarthrosis.

apartment (a-pārt'ment), *n* [*<* F *appartement*, *<* It *appartamento*, a room, an apartment, *<* *apartire*, also spelled *apartire*, separate, withdraw, *<* *a parte*, *apart* - see *apart*¹] 1. A room in a building, a division in a house separated from others by partitions - 2 pl A suite or set of rooms, specifically, a suite of rooms assigned to the use of a particular person, party, or family - 3 A flat (which see) - 4 A compartment.

apartmental (a-pārt'men'tal), *a* Of or pertaining to an apartment or to apartments.

apartment-house (a-pārt'ment'-house), *n* A building divided into separate suites of rooms, intended for residence, but commonly without facilities for cooking, and in this respect different from a flat, though the two words are often used interchangeably (see *flat*²) also distinguished from *tenement-house* (which see).

apartness (a-pārt'nes), *n*. The state of being *apart*, aloofness.

aparty (a-pārt'i), *prep phr* as *adv*. Same as *apart*².

apassi, *v t* [ME *apassen*, *<* OF *apasser*, *<* *a* (*<* L *ad*, to) + *passer*, pass] To pass on, pass by, pass away. Chaucer.

apastron (ap-as'tron), *n*, pl *apastras* (-trā) [NL, < Gr *ἀστρον*, from, + *αστρον*, star - see *astron*] 1 In *astron*, that part in the orbit of a double star where it is furthest from its primary.

Apatele (ap-a-tē'lā), *n* [NL, < Gr *απατελέ*, guileful, wily, *<* *απατν*, guile, deceit] A genus of noctuid moths, containing such species as the North American *I. obliqua*. This moth expands about 1½ inches, and has gray fore wings dotted with blackish, and white hind wings with small dark spots. The caterpillar is about 1½ inches long, black, marked with red and yellow. It feeds on the leaves of the apple, peach, raspberry, strawberry, grape, willow, and other vegetation.

Apatele (ap-a-tē'lē), *n*, pl [NL, pl of *Apatele*] A group of moths, named from the genus *Apatele*.

apatelite (a-pat'e-lit), *n* [*<* Gr *απατελίτης*, illusive, deceitful (see *Apatele*), + *-λίτης*] A hydrous sulphate of iron, found in clay, in small friable yellow nodules, at Autun, Paris.

apathetic (ap-a-thet'ik), *a* [*<* *apathy*, after *pathos*] Characterized by *apathy*, having or exhibiting little or no emotion, devoid of strong feeling or passion, insensible.

Better the narrow brain, the stony heart,

The staring eye glazed o'er with sapless days,

The long mechanic pincings to and fro,

The set gray life, and *apathetic* end

Tennyson, Love and Duty

-Syn. Passionless, unmoved, unfeeling, indifferent.

apathetical (ap-a-thet'ik-al), *a*. Same as *apathetic*.

apathetically (ap-a-thet'ik-al-i), *adv*. In an *apathetic* manner.

apathist (ap'a-thist), *n* [*<* *apathy* + *-ist*] One affected with *apathy*, one who is destitute of

or does not exhibit feeling, specifically, an adherent of the moral philosophy of the Stoics. See *stoicism*. [Rare]

It thinks it becomes not a dull *Apasthet* to object that we should be disquieted with perpetual fears if any part of our happiness should not be locked up within our own breasts.

By Parker, Platonick Philos, p 13

apathistical (ap-a-this'ti-kal), *a* [*<* *apathist* + *-ical*] Like an *apathist*, *apathetic*. [Rare]

Fontenelle was of a good humored and *apathistical* disposition.

B Seaward, Anecdotes, v 252

apathy (ap'a-thi), *n* [*<* L *apathia*, (*<* Gr *απαθεια*, insensibility, *<* *απαθη*, insensible, impassive, *<* *a-* priv + *παθος*, suffering, sensation, *<* *παθω*, suffer, feel)] Want of feeling, absence or suppression of passion, emotion, or excitement, insensibility, indifference.

As the passions are the springs of most of our actions, a state of *apathy* has come to signify a sort of moral inertia the absence of all activity or energy.

Fleming

Blessed, thrice and nine times blessed be the good St Nicholas, if I have indeed escaped that *apathy* which chills the sympathies of age and paralyzes every glow of enthusiasm.

Tennyson, Knickerbocker, p 224

-Syn. Indifference, Insensibility, Impassibility, Apathy, Stoicism, Unconcern. *Phlegm*, *Calmness*, torpor, coldness, coolness, unfeelingness, lethargy, immobility (See *flat* under *indifference*). *Indifference* denotes absence of feeling, passion, or desire toward a particular object as, *indifference* to pain or ridicule. *Apathy* commonly implies a general want of feeling, a couple to indifference in regard to anything due to want of interest or attention, as in the case of a depressed or sluggish intellect, or of extreme illness or affliction. *Insensibility* and *impassibility* suggest the lack of capacity for feeling or an absence of susceptibility, being qualities rather than states of mind. *Indifference* arising from *impassibility* is more particularly to internal, that arising from *insensibility* to external impressions, the former is, moreover, more profound and radical than the latter. *Indifference* may be an entirely proper state under the circumstances. *Insensibility* and *impassibility* are always at least to be pitied, *unconcern* is always and *indifference* some times blameworthy, as cold and selfish. *Stoicism* is a studied suppression of feeling, or the concealment especially of painful feeling by force of will. *Unconcern* is absence of solicitude (See *care*). *Phlegm* is most suggestive of physical temperament. It is a constitutional dullness or sluggishness as an inability of being aroused by anything. *Calmness* is a tranquillity resulting from the mastery of the will over passions and feelings that perhaps are strong and keen, and hence is always commendable.

With the instinct of long habit he turned and faced the battery of eyes with the same cold *indifference* with which he had for years encountered the half hidden snarls of man.

Br Hart, Argonauts, p 126

Unbelief might result from the *unconcern* engendered by a profligate life.

G P Fisher, Begin of Christianity, p 139

I threw myself on my bed, resisting no longer, but awaiting my fate with the *apathy* of despair.

B Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 146

The victors set fire to the wigwags and the fort. This last outrage overcame even the *stomach* of the savages.

Tennyson, Sketch Book, p 370

Still less respectable appears this extreme concern for those of our own blood which goes along with the *unconcern* for those of other blood when we observe its methods.

H Spencer, Principles of Sociology, II

One likes in a companion a *phlegm* which it is a triumph to disturb.

Farrar, Clubs

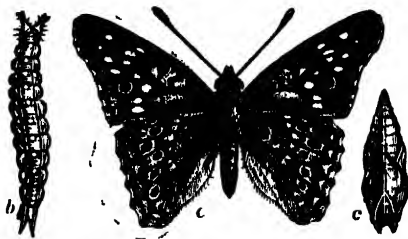
You make strong party or defend yourself

By calmness, or by violence, all is in anger

Shak, Cor, III 2

apatite (ap'a-tit), *n* [*<* Gr *ἀπάτη*, illusion, deceit, + *-ίτης*, *apatite* having been often mistaken for other minerals.] Native calcium phosphate with calcium fluoride or chloride, generally crystallized in hexagonal prisms, which are sometimes low or even tabular, sometimes elongated, and occasionally of great size. It varies in color from white to green or blue, rarely to yellow or reddish. *Apatite* occurs in metalliferous veins and in metamorphic and granitic rocks. In Canada and in Norway extensive deposits of it are mined for the sake of its phosphates, which are useful as fertilizers.

Apatornis (ap-a-tōr'nis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀπάτηρ*, deceit, + *ὄρνις*, bird] A genus of extinct Cretaceous birds found in western Kansas. As described by Marsh (1873), they are related to *Icthyornis*, to which they were first referred. *A. aleri*, the typical species, was of about the size of a pigeon.



Flyed Emperor (*Apatira lycan*, Fabricius)
a, larva dorsal view; b, pupa, dorsal view; c, male butterfly with partial outline of female (Natural size) [See page 596]

Apatura (a-pa-tū'ra), *n* [NL, < Gr *Ἀπατούρα* (also *Ἀπατούριος*, -*τῆρας*), an epithet of Aphrodite, as presiding at the festival called Apaturia] A genus of diurnal Lepidopteran insects, belonging to the family *Nymphalidae*, containing many beautiful butterflies, remarkable for their iridescent colors. The purple emperor, *A. vicia* is a gorgeous British species, one of the most beautiful of the tribe, with dark wings, glaucous in certain lights into rich purplish blue. It is also called the purple high flyer from its habit of mounting to great elevations. [See cat. p. 25.]

Apaturia (a-pa-tū'ri-a), *n* pl [LL, < Gr *Ἀπατούρια* (see det.), the origin was unknown to ancient writers, the word being crudely explained from *απαύρι*, decent, with a story to suit, prob. < *a-* copulative (a-10) + *παύρια* (see *phátia*) in some form assimilated to *πατήρ* = *E* father, or perhaps + *πατήρ* (in comp. -*πατήρ*) itself.] In *Gr. hist.*, an annual festival held in states of Ionian origin. At Athens it was celebrated in the month of Tynapsion (November-December), and was a reunion of the phratry or clans or of all of the same kin, in which matters of common interest were settled and children born within the year were formally received and accepted. The festival lasted three days, and was observed by feasting, sacrifices, and other formalities.

apaumée, *a* See *appaumée*
apayit, **appayit** (a-pa'yit), *v* t [ME *apayen*, *apayen*, etc., < OF *apayer*, *apayer*, *apae* = *Pr* *apayer*, *apayen*, *apayen*, < L *ad*, to, + *pacare*, pacify, < *pac* (pac-), peace, see a-11 and pay, and cf. *appease*] 1 To pay, satisfy, content

His grafts comes, and thou art well appayd,
As well to hear us grant what he hath said.
Shak., *Measure*, I, 111

2 To requite, repay

Appay him wrong with timely vengeance. *Quarles*

ape (āp), *n* [ME *ape*, < AS *apa* = *Fries* *apa* = *D* *ap* (pl *apen*) = LG *apu* = OHG *afu*, MHG *afu*, G *afu* = *feel* *apu* = Sw *apa* = Dan *abe*, *ape*, not a native Teut. word, but prob. (like *li* in *liad* *ap*, *apa*, W *ab*, *apa*, O *Bohem* *ap*, mod. Bohem *opac*, Sloven *opca*, Upper Sorbian *opica*, O *Russ* *opica*, Russ *obez'iana*) borrowed in very early times (appay with loss of orig. initial *k*) from the East, cf. G *ap*, also *ap*, *ap* (see *Cebus*), Skt *kapi*, *ape*. The Skt name is usually referred to Skt **kapi*, *kapi*, *trible*] 1 A monkey, a quadrumanous animal, some animal of the old order *Quadrumania*, a member of one of the modern families *Simiidae*, *Cynopithecidae*, and *Cebidae*, especially one which attracts attention by mimicking man—2 More specifically, a tailless monkey, a monkey with a very short tail, a magot, macaque, or pig-tailed baboon, as, the Barbary *ape* (*Inuus caudatus*), the Celebes black *ape* (*Cynopithecus niger*)—3 Technically, a man-like monkey, a simian proper, or a member of the modern family *Simiidae*, forming a kind of connecting link between man and the lower animals, and hence termed *anthropoid* (which see). These apes are catarrhine simians without cheek pouches or developed tail and having a dental formula identical with that of man. The species are few, being only the gorilla (*Gorilla*), orang, and gibbons.

4 An imitator, a mimic
O sleep, thou *ape* of death! *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, II, 2
If he be glad who triumphs, if he stir,
She moves a hazy way, in all things his sweet *ape*,
Himself divinely varied without change.
Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, IV, 1

5 A mischievous or silly mimic, hence, a fool, a dupe
Thus she maketh Absolon his *ape*.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I, 203
Boys, *apes*, braggarts, jacks, milksoys!
Shak., *Much Ado*, V, 1

Barbary ape, the tailless ape or magot of Barbary, *Macaca caudatus* now *Inuus caudatus* a member of the family *Cynopithecidae* and subfamily *Cynopithecinae*. Though belonging to the same division of the catarrhine monkeys

living representative of its tribe within European limits—To lead *apes* in hell, the employment secularly assigned to old maids in the next world

I must dance barefoot on her wedding day,
And, for your love to her, lead *apes* in hell.
Shak., I of the 8, II, 1

To put an *ape* in one's hood, to play a trick upon one, to duped one (*Chaucer*)—To say an *ape's* paternoster, to chatter with cold

ape (ap), *v* t, pret and pp *aped*, ppr *aping* [*< ap*, *n*] To imitate servilely, mimic, as an *ape* imitates human actions

'Curse on the stripling! How he *apes* his sire'
Ambitiously contentious *Addison*, *Cato*, I, 2

I regret
That I should *ape* the ways of pride
Bryant, *Ill. Yellow Violets*

= *syn* *Mimic*, etc. See *imitate*

apeak (a-pēk'), *prep* *plur* as *adv* or *a* [Formerly also *apeck*, < *a* + *peak*, a point, after *F* *a* *pic*, vertically.] *Naut.*, in a nearly vertical position or relation, pointing upward, or in an up-and-down direction. An anchor is said to be *apeak* and a ship to be *hove apeak*, when the cable and ship are brought, by the tightening of the former as nearly into a perpendicular line with the anchor as may be without breaking it from the ground. A yard of gall is *apeak* when it hangs obliquely to the mast. Oars are *apeak* when their blades are held obliquely upward, as in a boat with an awning while the crew are awaiting the order to "live away."

ape-baboon (āp'ba-bōn'), *n* A macaque (which see) *J. Swainson*

ape-bearer (āp'bār'er), *n* A strolling buffoon with an *ape* [Rare]

I know this man well, he hath been since an *ape-bearer*.
Shak., *W. F.*, IV, 2

Apedicellata (a-ped'i-so-lu'ta), *n* pl [NL, < G *a-* priv + NL *pedicellus*, *pedicel*, + *-ata*] An order of echinoderms in Cuvier's system of classification. See *Gephyrea*

apedom (āp'dum), *n* [*< ap* + *-dom*] The state of being an *ape*, or of being apish

This early condition of *apedom*.
De Quincey, *Works*, XIV, 85

apehood (āp'hud), *n* [*< ap* + *-hood*] Same as *apedom*

There is a dog-faced dwarf
That gets to godship some how, yet retains
His *apehood*. *Lionel Lincoln*

apeiret, *v* A Middle English spelling of *appay*

apelet (āp'let), *n* [*< ap* + *-let*] A young or little *ape*, as, "her *apelet* playing about her," *Spectator* [Rare]

apellous (a-pel'us), *a* [*< Gr* *a-* priv + L *pellus*, a skin] Destitute of skin

ape-man (āp'man), *n* A name given to a hypothetical ape-like man, or speechless primitive man, intermediate in character between the highest anthropoid apes and human beings, and conjectured by Haeckel to have been the progenitor of the human race. See *Alalus*

Apennine (āp'e-nin), *a* [*< L* *Apenninus*, also *Apenninus*, *Apenninus* (see *mons*, mountain), an adj. formed, perhaps, from a Celtic word seen in Brit *pen* = W *pen* = I *benn* = Gael *benn*, a head, height, mountain, see *ben*] Appellative of or pertaining to a chain of mountains which extends throughout Italy from the Maritime Alps to the southern extremity of the peninsula

apepsia (a-pep'si-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *απεψία*, < *α-* priv + *πεπτος*, digested, cooked, < *πεπρω*, digest, cook, see *pepsi*] Defective digestion, indigestion, dyspepsia

apepsy (a-pep'si), *n* Same as *apepsia*

aper (ā'per), *n* One who *apes*

aperçu (a-per'sū'), *n* [F, glance, sketch, outline, < *aperçue*, pp of *apercevoir*, perceive, descry, discover, see *apercevoir*] 1 A first view, a hasty glance, a rapid survey—2 A summary exposition, a brief outline, a sketch

Twenty pages suffice to impart the elements of Chinese writing, and a short *aperçu* of the literary history of the country is added to the volume. *Sereno*, III, 760

3 A detached view, an isolated perception of or insight into a subject, as into a system of philosophy

At best Hegelism can be apprehended only by *aperçus* and those who try to explain its bottom secrets have not got it. *G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 157

aperes (āp'e-rē's), *n* [NL] A name of the restless cavy, *Cavia apera*

aperient (āp'e-ri-ent), *a* and *n* [*< L* *aperient* (t)-s, ppi of *aperire*, open, uncover (opposed to *aperire*, close, cover, in comp. *co-aperire*, cover, > ult. *E* *cover*, q. v.), < *a* for *ab*, off, away (*aperire*, < *o-* for *ob*, to), + *-perire*, prob. identical with *-perire* in *comperire*, ascertain, *reperire*, find, being the form in comp. of *parere*, *parire*, get, produce, bring forth, see *parent*

Cf. aperit.] I. *a*. In *med.*, gently purgative; having the quality of opening the bowels, laxative, deobstruent

II. *n* A medicine which gently opens the bowels, a laxative

Also *aperitive*
aperiodic (ā-pē-ri-od'ik), *a* [*< Gr* *a-* priv (a-18) + *periodic*] Without periodicity

An intermediate stage called the *aperiodic* state is passed through. *Encyc. Brit.*, X, 60

Aperiodic galvanometer See *galvanometer*

aperispermic (ā-per-i-spēr'mik), *a* [*< Gr* *ā-* priv (a-18) + *perisperm* + *-ic*] In *bot.*, a term descriptive of a seed that contains no albumen (*perisperm*), exalbuminous

aperispermous (ā-per-i-spēr'mus), *a* [*< Gr* *ā-* priv (a-18) + *perisperm* + *-ous*] In *bot.*, same as *aperispermic*

aperitive (ā-per-i-tiv), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *aperitico*, *aperitive*, after *F* *aperitif* = *It* *aperitivo*, < ML **aperitivus*, fuller form of *aperitico*, q. v.] Same as *aperunt*

A per se. [*L*, cf. *à per se* see *ampersand*] 1 *A* by itself, *a* as a letter or word—2 *A* person or thing of preeminent excellence, *Al Chaucer*

Behold me, Baldwin, *A per se* of my age,
Lord Richard Nevill, earle by marriage
Of Warwick. *Mir. for Mass*, p. 971

apert (ā-pert'), *a* [*< ME* *apert*, *aperte*, < OF *apert*, < L *apertus*, pp of *aperire*, open, see *aperient*] Open, evident, undisguised, as, "apert confessions," *Potherby*, *Atheomastix*, p. 358

The proper things may be *apert*, and lugubrious, and can did, and avowable. *Donne*, *Devotions*

apert (ā-pert'), *adv* [*< ME* *aperte*, *apert*, from the adj.] Openly *Chaucer*

apertion (ā-pēr'shon), *n* [*< L* *apertio* (n-), < *aperire*, pp *apertus*, open, see *aperient*] 1 The act of opening, the state of being opened [Rare]

Filices by raption or *apertion*. *W. W. Man*, *Surgery*

2 An opening, a gap, an aperture, a passage

Apertions, under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, stair cases—in short, all sorts of outlets. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Memorials*, p. 33

Apertirostra (ā-pēr-ti-rōs'trā), *n* [NL, < L *apertus*, open (see *apert*), + *rostrum*, beak] Same as *Anastomus*, I. *I and de Patu*

apertive (ā-per'tiv), *a* [*< F* *apertif*, < ML **aperitivus*, < L *apertus*, pp of *aperire* see *aperit* and *-ic*] 1 Open, manifest—2 *Aperient*

apertly (ā-pēr'tli), *adv* Openly

In all this discourses of him [Richard III] they never directly nor indirectly, covertly or *apertly*, insinuate this deformity. *Sir G. Buck*, *Hist. Rich. III.*, p. 70

apertness (ā-pert'ness), *n* Openness, frankness

apertometer (āp-er-ōm'e-ter), *n* [Inter *< apert* (see *apert*) + *Gr* *μετρον*, a measure] An instrument used to measure the angular aperture of the object-glass of a microscope

Prof. Abbe has also made an important contribution to the practical part of this inquiry by the invention of an *apertometer*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Microsc.*, Appendix, p. 860

apertor (ā-per'tor), *n* [*L*, an opener, a beginner, < *aperire*, pp *aperire*, open, see *aperient*] In *anat.*, that which opens, specifically, a muscle that raises the upper eyelid

apertural (āp'er-tūr'al), *a* [*< apertura* + *-al*] Of, pertaining to, or containing apertures [Rare]

The inferior or *apertural* side. *F. R. Lankester*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 847

aperture (āp'er-tūr), *n*. [*< L* *apertura*, an opening, < *aperitus*, pp of *aperire*, open, see *aperit* and *aperient*] 1 The act of opening out or unfolding

Made difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions. *Jer. Taylor*, *Worthy Communicant*, Int., p. 8

2 An opening, a hole, orifice, gap, cleft, or chasm, a passage or perforation, any direct way for ingress or egress

An *aperture* between the mountains. *W. Gifford*, *Tour to Lakes*

3 In *geom.*, the space between two intersecting right lines—4 In *optics*, the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass in a telescope or other optical instrument. The aperture of a microscope is often expressed in degrees, and in this case it is called the *angular aperture*, that is, the angular breadth of the pencil of light which the instrument transmits from the object or point viewed, as a microscope of 100 *aperture*—**Abdominal apertures.** See *abdomen*, I.—**Aperture-sight** (as of a rifle), another name for the open bead-sight—**Branchial aperture.** See *branchial*



Barbary Ape (*Inuus caudatus*)

as the baboons this ape is notable for its intelligence and docility, and has been the "show man's ape" from time immemorial. From the circumstance that it inhabits the Rock of Gibraltar it acquires additional interest as the only

apertured (ap'er-türd), *a* [*< aperture + -ed.*] Provided with an aperture; perforated [Rare]

Each half of the coupling is *apertured* near its free end
Sci Amer, N. S., XLVIII 18

apery (ä'pë-ri), *n*; pl *aperies* (-riz) [*< ape + -ery*] 1. A collection of apes, a place where apes are kept.—2. The qualities or tricks of apes; the practice of aping, imitation

I saw there many women, dressed without regard to the season or the demands of the place, in *apery*, or, as it looked, in mockery, of European fashions

Mary Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent*, p. 145

apes-on-horseback (äps'on-hörs'bäc), *n* The name of a variety of the common European daisy, *Bellis perennis*

Apetalae (a-pet'a-lä), *n* pl [NL (*sc plantae*), fem pl. of *apetalus*, without petals: see *apetalous*] Plants destitute of petals, in the natural system of botany, a division of dicotyledonous plants in which the corolla, and often the calyx as well, is absent. They are also called *Incomplete*, and are divided into the *Mimochlamydeae*, in which the corolla alone is absent, as in the elm, nettle, etc., and the *Achlamydeae*, in which the calyx and the corolla are both absent, as in the willow, oak, etc.

apetalous (a-pet'a-lus), *a*. [*< NL, apetalus*, without petals, *< Gr a-priv + πτερον*, a leaf, in mod. bot a petal see *petal*] In bot, having no petals or corolla, pertaining to the *Apetalae*.

apetalousness (a-pet'a-lus-nes), *n* [*< apetalous + -ness*] The state or quality of being apetalous

apex (ä'pek), *n*, pl *apices* (äp'i-sëz) or *apices* (ä'pek-sëz) [*< L apex (apic-)*, point, tip, summit, perhaps *< apere*, fit to, fasten to see *apt*]

1 The tip, point, or summit of anything (a) In bot (1) The end furthest from the point of attachment or base of an organ (2) An early name for an anther (b) The nucleus, or first whorl, of a univalve shell (c) In geom, the angular point of a cone or conic section, the angular point of a triangle opposite the base

The stars are the *apexes* of what wonderful triangles!
Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 13

(d) In *geol*, the top of an anticlinal fold of strata. [Pennsylvania coal mines.] [This term as used in the U. S. Revised Statutes has been the occasion of much litigation. It is supposed to mean something nearly equivalent to *outcrop* (which see), but precisely in what it differs from *outcrop* has not been, neither does it seem capable of being, distinctly made out.] (e) In *mining*, the landing point at the top of a slope. [Pennsylvania coal mines.]

2 In *Rom antiq*, a symbolic ornament which the flamens and some other priests were required by law to wear. It consisted of a small cone of olive wood surmounted with a lock of wool, and was carried on the head by fillets or adjusted to a cap. — **Apex of the heart**, the lower pointed portion of the heart

apex-beat (ä'pek-sëz-bët), *n* The pulsation of the chest-walls over the apex of the heart

aph- [*Gr aph-*, assimilation of *an-* for *apo-* before the aspirate.] Assimilation of *ap-* for *apo-* before the aspirate, as in *apheresis*, *aphelion*, etc.

aphacia (a-fä'si-ä), *n* [NL, *< Gr a-priv + φακος*, lentic, taken for 'lens' see *lens*] In *teratol*, absence of the crystalline lens from the eye. Also written *aphakia*

aphakic (a-fä'si-ä), *a* [*< aphacia + -ic*] Pertaining to aphacia, lacking the crystalline lens. Also written *aphaku*

aphacous (a-fä'kus), *a* [*< aphacia + -ous*] Same as *aphakic*. Also written *aphakous*

apharesis, **apharetic**, etc. See *apheresis*, etc.

aphareton (a-fer'e-ton), *n* [*< Gr ἀφαίρετον*, neut of *ἀφαίρεσις*, taken away, verbal adj of *ἀφαιρέω*, take away see *apheresis*] A part of a matrix or square array of symbols, comprising the whole of certain rows and certain columns and omitting the rest. See *matrix*

	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
b ₁	b ₂	b ₃	b ₄	b ₅	b ₆	b ₇	b ₈	
c ₁	c ₂	c ₃	c ₄	c ₅	c ₆	c ₇	c ₈	
d ₁	d ₂	d ₃	d ₄	d ₅	d ₆	d ₇	d ₈	
e ₁	e ₂	e ₃	e ₄	e ₅	e ₆	e ₇	e ₈	
f ₁	f ₂	f ₃	f ₄	f ₅	f ₆	f ₇	f ₈	
g ₁	g ₂	g ₃	g ₄	g ₅	g ₆	g ₇	g ₈	
h ₁	h ₂	h ₃	h ₄	h ₅	h ₆	h ₇	h ₈	

Aphareton

aphagia (a-fä'ji-ä), *n* [NL, *< Gr a-priv + φαγία*, *< φαγος*, *< φαγεῖν*, eat, devour] Inability to swallow.

aphakia, **aphakic**, etc. See *aphacia*, etc.

Aphalara (a-fäl'a-rä), *n* [*< Gr a-priv + φάλαρον*, part of a helmet] The typical genus of *Aphalarinae*. *Forster*, 1848

Aphalarinae (a-fäl'a-rä-nä), *n* pl [NL, *< Aphalara + -inae*] A subfamily of phytophagous insects, of the family *Psyllidae*, typified by the genus *Aphalara*. The petiolus cubiti is as

long as or longer than the discoidal part of the subcosta, and the frontal lobes are absent or are not separated from the vertex

Aphanapteryx (a-fä-näp'te-riks), *n*. [NL, *< Gr ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure (see *aphanite*), + πτερυξ, a wing] A genus of recently extinct birds which formerly inhabited Mauritius. They were of ralline affinities, long billed, incapable of flight, and otherwise abnormal. The tibia was about 5 inches long, the bill nearly as long and the tarsus 3 inches. A painting of the living bird exists, and many of the bones have been discovered and described

aphanasia (af-a-nä'si-ä), *n* [NL, irreg *< Gr ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure (see *aphanite*), + -asia, as in *aphasia*, etc.] Obscurement, as of knowledge, a state of obscurity [Itare]

Apollonius of Tyana first saw even the great *aphanasia*, the fifteen hundred years eclipse of common sense and reason
Pop Sci Mo, XLII 753

Aphaneri (a-fan'e-ri), *n* pl [NL, *< Gr a-priv + φανερόν*, manifest see *Phaneri*] A term applied by Maggi to some exceedingly minute organisms found in water, and made visible under the microscope only by the use of various hardening and coloring reagents contrasted with *Phaneri*, such as bacteria

The *Aphaneri* are thought to be harmless
Smithsonian Rep, 1881, p. 418

aphanite (a-fan'e-sit), *n* [Irreg *< Gr ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure, + -itē (*< φανή* see *aphanite*)] A mineral, an arseniate of copper, so named from the difficulty of recognizing it by its crystals same as *chalcocite*

Aphaniptera (af-näp'te-rä), *n* pl [NL, *< Gr a-priv + φανή*, manifest see *Phaneri*] A term applied by Maggi to some exceedingly minute organisms found in water, and made visible under the microscope only by the use of various hardening and coloring reagents contrasted with *Phaneri*, such as bacteria

aphanopterous (af-näp'te-rus), *a* [*< NL aphanipterus*, *< Gr ἀφανής*, indistinct, obscure (see *aphanite*), + πτερον, a wing, = *E feather*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphaniptera*, characterized by indistinct or abortive wings

aphanistic (af-a-nis'tik), *a* [*< Gr ἀφανής*, indistinct (see *aphanite*), + -istic] In mineral, indistinct as, *aphanistic crystallization*

aphanite (af-a-nit), *n* [*< Gr ἀφανής*, indistinct, unseen, obscure (*< a-priv + φανή*, apparent, conspicuous, *< φανειν*, show, *φανήσθαι*, appear see *fancy*), + -itē] See *aphanistic*] A very fine-grained variety of diorite (which see), or one in which the component minerals, chiefly trichite, epidior and hornblende, cannot be distinguished with the naked eye

aphanitic (af-a-nit'ik), *a* [*< aphanite + -ic*] Of the nature of aphanite

aphanitism (a-fan-i-tizm), *n* [*< aphanite + -ism*] The condition of being aphanitic, crystallization

Aphanoptera (ä-fä-nop'te-rä), *n* pl Same as *Aphaniptera*

aphanogygous (af-a-nöz'i-gus), *a* [*< Gr ἀφανής*, indistinct (see *aphanite*), + γυγόν (= *L jugum* = *E yoke*) for *γυγώ*, cheek-bone] Having the cheek-bones invisible when the skull is viewed from above *N E D*

Apharyngea (af-a-rin'jē-ä), *n* pl [NL, *< Gr a-priv + φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx)] A division of planarians or rhabdocelous turbellarians, containing such as have no pharynx, and are thus distinguished from the *Pharyngia*

apharyngeal (af-a-rin'jē-äl), *a* Having no pharynx specifically said of the *Apharyngia*

aphasia (a-fä'zi), *n* [NL, *< Gr ἀφασία*, speechlessness, *< ἀφατος*, not uttered, *< ἀ-priv + φατος*, uttered, spoken, verbal adj of *φάω* = *L fari*, speak, say see *fable*, *fate*, *euphemism*, etc.] In *pathol*, the impairment or abolition of the faculty of using and understanding written and spoken language, independently of any failure of the intellectual processes or any disease or paralysis of the vocal organs *Ataxic aphasia*, which uncomplicated is inability to express one's ideas in spoken words while the patient understands perfectly what is said to him, and reads and writes. The name *amnesic aphasia* has been applied to cases where the patient is unable to recall the word which he wants though able to speak it when found. *Sensory aphasia* is where the patient fails to comprehend spoken or written words, it comprises word deafness and word blindness. *Aphasia*, especially *ataxic aphasia*, seems to depend in most cases on a lesion of the inferior frontal convolution, almost always on the left side of the brain. See *agraphia*, *alalia*, *alexia*, *anarthria*, and *aphonia*

aphasiac (a-fä'si-äk), *n*. [*< aphasia + -ac*] A person affected with aphasia, an aphasic.

aphasic (a-fä'sik), *a* and *n*. [*< aphasia + -ic*] 1 *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling aphasia, suffering from aphasia.

II. *n* A person affected with aphasia

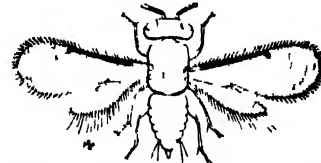
He [the lecturer] spoke next of the frequent retention of some recurring utterance by *aphasics*, such as "Come up to me"
Pop Sci Mo, XLV 176

aphelexia (af-elek'si-ä), *n* [NL, *< Gr ἀφελής*, even, smooth, plain (see *Aphelinus*), + εἰς, condition, habit see *hectic*] Absence of mind, reverie

aphelia, *n* Plural of *aphelion*

aphelian (ä-fe'h-i-an), *a* [*< apheli(on) + -an*] Pertaining to the aphelion, furthest from the sun

Aphelinus (af-e-lin'us), *n* [NL, *< Gr ἀφελής*, smooth, simple, plain, also lit not stony, *< a-*



Aphelinus mytilaspis (Cross shows natural size)

-priv + φελλειν, stony ground] A genus of minute parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididae*. Its species infest either plant lice or bark lice, particularly the scale-bearing species (*Thiaspinae*). A *mytilaspis* (de Baroni) infests the common mussel shell bark louse of the apple tree

aphelion (ä-fë'h-i-on), *n*, pl *aphelia* (-ä) [Formerly also *aphelium*, *< NL aphelion*, earlier and more prop *aphelium*, formed by Kepler after *apogonion*, *apogonion* (see *apogon*), *< Gr* as if **αφήλιον*, *< αφω*, from, + *ήλιος*, the sun] That point of a planet's or of a comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun opposed to *perihelion*.

apheliotropic (ä-fe'h-i-ö-trop'ik), *a* [*< Gr αφ- for αφω*, from, + *ήλιος*, sun (see *aphelion*), + *-τροπικός*, *< τροπών*, turn] In bot, turning away from the light applied to shoots or other parts of plants opposed to *heliotropic*

Apheliotropic movements are comparatively rare in a well marked degree, excepting the subnormal roots
Darwin, *Movement in Plants*, p. 504

apheliotropically (ä-fe'h-i-ö-trop'i-käl-i), *adv* In a direction away from the sun

apheliotropism (ä-fe'h-i-ö-trop'i-zm), *n* [*< apheliotropic + -ism*] In bot, a tendency to turn away from the sun or the light opposed to *heliotropism* (which see) *Darwin*

Apheliscus (ä-fë-lis'kus), *n*. [NL, appar *< Gr ἀφελής*, even, smooth, simple (see *Aphelinus*), + *-iscus*] A genus of extinct lemuriform or insectivorous mammals, having quadrilateral lower molars, the fourth lower molar without internal cusp, and the cusps opposite. *I. insulensis*, the type-species, is from the Wahsatch beds of New Mexico *Cope*, 1875

aphemia (ä-fë'mi-ä), *n* [NL, *< Gr a-priv + φημι*, a voice, speak, fame (= *L fama*, *> E fame*, q. v.), *< φωνή*, speak (*< φωνή*)] In *pathol*, aphasia, in its general sense, specifically—(a) *ataxic aphasia*, (b) *anarthria*. See *aphasia* and *anarthria*, 2

aphemic (ä-fem'ik), *a* [*< aphemia + -ic*] Pertaining to or resembling aphemia, characterized by or suffering from aphemia

aphengescope (ä-fen'jës-köp), *n* [*< Gr ἀφηνήσκειν*, without light, obscure (*< a-priv + φησκειν*, light, akin to *φωσ*, *φωσ*, light), + *σκοπεῖν*, view] A modification of the magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects

apheresis, **apharesis** (ä-fer'e-sis), *n* [*< L ἀφαιρέσις*, *< Gr ἀφαιρέω*, a taking away, *< ἀφαίρεω*, take away, *< ἀφά*, away, *< ἀφαιρέω*, take] 1 In *gram*, the omission of a letter or an unaccented syllable from the beginning of a word. Examples in English are *round*, *adv* for *around*, *vantage* for *advantage*, *quire* for *inquire*, *mid* for *amid*, *yon* for *upon*, etc. The most common form of apheresis is that called *aphemia* (which see)

2 In *med* (a) The removal of anything noxious. (b) Large and injurious extraction of blood.—3 In *surg*, amputation

apheretic, **apharetic** (ä-fet'et'ik), *a* [*< Gr ἀφαιρητικός*, *< ἀφαιρέω*, verbal adj of *ἀφαιρέω*, see *apheretic*] In *gram*, characterized by apheresis, shortened by the omission of the first syllable thus, *vantage* is the apheretic form of *advantage*

apheretically (af-e-ret'i-kal-i), *adv* After the manner of an apheresis, by omitting the first syllable. Also spelled *apheoretically*.

aphesis (af'e-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀφαισις*, a letting go, let go, let loose, < *ἀφαινω*, let go, send off, < *ἀφαι*, off, + *αινω*, send.] The gradual and unintentional removal of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, a special form of apheresis, as in *squire* for *esquire*, *down* for *adown*, etc. *J. A. H. Murray (N. E. D.)*

apheta (af'e-ta), *n* [ML, < Gr *ἀφῆτη*, one who lets go, hence one who lets go a military engine, and, according to Du Cange, one who starts the chariots in a race (cf *ἀφῆται*, the starting-place, MGr *ἀφῆταρ*, one who opened the barriers to start the racing-chariots), hence in astrology the planet which starts a human being in his career, < *ἀφῆτος*, let off, let loose, verbal adj of *ἀφαινω*, let off. See *aphem*.] In *astrology*, the planet dominating the life of the native, the planet which is lord of the house that rules the matter inquired after, the prorogator, significator, or hyleg.

The aphetic place is the situation of the *Apheta*, Hyleg, prorogator, significator, or giver of life, for they all have the same meaning. *Schl. Astrology*, p. 433.

apheter (af'e-ter), *n* [Gr *ἀφῆτης*, equiv to *ἀφῆτη*, one who lets off a military engine. See *apheta*.] That which loosens or sets free. [Rare.]

This katastase is as it were the fuse or trigger whose action fires the massive charge of the immemorial gun and might receive the name of *apheto*.

M. Foster, Fucus Brit., XIV, 20.

aphetic (af'e-tik), *a* [Gr *ἀφαιτικός*, < *ἀφαιτος*, let loose, set free. See *aphesis* and *apheta*.] Produced by or resulting from apheresis.

aphetic (af'e-tik), *a* [Gr *ἀφαιτικός* + *-ic*.] Same as *aphetical*.

aphetical (af'e-ti-kal), *a* [Gr *ἀφαιτικός* + *-al*.] In *astrology*, pertaining to the *apheta*, or planet significative of life. — **Aphetical places** (translation of Greek *τοπος ἀφαιτικός*), the places in which the *apheta* may be found. The rules given in Ptolemy's *Tetrabiblos* (III, 10) are intricate and vague.

aphetically (af'e-ti-kal-i), *adv* In an aphetic manner.

aphetically (af'e-ti-kal-i), *adv* In the manner or position of the *apheta*.

aphetism (af'e-tizm), *n* [Gr *ἀφαιτισμός* + *-ism*.] An aphetic form of a word, a form resulting from the loss of a weak initial vowel, as *down* for *adown*.

aphetize (af'e-tiz), *v t*, pret and pp *aphetized*, pp *aphetizing* [Gr *ἀφαιτίζω* + *-ize*.] To render aphetic, shorten by apheresis.

aphid (af'id), *n* [Gr *ἀφίς* (*aphid-*).] An aphidian, a plant-louse, a member of the genus *Aphis* or family *Aphididae* (which see). In the plural, the plant-lice, a general or indeterminate term for the members (a) of the genus *Aphis*, (b) of the family *Aphididae*, or (c) of the suborder *Phytophthina*.

Aphides (af'i-dēz), *n pl* [NL, pl of *Aphis*, q. v.] Same as *Aphididae*.

aphidian (af'id-i-an), *n* and *a* [Gr *ἀφίς* (*aphid-*) + *-ian*.] 1. *n* An insect of the family *Aphididae*, an aphid, a plant-louse.

2. *a* Pertaining to the genus *Aphis* or to the family *Aphididae*.

aphidid (af'i-did), *n*. One of the *Aphididae*, an aphid.

The *Euclyptus* larva actually feeds upon the *aphididae*. *Summ.*, VII, 304.

Aphididae (af'id-i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Aphis* (*aphid-*) + *-idae*.] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Phytophthina*, the true plant-lice, as typified by the genus *Aphis*, and as distinguished from the false plant-lice, or *Psyllida*, and other phytophthian insects. They are all injurious to vegetation, living on the juices of plants which they suck, and also producing a great variety of galls. Almost every plant has lice peculiar to it, immense numbers of which live upon it. The genera are very numerous. See *entomology*. Also called *Aphidies*.

Aphidii (af'id-i-i), *n pl* [NL, pl of *aphidius* (also used to designate a genus of hymenopterous insects), < *Aphis* (*aphid-*), q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of homopterous hemipterous insects, commonly called plant-lice, inexactly equivalent to the modern family *Aphididae*, including the thysanurous genus *Thrips*, etc., as well as the *Psyllida* or false plant-lice, and excluding the *Coccidae* or scale-insects. [Not in use.]

aphidous (af'id-i-us), *a* [Gr *ἀφίς* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of aphids.

Aphidiphaga (af-i-dif'a-ga), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl. of *aphidiphagus* see *aphidiphagous*.] A

group of insects more or less exactly corresponding to Latreille's *Aphidiphagi* (which see). The year small beetles with rounded bodies, strong wings, hard elytra, securiform maxillary palps, and clavate antennae. See *Coccinellidae*.

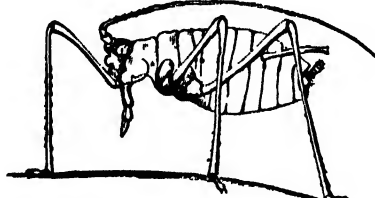
Aphidiphagi (af-i-dif'a-gi), *n pl* [NL, pl. of *aphidiphagus* see *aphidiphagous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of trimerous *Coleoptera*, consisting of the old genus *Coccinella*, and corresponding to the modern family *Coccinellidae*, the lady-birds, small beetles which habitually feed upon aphids. [Not in use.]

aphidiphagous (af-i-dif'a-gus), *a*. [Gr *ἀφιδιφαγός*, < *ἀφίς* (*aphid-*) + *φαγός*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphidiphaga*, hence, preying upon or devouring aphids.

aphidivorous (af-i-div'ō-rus), *a* [Gr *ἀφιδιφάγος* + *-ivorous*, devour.] Same as *aphidiphagous*.

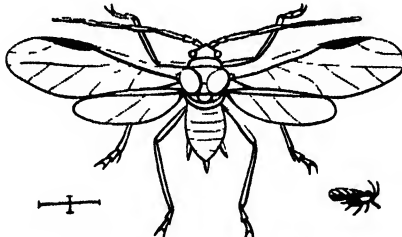
aphilanthropy (af-i-lan'thrō-pi), *n* [Gr *ἀφιλανθρωπία*, not loving man, < *ἀφί* + *φιλανθρωπία*, loving man. See *philanthropy*.] 1. Want of philanthropy, lack of benevolence. [Rare.] — 2. In *pathol*, preference of solitude to society, the first stage of melancholia.

Aphis (ā'fis), *n* [NL (Linnaeus), the sing. perhaps from the pl. *aphides* (see *-ides*), which may have been taken (if so, prop. *aphides*, but now treated as *aphides*) from Gr *ἀφίς*, pl. of



Geranium plant louse (*Aphis geraniifolia*) the apterous alaromge form, magnified. Appendages of only one side shown.

ἀφιδίς, unsparing, lavish (as if in allusion to their extreme prolificness or voracity), < *ἀφί* + *φιδίς*, spare. 1. A genus of small plant-sucking insects, of the family *Aphididae* and order *Homoptera*. They multiply by parthenogenesis and very rapidly. From a pair of honey tubes, near the end of the abdomen, they emit a saccharine fluid, known as honey



Apple tree plant louse (*Aphis mali*) (rows and small figure show natural sizes.)

dew and aphid sugar, which is greedily devoured by ants. They are very destructive to tender plants, upon which they congregate in enormous numbers.

2. [*t*] A plant-louse. [In this sense the plural *aphides* (af'i-dēz) is used.] — **Woolly aphid** See *Procyma*.

aphis-lion (ā'fis-lī'on), *n*. A name for the larva of a lace-winged fly of the family *Hemirrobidae*.

aphis-sugar (ā'fis-shug'ar), *n*. Honey-dew, a secretion peculiar to insects of the genus *Aphis*, voided from their anal sphincters.

aphlaston (af-las'ton), *n* [Gr *ἀφλάστον*.] Same as *aplastic*.

aphlogistic (af-lō-jis'tik), *a* [Gr *ἀφλόγιστος*, not inflammable, < *ἀφί* + *φλόγιστος*, inflammable. See *phlogiston*.] Flameless. **Aphlogistic lamp**, a lamp in which a coil of platinum wire extending above the wick is kept constantly red hot by the slow combustion of alcohol vapor, heated first by the flame of the wick, but after this is extinguished by the incandescence wire.

aphnology (af-nol'ō-jī), *n* [Gr *ἀφνός*, usually *ἀφνός*, revenue, riches, wealth, abundance (cf Skt *apnas*, income, property, akin to *Lopes*, wealth, *copia*, plenty, etc.), + *-λογία*, < *λεγειν*, speak. See *-ology*.] The science of wealth, a treatise on the science of wealth, plutology. [Rare.]

The little ought to have been *Aphnology*. *Aphnos*, or *aphnos*, expresses wealth in the largest as well as of general abundance and well being. *Sir J. Herschel*.

Aphodiidae (af-dī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Aphodius* + *-idae*.] A family of beetles, named by Macleay in 1819 from the genus *Aphodius*.

Aphodius (af-dī-i-us), *n*. [NL, < Gr *ἀφόδος*, excrement, evacuation, and lit departure, < *ἀπό*, from, away, + *όδος*, way.] A genus of scaraboid lamellicorn beetles, related to the dung-beetles of the genus *Geotrupes*, sometimes giving name to a family *Aphodidae*. Its species are mostly small, having striate elytra, concealed thoracic spines, toothed front tibiae and spurred hind tibiae, and 9 jointed antennae. Over 60 North American species are described, including several introduced from Europe, such as the comparatively large black *A. foveator*.

Aphododeridae (af'ō-dō-der'i-dē), *n pl*. See *Aphredoderidae*.

Aphododerus (af-ō-dod'e-rus), *n*. See *Aphredoderus*.

aphonia (af-ō'ni-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀφωνία*, speechlessness, < *ἀφώνος*, speechless, voiceless. See *aphonous*.] In *pathol*, loss of voice through a morbid condition of the larynx or its immediate innervation, dumbness, speechlessness. It is a condition in which one wants to speak and knows how to do so, but cannot produce a vocal sound, though he may whisper. Also *aphony*.

aphonic (af-on'ik), *a* and *n* [Gr *ἀφωνία* + *-ic*.] 1. *a* Pertaining to or characterized by *aphonia*, speechless, dumb.

2. *n* A person affected with *aphonia*.

aphonous (af'ō-nus), *a* [Gr *ἀφώνος*, voiceless, < *ἀφί* + *φώνη*, voice. See *phonic*.] Destitute of voice, voiceless.

aphony (af'ō-ni), *n*. Same as *aphonia*.

aphoria (af'ō'ri-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀφωρία*, sterility, dearth, < *ἀφωρος*, not bearing, < *ἀφί* + *φωρός*, bearing, < *φέρω* = *E bear*.] Sterility; unfruitfulness.

aphorism (af'ō-rizm), *n* [= F *aphorisme*, < Gr *ἀφορισμός*, a definition, a short pithy sentence, < *ἀφορίζω*, define, mark off, < *ἀφαι*, off, + *ορίζω*, divide, bound, < *ὅρις*, a boundary. See *horizon*.] 1. A definition or concise statement of a principle.

The *aphorism* formulated by Linnaeus in regard to plants. *Quatrefoyle*, Human Species (trans.), p. 50.

2. A precept or rule expressed in few words, a detached sentence containing some important truth as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.

The three ancient commentators on Hippocrates have given the same definition of an *aphorism* i. e. 'a succinct saying, comprehending a complete statement, or a saying poor in expression, but rich in sentiment.

Fleming.

— **Syn.** *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, *Precept*, *Dictum*, *Apotehism*, *Saying*, *Adage*, *Proverb*, *Truism*, *Byword*, *Saw*, all concern in expressing a pithy general proposition, usually in one short sentence, but the latter form is the less applicable to the names because. An *aphorism* is a truth, pointedly set forth, relating rather to speculative principles, ethics, or science than to practical matters, and forming a brief and succinct statement of a doctrine, thus, "Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues," and "Malaria is caused by nature, not by remedies," are *aphorisms*. "If is short, and art is long," is from the first *aphorism* of Hippocrates. An *axiom* is a self-evident truth, and is therefore used as a basis for reasoning. "A straight line is the shortest distance between two points," is one of the *axioms* of mathematics. "The greater good is to be chosen before the less," is an *axiom* of morals. The number of axioms is necessarily limited, of aphorisms, on the other hand, is unlimited. A *maxim* is a truth which while not so definite and exact as a *maxim* is a truth rather to practical than to abstract truth, stating one of the fundamental rules of conduct, civil government, business policy, and the like, as it is a sound maxim that one should risk in speculation no more than he can afford to lose. It suggests a lesson more pointedly and directly than *aphorism* and differs from *apotehism* in that a *precept* is a direct injunction whereas a *maxim* is a mere statement of a truth from which a *precept* may be deduced. It would be a *precept* to say, "In speculation risk no more than you can afford to lose." A *dictum* is not a *precept*, but an opinion given with authority, as from superior knowledge, as, a *dictum* of the critics, a *dictum* of Carlyle. An *apotehism*, in common matters what an *aphorism* is in higher, is essentially a terse proposition that makes a vivid impression on the mind, thus, "In the adversity of our best friends we always find something that doth not displease us," this is called by Dean Swift a *maxim*, but is more properly an *apotehism*. "Heaven helps those that help themselves," and

"He who fights and runs away

May live to fight another day

(*Goldsmith*, Art of Poetry),

are *apotehisms*. A *maxim* is a lower grade of *apotehism*, each is likely to be found associated with the name of the author as, the *apotehisms* of Socrates, a *saying* of Poor Richard. Each is a felicitous expression current for its own sake, but deriving additional popularity from the celebrity of its author. "Helen is that saying true, One saweth, and another reapeth," John iv. 37, "The little and short sayings of wise and excellent men are of great value, like the dust of gold or the least sparks of the diamond," *Tillotson*. *Adage* and *proverb* are habitual sayings, generally of long standing embodying the common sense of mankind on ordinary subjects. The *adage* is often the more venerable by age and the more dignified in its character, as, "Necessity knows no law." A *saying* may easily become an *adage*. *Proverb* as used in the Bible is often a *saying* as, "Physician, heal thyself," Luke iv. 23, but in the mod-

ern sense proverb often appears in some concrete figurative and homely form as, "Too many cooks spoil the broth", "Every tub must stand on its own bottom". A truism is a truth too obvious to need explanation or proof, it is a word of relative application, what would be a truism to one might be an axiom or an aphorism to another. A byword is a cant term or phrase, in every one's mouth like a proverb, but applied in disparagement. Saw is a contemptuous term for an expression that is more common than wise, or for a trite or foolish saying reiterated to wearisomeness.

aphorism (af'ō-riz-m), *v* s. [*< aphorism, n*] Same as *aphorize* [Rare]

There is no art that hath been more cankered in her principles, more soiled and slubbed with *aphorizing* pedantry, than the art of policy.

Milton, *Ref in England*, p. 33

aphorismatic (af'ō-riz-mat'ik), *a* [*< aphorism + -atic*] Same as *aphorismic*

aphorismist (af'ō-riz-mēr), *n* One who expresses himself in aphorisms [Rare]

The tribe of *aphorismers* and politicians

Milton, *Ref in England*, p. 56

aphorismic (af'ō-riz-mik), *a* [*< aphorism + -ic*] Relating to aphorisms, having the form of an aphorism; containing aphorisms. An equivalent form is *aphorismatic*

The style of Junius is a sort of metric, the law of which is a sort of balance of theses and antitheses. When he gets out of this *aphorismic* metre into a sentence of five or six lines long, nothing can exceed the slovenliness of the English.

Coleridge, *Table Talk*, p. 204

aphorist (af'ō-ris-t), *n* [*< aphorism + -ist*] A writer of aphorisms

He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorists*

R. Nelson, *Lit. of Bp Bull*, p. 246

aphoristic (af'ō-ris-tik), *a* [*< Gr ἀφοριστικός, fit for defining, sententious, < ἀφορίζω see aphorize*] Having the character of aphorisms, resembling aphorisms; in the form of an aphorism, stated in short, unconnected sentences, abounding in aphorisms. An *aphoristic style* is one which is fragmentary in its outward form but methodical in its reasoning

The method of the book is *aphoristic*

De Quincey

The Sanscrit law books are sometimes in *aphoristic* prose, sometimes in verse, sometimes in a mixture of both

Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 10

aphoristical (af'ō-ris-ti-kal), *a* Same as *aphoristic*

aphoristically (af'ō-ris-ti-kal-i), *adv* In or by aphorisms, briefly and pithily

These being carried down wisdom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us

H Harvey

aphorize (af'ō-riz), *v* s, pret and pp *aphorized*, ppr *aphorizing* [*< Gr ἀφορίζω see aphorism*] To utter aphorisms, write or speak in aphorisms, especially, make an excessive use of aphorisms Coleridge

aphract (af'rakt), *a* [*< Gr ἀσφακτος, old Attic ἀσφακτος, unfenced, unfortified, < ἀ-priv + φακ-τός, verbal adj of φασσειν, fence in, fortify*] Open, unfenced or unguarded [Rare]

We find the war galley of the Phœnicians represented on the walls of the palace unearthed by Layard and his followers in Assyrian discovery. The vessel represented is a hireme war galley which is *aphract*, that is to say, has the upper tier of rowers unprotected and exposed to view

Encyc Brit, XXI 805

aphredoderid (af-re-dod'e-rid), *n*. A fish of the family *Aphredoderidae*

Aphredoderidæ (af're-dod'er-i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Aphredoderus + -idæ*] A family of teleostcephalous fishes having the vent in the neck or breast, the ventral fins post-thoracic and with about 7 rays, but without spines, and a short dorsal fin of 3 or 4 spines in front. In Gunther's system of classification, the family represents a primary group of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by the developed dorsal and anal fins and the position of the vent in front of the ventrals. Two species, called *parvæ* or *pyralæ perch*, are known to inhabit the fresh waters of North America. Also *Aphredoderidæ*

Aphredoderus (af-re-dod'e-rus), *n* [NL (Lesueur, in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833), a corrupt form, afterward given as *Aphrodederus* (Agassiz), as if *< Gr ἀφρόδης, foamy (< ἀφρός, foam, + δῆος, form), + δῆρον, neck, throat, later as Aphrodederus (Jordan, 1877) in allusion to the position of the vent, < ἀφρός, departure, evacuation, excrement (< ἀνά, off, + ὁδός, way), + δῆρον, neck, throat.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Aphredoderidæ*. Also *Aphrodederus*

aphrite (af'rit), *n* [*< Gr ἀφρός, foam, froth, + -ίτης*] A subvariety of calcium carbonate or calcite, popularly known as *foam, earth-foam, or foam-spar*, occurring in small masses, solid, or tender and friable. It is composed of lamellæ or scales of a pearly luster, and has varieties which shade insensibly into argentine

Aphrisa (af'ri-zā), *n*. [NL (Audubon, 1839), a false formation, *< Gr ἀφρός, foam, + ζάω, ζῆν, live*] A genus of plover-like birds, of the family *Aphrisidæ*, related to the oyster-catchers and turnstones, having feet with four toes like the latter, and the general appearance and changes of plumage of the sandpipers. It contains only the surf-bird, *A. virgata*. See *surf-bird*

Aphrisidæ (af-ris'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Aphrisa + -idæ*] A family of birds, intermediate between *Charadriidæ* and *Hamatopodidæ*. The typical genus is *Aphrisa* Cuvier, 1884

Aphrisinæ (af-ris'i-nē), *n* pl [NL, *< Aphrisa + -inæ*] A subfamily of birds, containing the genus *Aphrisa*, the surf-birds

aphrisite (af'ri-zit), *n* [*< Gr ἀφρίζω, foam, be foamy (< ἀφρός, foam), + -ίτης*] A variety of black tourmalin

Aphrodisia (af-rō-diz'i-a), *n* pl [L, *< Gr Ἀφροδισία, neut pl of Ἀφροδισιαίος, pertaining to Aphrodite, < Ἀφροδίτη see Aphrodite*] A festival in honor of Aphrodite or Venus periodically celebrated in various localities of ancient Greece. Those of Paphos in Cyprus, of Cythra, and of Corinth were the most famous.

aphrodisiac (af-rō-diz'i-ak), *a* and *n* [*< Gr ἀφροδισιακός, venereal, < Ἀφροδισιαίος, pertaining to Aphrodite, < Ἀφροδίτη, Venus see Aphrodite*] I. *a* Exciting venereal desire, increasing the appetite for sexual pleasures, hence, erotic, sensual

II. *n* Any drug or preparation which excites sexual desire

aphrodisiacal (af'rō-di-z'i-a-kal), *a* Same as *aphrodisiac*

aphrodisian (af-ro-diz'i-an), *a* [*< Gr Ἀφροδισιαίος see aphrodisiac*] Given up to sexual pleasures, devoted to sensual love

They showed me the state nursery for the children of those *aphrodisian* dames, their favourites

C. Reade, *Clotel* and Harth, lvi

Aphrodite (af-rō-dit'ē), *n* [*< Gr Ἀφροδίτη, the goddess of love, Venus, traditionally said to mean 'foam-born,' < ἀφρός, foam, the second element -δίτη being unexplained*] 1. The Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with their Venus, who was originally a deity of much less importance. By one legend she is fabled (as *Aphrodite Anadyomene*) to have sprung from the foam of the sea. She was the personification of female grace, and from her prototype, the Phœnician Ashtart, represented the reproductive and germinal powers of nature

2 [NL] In *zool* (a) A genus of chaetopodous annelids, typical of the family *Aphroditidae* (which see). The species are known as a mico, the common sea mouse is *A. aculeata*. Also written *Aphrodita*. See *sea mouse*. (b) A genus of lepidopterous insects Hubner, 1816. (c) A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also written *Aphrodita*. See *sea mouse*. 3 [L] A variety of meerschaum. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesium

Aphroditidæ (af-rō-dit'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Aphrodite, 2 (a), + -idæ*] A family of free marine chaetopodous annelids, of which the genus *Aphrodite* is the type. There are numerous other genera. Also *Aphroditacea, Aphroditæ*

Another type altogether is shown by the scale bearing annelids, *Aphroditidae*, the upper parapodia, or false feet, carry large scales, which lie over the back of the animal and form an imbricated covering, serving the double purpose of protection and respiration

Stand Nat Hist, I 230

Aphrophora (af-rof'ō-rā), *n* [NL, *< Gr ἀφροφώρα, foam-bearing, < ἀφρός, foam, + -φώρα, < φέρω = E bear*] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cercopidae* so called because the larva is enveloped in the frothy or foamy substance known as *cuckoo-spit*. The genus is closely related to *Ptyelus*, and species were formerly placed in *Ptyelus* or *Tettigonia*

Aphrophorida (af-rō-for'i-dā), *n* pl [NL, *< Aphrophora + -ida*] Same as *Aphrophorina*

Aphrophorina (af'rō-fō-r'i-nē), *n* pl [NL, *< Aphrophora + -ina*] In *entom*, the froth-

bearing hoppers, a subfamily or other division of the great family *Cercopidae*, represented by the genera *Aphrophora, Lepyrus, Ptyelus*, and many others, and containing a great many species of medium or small size, very generally distributed over the world, and especially affecting pines and willows

aphrosiderite (af-rō-sid'ō-rīt), *n* [*< Gr ἀφρός, foam + σίδηρος, iron, + -ίτης*] A ferruginous chloritic mineral occurring in soft dark-green scales

aphtha (af'thā), *n*; pl *aphthæ* (-thē) [NL, *< L aphtha, pl, < Gr ἀφθα, pl of ἀφθα, an eruption, ulceration, < ἀπτερε, set on fire, inflame*] In *pathol*, an eruption; an ulceration used especially in the plural to denote small round ulcers, sometimes becoming confluent, and said in some cases to be preceded by vesicles which break. They occur upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate. When *Myocardium viti* (*Myocardium viti*) is found in these ulcers the disease is called *thrush*, or *milk thrush*. Also *optha*. **Aphthæ epixōtice**, foot and mouth disease (which see under *foot*)

aphthalose (af'thā-lōs), *n* [As *aphth(ite)al(ite)* + -ose] Same as *aphthitalite*

Aphthartodocetæ (af-thār'tō-dō-sē'tē), *n* pl. [*< L Gr Ἀφθαρτοδοκταί, < (ἀ) ἀφθαρτος, uncorrupted, incorruptible (< ἀ-priv + φθάρω, verbal adj of φθίρω, destroy, ruin, corrupt), + δοκεῖν, think Cf Doctæ*] A Monophysite sect which existed from the sixth to the ninth century, or later. They held that the body of Christ was incorruptible even before the resurrection, and that he suffered death only in a phantasmal appearance. From this they are sometimes called *Phantasmata*, a name more properly belonging to the Docetæ (which see), who denied even the reality of Christ's body

Aphthartodocetism (af-thār'tō-dō-sē'tizm), *n*. The doctrines of the Aphthartodocetæ

Justinian himself lapsed into heresy, by accepting the doctrine that the earthly body of Christ was incorruptible, insensible to the weakness of the flesh, a doctrine which had been advanced by Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus, and went by the name of *Aphthartodocetism*

Encyc Brit, XIII 706

aphthitalite (af-thit'a-lit), *n* [*< (ἀ) ἀφθαρτος, unchanging, unchangeable (< ἀ-priv + φθάρω, verbal adj of φθίρω, commonly φθίρω, destroy, change), + αἶς, salt, + ἰθός, a stone*] A native potassium sulphate found on Mount Vesuvius in delicate crystallizations. Also called *aphthalose* and *Vesuvian-salt*

aphthoid (af'thōid), *a* [*< (ἀ) ἀφθα, voiceless, < ἀ-priv + φθίρω, voice, sound, < φθίγγω, sound*] A letter or combination of letters which in the customary pronunciation of a word has no sound [Rare]

aphthous (af'thūs), *a* [*< F aphtheux, < NL aphthosus, < (ἀ) ἀφθα, q v*] 1. In *pathol*, of the nature of or characterized by aphthæ — 2. In *bot*, appearing as if covered with aphthæ

Aphyllæ (a-fil'ē), *n* pl [NL, fem pl (sc *plantæ*) of *aphyllus*, leafless see *aphyllous*] A section of cryptogamic plants without leaves, comprising lichens, fungi, and algæ. Same as *thallogens* [Not used]

aphyllose (a-fil'ōs), *a* Same as *aphyllous*

aphyllous (a-fil'us), *a* [*< NL aphyllus, < Gr ἀφύλλος, leafless, < ἀ-priv + φύλλω = L folium, a leaf*] In *bot*, destitute of leaves applied to flowering plants that are naturally leafless, as most *Cactaceæ*, and to thallogamous cryptogams

aphyllly (a-fil'i), *n* [*< NI. *aphyllia, < Gr ἀφύλλια, < ἀφύλλος, leafless see aphyllous*] In *bot*, the state of being aphyllous, an entire suppression of leaves, as ordinarily occurs in most *Cactaceæ*, etc

apian (ā-pi-an), *a* [*< L apianus, of bees, < apis, a bee see Apis*] Of or pertaining to bees

Apiaridæ (ā-pi-ā-rī-dē), *n* pl. [NL, fem pl of *Apiarius* see *apiarian*] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of melliferous aculeate hymenopterous insects opposed to *Andrenidæ*, and corresponding to the modern family *Apidae* (which see)

apiarian (ā-pi-ā-rī-an), *a* and *n* [*< L apianus, relating to bees, a bee-keeper, < apis, a bee see Apis*] I. *a* Relating to bees, or to bee-keeping

II. *n* A bee-keeper, an apiarist

apiarist (ā-pi-ā-rīst), *n* [*< apianus + -ist*] One who keeps an apiary, one who keeps bees, or studies the nature of bees, a bee-keeper or bee-master

apiary (ā-pi-ā-rī), *n*, pl *apiaries* (-rīz) [*< L. apiarium, a bee-house, beehive, neut. of apia-*



Aphrodite
Copy of the Cnidian Statue by
Praxiteles, Vatican Museum

rius, relating to bees: see *apiarian*.] A place where bees are kept, a stand or shed for bees, a bee-house containing a number of beehives. **apiaster** (ā'pī-as-tēr), *n* [NL, < LL *apustera*, the bee-eater, a bird commonly called merops, < *apis*, a bee, + *-aster*.] In ornith, an old name of the bee-eater, in 1760 made by Brisson a generic name for the bee-eaters, now the specific name of the European bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. See *cut* under *bee-eater*.

apical (ap'ī-kal), *a* [< L *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-al*.] Relating to the apex or top, belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body — **Apical cell** (a) In bot, the single cell which in most of the higher cryptogams constitutes the growing point (*apical meristem*). (b) In zool, a cell at the apex of the segmented ovum of some embryos, as sponges, the opposite of basal cell.

apically (ap'ī-kul-i), *adv* At the apex or tip. **apicated** (ap'ī-kā-ted), *a* [< NL *apicatus* (cf. L *apicatus*, adorned with an apex or priest's cap), < *apex* (*apu-*) see *apex* and *-ate*.] Having a conspicuous apex.

apices, *n* Plural of *apex*. **Apician** (a-pis'ian), *a* [< L *Apicianus*, < *Apicius*.] Relating to or resembling Apicius, a celebrated Roman epicure in the time of Tiberius, hence, relating to the skilful preparation of delicate viands, daintily in regard to food.

apicifixed (ap'ī-sī-fikst), *a* [< L *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *fixus*, fixed, + *-ed*.] In bot, attached by the apex, as an anther (in some cases) to the filament.

apicillary (ap'ī-sil'ā-ri), *a* [< NL, as if **apiculus*, dim. of L *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-ary*.] Situated at or near the apex.

apickaback, **apickback**, *adv* Same as *pickaback*.

apiculate (a-pik'u-lāt), *a* [< NL *apiculatus*, < *apiculus*, q. v.] In bot, tipped with a short and abrupt point applied to a leaf or any other part which is suddenly terminated by a distinct point or apiculus.

apiculated (a-pik'u-lā-ted), *a*. Same as *apiculate*.

apiculi, *n* Plural of *apiculus*.

apiculture (a-pi-kul-tur), *n* [< L *apis*, a bee, + *cultura*, culture. Cf. *agriculture*.] The rearing of bees.

apiculturist (ā'pī-kul-tur-ist), *n* [< *apiculture* + *-ist*.] One who engages in apiculture or the breeding, care, and improvement of bees.

apiculus (a-pik'u-lus), *n*, pl *apiculi* (-lī) [NL, dim. of L *apex* (*apu-*), a point, see *apex*.] In bot, a small point formed by the projection of the midrib beyond its leaf.

Apidae (ap'ī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Apis* + *-ida*.] A family of melliferous or anthophilous aculeate hymenopterous insects, the typical bees,



Honey Bee (*Apis mellifica*), typical of *Apidae*
1, queen 2, worker 3, drone (slightly reduced)

with the mouth-parts short and stout, as distinguished from the other bees, or *Andrenidae*, which have a long trunk. The family contains *Apis* (the hive bees), *Bombus* (the bumble bees), and many other genera of social bees, besides a number of solitary ones, as *Xylocopa* (the carpenter bees), etc. See *bee*, *Apis*, and *cut* under *anthophora* and *carpenter bee*.

Apidae (ap'ī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Apis* + *-ida*.] Same as *Apodidae*.

apiece (a-pēs'), *prep* phr as *adv* [Early mod E also *apiece*, *apice*, *a piece*, *a peice*, *a pece*, < ME *a pece*, *a*, *E* *a³*, *piece*, *peice*, the prep (*a³*) being merged in popular apprehension with the article (*a²*) and the noun extended in meaning see *a³*, *a²*, and *piece*.] For each piece, article, thing, or person, for each, to each; each as, they cost a dollar *apiece*, there is an orange *apiece*.

Neither have two cents *apiece*. Iuk ix 3

In earnest pray, how many men *apiece*

Have you two been the death of?

Lord Broken Heart 1 2

apiece (a-pēs'), *adv* [< *a³* + *pieces*.] In or to pieces.

Yield up my sword? That's Hebrew.

It's first be cut *apiece*.

Beau and El, Little French Lawyer, li 1

apiin (ā'pī-in), *n* [< L *apium*, parsley, + *-in*.] A gelatinous substance obtained from common

parsley by boiling it in water. The filtered solution, on cooling, deposits *apiin*. **apioked**, *a* [ME, < *a* + *pioked*, *pyked*, trimmed, lit. picked: see *a¹* and *pique*, *pick*.] Trimmed; cleaned from dirt.

Ful fresh and newe here *apioked* was

Chaucer, Gen Prolog to C. T., l. 365

apiary (a-pī'ā-ri), *a* [< Gr *a-* priv + *πιδος*, a cap, + *-ary*.] Characterized by abnormal suppression of the galea or upper lip applied by Morren to the flowers of certain bilabiate plants, as *Calceolaria*.

apinoid (ap'ī-noid), *a* [< Gr *ανις*, without dirt (< *a-* priv + *πιδος*, dirt), + *ειδος*, form see *-oid*.] Free from dirt sometimes applied to scirrhus cancer, from the cleanliness of the surface of a section.

Apiocrinidae (ap'ī-ō-krin'ī-dē), *n*, pl [NL, < *Apiocrinus* + *-idae*.] The pear-enermites, considered as a family of erinoids, typified by the genus *Apiocrinus*. The same or a similar group is variously called *Apiocrinidae*, *Apiocrinidea*, and *Apiocrinodea*.

apiocrinte (ap'ī-ōk'ri-nit), *n* [< *Apiocrinus* + *-ite*.] A pear-enermite, a member of the genus *Apiocrinus*.

Apiocrinus (ap'ī-ōk'ri-nus), *n*, [NL, < Gr *ἀπιον*, a pear, + *κρινος*, a lily, see *crinoid*.] A genus of brachiopod fossil erinoids, or erinities, the pear-enermites, or pyriform stonelihs, of the family *Erinidae* and order *Crinoida*. One of the species is *A. rotundus*. They occur in the Cretaceous and Obolite formations. Originally written *Apiocrinites*.

apioid (ap'ī-oid), *n* [< Gr *απειοειδης*, pear-shaped, < *ἀπιον*, a pear, + *ειδος*, form.] A plane curve so drawn that the distance of any point in it from a given fixed point, increased by a constant, positive, and proper fraction of its distance from another given fixed point, gives a positive constant. It is that one of a pair of Cartesian ovals which is within the other. See *Cartesian*.

apiol (ap'ī-ol), *n* [< L *apium*, parsley, + *-ol*.] An organic substance, forming long, white, brittle, needle-like crystals, extracted by distilling parsley-seeds with water. It melts at 86° F, and boils at about 572° F. It is used as an emmenagogue. Also called *parsley-camphor*.

apiologist (ā'pī-ol'ō-jist), *n* One versed in apiology.

apiology (ā'pī-ol'ō-jī), *n* [< L *apis*, a bee (see *1* *apis*), + Gr *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak, see *-ology*.] A systematic or scientific study of bees.

Apiomerinae (ap'ī-ō-me-rī-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Apiomerus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidae*, typified by the genus *Apiomerus*. It is a large group in America, with several species peculiar to the United States.

Apiomerus (ap'ī-ō-mē-rus), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀπιον*, a pear, + *μυρς*, thigh.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidae*, typical of a subfamily *Apiomerinae*. *A. crassipes* (Uhler) is a species widely distributed in the United States.

Apion (ap'ī-on), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀπιον*, a pear.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*, the larvae of which are especially injurious to clover.

Apioninae (ap'ī-ō-nī-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Apion* + *-ina*.] In entom, a subfamily of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidae* or weevils, typified by the genus *Apion*, and characterized by straight antennae, a lateral fold on the inner surface of the elytra, a horizontal pygidium, and an abdomen alike in both sexes. The species are mostly very small.

Apios (ap'ī-os), *n* [NL, so called from the shape of the tubers, < Gr *ἀπιος*, a pear, also a pear-tree, cf. *ἀπιον*, a pear, *ἀπιος*, a kind of euphorbia, perhaps the sun-spurge.] A North American genus of leguminous climbing plants, producing edible tubers on underground shoots. The only species, *A. tuberosa*, is a native of the Atlantic States, and is called *ground nut* or *wild bean*, its tubers, though numerous, are small.

Apis (ā'pī), *n* [< L, a bee, perhaps = Gr *ἄπις*, a goat; cf. OHG *ambi*, *impi*, a swarm of bees, MHG *imb*, *imne*, G *imne*, a bee.] A genus of melliferous or anthophilous aculeate hymenopterous insects, the type of the family *Apidae* and of the suborder *Melissera* or *Anthophila*, the hive-bees. The genus was formerly coextensive with these groups, but is now by successive

detachments of other genera limited to the hive-bee (*Apis mellifica*) and its immediate relatives. See *bee*, and *cut* under *Apidae*.

Apis (ā'pī), *n*, [< Gr *ἄπις*, < Egypt. *Hapi*, lit. 'hidden'.] The sacred bull of the ancient Egyptians, to which divine honors were paid. The bull sought out by the priests for this purpose was required to be black with a triangular white spot on the forehead, and with numerous other marks which denoted the true *Apis*.



Apis. Mummy in the collection of the New York Historical Society

apish (ā'pish), *a* [< *ape* + *-ish*.] Having the qualities of an ape, inclined to imitate in a servile manner, hence, foolishly fopish, affected, or trifling as, *apish* manners.

A kind of birds as it were of an *apish* kind, ready to imitate what they see done.

Holland, ti of Camden's Britannia (1637), p. 543.

apishamore (a-pish'a-mōr), *n* [Origin not ascertained.] In the western United States, a saddle-blanket made of the skin of a buffalo-calf.

apishly (ā'pish-lī), *adv* In an apish manner; with silly imitation, foppishly.

Shin is so *apishly* crafty, as to hide itself under the colours and masks of goodness and honesty.

Jer Taylor, Artful Handsomeness, p. 15

apishness (ā'pish-nēs), *n* [< *apish* + *-ness*.] The quality of being apish, mimicry, foppishness, "the *apishness* of foreign manners," Warburton, Sermons.

We were not born to revel in the *apishness* of ridiculous expense of time.

Ford, Line of Life

Apistes (a-pis'tēz), *n* [NL, also *Apistus*, < Gr *ἀπιστος*, not to be trusted, incredible, < *a-* priv + *πιστός*, to be trusted, verbal adj. of *πιστεύω*, prevail upon, in pass *πισθίζω*, believe.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Apistinae*.

Apistinae (ap'is-tī-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Apistes* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Scorpaenidae*, exemplified by the genus *Apistes*, having the vertebrae typical in number (10 abdominal and 14 caudal), and the dorsal fin commencing on the nape or head. They are characteristic of the Indo-Pacific region.

apitpat (a-pit'pat), *prep* phr as *adv* [< *a³* + *pitpat* (cf. *pit-a-pat*).] With quick beating or palpitating, pit-a-pat.

Welcome, my bully, my buck, agad, my heart is gone *apitpat* for you.

Congreire Old Bathelot, li 2.

apivorous (ā'piv'ō-rus), *a* [< L *apis*, a bee, + *vorare*, devour.] Bee-eating, feeding on bees.

aplacental (ap-la-sen'tal), *a* [< NL *aplacentalis*, < Gr *a-* priv (*a-*18) + *placenta*, q. v.] Having no placenta, implacental applied to those mammals in which no placenta is developed during gestation. The aplacental mammals comprise the *Monotremata* and *Marsupialia*, the two lowest orders of mammals, including the duck mole, porcupine ant eater, kangaroo, etc. The young are born at a much more immature stage of fetal development than in the placental mammals, and are so helpless that they are unable even to suck, and in most cases have to be fixed by the mother herself upon the teats, while the milk is forced into their mouths by a muscle which is spread over the mammary gland.

Aplacentalia (ap'la-sen-tā'h-ā), *n* pl [NL, neut. pl. of *aplacentalis*, see *aplacental*.] Same as *Implacentalia*.

Aplacentaria (ap'la-sen-tā'ri-ā), *n* pl [NL, neut. pl. of *aplacentarius*, < Gr *a-* priv (*a-*18) + *placenta*, q. v. Cf. *aplacental*.] Same as *Implacentalia*.

aplanatic (ap-la-nat'ik), *a* [Prop. *aplanetic*, < Gr *ἀπλανητος*, not wandering, < *ἀ-* priv + *πλανητός*, wandering, see *planet*.] Without aberration in optics, applied to a lens or combination of lenses, as in a telescope, which brings parallel rays to a focus without spherical or chromatic aberration — **Aplanatic line**, a Cartesian oval so called because it is the section of a surface refracting light from one focus to another without aberration.

aplanatically (ap-la-nat'ī-kal-i), *adv* In an aplanatic manner, as regards aplanatism, or the absence of spherical aberration.

aplanatism (a-plan'a-tizm), *n* [< *aplanat-ic* + *-ism*.] In optics, the condition of being free from spherical aberration.

aplanetic (ap-la-net'ik), *a* Same as *aplanatic*.

aplanogamete (ap'la-nō-gam'e-tē), *n* [< Gr *ἀ-* priv + *πλανος*, wandering, roaming, + *γαμέτη*, a wife, see *a-18* and *planogamete*.] In bot, a conjugating cell of the *Conjugata*, in distinction from the *planogamete* (the ciliated and mobile zoospore) of the *Zooporeae*. See *gamete*.

aplasia (a-plā'si-ā), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀ-priv* + *πλασσις*, formation, < *πλασσειν*, form, mold] Defective or arrested development in a tissue or an organ

aplastic (a-plas'tik), *a* [*<* Gr *ἀπλαστος*, not capable of being molded (< *a-priv* + *πλαστός*, molded), + *-ic* see *a-18* and *plastic*] Not plastic; not easily molded

aplatisseur (a-pla-tē-sēr'), *n.* [F, < *aplatir* (*aplatir*), crush, flatten, < *à* (L *ad*) + *plat*, flat] A mill for crushing grain to be used as food for cattle.

Apleuri (a-plē'ri), *n. pl.* [NL, *pl. of apleurus*, < Gr *ἀ-priv* + *πλευρά*, rib] A name proposed by Owen for a suborder of ribless plectognathous fishes, consisting of the families *Ostracodontidae* and *Gymnodontidae*

aplite, *n.* See *haphite*

aplo- Improper form of *haplo-*, adopted in some zoological and botanical names See *haplo-*.

Aploides, *n.* See *Haplodes*.

aplomb (a-plōn'), *n.* [F, self-possession, assurance, lit perpendicularity, < *à plomb*, perpendicular, plumb *à* (L *ad*), to, plumb, plumb, plummet see *plumb*] Self-possession springing from perfect confidence in one's self, assurance.

The staple figure in novels is the man of *aplomb*, who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact, and never sharing their affections or debilities, hurls his word like a bullet when occasion requires, knows his way, and carries his points.
Emerson, *Letters and Social Aims*, p. 72

aplome, *n.* See *haplome*

Aplopappus, *n.* See *Haplopappus*

aplostemonous, *a* See *haplostemonous*

aplotomy, *n.* See *haplotomy*

aplustre (ap-lus'trē), *n.* [L, also *aplustrum*, chiefly in *pl* *aplustrum* or *aplustra*, IL also *amplustre*, < Gr *ἀπλουστρον*, the characteristic ornaments of the stern of a ship Cf *acrostolium*] The ornament rising above the stern of ancient ships. Though varying much in design, these ornaments were often very graceful, particularly in Greek examples. A usual form was a sheaf or plume of volutes, variously combined. The *aplustre* rose immediately behind the



Aplustre of an ancient Greek ship

steersman, and is often represented as supporting a flag. As a conspicuous part of the ship, it was often removed as a trophy by captors. Also called *apluston*.

About two hours later Arius stood under the *aplustre* of the galleys.
L. Wallace, *Ben Hur*, p. 141

Aplysia (ap-lis'i-ā), *n.* [NL; cf L *aplysia*, *pl*, < Gr *ἀπλυσια*, *pl*, prop gen sing, *ἀπλυσιας* *aplogos*, a sponge, so named from its dirty-gray color, < Gr *ἀπλυσια*, filthiness, < *ἀπλυσ*, unwashed, < *a-priv* + *πλυνω*, verbal adj of *πλυνω*, wash] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, the sea-hares, having an oval oblong form with four tentacles, and somewhat resembling slugs. Its numerous species are remarkable for the function of secreting a fluid of violet color (due to the presence of iodine), which they discharge when molested. One of the best known is *A. depilans*, the depilatory sea hare, so called because it was supposed that the fluid it discharged was capable of removing hair or preventing its growth. Also written *Laplysia*, by an original mistake (Linnaeus, 1767), followed by many writers.



Depilatory Sea hare (*Aplysia depilans*)

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Aplysidae (ap-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Aplysia* + *-idae*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, of which the genus *Aplysia* is the type, having the shell rudimentary or wanting. Besides *Aplysia*, there are several other genera, as *Dolabella* and *Notarchus*, and the species are numerous. Also incorrectly written *Aplysinae* and *Aplysinae*. The same group is also named *Aplysinae*, *Aplysinae*, and *Aplysinae*.

apneumatic (ap-nū-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr *ἀπνευματός*, not blown through (< *a-priv* + *πνεύμα* (τ), breath, blowing), + *-ic* see *a-18* and *pneumatic*] Uninflated; collapsed. applied to the lungs.

apneumatosis (ap-nū-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἀπνευματός*, not blown through (see *apneumatic*), + *-osis*] An uninflated condition of

portions of the lungs, especially that condition of lobular distribution which results from bronchitis. It is chiefly confined to infancy and early childhood.

Apneumona (ap-nū'mō-nā), *n. pl.* [NL, neut *pl. of apneumon* see *apneumonous*] An order of holothurians; one of two orders into which the class *Holothuroidea* is divisible (the other being *Dipneumona* or *Pneumonophora*). They have no organs of respiration, nor cuticular organs. The order contains those holothurians which are hermaphrodite, as *Synapta*. It is divisible into two families, *Synaptidae* and *Oncinotidae*. See (nt under *Synapta*).

Apneumonous (ap-nū'mō-nōz), *n. pl.* Same as *Apneumona*.

apneumonous (ap-nū'mō-nus), *a* [*<* NL *apneumon*, < Gr *ἀπνευμων*, without lungs (breath), < *ἀ-priv* + *πνευμων*, lung (πνευμα, breathe)] Having no respiratory organs; specifically, pertaining to or resembling the *Apneumona*.

Apneusta (ap-nūs'ta), *n. pl.* [NL, neut *pl. of apneustus*, < Gr *ἀπνευστος*, without breath, < *a-priv* + *πνευστός*, verbal adj of *πνέω*, breathe] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods a synonym of *Abranchia* or *Dermatopnoea* (which see). See also *Sacoglossa*.

apnoea (ap-nō'ē), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἀπνοια*, want of wind, < *ἀνωός*, without wind, breathless, < *a-priv* + *πνέω*, blow, breathe] In *pathol*, partial privation or suspension of respiration; want of breath. Specifically it denotes the inhibition of respiration by the presence of an abnormally great quantity of oxygen in the blood. It is also improperly used by some to denote the opposite condition, that of *apnoea*.

apnoic (ap-nō'ik), *a* Characterized by *apnoea*.

apnoic (ap-nō'ik), *a* Same as *apnoic*.

apo- [L, etc, *apo-*, < Gr *ἀπο-*, prefix, *ἀπό*, prop, = L *ab* = Skt *apa* = AS *of*, E *of*, *off*, etc] *see ab-* and *of*, *off*. Before a vowel the prefix becomes *ap-*, < Gr *απ-*, before the rough breathing, *αφ-*, < Gr *ἄφ-*. A prefix of Greek origin, meaning off, from, away from (in respect to place, time, or origin).

apobates (a-pob'a-tēz), *n.*, *pl* *apobates* (-tē) [Gr *ἀποβάτης*, lit one who dismounts, < *ἀποβαίνω*, step off from, dismount, < *ἀπό*, off, + *βαίνω*, verbal adj *βάτος*, step, go] In *Gr antiqu*, a warrior who rode into action on a chariot, standing beside the charioteer, and leaped off and on, according to the exigencies of the fight, while the chariot was in motion. This method of fighting was a tradition in Greece from the heroic age, but in historic times the practice was preserved only in Boeotia and in Athens, particularly as a feature of the Panathenaic procession in the latter state.

In the Theban (Iliad) there are figures to be found resembling in form, attitude, armour, and dress the *apobates*, who leaped on to their chariots in the Parthenon frieze.

A. S. Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, I 244

apoblast (ap'ō-blast), *n.* [*<* Gr *ἀπό*, off, + *βλαστός*, germ] In *bot*, a so-called directive corpuscle, a small temporary body formed in an unimpregnated ovum as a result of cell-division. See *extract*.

Resting on the dividing upper sphere are the eight shaped "directive corpuscles," better called "pries minimal outlast cells or apoblasts," since they are the result of a cell division which affords the egg cell before it is impregnated, and are mere refuse destined to disappear.

H. R. Lankester, *Encyc Brit*, XI 637

apocalypse (a-pok'a-lips), *n.* [*<* ME *apocalypse*, *-lyps*, etc, abbr. *apocalypsis*, < L *apocalypsis*, < Gr *ἀποκάλυψις*, an uncovering, revelation, < *ἀποκαλύπτειν*, uncover, reveal, < *ἀπό*, from, + *καλύπτειν*, cover] Revelation, discovery, disclosure; specifically (with a capital letter), a title of the last book of the New Testament, usually called the book of Revelation, and in the English version the Revelation of St John the Divine.

apocalypst (a-pok'a-lipt), *n.* [*<* Gr as if **ἀποκαλύπτειν*, a revealer, < *ἀποκαλύπτειν*, reveal see *apocalypse*, and cf *apocalypst*] The author of the Apocalypse. Coleridge. [Rare]

apocalypstic (a-pok'a-lipt'ik), *a* and *n.* [*<* Gr *ἀποκαλυπτικός*, < *ἀποκαλύπτειν* see *apocalypse*] I. *a*. 1 Containing or pertaining to an apocalypse or revelation, specifically, relating to or

simulating the book of Revelation in the New Testament.—2. Given to the explanation or application of prophecy.

As if (forsooth) there could not be so much as a few houses fired, but that some *apocalypstic* ignoramus or other must presently find, and pick it out of some abused martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel or the Revelation.
South, *St. Monica*, V 67

Apocalyptic number, the number 666, spoken of in Rev xlii 18.

II. n. Same as *apocalypst*.

The divine *apocalypstic*. *Lightfoot*, *Misc*, p 107

apocalypstic (a-pok-a-lip'ti-kal), *a* Same as *apocalypstic*.

apocalypstically (a-pok-a-lip'ti-kal-i), *adv* In an apocalypstic manner, in, or in relation to, the Apocalypse; by revelation.

apocalypsticism (a-pok-a-lip'ti-sizm), *n.* [*<* *apocalypstic* + *-ism*] 1 In *theol*, the doctrine of the second coming and personal reign of Christ upon the earth so called from its supposed justification in the Apocalypse or Revelation of St John. See *millenarianism*.

The old Christian eschatology is set aside, no one has dealt such deadly blows to Chiliasm and Christian apocalypsticism as Origen. *Encyc Brit*, XVII 842

2 Excessive fondness for interpreting the prophecies of the Apocalypse, tendency to theorize over-confidently as to the events of the last days, on the ground of a favorite individual or polemical explanation of the Apocalypse.

apocalypstist (a-pok-a-lip'tist), *n.* [As *apocalypst* + *-ist*] 1 The writer of the Apocalypse.—2 An interpreter of the Apocalypse.

Also *apocalypst*.

apocarpous (ap'ō-kār'pus), *a* [*<* NL *apocarpus*, < Gr *ἀπό*, from, + *καρπός*, fruit] In *bot*, having the carpels of the gynoecium separate. Applied to an ovary or a fruit composed of one or more simple and distinct pistils, as in the *Ranunculaceae* and many *Rubaceae*.



Apocarpous fruit (achene) of *Thalictrum anemonoides* (true anemone). (Gray, *Elements of Botany*, U S)

apocatasis (ap'ō-ka-tas'tis), *n.* [*<* Gr *ἀποκατάστασις*, the period of a star, return, restoration, < *ἀποκαθίστασις*, restore, return, reestablish, < *ἀπό*, from, + *καθίστασις*, establish, < *κατα*, down, + *ιστασις*, set, cause to stand, = L *stare*, stand] Reestablishment, full restoration, final restitution. Used specifically to denote—(a) In *astron*, the periodic circulation of a planet, as bringing it back to the point from which it had set out. (b) In *med*, the restoration which is indicated by the cessation or subsiding of an abscess or a tumor. (c) In *theol*, the final restitution of all things in which all the wicked of all time will be fully restored to the favor of God. The doctrine of such a restitution, founded on Acts iii 21 and other passages of Scripture, has appeared in the Christian church at different times during the past seven centuries, and forms an important feature of the creed of modern Unitarians. See *restitution*. Also spelled *apokatastasis*.

apocatharsis (ap'ō-ka-thār'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἀποκαθάρσις*, that which is cleared off, < *ἀποκαθαίρειν*, clear off, cleanse, < *ἀπό*, off, + *καθαίρειν*, cleanse see *cathartic*] In *med*, name as *catharsis*. *Humphison*.

apocathartic (ap'ō-ka-thār'tik), *a* and *n.* [*<* Gr *ἀποκαθαίρειν*, clearing off, cleansing, < *ἀποκαθαίρειν*, clear off see *apocatharsis*] I. *a* Same as *cathartic*, 1.

II. *n* A cathartic.

apochromatic (ap'ō-krō-mat'ik), *a* [*<* Gr *ἀπό*, from, + *χρῶμα* (τ), color, + *-ic*] An epithet descriptive of an improved form of lens devised by Professor Abbe of Jena, constructed of new kinds of glass which allow of a more perfect correction of chromatic and spherical aberration than has hitherto been possible. The kinds of glass employed are chiefly remarkable in that their dispersion for different parts of the spectrum is nearly proportional, hence a lens constructed of them is not subject to the limitation of an ordinary achromatic lens of being strikingly achromatic for two colors only. Another defect of ordinary lenses, that their spherical aberration is not corrected for all rays, is also largely overcome.

The elimination of these errors realizes an achromatism of higher order than has hitherto been attained. The objectives of this system may be therefore distinguished from achromatic lenses in the old sense of the word by the term *apochromatic*, and may be called *apochromatic objectives*.
Jour Roy Microsc Soc, Feb, 1887, p 23

apochromatism (ap'ō-krō-ma-tis'm), *n.* [*<* *apochromatic* + *-ism*] The condition of being apochromatic. See above.

apocope (a-pok'ō-pāt), *r t*, pret and pp *apocopated*, ppr *apocoping*. [*<* *apocope* + *-ate*] In *gram*, to cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of (a word).

apocope, *apocopated* (a-pok'ō-pāt, -pā-ted), *p a* Cut off applied—(a) in *gram*, to a word from which the last letter or syllable has been



Apobates—Frieze of the Parthenon British Museum

out off, or to the part thus removed, (b) in *math*, to a series of quotients constituting a continuant, when the first or last member of the series is cut off

apocope (a-pok'ō-pē), *n* [*L*, < *Gr* ἀποκοπή, *n* cutting off, < ἀποκόπτω, cut off, < ἀπο, off, + κόπτω, cut] 1 In *gram*, the cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as in *th* for *the*, *r* for *re*. — 2 In *surg*, a wound with loss of substance, ablation, amputation. — 3 [*cap*] [*NL*] In *zool*, a genus of pleuropondylous fishes, of the family *Cyprinidae*. It contains several species of western North America, such as *A. caucis*. *L. D. Cape*, 1871

apocrenic (a-pō-kren'ik), *a* [*Gr* ἀπό, from, + κρηνη, *n* spring, + *a*] Obtained from springs used only in the following phrase—**Apocrenic acid**, an uncrystallizable brown gummy acid, soluble in water, existing in certain mineral springs and in the vegetable mold of soil together with citric acid, from which it is formed by oxidation

Apocreas (a-pok'ō-s), *n* [*L* < *Gr* ἀποκρεῖν, *a* season of fasting, < ἀποκρεῖν, abstain from flesh, < ἀπο, from, + κρεῖν, flesh] In the *Ch* (a) Sexagesima Sunday so called because abstinence from flesh begins from that day (b) The week preceding Sexagesima, in some respects analogous to the carnival of western Europe

apocrisary (a-pok'ri-sū-ri), *n*, pl *apocrisaries* (-i-ri) Same as *apocrisary*

apocrisiary (a-pō-kris'i-ri), *n*, pl *apocrisiaries* (-i-ri) [*L* < *Gr* ἀποκριστήριος, also ἀποκριστήριος, < ἀποκρισθαι, an answer, < ἀποκρίναι, answer, mid. of ἀποκρίνω, separate, distinguish, < ἀπό, from, + κρινω, separate, distinguish, = *L* *cernere*, separate, distinguish; see *crude* and *crisis*] Formerly, the title of various diplomatic or ministerial officers, especially—(a) of the representatives of the sec of Rome and other chief sees at Constantinople, (b) of the papal representatives at the court of Charlemagne and his successors, until the title was given to an imperial officer, after which the former were called legates or nuncios

apocrustic (ap-ō-krus'tik), *a* and *n* [*Gr* ἀποκροστικός, able to drive off, repellent, < ἀποκροστικός, driven off, verbal adj. of ἀποκροσίζω, beat off, drive off, < ἀπό, off, + κροσίζω, beat, strike] 1 *a* In *med*, repelling, astringent

II. *n* An astringent and repellent medicine

apocrypha (a-pok'ri-fa), *n* pl, also used as *sing* [*In ME* as a quasi-adj., in lit sense, < *L* < *Gr* ἀποκρυφία, neut pl (see *scripta*) of ἀποκρυφικός, < ἀποκρύπτω, hide, conceal, < ἀπο, away, + κρύπτω, hide, conceal; see *apo-* and *crypt*] 1 A writing or statement of doubtful authorship or authenticity formerly used, in the predicate, as a quasi-adjective

The writings are *Apocrypha* whence the author thereof is unknown

Trevisa, tr of Higden's Polychron., V 105 (*N E D*) That kings enjoy'd the crown by right descending to them from Adam, that we think not only *Apocrypha*, but also utterly impossible

Locke, Government, II 111 (*N F D*)

Specifically—2 *Ecles* (a) A name given in the early church to various writings of uncertain origin and authority, regarded by some as inspired, but rejected by most authorities or believers. Such books were either works acknowledged to be useful and edifying, but not established as canonical, or else heretical writings absolutely rejected by the church (b) [*cap*] A collection of fourteen books subjoined to the canonical books of the Old Testament in the authorized version of the Bible, as originally issued, but now generally omitted. They do not exist in the Hebrew Bible but are found with others of the same character scattered through the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Old Testament. They are—First and Second Esdras (otherwise Third and Fourth Esdras), Tobit or Tobias, Judith, the Rest of Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch (as joined to Jeremiah), parts of Daniel (namely, Song of the Three Children, the History of Susanna, the Destruction of Bel and the Dragon), the Prayer of Manasses and First and Second Maccabees. Most of these are recognized by the Roman Catholic Church as fully canonical, though theologians of that church often distinguish them as deuterocanonical on the ground that their place in the canon was decided later than that of the other books limiting the name *Apocrypha* to the two (last) books of Esdras and the Prayer of Manasses and other books not in the above collection, namely Third and Fourth Maccabees, a book of Enoch an additional or 151st Psalm of David and thirteen Psalms of Solomon. With these sometimes are included certain pseudepi-

graphic books such as the Apocalypse of Baruch and the Assumption of Moses. The name *Apocrypha* is also occasionally made to embrace the Antilegomena of the New Testament. The Greek Church makes no distinction among the books contained in the Septuagint. In the Anglican and Lutheran churches, the *Apocrypha* are read for example of life and instruction of manners, but not for the establishing of any doctrine. See *antilegomena* and *deuterocanonical*

apocryphal (a-pok'ri-fal), *a* and *n* [*Gr* ἀποκρυφικός, < ἀποκρύπτω, see *apocrypha*] 1 *a* 1 Of doubtful authorship, authenticity, or inspiration, spurious, fictitious, false

The *apocryphal* relics of saints and apostles which then blinded the shines of Greek churches

Tucknor, Span Lit., I 185 Specifically—2 *Ecles* (a) Of doubtful sanction, uncanonical, having no ecclesiastical authority

From saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal* Hooker

(b) Of or pertaining to the *Apocrypha* as, "the *Apocryphal* writers," Addison

II. *n* A writing not canonical, a book or passage of uncertain source, authority, or credit [*Rare*]

Nicophorus and Anastasius, because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals* Hammer, *Ecles* Antiq., p 419

apocryphalist (a-pok'ri-fal-ist), *n* [*Gr* ἀποκρυφιστής] An advocate of the canonicity of the *Apocrypha*

apocryphally (a-pok'ri-fal-i), *adv* In an apocryphal manner, uncertainly, equivocally, doubtfully

apocryphalness (a-pok'ri-fal-nes), *n* [*Gr* ἀποκρυφικότης] The state or quality of being apocryphal or of uncertain authenticity

apocryphical (ap-ō-kri'f-i-kal), *a* [*Gr* ἀποκρυφικός] Apocryphal *Bp Bull*, Cor of Ch of Rome

Apocynaceæ (a-pō-s-i-nā'sē-ō), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Apocynum* + *-aceæ*] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, having for its type the genus *Apocynum*, or dogbane. It is very nearly allied to the order *Antipadaceæ* from which, however, it is distinguished by the fact that its stamens are free from the style and stigma, and its anthers contain granular pollen. The species are largely tropical, and have a milky juice that is often acrid and sometimes very poisonous. In this milky substance from several species in Africa, India, and South America. The order furnishes woods that are used for carving and furniture, several fiber plants, such as the rubber tree of Madagascar (*Ficus* *laurifolia*), the milk tree of Demara the cream fruit of Sierra Leone, and the periwinkle (*Cathartus*), oleander (*Nerium* *oleander*) (see *laurum* (*Hydrocaryum*)) and plants of the genus *Plumbago* which are cultivated in gardens and green houses

apocynaceous (a-pō-s-i-nā'shi-us), *a* [*Gr* *Apocynaceæ* see *Apocynaceæ*] Of or pertaining to the *Apocynaceæ*

apocynous (ap-ō-sin'ē-us), *a* [*Gr* *Apocynaceæ* see *Apocynaceæ*] Same as *apocynaceous* Hooker

apocynin (a-pō-s'i-nin), *n* [*Gr* *Apocynum* + *-in*] A bitter principle derived from dogbane, *Apocynum* *cannabinum*

Apocynum (a-pō-s'i-num), *n* [*NL*, < *L* *apocynum*, dogbane (*leontium* *lycotium*, *linum*), < *Gr* ἀποκύνω, a plant, *Cynanchus* *erectus*, < ἀπο, from, away, + κύνω (κύνω), a dog, = *E* *hound*] Dogbane, a genus of perennial herbs, type of the natural order *Apocynaceæ* (which see), and including three species, of which two, *A. androsaemifolium* and *A. cannabinum*, are North American. The common name of the latter is *Indian hemp*, from the use of its fibrous and extremely tough bark by the American Indians for making nets, etc.

apod, **apode** (ap'od, -ōd), *a* and *n* [*Gr* ἀπόδ-, < ἀπο, from, + ποδ-, foot, = *E* *foot*] 1 *a* Footless, apodal

II. *n* An apodal or apodous animal, an animal without feet, or supposed to have none, a member of one of the several groups called *Apoda* or *Apodes*

Apoda (ap'ō-dā), *n* pl [*NL*, neut pl of *apodus* (apod-), < *Gr* ἀπόδ-, footless, see *apod*] In *zool*, a name given to various groups of animals (a) As used by Aristotle, the third division of *Zootica* or all breathing animals which bring forth their young alive. It included the whales. This probably original use of the word still lingers in some systems. See (b) (b) Those placental mammals which have no feet, as distinguished from the *Peloda* (which see) (c) In *ichth*, same as *Apodes* (d) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of ichthyodermis, contrasted with *Pelodermis*. It is a heterogeneous group, consisting of the following genera: *Molpadia*, *Muraena*, *Prapapua*, *Ithoderus*, *Siphonocelus*, *Bonellia*, *Thalassoma*. The first a holothurian the second a celenterate, the rest cephalopods (e) With Van der Hoeven, an order of ichthyodermis. See *Gephyria* (f) In Claus's arrangement, an order of holo-

thurians, containing the families *Synaptidae* and *Molpadidae*, the last of which constitutes his suborder *Pneumophora* (g) In Macleay's system of classification, a division of *Amphibia* including those which have no feet or distinct head opposed to *Polyptoda*. It is divided into three groups, the *Limbicaria*, *Nemertea*, and *Hydrineta*, or the *caithonina*, *nemertea*, and *leeches* (h) An order of *Amphibia* same as *Gymnophiona* or *Ophiomorpha* constituted by the family *Ceciliidae* alone (i) A group of degraded parasitic (irradiate), having a vermiform body, a suboral mouth, no thoracic or abdominal limbs (and consequently no (frit), and a rudimentary peduncle represented by two separate threads bearing the characteristic antenniform organs. There is but one genus, *Proteolepis* (which see)

apodal (ap'ō-dal), *a* [*Gr* ἀπόδ-, < ἀπο, off, + ποδ-, foot, = *E* *foot*] Having no feet, or supposed to have none, footless applied specifically in *zool* to members of the several groups called *Apoda* or *Apodes*, especially to the fishes so called

apodan (ap'ō-dan), *n* [*Gr* ἀπόδ-, < ἀπο, off, + ποδ-, foot, = *E* *foot*] One of the *Apoda* or *Apodes*

apodeictic, etc. See *apodictic*, etc

apodeipnon (ap-ō-dip'non), *n* [*Gr* ἀποδείπνον, the after-supper service, < ἀπό, off, + δείπνον, the evening meal] See *complan*

apodema (a-pod'e-mā), *n*, pl *apodemata* (ap-ō-dem'a-ta) [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀπόδ-, from, off, + δέμας, body, frame] A name given to the plates of chitin which pass inward from the integuments of crustaceans, and divide as well as support their internal organs. Also *apodem*

apodemal (a-pod'e-mal), *a* Having the character of an apodema as, an *apodemal* partition, an *apodemal* chamber. Also *apodemalous*

apodemata, *n* Plural of *apodema*

apodematous (ap-ō-dem'a-tus), *a* Same as *apodemal*

apodeme (ap'ō-dēm), *n* Same as *apodema*

apoderm (ap'ō-dēm), *n* [*Gr* ἀπόδερμα, < ἀπόδερμα, a hide stripped off, < ἀποδέρνω, skin, flay, < ἀπο, off, + δερναι, skin, flay, = *E* *tear*] Ct *derm*] One of the egg-membranes of the mites called *trombidina*, developed only under special conditions

apoderma (ap-ō-dēr'ma), *n*, pl *apodermata* (-ma-ta) [*NL*] Same as *apoderm*

Apodes (ap'ō-dēs), *n* pl [*NL*, masc pl of *apodus* (apod-), see *apod*] 1 An order of fishes to which very different limits have been assigned (a) In the classification of Linnaeus (1758) a group of osseous fishes without ventral fins and comprising a heterogeneous assemblage of representatives of various modern orders (b) In Bloch and Schneider's system (1801), some one of several orders of fishes the name being restricted under several so-called classes which were distinguished by the number of fins. As time used, the word was a descriptive rather than a distinctive term (c) In Cuvier's system, a section of the malacocephalians, the name being applied to such forms as are destitute of ventral fins. The true cels symbranchiate cels, *Gymnodont*, typical *Apodonta*, and *Ammodontoda* were referred to this group (d) By various later writers the name was used as a distinctive ordinal name. By L. Muller the *Apodonta* and *Ammodontoda* were combined. By Gill in 1861, the order was restricted to the typical and symbranchiate cels, and later (1884) to the true cels, or teleost fishes with the intermaxillaries atrophied or lost, the supra-maxillaries lateral, and the body anguilliform and destitute of ventral fins. These characters are correlated with various others which justify the isolation. The principal families are the *Anguillidae*, *Ophichthidae*, and *Urolophidae*

2 In De Blainville's system of classification, a division of his *Entomozoa*, the apodal, as distinguished from the chatopod, entomozoans. It includes the leeches, and is approximately equivalent to the *Hemichordata* of modern naturalists, but contains many intestinal worms

Apodia (a-pod'i-a), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Gr* ἀπόδ-, without feet, see *apod*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two divisions of *Holothuridea* (the other being *Fu-podia*), established for the reception of the genus *Synapta* and allied forms

apodictic, **apodeictic** (ap-ō-dik'tik, -dik'tik), *a*, and *n* [*L* *apodicticus*, < *Gr* ἀποδεικτικός, demonstrative, demonstrating, < ἀποδεικνύω, demonstrated, verbal adj. of ἀποδεικνύω, demonstrate, point out, show, < ἀπό, from, + δεικνύω, point out, show, = *L* *dicere*, say; see *dictum*] 1 *a* 1 Demonstrative, incontestable because demonstrated or demonstrable, of the nature of necessary proof

The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not *apodictic*, or of evident demonstration

Dr J. Robinson, *Endoxa* (1658), p 23

There is one character which will be considered decisive, and that is the *apodictic* certainty belonging to mathematical conclusions

G H Lewis, *Probs of Life and Mind*, I 1 § 202

2 In *logic*, a term descriptive of a form of judgment in which the connection of subject and predicate is asserted to be necessary; asserting its own necessity. Thus, "Two spheres

apophyge (a-pof'ī-jē), *n* [NL. (cf F *apophyge*, *L apophyges*), *G*r. *ἀποφυγή*, *an* an escape, *ἀποφυγῆς*, flee away, escape, *ἀπό*, from, away, + *φεῖναι*, flee] In *arch.* (a) That part of a column of one of the more ornate orders which is molded into a concave sweep where the shaft springs from the base or terminates in the capital. Sometimes called the *scape* or *spring* of the column. See *order*. (b) The hol-

low or scotia beneath the echinus of the Doric capital, occurring in some archaic examples, and relinquished as the style advanced. Also called *apophyses* and *conge*

apophyllite (a-pof'ī-lit or a-pō-fīl'it), *n* [So named because of its tendency to exfoliate (cf Gr ἀποφυλλίζειν, strip of its leaves), < Gr. ἀπό, off, from, + φύλλον (= *L. folium*, a leaf) + -ite²] A mineral allied to the zeolites, occurring in laminated masses or in tetragonal crystals, and having a strong pearly luster on the surface of perfect cleavage, parallel to which it separates readily into thin laminae. It exfoliates also under the blowpipe. From its peculiar luster it is sometimes called *schthyophthalmite*, that is, fish eye stone. It is a hydrated silicate of calcium and potassium, containing also some fluorine.

apophyllous (ap-ō-fī'lūs), *a* [*< Gr. ἀπό, off, from, + φύλλον = L. folium, a leaf*] In bot., having distinct leaves, eleutherophyllous. Applied to a perianth with distinct sepals and petals opposed to *gamophyllous*.

apophysary (a-pof'ī-sā-ri), *a* [*< apophysis + -ary*] Having the character of an apophysis or outgrowth, apophysial.

In Magas the apophysary system is composed of an elevated longitudinal septum reaching from one valve to the other. *Encyc Brit*, IV 190

apophysate (a-pof'ī-sāt), *a* [*< apophysis + -ate¹*] In bot., having an apophysis.

apophyses, *n* Plural of *apophysis*.

apophysial (ap-ō-fī-zī-āl), *a* [*< apophysis + -al*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an apophysis, growing out from, as an apophysis.

apophysis (a-pof'ī-sis), *n*; pl *apophyses* (-sēz) [*< Gr. ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot, the process of a bone, < ἀποφύειν, grow as an offshoot, < ἀπό, off, from, + φύειν, grow, > φύσις, growth see physis*] 1 In anat. (a) Any process of bone; an outgrowth of bone, a mere projection or protuberance, which has no independent ossific center, and is thus distinguished from an *epiphysis* (which see), specifically, any process of a vertebra, whether it has such a center, and thus is epiphysal in nature, or not. In the former case, a vertebral apophysis is called *autogenous* or *endogenous*, in the latter, *exogenous*. The principal vertebral apophyses are distinguished as *anapophyses*, *diapophyses*, *epapophyses*, *hemapophyses*, *hypapophyses*, *metapophyses*, *neuropophyses*, *parapophyses*, *pleuropophyses*, and *zygapophyses*. See these words. (b) A process or outgrowth of some organ of the body, as the brain, as, *apophysis cerebri*, the pituitary body. See cut under *brain*. (c) In elintous, a process of one of the plates, inserted into the mantle. — 2 In bot., a swelling under the base of the theca or spore-case of some mosses, as in species of *Splachnum*. See cut under *Andræa*. — 3 In geol., a term applied to the arms which often extend outward in a horizontal direction from the main mass or dike of an intrusive igneous rock. — 4 In arch., same as *apophyge*. — *Arthro-dial apophysis* See *arthrodial*.

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek'tik), *a* and *n* [*< L. apoplecticus, < Gr. ἀποπληκτικός, apoplectic, < ἀπόπληκτος, disabled by a stroke see apoplexy*] 1. *a* 1 Of the nature of or pertaining to apoplexy, affected with apoplexy: as, an *apoplectic* fit, an *apoplectic* patient. — 2. Prone to or tending to apoplexy: as, an *apoplectic* person, an *apoplectic* habit of body. — 3. Serving to cure apoplexy: as, "*apoplectic* balsam," *Addison*, *Travels*, Italy.

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apoplexions (ap-ō-plek'shus), *a*. [*< apoplexy + -ous*] Consisting in or having the character of apoplexy as, "*apoplexions* and other congenerous diseases," *Arbutnot*

apoplexy (ap-ō-plek-sī), *n* [*< ME apoplexie (and abbrev. poplexie), < F. apoplexie, < L. apoplexia, < Gr. ἀποπληξία, apoplexy, < ἀπόπληκτος, disabled by a stroke, stricken with apoplexy, verbal adj. of ἀποπλησσειν, disable by a stroke, < ἀπό, off, from, + πλῆσσειν, strike*] In *pathol.*, a sudden loss or impairment of consciousness and voluntary motion, caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain, an embolism, or other cerebral shock. [Sometimes incorrectly used to denote hemorrhage into the tissues of any organ.]

apora, *n* Plural of *aporia*

aporem (ap-ō-rēm), *n* [*< Gr. ἀπόρημα, a matter of doubt (also with Aristotle a dialectical syllogism of contradiction), < ἀπορεν, be in doubt* see *aporetic*] An argument to show that a question presents a doubt or difficulty.

aporetic (ap-ō-ret'ik), *a* and *n* [Formerly *aporetique*, < F. *aporetique* (Cotgrave), < Gr. ἀπορητικός, inclined to doubt, < ἀπορεν, be in doubt, < ἀπορος, in doubt, at a loss see *aporia*] 1. *a* Inclined to doubt or to raise objections.

II. *a* Skeptic, one who believes that perfect certainty is unattainable, and finds in every object of thought insoluble difficulties.

aporetical (ap-ō-ret'ik-āl), *a* Same as *aporetic*.

aporia (a-pō-rī-ā), *n*; pl *aporiae* (-ē) [LL, < Gr. ἀπορία, difficulty, doubt, puzzle, < ἀπορος, in doubt, doubtful, at a loss, lit. impassable, without passage, < ἀ-priv + πορος, way, passage see *porē*] 1. In *rhēt.*, a professed doubt where to begin or what to say on account of the variety of matter. — 2. An equality of reasons for and against a given proposition. — 3. In *pathol.*, febrile anxiety, uneasiness.

Also *apory*

aporimet, **aporimē** (ap-ō-rimē), *n* [*< Gr. ἀ-priv + πορίζω, finding a way, able to provide, < πορος, way, passage see *porē*, and cf *aporia**] Same as *aporia*

Aporobranchia (ap-ō-rō-brang'kī-ā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr. ἀπορος, without passage (see *aporia*), + βράχια, gills] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, an order of *Trachinota* having no apparent respiratory apparatus, by which the *Pycnogonida* alone were distinguished from other arachnidans. synonymous with *Podosomata* of Leach's system. — 2. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of his *Panaccephalophora*, containing the pteropods, which are divided into the *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. Also *Aporobranchiata*.

aporobranchian (ap-ō-rō-brang'kī-ān), *a* and *n* 1. *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aporobranchia*.

II. *n* One of the *Aporobranchia*.

Aporobranchiata (ap-ō-rō-brang'kī-ā'tā), *n* pl [NL, as *Aporobranchia* + -ata] Same as *Aporobranchia*, 2.

aporobranchiate (ap-ō-rō-brang'kī-āt), *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aporobranchiata*.

aporont (ap-ō-rōn), *n*, pl *apora* (-rā) [NL, < Gr. ἀπορον, neut. of ἀπορος, doubtful, difficult see *aporia*] A very difficult or insoluble problem. Also called *aporem*.

Aporopoda (ap-ō-rōp-ō-dā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr. ἀπορος, without passage (see *aporia*), + ποδος (pod-) = *F. foot*] In Latreille's system of classification, a prime division of his *Condylota*, by which the crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods are collectively contrasted with *Hexapoda*, or insects proper. It was defined as "Insects with more than six feet and destitute of wings. Savigny also used the name. It is synonymous with the *Hyperhexapoda* of Westwood."

Aporosa (ap-ō-rō-sā), *n* pl [NL, pl of *aporous*, not porous (see *aporous*), cf Gr. ἀπορος, without passage see *aporia*] A group of corals of the sclerodermic section, having the corallum or calcareous cup solid, and not perforated with minute apertures. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

aporous (ap-ō-rōn), *a* [*< NL. aporous, < Gr. ἀ-priv + NL. poros, porous, < L. porus, pore see *porē**] 1. Not porous. — 2. Belonging to the group of corals called *Aporosa*, *aporous*.

In the simple *aporous* corals the calcification of the base and side walls of the body gives rise to the cup, or theca. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 146

aporrhaid (ap-ō-rā'id), *n*. A gastropod of the family *Aporrhaidæ*

Aporrhaidæ (ap-ō-rā'id-ē), *n* pl [NL, < *Aporrhais* + -idæ.] A family of entobranchiata tænioglossate gastropods, of which there are few living species. Its members are characterized by a flat foot, a broad muzzle, elongate tentacles, eyes on the outer sides of the tentacles, teeth in seven longitudinal rows, a turreted shell with the aperture more or less produced in front, and an alate outer lip.



Spout shell (*Aporrhais perpelicanus*)

Aporrhais (ap-ō-rā'is), *n*. [NL, in form < Gr. *aporrhais*, a various reading for *aporrhais*, a kind of shell-fish see *hemorrhoid*] A genus of gastropods with effuse channel-like lip-spines, represented by the pelican's-foot or spout-shell (which see) of northern Europe, and typical of the family *Aporrhaidæ*.

aport (a-pōrt'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [*< a³ + port⁴*] *Naut.*, to or on the port side of a ship, as in the phrase *hard aport*. *Hard aport* as a command, instructs the helmsman to turn the tiller to the left or port side of the ship, thus causing the ship to swerve to the right or starboard.

apory (ap-ō-rī), *n* [*< LL. aporia see *aporia**] Same as *aporia*.

aposaturn (ap-ō-sat-ern), *n* [Also, as NL, *aposaturnium*, < Gr. ἀπο, from, + *L. Saturnus*, Saturn (cf *apogon*)] The point in the orbit of any one of the satellites of Saturn most remote from the planet. *Ary*.

aposepalous (ap-ō-sep-ā-lūs), *a* [*< NL. aposepalus, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + NL. sepalum, sepal*] In bot., having a calyx composed of distinct sepals, polysepalous.

aposepidin (ap-ō-sep'id-in), *n* [*< Gr. ἀπό, away, + σήπειν, make rotten (see *sepiu*), + -in²*] Same as *hucrin*.

aposiopesis (ap-ō-sī-ō-pō'sis), *n* [L, < Gr. ἀποσιώπησις, < ἀποσιώπην, become silent, < ἀπο, off, from, + σιωπᾶν, be silent] In *rhēt.*, sudden reticence, the suppression by a speaker or writer of something which he seemed to be about to say, the sudden termination of a discourse before it is really finished. The word is also applied to the act of speaking of a thing while pretending to say nothing about it or of aggravating what one pretends to conceal by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood as, his character is such—but it is better I should not speak of that.

aposiopetic (ap-ō-sī-ō-pēs'tik), *a* [For *aposiopetis*, in irreg. imitation of *aposiopesis*] Same as *aposiopetis*. [Rare.]

end of the third and the beginning of the fourth century — **Apostolic council**. See *council* — **Apostolic fa-**



there. See *father* — **Apostolic king**, a title granted by the pope to the kings of Hungary, first conferred on St Stephen (A D 1000), the founder of the royal line of Hungary, for what he accomplished in the spreading of Christianity. The title was renewed by Clement XIII in 1758, in favor of the Austro-Hungarian royal house, and was abolished in 1848, but was reassumed as *apostolic majesty* in 1851, and restricted to the emperor in his character of king of Hungary in 1868 — **Apostolic see**, a name originally applied to certain churches, particularly to those at Antioch, Rome, and Ephesus, because founded by apostles now, however, specially appropriated by the Church of Rome, on the ground that it was founded by St Peter and that its popes are his successors — **Apostolic succession**, an uninterrupted succession of bishops and through them of priests and deacons (these three orders of ministers being called the *apostolic orders*) in the church by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day, maintained by the Roman Catholic, Greek Oriental and Anglican churches to be historical and to be essential to the transmission of valid orders — **Catholic Apostolic Church**, a name adopted by the sect popularly known as *Irvingites*. See *Irvingite*.

II. n [cap] 1. A member of one of various sects (also called *Apostolics* or *Apostolites*) which professed to revive the doctrine and practice of the apostles. (a) One of a sect which in the third and fourth centuries condemned marriage and individual ownership of property. (b) A member of an anti-sacerdotal sect of the twelfth century, in Germany and France, which denounced the corruption of the papal hierarchy, and rejected many of the doctrines of the Roman Church. (c) One of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, who assumed a vow of poverty, denounced the papacy, and foretold its destruction and the inauguration of a new age under the dispensation of the Holy Ghost. Their first leader, Sagarrelli was put to death in 1300. Their second, Dolcino, who made war against the papacy, in 1307.

2. A title of bishops in early times, afterward limited to primates, and finally to the pope.

apostolical (ap-os-tol'i-kal), *a* and *n*. Same as *apostolic* — **Apostolical notary**. See *notary*.

apostolically (ap-os-tol'i-kal-i), *adv*. In an apostolic manner.

apostolicness (ap-os-tol'i-kal-ness), *n*. The quality of being apostolic, or of being in accordance with the doctrines of the apostles.

apostolicism (ap-os-tol'i-sizm), *n* [*< apostolic + -ism*]. The quality of being apostolic, profession of apostolic principles or practices.

apostolicity (a-pos-to-lis'i-ti), *n* [*< apostolic + -ity*, formed like *publicity*, *catholicity*, etc.]. The quality of being apostolic; one of the four qualities of the true church as given in the Constantinopolitan Creed, A D 381, namely, unity, sanctity, catholicity, *apostolicity*.

Apostoline (a-pos'to-lin), *n*. [*< ML Apostolinus, < LL apostolus, apostle*]. A member of a religious congregation of men established in Milan in the fifteenth century, and following the rule of the Hermits of St Augustine. They were also called *Ambrusians*, from the church of St Ambrose at their mother house, and *Apostolic Brethren of the Poor Life*, whence they have been sometimes confounded with the *Apostolici*. (See *Apostolic* n, 1 (c)). They were for a time merged with the order of Barnabites, and were finally absorbed in the seventeenth century.

Apostolian (ap-os-tō'li-an), *n*. See *Apostolian*.

apostrophe¹ (a-pos'trō-fē), *n*. [Formerly also *apostroph* = *G* *apostrophe* = *F* *apostrophe* = *Sp* *apostrofo* = *Pg* *apostrofo* = *It* *apostrofo*, *apostrofa*, *< L* *apostropha*, *< Gr* *ἀποστροφή*, a turning away, *< ἀποστροφή*, turn away, *< ἀπό*, away, + *στροφή*, turn. Cf *strophe*]. 1. In *rhet*, a digressive address, the interruption of the course of a speech or writing, in order to address briefly a person or persons (present or absent, real or imaginary) individually or separately, hence, any abrupt interjectional speech. Originally the term was applied only to such an address made to one present.

At the close of his argument, he turned to his client, in an affecting *apostrophe*. Everett, Orations, I 277.

2. In *bot*, the arrangement of chlorophyll-granules under the action of direct sunlight (*light-apostrophe*), and in darkness (*dark-apostrophe*) in the first case upon the lateral walls of the cells, so that their edges are presented to the light, in the latter, upon the lateral and basal cell-walls used in distinction from *epistrophe* (which see).

apostrophe² (a-pos'trō-fē), *n*. [In form and pron confused with *apostrophe¹*, prop **apostroph* = *G* *apostroph* = *Sw* *Dan* *apostrof* = *F* *apostrofo* = *Sp* *apostrofo* = *Pg* *apostrofo* = *It* *apostrofo*, in E first in LL form *apostrophus*, *< LL* *apostrophus*, *apostrophos*, *< Gr* *ἀπόστροφος*, the apostrophe, prop *adj* (sc. *προσφωδία*, accent), of turning away (elision), *< ἀποστροφή*, turn away. See *apostrophe¹*.] 1. In *gram*, the omission of one or more letters in a word — 2. In *writing* and *printing*, the sign (') used to indicate such omission. The omission may be (a) of a letter or letters regularly written but not sounded, as in *tho'ugh*, *h'ad* for *had*, *aim'd* for *aimed*, etc., (b) of a let-

ter or letters regularly sounded and written, and omitted only in poetical or colloquial speech, as in *o'er* for *over*, *don't* for *do not*, etc., or (c) of a letter regularly sounded but not written, as in the possessives *church's*, *fox's*, *Jones's*, etc., and so formerly often in similar plurals now written in full, as *churches' faces*, *Joneses*. The apostrophe is now extended to all possessives (except of pronouns) as a mere sign of the case, as *boy's*, *lion's*, etc., also when the suffix is omitted, as in *conscience's sake*, and in plural possessives as *boys'*, *lions'*, and it is still used in some unusual or peculiar plurals, as many *D D's* and *LL D's* a succession of *a's*, four *U's*, etc.

3. The sign (') used for other purposes, especially, single or double, as a concluding mark of quotation, as in "Well done," said he." See *quotation-mark*.

apostrophic¹ (ap-ō-strof'ik), *a* [*< apostrophe¹ + -ic*]. In *rhet*, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of an apostrophe.

apostrophic² (ap-ō-strof'ik), *a* [*< apostrophe² + -ic*]. In *gram*, pertaining to the apostrophe.

apostrophize¹ (a-pos'trō-fīz), *v*, pret and pp *apostrophized*, ppr *apostrophizing* [*< apostrophe¹ + -ize* Cf *ML* *apostrophare*, *> F* *apostropher*]. 1. *trans*. In *rhet*, to address by apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Ulysses, and speaking of him in the second person.

II intrans. To make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking, speak in the manner of an apostrophe.

Also spelled *apostrophise*.

apostrophize² (a-pos'trō-fīz), *v*, pret and pp *apostrophized*, ppr *apostrophizing* [*< apostrophe² + -ize*]. In *gram* (a) To omit a letter or letters. (b) To mark such omission with the sign (').

apostrophy, *n*. See *apostrophe¹*.

apostume, *n*. A corrupt form of *apostem*.

Apotactite (ap-ō-tak'tik), *n*. Same as *Apotactite*.

Apotactite (ap-ō-tak'tit), *n* [*< ML* *Apotactite*, pl, *< LG* *Ἀποτακτῖται*, pl, *< Gr* *ἀποτακτῖται*, set apart for a special use, specially appointed, verbal adj of *ἀποτακτεῖν*, set apart, assign specially, *< ἀπό*, from, + *τακτεῖν*, arrange, ordain. See *tactile*]. One of a community of ancient Christians who, in imitation of the recorded acts of certain of the first followers of Christ, added to the ascetic vows of the *Encratites*, of whom they were a branch, a renunciation of all personal property, probably the same as the early *Apostolici*. See *Apostolici*, *n*, 1 (a).

apotelesm (a-pot'e-le-sm), *n* [*< Gr* *ἀποτελεσμα*, result, effect, event, the result of certain positions of the stars on human destiny, *< ἀποτελεῖν*, complete, accomplish, *< ἀπό*, from, + *τελεῖν*, *< τελέω*, end]. 1. The result, the sum and substance. *N E D* — 2. In *med*, the result or termination of a disease — 3. In *astro*, the calculation of a nativity. Bailey.

apotelesmatic (ap-ō-tel-oz-mat'ik), *a* [*< Gr* *ἀποτελεσματικός*, *< ἀποτελεσμα* see *apotelesm*]. Relating to astrology, pertaining to the casting of horoscopes.

apothec (ap-ō-thek), *n*. [Early mod E also *apothicke*, and corruptly *apothect*, *opiatheke*, etc., *< OF* *apothèque*, *apothèque*, displaced in later E by the borrowed *boutique*, a shop, *< Pr* *botica*, later *boutiga*, a shop, = *Sp* *Pg* *botica*, apothecary's shop, *Sp* also *bodega*, a wine-cellar, shop, grocery, *Pg* *bodega*, a public house, eating-house, = *It* *bottega*, dial *potega*, *putiga*, a shop, = *D* *apothek* = *G* *apothek* = *Dan* *Sw* *apothek*, an apothecary's shop, *< L* *apotheca*, a repository, storehouse, warehouse, *ML* a shop, store, *< Gr* *ἀποθήκη*, a repository, storehouse, *< ἀποθῆναι*, put away, *< ἀπό*, away, + *τίθηναι*, put, *> θῆκη*, a case, box, chest. See *apo-* and *theca*]. A shop, especially, a drug-shop.

apothecary (a-poth'ē-kā-rī), *n*, pl *apothecaries* (-rīz). [Early mod E also by apheresis *pothecary*, *pothecary*, etc., *< ME* *apothecary*, *apothecarie*, etc., by apheresis *pothecare*, *pothecarie*, etc., *< OF* *apothecare*, *apothecare*, mod F *apothecaire*, = *Sp* *Pg* *boticario*, apothecary, = *It* *bottegaio*, a shopkeeper, = *D* *G* *Dan* *apotheker* = *Sw* *apothekare*, *< LL* *apothecarius*, a warehouseman, *ML* a shopkeeper, apothecary, *< L* *apotheca* see *apothec*]. One who practices pharmacy, a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses and keeps them for sale, a pharmacist. In England and Ireland the term is now specifically applied to a member of an inferior branch of the medical profession, licensed after examination by the Apothecaries' Company, to practice medicine as well as to sell and dispense drugs. In Scotland however, as in the United States, an apothecary is simply a pharmacist qualified by examination and license to compound, sell, and dispense medicines. See *drugist*.

Apothecaries' Act, an English statute of 1815 (55 Geo III, c 104) regulating the business of apothecaries, the examination of drugs, etc. — **Apothecaries' Company**,

one of the worshipful companies of London, incorporated by royal charter in 1617. It is empowered to grant a license to practise medicine — **Apothecaries' Hall**, the hall of the corporation of apothecaries of London where medicines are prepared and sold under their direction — **Apothecaries' weight**, the system of weights formerly in Great Britain, and still in the United States employed in dispensing drugs, differing only in its subdivisions from troy weight. The table is as follows:

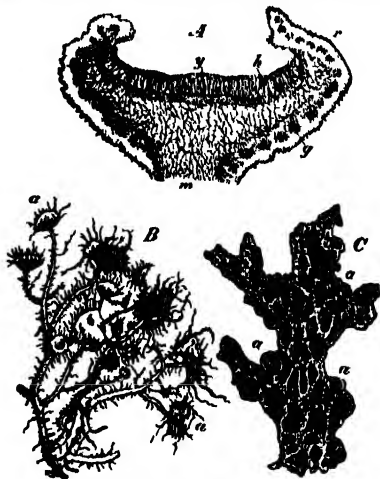
	Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.
1 pound (lb)	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
1 ounce (oz)		= 8	= 24	= 480
1 dram (dr)			= 3	= 60
1 scruple (s)				= 20

apothecia, *n*. Plural of *apothecium*.

apothecial (ap-ō-thē'shal), *a* [*< apothecium + -al*]. Pertaining or relating to an apothecium.

Apothecial reactions for the most part take place either externally on the epithelium or internally on the hymenial gelatin. Encyc Brit, XIV 560.

apothecium (ap-ō-thē'shum), *n*, pl *apothecia* (-gū). [*NL*, *< Gr* *ἀποθήκη*, a storehouse see *apothec*]. In *bot*, the fruit of lichens, usually an open, rounded, shield- or dish-shaped body attached to the surface, as in gymnocarpous lichens, or globular and immersed in the substance of the thallus, as in the angiocarpous series of genera. An apothecium consists of an ex-ciple and the included hymenium. The exciple is composed of a layer of cells (hypotheccum) with or without an



Apothecia. (From Sachs's Lehrbuch der Botanik.)
A vertical section of apothecium of *Anaphyctis teluris* (much enlarged). *a* cortex, *b* gonidia, *c* medullary layer, *d* hymenium, *e* subhymenial layer and exciple, *f* *Stictia barbata*, and *g* *Stictia pulvinacea*, with apothecia.

additional subhymenial layer. The hymenium consists of asci (otherwise thicker or thicker) which are the spore-bearing organs, usually intermingled with slender erect filaments (paraphyses).

apothegm (ap-ō-thegm), *n*. [First in E as *apothegm*, but later also written *apophthegm*, = *F* *apophthegme* = *Sp* *apothegma* = *Pg* *apophthegma*, *apothegma* = *It* *apothegma*, *apothegma*, *< ML* **apothegma*, **apophthegma*, *< Gr* *ἀποφθέγμα*, a terse, pointed saying, *< ἀποφθέγειν*, speak out plainly, *< ἀπό*, from, + *φθέγειν*, cry out, utter]. A short, pithy, instructive saying, a terse remark, conveying some important truth, a sententious precept or maxim. Also spelled *apophthegm*.

Of Sir Richard Blackmore's attainments in the ancient tongue it may be sufficient to say that in his prose he has confounded an aphorism with an *apophthegm*.

Macaulay, Addison.

= *Syn*. *Aphorism*, *Arion*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

apothegmatic (ap-ō-theg-mat'ik), *a* [*< Gr* *ἀποφθεγματικός*, sententious, *< ἀποφθέγμα*, apothegm]. 1. Pertaining to or having the character of an apothegm, containing an apothegm or apothegms, sententious — 2. Given to the use of apothegms.

Also spelled *apophthegmatic*.

apothegmatical (ap-ō-theg-mat'ikal), *a*. Same as *apothegmatic*. Also spelled *apophthegmatical*.

apothegmatist (ap-ō-theg-mat'ist), *n* [*< Gr* *ἀποφθεγμαστής*, apothegm, + *-ist*]. A collector or maker of apothegms. Also spelled *apophthegmatist*.

apothegmatize (ap-ō-theg-mat'iz), *v*, pret and pp *apothegmatized*, ppr *apothegmatizing* [*< Gr* *ἀποφθεγματίζω*, apothegm, + *-ize*]. To utter apothegms. Also spelled *apophthegmatize*.

apothem, **apotheme** (ap-ō-them, -thēm), *n*. [= *F* *apothème*, *< NL* *apothema*, *< Gr* *ἀπόθεμα*, *< ἀποθῆναι*, set off, put aside, deposit. See *apothems*]. 1. In *geom*, a perpendicular let fall from the center of a regular polygon upon one of its sides — 2. In *pharmaceutics*, the more or less completely insoluble brownish substance

deposited when vegetable infusions, decoctions, tinctures, etc., are subjected to prolonged evaporation by heat with access of air. The substance or substances out of which it is in this way formed constitute the so-called *extractive*.

apothema (a-poth'e-ma), *n* [NL see *apothem*] Same as *apothem*.

apotheme, *n* See *apothem*.

apotheosis (ap-o-thē'ō-sis or ap'ō-thē'ō-sis), *n*, pl *apotheoses* (-sēz) [L, < Gr *apotheōsis*, a dedication, < *apotheōsis*, deify, < *apo*, from, + *theō*, a god] 1 Dedication, consecration, specifically, under the Roman empire, the formal attribution of divine honors to a deceased emperor or other member of the imperial family.

A regular custom was introduced, that on the death of every emperor who had not lived nor died like a tyrant the senate by a solemn decree, should place him in the number of the gods and the ceremonies of his apotheosis were blended with those of his funeral. Gibbon.

In order to invest the deceased with a sacred character, the emperors adopted the religious device of an apotheosis. Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I 272.

2 Figuratively, excessive honor paid to any great or distinguished person, the ascription of extraordinary virtues or superhuman qualities to a human being.

Exulting himself in laudation almost in *apothosis*, of the republican heroes and martyrs. *Stedman*, *Viet. Poets*, p. 390.

3 The personification and undue exaltation of a virtue, a sentiment, or an idea.

The apotheosis of chivalry, in the person of such apostle and patron, St. James. *Prickett*, *Ford and Is.*, 1st.

apothosize (ap-o-thē'ō-sīz or ap'ō-thē'ō-sīz), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *apothosized*, ppr *apothosizing* [< *apothosis* + *-ize*] 1 To consecrate or exalt to the dignity of a deity, deify. 2 To pay excessive honor or ascribe superhuman qualities to, glorify, exalt.

apothesis (a-poth'e-sis), *n* [NL (L, in which, the same as *apophysis*), < Gr *apothesis*, a laying up, a putting back or away, a storing up, a setting up or disposition of a dislocated or fractured limb also the same as *apodyterium*, q. v., < *apothēsis*, put back or away, < *apo*, away, + *thēsis*, put, set, place see *apo-* and *thesis*] In *surg.* (a) The reduction of a dislocation or fracture. Hooper. (b) The disposition proper to be given to a fractured limb after reduction. *Dunlopson*.

apotome (a-pot'ō-mē), *n* [NL, < Gr *apotomē*, a cutting off, a piece, the larger segment of a tone, < *apotomē*, cut off, < *apo*, off, + *tomē*, *taimē*, cut] 1 In *math.* a term used by Euclid to denote a straight line which is the difference between two straight lines that are rational (in Euclid's sense, that is, are either commensurable with the unit line, or have their squares commensurable with the square on the unit line) and that are commensurable in power only (that is, have their squares commensurable, but are themselves incommensurable). Apotomes are of six incommensurable classes. To define these, let a denote the length of the unimodal line, called by Euclid the whole, and let x denote the length of the submodal line, called by Euclid the adapted line (*apoda apodagora*). The apotome is $a-x$. It is a *first apotome* if a and x are commensurable with the unit line. It is a *second apotome* if $a-x$ is commensurable with a and x is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *third apotome* if $a-x$ is commensurable with a but neither a nor x is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *fourth apotome* if a is incommensurable with $a-x$, but is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *fifth apotome* if $a-x$ is incommensurable but x commensurable with the unit line. It is a *sixth apotome* if neither $a-x$ nor x is commensurable with unity. The *first apotome* of a medial line is the difference of two medial lines commensurable in power only whose rectangle is a rational area. The *second apotome* of a medial line is the difference of two medial lines commensurable in power only, whose rectangle is a medial area.

2 In the Pythagorean musical system, the greater of the two half steps or semitones into which the whole step or whole tone is divided. Its vibration-ratio is $\frac{3}{2}$.

apotomy (a-pot'ō-mī), *n* Same as *apotome*.

apotrepis (ap-o-trep'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *apotrepis*, aversion, a turning away, < *apotrepis*, turn away see *apotropous*] In *med.*, the resolution of an inflammatory tumor. [Rare]

apotropaia, *n* Plural of *apotrope*.

apotropaic (ap'ō-tiō-pa'ik), *a* [< *apotrope* + *-ic*] Possessing the property of an apotrope, having the reputed power of averting evil influences.

The sacrifice [to Mars] of the "October horse" in the Campus Martius, had also a naturalistic and apotropaic character. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI 570.

apotropaion (ap'ō-trō-pā'yon), *n*; pl. *apotropaia* (-yā) [NL prop. **apotropæum*, -æon, repr. Gr *apotropaion*, neut. of *apotropaos*, averting evil, < *apotropaō*, a turning away, averting, < *apotrepis*, turn away, avert see *apotropous*] In *Gr. antiq.*, any sign, symbol, or amulet reputed to have the power of averting the evil eye or of serving in any way as a charm against bad luck. In art the representation of an eye, as on painted vases, was often introduced in this character, and figures of comic indecent, or terrifying subjects and caricatures of any other nature also did duty as apotropaia.

apotropous (a-pot'ō-pus), *a* [< NL *apotropus*, < Gr *apotropos*, turned away, < *apotrepis*, turn away, < *apo*, away, + *trepsiv*, turn] In *bot.*, turned away applied by Agardh to an anatropeous ovule which when erect or ascending has its raphe toward the placenta, or aversive from it when pendulous opposed to *epitropous* (which see).

Apoust, *n* See *Apus*.

apoxymenos (a-pok-si-om'e-nos), *n*; pl. *apoxymenoi* (-noi) [Gr. *apoxymenoi*, ppr mid of *apoxein*, scrape off, < *apo*, off, + *kein*, scrape] In *Gr. antiq.*, one using the strigil, one scraping dust and perspiration from his body, as a bathor or an athlete. Famous representations in art are a statue by Polykleitos and one by Lysippos.

My own impression of the relief [at Athens] of *Apoxymenos* is that the style had been influenced by Praxiteles. A. S. Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, II 334, note.

apozem (ap'ō-zem), *n* [< L *apozema*, < Gr *apozēma*, a decoction, < *apozēiv*, boil till the scum is thrown off, < *apo*, from, + *zeiv*, boil] In *med.*, a decoction or aqueous infusion of one or more medicinal substances to which other medicaments are added, such as salts or syrups. [Rare]

apozemical (ap'ō-zem'i-kul), *a* [< *apozem* + *-ical*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an apozem. [Rare]

appair (a-pā'r'), *v* [< ME *apairen*, *apayren*, *aparen*, *apayen*, and by apheresis *paren*, *payren*, reduced from *ampairen*, *amparen*, more correctly *empairen*, whence later *empair*, mod. *im-pair*, q. v.] 1 *trans* To deface, damage, make worse, unpair, bring into discredit, ruin.

It is a syme and eek a greet folwe. To *apair* any man or hymn de fame. Chaucer, *Prol. to Miller's Tale* 130.

II *intrans* To degenerate, become weaker, grow worse, deteriorate, go to ruin.

It shuld not *apair*. Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I 756.

appal, **appall** (a-pāl'), *v*, pret and pp *appalled*, ppr *appalling* [Early mod. E also *ap-pale*, *apavel*, < ME *appallen*, *apallen*, < OF *appallu*, *appallu*, to grow pale, also *apalu*, *apalu* (whence, or according to which, the later appearing E *appale*, q. v.), = *it pallidus*, grow pale, < L *ad* (> *it a*, F *a*), to, + *pallidus*, > *it pallidus*, OF *pali*, *palle*, mod. F *pale*, pale see *pall* and *pale*] 1 *trans* To grow pale or become dim.

His look unt appalled to be. Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, I 357.

2 To become weak in quality, or faint in strength, fade, fail, decay.

Therewith his wrathful courage gan *appall*. Spenser, *B. Q.*, IV vi 26.

Like the Fie, whose heat doth soon *appall*. Pope, *Alba*, II, *Pref.* (N. E. D.).

3 To become faint-hearted, lose courage or resolution, become dismayed. 4 To become weak, flat, stale, and insipid, lose flavor or taste, as fermented liquor.

I *appall* as drink dothe or wyne, when it leaseth his colour, or alk when it hath stande longe. *Palsgrave*.

II. *trans* 1† To make pale, cause to grow pale, blanch.

The answer that ye made to me, my dear, Hath so *appalled* my countenance. *W. Sh.*, *To his Love*.

2† To cause to become weak or to fail; weaken, reduce.

But it wold for an olde *appalled* [vnt. *pallid*] wight. Chaucer, *Shipman's Tale*, I 102.

All other thirst *appall*d. Thomson, *Seasons*.
Severus being *appalled* with age, was constrained to keep his chamber. Stowe, *Chron.*, The Romanes.

3 To deprive of courage or strength through fear, cause to shrink with fear, confound with fear, dismay, terrify as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

Every noise *appalls* me. Shak., *Macbeth* II 2.
Does neither rage inflame nor fear *appall*? Pope, *Imit. of Hor.*, II II 308.

4† To cause to become weak, flat, or stale, or to lose flavor or taste, as fermented liquor.

Wine of its own nature will not congeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength and become *appalled* in extremity of cold. Holland, *tr. of Pliny*.

appal, **appall** (a-pāl'), *n* [< *appal*, *appall*, *r.*] A state of terror; affright, dismay, consternation. [Rare]

Him [Ajax] viewed the Greeks exulting, with *appal*. The Trojans. Cowper, *Lines*, vi.

Appalachian (ap-a-lach'i-an or -la'chi-an), *a* [Named from the *Appalachee*, an Indian tribe.] Appellative of or pertaining to a system of mountains in eastern North America, extending from Cape Gaspé, in the province of Quebec, to northern Alabama, and divided into many ranges bearing separate names. The whole system has also been called the Alleghenies, after its most extensive division. The name Appalachian was first applied by the Spaniards to the extreme southern part of the system. Also sometimes spelled *Apalachian*, after the Spanish orthography. — **Appalachian tea**, the American name for the leaves of two plants, *Viburnum cassinoides* and *Ilex Cassine*, sometimes used as a substitute for Chinese tea.

appalet (a-pāl'), *v* [Early mod. E also *apale*, < OF *appallu*, *apallu*, being the same as *appall*, < OF *apallu*, *appallu*, in closer association with *pale* see *appal*, *pale*, *r.* and *pall*] An old spelling of *appal*.

appalement, *n* [< *appale* + *-ment*] An old form of *appallment*.

appall, *v* and *n* See *appal*.

appalling (a-pāl'ing), *a* Causing or fitted to cause dismay or horror as, an *appalling* accident, an *appalling* sight.

All the avenues of enquiry were painted with images of *appalling* suffering, and of malicious denials. Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II 243.

appallingly (a-pāl'ing-ly), *adv* In a manner to appal or transfix with fright, shockingly.

appalment (a-pāl'ment), *n* [< *appal* + *-ment*] The state of being appalled, depression occasioned by fear, discouragement through fear. Also spelled *appallment*, and formerly *appalement*. [Rare]

The furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalment* to the rest. Bacon, *Hen. VII.*, II 35.

appanage (ap'a-nāj), *n* [< F *appanage*, *appanage* (Cotgrave), *apanage*, now only *apanage* (> E also *apanage*), < OF *apanage* = *l'* *apanage*, < ML **appanare*, *apanare*, furnish with bread, < L *ad*, to, + *panis* (> F *pain*), bread] 1 Originally, in the feudal law of France, that which was granted to the sons of the sovereign for their support, as lands and privileges, and which reverted to the crown on the failure of male heirs. In Scotland, at a later date, appanage was the patrimony of the king's eldest son, upon whose death or succession to the throne it reverted to the crown. In England, the duchy of Cornwall is sometimes regarded as an appanage of the Prince of Wales. In addition, in and other members of the royal family receive from Parliament allowances amounting to £156,000 out of the annual income derived from the hereditary crown lands surrendered to Parliament in the time of William IV.

France could little afford to see Normandy separated from its body even though it was to form an *apanage* of one of its own princes.

E. A. Freeman, *Norm. Conq.* III 78.

2 Whatever belongs or falls to one from one's rank or station in life.

"I prefer respect to admiration," said Flora. "but I fear that respect is not the *apanage* of such as I am." *Dunstable*, *Coningsby*, II 8.

3 A natural or necessary accompaniment, an endowment or attribute.

What save the rugged road, we find No *apanage* of human kind. Wordsworth, *Pass of Kikstane*.

4 A dependent territory, a detached part of the dominions of a crown or government as, India is now only an *apanage* of Great Britain. Also written *apanage*, and sometimes *appanage*.

appanagist (ap'a-nā-jist), *n* [< F *apanagiste* see *apanage* and *-ist*] A prince to whom an appanage was granted. *Penny Cyc.*, II 144.

apparager, *n* [< OF *aparage*, < *aparer*, < *a*, to, + *par*, equal Cf mod. F *parage*, rank, and E *parage*] Noble extraction, nobility, rank, quality. *N. E. D.*

apparallet, *n* and *v* A Middle English form of *apparal*.

apparate (ap'a-rāt), *n* Same as *apparatus*.
Such *apparate* and order for public sacrifices. Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 271.

apparatus (ap-a-rā'tus), *n* *sing* and *pl.*, pl. also rarely *apparatuses* (-ez). [L, pl. *apparatus*, preparation, equipment, gear, < *apparatus*, pp of *apparare*, *adparare*, prepare, < *ad*, to, + *parare*, make ready, prepare see *pare* and *prepare*] An equipment of things provided and adapted as means to some end, especially, a collection, combination, or set of machinery, tools, instru-

ments, utensils, appliances, or materials intended, adapted, and necessary for the accomplishment of some purpose, such as mechanical work, experimenting, etc.: as, chemical, philosophical, or surgical *apparatus*.

The whole military *apparatus* of the archduke was put in motion
Prescott, Ford and Isa., II 17

Specifically—(a) In *physiol.*, a collection of organs which, though differing in structure, all minister to the same function as the respiratory *apparatus*, the digestive *apparatus*. (b) A collection of materials for any literary work as, critical *apparatus* for the study of the Greek text of the New Testament—*Apparatus belli* (Latin), materials of war, ammunition, military stores—*Apparatus sculptoris* (New Latin), the Sculptor's Workshop, a constellation situated in that region of the heavens which lies immediately to the east of the large star Fomalhaut, or a Pleiad Australis. It barely rises above the horizon in the northern hemisphere.

apparel (a-par'el), *v t*, pret and pp *appareled* or *apparellled*, ppr. *appareling* or *apparelling* [Early mod E also *aparel*, *aparrell*, etc., < ME *aparaselen*, *aparaselen*, -aylen, -eylen, etc., and by aphoresis *paraselen*, < OF. *aparailler*, *aparailler*, *F appailler*, dress, prepare, = Pr *aparellar* = Sp *aparejar* = Pg *aparelhar* = It *apparecchiare*, < L as if **adpariculare*, make equal or fit, < *ad*, to, + *pariculus* (> It. *parecchio* = Pg. *parelho* = Sp. *parejo* = Pr. *parelh* = F. *pareil*, equal, like), dim of *par*, equal see *par*] 1† To make ready; prepare; fit out, put in proper order

For ther he wolde hire wedding *apparale*
Chaucer, Good Women, I 2473

2 To dress or clothe, adorn or set off, deck with ornaments

Behold, they which are gorgeously *appareled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts
Luke vii 25

It is no greater charity to clothe his body, than *apparel* the nakedness of his soul

Sir P. Browne, Religio Medici, II 3

She did *apparel* her *apparel* and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous
Sir P. Sidney

You may have trees *appareled* with flowers by boring holes in them, putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 504

3 To furnish with external apparatus, equip as, ships *appareled* for sea

apparel (a-par'el), *n* [Early mod E also *aparel*, *aparel*, etc., and *parel*, *parrell*, etc., < ME *aparel*, *aparaill*, *aparel*, and by aphoresis *parel*, < OF. *aparaill*, *aparel*, *aparel*, preparation, equipment, F. *apparel*, preparation, provision, = Pr *aparelh* = Sp *aparejo* = Pg *aparelho* = It *apparecchio*, from the verb] 1† Preparation, the work of preparing or providing—2 Things prepared or provided, articles or materials to be used for a given purpose, apparatus, equipment. Specifically—(a) The furniture, appendages, or attachments of a house. (b) *Naut.*, the furnishings or equipment of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, guns, etc.

The carpenters were building their magazines of oars, masts, &c., for a hundred galleys and ships, which have all their *aparel* and furniture made therein
Locke, Diary, June, 1645

3 A person's outer clothing or vesture, raiment, external array, hence, figuratively, aspect, guise

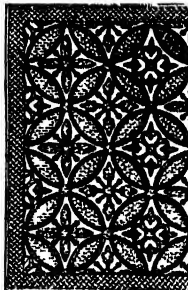
(costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy, rich, not gaudy
For the *apparel* oft proclaims the man
Shak., Hamlet, I 3

At public devotion his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity
Tatler

4 *Eccles.*, an ornament of the alb and amice, found as a simple fringe or colored stripe earlier than the tenth century,

most extensively employed and elaborate in workmanship during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and still used in the form of pieces of lace sewed upon silk. The *apparels* of the alb are either oblong quadrangular patches on the wrists and on the skirt before and behind, or bands completely encircling the skirt and wrists. The *apparel* of the amice is on the outside part, which is turned down like a collar. It was often in orphrey work adorned with precious stones so disposed as to form sacred emblems—*Syn. 3* Raiment, costume, attire, clothes, garb, habiliments

appareillement, *n* [< ME *apparaillement*, *appareilment*, < OF. *appareillement* = Pr *apparellamen*, *apparellamen* = OS. *aparegamento* = Pg. *apparellamento* = It *apparecchiamento* see *apparel* and *ment*] Equipment; clothing, adornment
Chaucer, Boethius.



Part of the *Apparel* of the Alb of Becket in the cathedral of Sens, France. (From *Violet le Duc et le Duc de Mo. bilier français.*)

apparencet, **apparency** (a-pär'ens, -en-si), *n*. [ME. *apparencie*, *apparens*, *apparence*, -aunce, also *apparencie*, < OF. *apparence*, *aparance*, F. *apparence* = Pr. *apparencia*, *aparensa* = Sp. *aparencia* = Pg. *aparencia* = It. *apparencia*, < L. *apparentia*, appearance, in ML also simulation, < *apparent* (t-s), *apparent* see *apparent* Cf. *apparencet*] 1 Preparation, making ready—2 Superficial seeming, external semblance, appearance as, "vain and gaudy *apparences*,"
Bp. Wren

Outward *apparence* is no authentic instance of the inward desires
Middleton, Family of Love, I 2

3 The quality of being apparent to the senses or to the mind, apparentness—4 The position of being an heir apparent. *N. E. D.*

apparent (a-pär'ent), *a* and *n* [< ME *apparent*, -aunt, *aparant*, also by aphoresis *parent*, < OF. *aparant*, -ent, F. *apparent* = Pr. *apparent* = Sp. *aparente* = Pg. It. *apparente*, < L. *apparent* (t-s), ppr. of *apparere*, *adparere*, come in sight, appear see *appear* and *-ant*] 1. *a* 1 Exposed to the sense of sight; open to view, capable of being seen, or easily seen, visible to the eye, within the range of vision

By some *apparent* sign

Let us have knowledge at the court of guard
Shak., I Hen VI, II 1

As we rapidly approached the land the beauty of the scenery became more fully apparent
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I 11

2 Capable of being clearly perceived or understood, obvious, plain or clear, evident as, the wisdom of the Creator is *apparent* in his works

At that time Cicero had vehement suspicions of Caesar, but no *apparent* proof to convince him
North

3 Having the character of a mere seeming or appearance, in distinction from what is true or real as, the *apparent* motion of the sun, his anger was only *apparent*

For the powers of nature, notwithstanding their *apparent* magnitude, are limited and stationary
Bucke, Civilization, I 46

Culture inverts the vulgar view of nature, and brings the mind to call that *apparent* which it uses to call real, and that real which it uses to call visionary
Frederick, Nature

4† Probable, likely as, "the three *apparent* candidates," *II Walpole*—*Apparent day*, the real or true solar day, as distinguished from the mean day—*Apparent declination*, the declination of the apparent place of a star—*Apparent diameter* of a heavenly body, the angle which its diameter subtends at the eye, that is, the angle made by lines drawn from the extremities of its diameter to the eye—*Apparent double point*, in *math.*, a point on a curve in space which appears to be double to an eye placed at a given point—*Apparent easement* see *easement*—*Apparent or intentional ens* see *ens*—*Apparent figure*, the figure or shape under which an object appears when seen at a distance—*Apparent horizon* same as *visible horizon* (which see, under *horizon*)—*Apparent magnitude* see *magnitude*—*Apparent noon*, the instant at which the center of the sun crosses the meridian—*Apparent place of a star*, etc., the place on the celestial sphere where it would appear but for refraction—sometimes the place where it does appear—*Apparent position*, in *optics*, the position in which an object appears to be when seen through glass, water, or any other refracting medium, as distinguished from its true position—see *refraction*—*Apparent right ascension*, the right ascension of the apparent place of a star—*Apparent time*, the hour angle of the sun—*Heir apparent* see *heir*—*Syn. 1* and 2. Clear, distinct, manifest, patent, unmis- takable—3. (astron.)

II.† *n* An heir apparent

h. Hen Draw thy sword in right
Prince I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it to the death
Shak., 3 Hen VI, II 2

apparently (a-pär'ent-li), *adv* 1 Openly, evidently to the senses or the intellect

I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so *apparently*
Shak., C of T, iv 1

2 Seemingly, in appearance, whether in reality or not, as far as one can judge, as, he is *apparently* well, only *apparently* friendly

The motions of a watch, *apparently* uncaused by any thing external, are spontaneous
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 65

apparentness (a-pär'ent-ness), *n* The state or quality of being apparent, plainness to the eye or to the mind; visibility, obviousness

apparish (a-par'ish), *v t* [Late ME *apparyshe*, < OF. *apariss*, stem of certain parts of *apparir*, *aparir*, < L. *apparere*, appear see *appear*] To appear
Caxton, Golden Legend (N. E. D.)

apparition (a-pär'ish-on), *n* [< F. *apparition*, < ML. *apparitio* (n-), an appearance, epiphany, also attendant, L. only in sense of attendance, attendants, < *apparere*, *adparere*, pp. *apparitus*,

adparitus, appear, attend, wait upon, serve see *appear*, *apparent*, and *apparitor*.] 1 The act of appearing or coming into sight, appearance; the state of being visible, visibility

When the holy churchman join'd our hands,
Our vows were real then the ceremony
Was not in *apparition*, but in act
Forl., Purkin Warbeck, v 3

The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards
Prescott
Louis XIV appeared [at Chambord] on several occasions, and the *apparition* was charmingly brilliant
James, Jr., Little Four, p 39

2 That which appears or becomes visible, an appearance, especially of a remarkable or phenomenal kind

Let us interrogate the great *apparition* that shines so peacefully around us
Emerson, Nature

Miss Edgeworth taught a contempt of falsehood, no less in its most graceful than in its meanest *apparitions*
Mary Fuller, Woman in 18th Cent., p 151

Specifically—3 A ghostly appearance, a specter or phantom now the usual sense of the word

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, specters, *apparitions*, wherewith nudes fight them into compliance
Locke

4. In *astron.*, the first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been obscured opposed to *occultation*—*Circle of apparition*, or of *perpetual apparition*, the bounding circle of that part of the heavens which is always visible, that circle of declination which is tangent to the horizon—*Syn. 3* *Specter*, *Phantom*, etc. see *ghost*

apparitional (a-pär'ish-on-ly), *a* [< *apparition* + -al] 1 Resembling an apparition, having the nature of a phantom, spectral.—2 Capable of appearing, endowed with materializing qualities—*Apparitional soul*, a thin unsubstantial human image conceived, in certain phases of primitive thought, as the cause of life and mind, capable of quitting the body for a time or altogether, and so leaving it insensible or dead, and when thus absent from it appearing to other individuals asleep or awake

Closely allied to the primitive notion of the *apparitional soul*, is the belief in the soul's existence after death
Lucy, Brit., II 55

That the *apparitional* human soul bears the likeness of its fleshy body, is the principle implicitly accepted by all who believe it really and objectively present in dream or vision
F. B. Taylor, Prim. Culture, I 406

apparitor (a-par'it-tor), *n* [L. a servant, esp. a public servant (dictor, scribe, military aide, priest, etc.), < *apparere*, *adparere*, attend, serve see *apparition*] 1 In *Rom. anth.*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders—2 Any officer of a civil court, or his servant or attendant—3 Any one who puts in an appearance, an appearer [Rare]

The Higher Court in which every Human Soul is an *apparitor*
Curtis, Inst. and Treatise, p 211

4. *Eccles.*, a messenger or an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court, the lowest officer of an ecclesiastical tribunal

He swallowed all the Rom. hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*
Wright, Paragon

When my gr. at grandfather wished to read the Bible to his family, one of the children stood at the door to give notice if he saw the *apparitor* coming, who was an officer of the spiritual court
Franklin, Autobiog., pp 8, 9

5 The headie in a university, who carries the mace

appaumée (a-pó-ma'), *a* [F. < a (< L. *ad*, to) + *paume*, the palm of the hand see *palm*] In *her*, open and extended so as to show the palm with thumb and fingers at full length—said of the human hand
Also spelled *appaumi*

appayt, *v t* See *apay*

appeacht (a-péch'), *t* [Early mod E also *apach*, < ME *apichen*, *apichen* (and by aphoresis *pechen*), mod E *peach*, < q. v.), reduced from earlier *empechen*, whence the usual mod. form *impeach*, q. v. Cf. *appair*, *impair*] 1 To impeach

It did amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain
Bacon, Hen VII

Nor canst, nor dar'st thou, traitor, on the plain
Appreach my honour, or thine own maintain
Dryden, Pal and Arc., I 300

2 To censure, reproach, accuse, give accusatory evidence

And oft of error did himself *appreach*
Spenser, F. Q., II xi 40

appeacher (a-péch'er), *n* [< ME *apechoure* (Prompt. Parv.), < AF. *empechour*, OF. *empecheur* see *appeach* and *-er*] An accuser

appeachment (a-péch'ment), *n* [< *appeach* + -ment Cf. *impeachment*] Accusation, impeachment; charge

The duke answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find very diligently and civilly couched
Sir H. Wotton.



A Right Hand Appaumée

appeal (a-pél'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *apeal*, and *appell*, *apell*, < ME *appelen*, *apelen*, < OF *apeler*, F. *appeler* = Pr *appeler* = Sp *apelar* = Pg *apellar* = It *appellare*, < L *appellāre*, *adpellāre*, address, appeal to, summon, as a case, as a cost by name, a secondary form of *appellāre*, *adpellāre*, bring to, drive to, bring to land, < *ad*, to, + *pellāre*, drive. Cf. *expel*, *impel*, *propel*, *repel*, and see *repel*.] **I. trans** 1 To call, summon, challenge. [Rare]

Man to man will I *appeal* the Norman to the lists
Scott

2 In *law* (a) To remove, as a cause, from a lower to a higher judge or court. See *appal*, *n*, 2 (b)

(causes of any importance were *appealed* from the *Sculd* down to the *Gastald*)
Brougham

(b) Formerly, to charge with a crime before a tribunal, as a case, institute a criminal prosecution against for some heinous offense with of before the offense charged as, to *appeal* a person of felony

I *appeal* you of murder
B Jonson

In November 1817, William Ashford *appealed* Abraham Thornton to answer for the alleged murder of appellant's sister
N and Q, 6th ser., XI 252

If a Frenchman *appealed* an Englishman, the Englishman had the choice of either mode of trial
F A Freeman, Norm. Conq., IV 428

3† To address, offer up, as an appeal

They both arose and took their ready way
Unto the church, their prayers to *appeal*
Spenser, F. Q., III ii 48

II. intrans 1 To call for aid, mercy, sympathy, or the like, make an earnest entreaty, or have the effect of an entreaty

Against their merit if this yet rebel,
To future times for justice they *appeal*
Dryden, Art of Poetry, III 756

The deepening expression of pain on Philip's face made the deformity *appeal* more strongly to her pity
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v 1

2 In *law*, to refer to a superior judge or court for the decision of a cause depending, specifically, to refer a decision of a lower court or judge to a higher one, for reexamination and reversal

I *appeal* unto Caesar
Acts xxv 11

3 To refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted, or for the corroboration of testimony or facts, in general, to refer to some tribunal explicitly mentioned or implied

I *appeal* to the Scriptures in the original
Horley, Sermons, I 1

I *appeal* from your customs I must be my self
Emerson, Self Reliance

4. To have recourse, resort for proof, decision, or settlement as, to *appeal* to force

Not prevailing by dispute, he *appeals* to a miracle, restoring to sight a blind man whom the Britons could not cure
Milton, Hist. Eng. iv

[In all senses, with *to* or *unto* before the tribunal whose judgment is asked, and *from* before that whose decision is rejected.]

appeal (a-pél'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *appel*, *appell*, *apell*, < ME *apeal*, *apel*, *apele* (and by apheresis *pel*), < mod. E. *peal*, *q. v.*, < OF *appel*, F. *appel*, appeal, from the verb.] 1 An address or invocation, a call for sympathy, mercy, aid, or the like, a supplication, an entreaty as, an *appeal* for help, an *appeal* for mercy

Whichever yet was your *appeal* denied?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv 1

2 A proceeding taken to reverse a decision by submitting it to the review of a higher authority as, an *appeal* to the house from a decision of the chair. In *law* (a) Sometimes used in the above general meaning, so as to include writs of error, certiorari, etc. (b) Strictly, the removal of a cause or suit from a lower to a higher tribunal, in order that the latter may revise, and, if it seems needful, reverse or amend, the decision of the former. In modern usage, an *appeal* implies not merely a preliminary objection but a proceeding for review after a decision has been rendered. As now used, it is a proceeding derived from the courts of equity. The mode of review at common law was formerly that to remove the cause, but only to bring up specific points or questions by writs of error. This was changed in England by the Judicature acts of 1874-5, and there is now one court of appeal for all cases. In Scotland the highest appellate court is the Court of Session. The judgments of both these courts may be appealed to the House of Lords. In the United States the appeal has been to a great extent substituted for the writ of error. The highest appellate courts are, for federal questions arising in either federal or state courts, the United States Supreme Court. For other questions, the supreme courts, courts of appeal, or courts of error of the various States, the practice being wholly regulated by statutes. (c) The

mode of procedure by which such removal is effected. (d) The right of removal to a higher court. (e) Formerly, a vindictive action at the suit of a party injured when the supposed criminal had been previously acquitted on an indictment or pardoned. The appellant raised an action (which had to be brought within a year) and demanded the punishment of the accused, who had to submit to a fresh trial by jury, or demand a trial by wager of battle. He was threatened with an *appeal* of murder by the widow of a Protestant clergyman
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxix

3 A summons to answer to a charge, a challenge

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urged to shield me from thy bold *appeal*
Dryden

4 A call to another to sanction or witness, a reference to another for proof or decision as, in an oath a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration—**5.** Resort or recourse for decision

Every military method is to be tried before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms
Kent

In the community of nations the first *appeal* is to physical force
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government

Commission of Appeals See *commission* 1 = Syn. 1

appealable (a-pél'-a-bl), *a.* [*< appeal + -able*] 1 Capable of being appealed; admitting of appeal, removable to a higher tribunal for decision

Pressure on the bench to make as many decisions as possible in a given time tends to encourage *appealable* decisions and prolong litigation
The Century, XXX 330

2 Liable to be accused or called to answer by appeal applied to persons as, *appealable* for manslaughter—**3** That may be appealed (to) *N. E. D.*

appealant (a-pél'-ant), *n.* [*< appeal + -ant*] Cf. *appellant*] One who appeals, an appellant

appealer (a-pél'-or), *n.* [*< appeal + -er*] Cf. *appellor*] 1 One who appeals, or carries his cause to a higher court—**2** An appellor, an accuser or informer

I should become an *appealer*, or every bishop a caple
Foote, Book of Martyrs (Thorpe)

appealingly (a-pél'-ing-l), *adv.* In an appealing or entreating manner, beseechingly

appealingness (a-pél'-ing-ness), *n.* The quality of being appealing, or of awakening sympathy, pity, or the like

Ready sympathy made him alive to a certain *appealingness* in her behaviour towards him
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxv

appear (a-pér'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *apear*, *apier* (and by apheresis *pear*), < mod. dial. *pear*], < ME *aperen*, *aperen*, *apieren*, < OF *aperer*, *aperer* (Roquefort), *aparir*, reg. inf. *aparcar*, *aparar* = Pr *aparar* = It *apparire*, *apparere*, < L *apparere*, *adparere*, appear, < *ad*, to, + *parere*, appear, come in sight (a secondary form of *parere*, produce) see *apparent* and *parent*] 1 To come or be in sight, become visible by approach or by emerging from concealment, be exposed to view

And God said, Let the dry land *appear*
Gen. I 9

The angel of the Lord *appeared* unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush
Ex. iii 2

In each cheek *appears* a pretty dimple
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I 242

2 To stand in presence, as parties or advocates before a court, make appearance

We must all *appear* before the judgment seat of Christ
2 Cor. v 10

3 To come or be placed before the public, come to the notice of the public as, the actor *appeared* only once a week, his history *appeared* in 1880—**4** To be obvious, be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension, be clear or made clear by evidence

It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be
1 John iii 2

5 To seem, have a certain semblance or appearance, look as, he *appeared* to be wise; it *appears* to me that this is unsafe, he *appears* very old

They disfigure their faces, that they may *appear* unto men to fast
Mat. vi 16

Months to the old man *appear* no longer than weeks to the young man
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 91

6† To be understood, be intelligible as, "Do I now *appear*?" Cotgrave—**Appearing gratis**, in chancery practice, the act of a defendant in causing his appearance to be entered to defend a suit without waiting to be served with a process = Syn. 5 Look, etc. See *seem*

appear (a-pér'), *n.* [*< appear, v.*] Appearance. Here will I wash it in the morning's dew,
Which she on every little grass doth strew
In silver drops against the sun's *appear*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v 4.

appearance (a-pér'-ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *appearence*, < ME *appaunce*, *-ens*, the same as *apparence* (*q. v.*), conformed to *appear*.] 1. The act of coming into sight, the act of becoming visible to the eye as, the *appearance* of the sun above the horizon—**2†** The state of being in sight, visibility [Rare]

He's built a bower, made it secure,
With carbuncle and stane,
Tho' travellers were never see nigh,
Appearance it had none
Young Akin, in Child's Ballads, I 180

3 A coming into presence; the act of presenting one's self as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me

The duke does greet you, general,
And he requires your haste post-haste *appearance*,
Even on the instant
Shak., Othello, I 2

4. An object as seen or perceived, a phenomenon, the immediate object of experience

The term *appearance* is used to denote not only that which reveals itself to our observation as existent, but also to signify that which only seems to be, in contrast to that which truly is
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., ix

Surely, it must be a miraculously active principle that can snatch up from transitoriness and oblivion the variegated play of fleeting and fading *appearances*, and construct therefrom the world of steady experience of which we have knowledge
Mind, IX 350

5 Something believed to have a supernatural character, an apparition as, an *appearance* in the sky—**6** That which appears or is obvious; outward show or seeming, semblance as apart from reality or substance: as, there is an *appearance* of trouble yonder; *appearances* are against him.

Judge not according to the *appearance*
John vii 24
Men are governed by opinion this opinion is as much influenced by *appearances* as by realities
A. Hamilton, Works, I 168.

7 Outward look or aspect, mien, build and carriage, figure as, a man of noble *appearance*

Much have I heard,
And now am come to see of whom such noise
Hath walk'd about, and each limb to survey,
If thy *appearance* answer loud report
Milton, S. A., I 1090

8. pl Indications, look

My master heard me with great *appearances* of uneasiness in his countenance
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv 1

9 The act of coming before the public; the act of coming into public notice as, he made his *appearance* as a historian, the *appearance* of a book.—**10†** Seeming, probability, likelihood

There is that which hath no *appearance*
Bacon.

11 In *law* (a) The coming into court of either of the parties to a suit, the being present in court as a party to a pending proceeding; the coming into court of a party summoned in a process, either in person or by his attorney, usually expressed by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect, the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court and submits to its jurisdiction. (b) In *Scots law*, the stating of a defense in a cause. Where a defender in writing, or by counsel at the bar, states a defense, he is said to have *appeared*.—**To put in an appearance**, to appear in person = Syn. 3 Arrive, presume—**6** Guise, show, pretense, pretext, color—**7** Air, look, manner, demeanor

appearer (a-pér'-er), *n.* 1 One who or that which appears, in any sense of that word [Rare]

Owls and ravens are ominous *appeareers*, and presignify unlucky events
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v 21

Specifically—**2** In *law*, one who formally appears (in court, etc.)

appearingly (a-pér'-ing-l), *adv.* Apparently; seemingly, according to all outward signs. [Rare]

A flourishing branch shall grow out of his *appearingly* bare and sapless root
Bp. Hall, Paraph. of Isaiah.

appeasable (a-pér'-za-bl), *a.* [*< appease + -able*.] Capable of being appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified, placable

The tumult of a mob, *appeasable* only by bloodshed.
G. P. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 30

appeasableness (a-pér'-za-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being appeasable

appease (a-péz'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *appeased*, ppr. *appeasing*. [Early mod. E. also *apease*, *apeace* (conformed to *peace*), *apaise* (and by apheresis *pease*), < ME. *apeesen*, *apessen*, *apaisen*, < OF *apeacer*, *apeiser*, *apaiser* (F. *apaiser* = Pr *apaziar*), pacify, bring to peace, < *a*, to, + *pais*, *pes*, *pes*, mod. F. *paix*, peace: see *peace*, and cf. *apay*, *appay*, of which *appease* is thus a doublet.]

1. To bring to a state of peace; pacify; quiet by allaying anger, indignation, strife, etc.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be avenged on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone

Shak Rich III, I 4

2. To allay; calm, as an excited state of feeling; remove, as a passion or violent emotion

The signori earnestly exhorted the principal citizens to use their good offices to soothe the people and appease the general indignation J Adams, Works, V 70

The function of official priests was to appease the wrath of God or purchase his favor

Theodore Parker, Sermons, Int

3. To assuage or soothe, as bodily pain, satisfy, as an appetite or desire as, to appease the smart of a wound, or one's hunger = *syn* To satisfy, hush, quell (see list under *allay*), propitiate, conciliate

appeasement (a-pōz'ment), *n* [*< appease + -ment* Cf OF. (and F) *apaisement*, > ML *apaisementum*] The act of appeasing, or the state of being appeased, or in peace, pacification [Rare]

For its appeasement and mitigation

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p 223

Being neither in number nor in courage great, partly by authority partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good appeasement Sir J Hayward, Edw VI, p 64

appeaser (a-pō-zēr), *n* One who or that which appeases or pacifies

appeasive (a-pō-ziv), *a* [*< appease + -ive*] Serving or tending to appease, mitigating, quieting

appel (a-pel'), *n* [*F* see *appeal*, *n*] In fencing, a smart stroke with the blade on the sword of an antagonist on the opposite side to that which he engaged, generally accompanied with a stamp of the foot, used for the purpose of procuring an opening Wilhelm, Mil Diet See *jeint*

appellability (a-pel-a-bil'i-ti), *n* [*< appellable + -ity*] The state or quality of being appealable

appellable (a-pel'a-bl), *a* [*< L* as if **appellabilis*, < *appellare*, appeal see *appeal* Cf *appellable*] Capable of being appealed, appealable

appellancy (a-pel'an-si), *n* [*< appellant + -cy*] Appeal, capability of appeal Todd

appellant (a-pel'ant), *a* and *n* [*< F* *appellant*, < *L* *appellans* (t-s), ppr of *appellare*, appeal see *appeal*, and cf *appellant*] **1.** *a* Appealing, relating to appeals, appellate

The first having an appellant jurisdiction over the second Hallam

II. *n* **1.** In law (a) One who appeals or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal (b) One who prosecutes another for a crime, such as felony or treason — **2.** One who looks to any tribunal for corroboration or vindication — **3.** One who challenges or summons another to single combat

This is the day appointed for the combat

And ready are the appellant and defendant

Shak, 2 Hen VI, II 3

Answer thy appellant,

Who now defies thee thrice to single fight

Milton, S A, I 1220

4. *Ereles*, one of the French clergy who, in the Jansenist controversy, rejected the bull Unigenitus, issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI against Quesnel's "Réflexions morales sur le Nouveau Testament," and appealed to the pope "better informed," or to a general council — **5.** One who appeals or presents a request

Each of them is now a humble and earnest appellant for the laurel Swift Tale of a Tub, Epist D d

appellate (ap'e-lāt), *v* *t.*, pret and pp. *appellated*, ppr *appellating* [*< L* *appellatus*, ppr of *appellare*, address, appeal to, sue, accuse, accost, name see *appeal*] To call by a name, call, name, entitle [Rare]

The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly *appellated* (as the saying is) and annominated the South sea

A Tucker, Light of Nature (1765), I 466 (N E D)

appellate (a-pel'āt), *a* and *n* [*< L* *appellatus*, ppr see the verb] **1.** *a* Pertaining to appeals, having cognizance of appeals as, an appellate court

Appellate stands in contradistinction to original jurisdiction, and as the latter implies that the case must commence in the Supreme Court, so the former implies that the case must commence in an inferior court not having final jurisdiction, and, therefore, liable to be carried up to a higher, for final decision Calhoun, Works, I 321

II. *†* *n* A person appealed or prosecuted for a crime, an appellee

appellation (ap-e-lā'shon), *n* [= *F* *appellation*, < *L* *appellatio* (n-), an accosting, an appeal,

a naming, < *appellare*, accost, appeal to, name: see *appellate*, *v*, and *appeal*] **1.** *†* The act of appealing from a lower to a higher court or authority, appeal

There is such a noise in the court with their several voices of citations, appellations, allegations, certificates, etc B Jonson I p 100

2. *†* The act of appealing for aid, sympathy, etc., entreaty — **3.** The act of naming, nomenclature — **4.** The word by which a person or thing is called and known, name, title — **5.** In logic, the acceptation of a term to denote an existing thing — **Formal appellation** See *formal* = *syn* **4.**

Designation etc (see *nomen* *n*), cognomen (epithet)

appellative (a-pel'a-tiv), *a* and *n* [= *F* *appellatif*, < *L* *appellativus*, < *appellare*, name, call see *appeal* and *appellation*] **1.** *a* **1.** Having the character of an appellation, serving to name or mark out, serving as a distinctive denomination, denominative as, hydrochloric is a term *appellative* of a certain acid — **2.** In grammar, common, as applied to a noun, general, denominative of a class opposed to *proper*

Nor is it likely he [St Paul] would give the common appellative name of "Books" to the divinely inspired writings, without any other note of distinction Bp Bull Works, II 401

II. *n* **1.** In grammar, a common name in distinction from a proper name, a name standing for a whole class thus, the word *man* is the *appellative* of the whole human race, *four* of all winged animals, *tree* of all plants of a particular class, etc — **2.** Title, appellation, nickname

There [in the rosary] also the blessed Virgin Mary after many glorious appellations, is prayed to in these words Jer Taylor, Diss from Popery, p 218

appellatively (a-pel'a-tiv-li), *adv* In an appellative manner, in grammar, according to the manner of appellative nouns, in a manner to express whole classes or species as, the name *Hercules* is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man

appellativeness (a-pel'a-tiv-ness), *n* The quality of being appellative Fuller

appellatory (a-pel'a-tō-ri), *a* [*< L* *appellatorius*, < *appellator*, an appellant, < *appellare*, pp *appellatus*, appeal see *appeal*] Containing an appeal

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant Andrie Paragon

appellee (ap-e-lē'), *n* [*< F* *appelé* (< *L* *appellatus*), ppr of *appeler* see *appeal* and *appellate*] In law, the person against whom an appeal is brought, the respondent in an appeal

appellor (a-pel'or), *n* [ME *apellor*, and by aphoresis *pellor*, < OF *apellor*, *apellor*, *apellor*, earlier *apellor*, *apellor*, < *L* *appellator*, acc. *appellatorum*, appellant, < *appellare*, pp *appellatus*, appeal see *appeal*] In law (a) The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for crime [This term is not now applied to the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, he being called the appellant] (b) One who confesses a felony, and turns king's or state's evidence against his associates B Harton (c) One who challenges a jury Wharton

appendage, *n* See *appanage*

append (a-pend'), *v* [The intrans use is the earlier, < ME *appeniden*, *appeniden*, *appeniden*, and by aphoresis *penden*, *penden*, < OF *apendre*, *apendre*, hang up, hang by, depend on, ascertain or belong to, in trans use mod, < F *appender*, < ML *appendere*, intrans, LL trans, hang, *L* *appendere*, *adpendere*, *appendere*, weigh, consider, < *ad*, to, + *pendere*, intrans, hang, *pendere*, trans, hang, weigh see *pendant*, *pose*, and cf *depend*, *dispend*, *expend*, *spend*, *perpend*, *suspend*] **1.** *†* intrans To belong, pertain

Holy orison appendeth specially to penitence

Chaucer, Parson's Tale

II. *trans* **1.** To hang or attach as a proper part, possession, or accompaniment, as a pendant, suspend as, a seal *appended* to a record

If amulets do work upon those parts whereunto they are appended Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, II 5

Conceive a pig's tail appended to the back of the head Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, III

2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing, subjoin, annex

One hundred passages from the fathers *appended* in the notes J H Newman, Development of Christ Doct p 22

To hunt out mediocrity and feebleness, and *append* correct dates to their forgotten effusions, is an exercise of philanthropy which is likely to be little appreciated Whipple, Ess and Rev, I 33

= *syn*. To join, superadd, affix

appendage (a-pen'dāj), *n* [*< append + age*] **1.** That which is appended to something as a proper part of it, a subordinate attached part at anything Specifically

(a) In *anat* and *zool*, any limb member or peripheral part of the body diverging from the axial trunk, an appendage or appendicular part See cut under *Appendicularia* (b) In bot, any subsidiary part superadded to another part as hairs and glands to a stem or leaf, or nectaries and corona to the corolla applied especially to processes of any kind (c) *Naut*, a small portion of a vessel extending beyond the general form as shown by the cross sections and the water sections

2. Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment Jer Taylor, Holy Living

In case of a union the smaller kingdom would be considered only as an *appendage*, and sacrificed to the interests of the larger Prescott, Ford and Isa, I 3

= *syn*. Adjunct attachment, appurtenance, addition, concomitant

appendance, appendence (a-pen'dans, -dens), *n* [*< F* *appendance*, < *appendre* see *append*, *appendant*, and *-ance*] **1.** The condition of being appendant [Rare] — **2.** Something annexed, an appendage

High titles, rich coats long pedigrees, large revenues, the just *appendances* of civil greatness

Rp Hall, Raminus, p 29

appendancy, appendency (a-pen'dan-si, -den-si), *n* [*< appendant, -ent* see *-cy*] The condition of being appendant

Abraham bought the whole field and by right of *appendancy* had the cave with it Spelman In S pultura p 176

appendant, appendent (a-pen'dant, -dent), *a* and *n* [*< F* *appendant*, ppr of *appender* see *append*] **1.** *a* **1.** Hanging to, annexed, attached, concomitant as, a seal *appendant* to a paper — **2.** In law, appended to something by prescription applied to a right or privilege attached to a principal inheritance thus, in England, an advowson, that is, the right of patronage or presentation, is said to be *appendant* or annexed to the possession of a manor — **Appendant advowson** See *advowson*, 2 - **Common appendant** See *common*, 4

II. *n* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it, an adjunct, a dependency

appendical (a-pen'di-kal), *a* [*< appendix (-dic-) + -al*] Of the nature of an appendix A F D

appendicate (a-pen'di-kāt), *v* *t* [*< appendix (-dic-) + -ate*] To append, add to as, "divers things *appendicated*," Sir M Hale

appendication (a-pen'di-kā'shon), *n* [*< appendicate + -ion*] An appendage or adjunct Sir M Hale

appendicatory (a-pen'di-kā-tō-ri), *a* [*< appendicate + -ory*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix H Taylor

appendices, *n* Plural of *appendix*

appendicitis (a-pen'di-si'tis), *n* [*< L* *appendix (-dic-) + -itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the vermiform appendix (which see, under *appendix*)

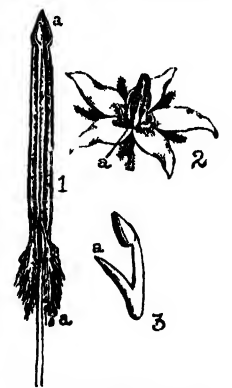
appendicle (a-pen'di-kl), *n* [*< L* *appendicula*, dim of *appendix* see *appendix*] A small appendage

appendicular (ap-en-dik'ū-lār), *a* [*< NL* *appendicularius*, < *L* *appendicula* see *appendicle*] Having the character of an appendicle, appendiculate specifically, in *anat*, opposed to *axial* thus, the whole skeleton of a vertebrate is divided into the axial and the *appendicular* skeletons, the latter being that of the limbs or appendages

Appendicularia (ap-en-dik'ū-lār'i-ā), *n* [NL, fem of *appendicularius* see *appendicular*] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Appendiculariada* A *habellum* is about one fifth of an inch long, exclusive of the tail, with an oval or flask shaped body and has the power of rapidly secreting a mucilaginous cuticular investment in which it becomes incased

2. [*f* *c*, pl *appendiculariæ* (-ē)] A member of the above genus

The simplest members of the [acidian] group, and those the structure of which is most readily comprehensible, are the *Appendiculariæ*, minute pelagic organisms, which

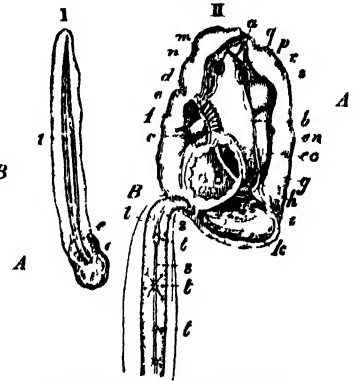


Appendages
1, nether of *habell*, 2, flower of *habell*, 3, nether of *ABs*, 4, 5, appendages

Appendicularia

are found in all latitudes, and are propelled, like tadpoles, by the flapping of a long caudal appendage.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 610



Appendicularia: flabellum, magnified

I the entire animal with the caudal appendage forward in its natural position II side view of body the appendage forcibly bent backward I body B appendage, a mouth C pharynx, c an anal opening, d the corresponding stigma with its cilia, e anus, f rectum, g esophagus, h stomach, i testis, j urochord, k cellular patch at the end of oral end of body, n endostyle, p ganglion, q ciliated sac, r otocyst, s, posterior nerve, with t, its ganglia, en endoderm, ex ectoderm

Appendicularia (ap-en-dik-ū-lā-rī-ō), *n* pl Same as *Appendicularia*

appendicularian (ap-en-dik-ū-lā-rī-an), *n* [*<* *Appendicularia* + *-an*] An animal of the genus *Appendicularia*, one of the *Appendicularia*

appendiculariid (ap-en-dik-ū-lā-rī-id), *n* A tumescent, or ascidian, of the family *Appendiculariidae*

Appendiculariidae (ap-en-dik-ū-lā-rī-idē), *n* pl [*<* NL, *<* *Appendicularia* + *-idae*] A family of tumescent, or ascidian, of a low grade of organization, permanently retaining a form and structure which characterize only the embryonic or larval stage of other ascidians. They are named from their tadpole-like shape and long tail or appendage, by the vibration of which they move about. The family corresponds to a suborder *Copepoda* of some naturalists, as distinguished from *Acopa*

Appendiculata (ap-en-dik-ū-lā-tā), *n* pl [*<* NL, neut. pl. of *appendiculatus* see *appendiculatus*] A name given by E. R. Lankester to a phylum or prime group of the animal kingdom, including those forms which have lateral locomotive appendages and usually a segmented body. It is a loose and inexact synonym of *Arthropoda*, together with *Rotifera* and *Chetopoda*. See *Arthropoda*

appendiculate (ap-en-dik-ū-lāt), *a* [*<* NL *appendiculatus*, *<* L *appendicula* see *appendicula*] 1 Provided with appendages, having the character of an appendage or appendages, forming an appendice. Used especially in botany, being applied, for instance, to leaves, or to organs appended to leaves, leaf stalks, etc. thus, the pitcher-like appendage of the leaf of the *Nepenthes distillatoria* or pitcher plant, is said to be *appendiculate*. See *cut* under *appendage* and *ascidium*

2 Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Appendiculata*

Appendicostres (a-pen-di-ros-trēs), *n* pl [*<* NL, contr. for *appendicostres*, *<* L *appendix*, *appendix*, + *rostrum*, a beak] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a group of birds, the hornbills, *Bucconidae*, as distinguished from the *Alcedinidae*, the hoopoes or *Upipidae*

appendix (a-pen-diks), *n*, pl *appendices* or *appendices* (-dik-ses or -di-sēs) [*<* L *appendix*, lately *appendix*, an appendage, appendix, addition, *<* *appendere*, hang see *append*] 1 Something appended or added, an adjunct, concomitant, appendage, or accessory

Normandy became an *appendix* to England

Sir W. Hale, *Hist. Common Law of Eng.*

Specifically—2 An addition appended to a document or book relating to the main work, usually consisting of explanatory or statistical matter adding to its value, but not essential to its completeness, and thus differing from a *supplement*, which properly is intended to supply deficiencies and correct inaccuracies—3 [As a Latin word, pl. *appendices*] In *anat.*, a process, prolongation, or projection. See the phrases following—**Appendices epitroicae** (appendices of the epitroica) small folds of peritoneum covering the large intestine and containing fat **Appendix auricularis**, the appendage of the auricle of the heart, an ear-like projection, from which, in human anatomy, the auricle itself derives its name **Appendix oesophagealis**, the vermiform appendix—**Appendix encephalica**, the encephalic appendage of the breast bone, the xiphoid cartilage or appendix. See *cut* under *skeleton* **Appendix vermiformis**, or *vermiform appendix*, a blind

process given off from the caecum, varying in man from 3 to 6 inches in length. See *cut* under *intestine*—**Appendix vesicae** (appendage of the bladder), a hernia of the mucous membrane of the bladder through the muscular coat = *Syn.* 2 *Appendix*, *Supplement*. See *supplement*

appendixes (ap-en-dik'shus), *a* [*<* *appendix* + *-ous* Cf. *ML. appendix*, *supplementary*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix, *appendicatory*. *Bentham*. [Rare]

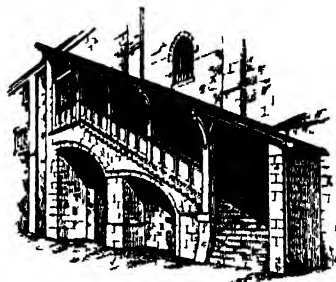
appende (a-pens'), *a* [*<* L *appendere*, pp of *appendere* see *append*] Hanging from above, specifically, in bot., pendulous applied to ovules attached to the sides or angles of the ovary, and drooping [Rare]

appendet (a-pens'), *v* t [*<* OF *appendere*, *append* (a seal), *<* L as if **appendere*, freq of *appendere*, pp *appendens*, *append* see *append*] To append (a seal)

We have caused our seals thereto to be appended *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 158 (N. E. D.)

appetit, *i* t An old form of *appetite*

appetence (a-pen'tis), *n* [*<* ME **apentice* (by aphorism *pentice*, whence, by corruption, *penthouse*, q. v.), *<* OF *apentis*, F *appetence*, *<* ML *appendicium*, *appenditum*, *appetence*, *<* LL *appendicium*, an appendage, *<* *appendere*, *append* see *append*, *appendix*] In arch., any lean-to



Appetence
Chapter house of the Cathedral of Meaux France

roof, especially, a kind of open shed of a single slope supported on posts or columns, or on brackets let into a wall, or otherwise, to afford protection from the weather to a door, window, flight of steps, etc., over which it projects or forms a hood

apperceive (ap-er-sēv'), *i* t, prot and pp *apperceived*, ppr *apperceiving* [Early mod. E. also *apperceave*, *apparcen*, *<* ME *aperceien*, *aperceven*, *apercein*, *<* OF *apercein*, *aperceoir*, *aperceoir*, F *apercevoir* = Sp *apercibir* = Pg *aperceber*, *<* LL **apercipere*, *<* L *ad*, to, + *percipere*, perceive see *perceive*] To be conscious of perceiving, comprehend (what is perceived), loosely, to perceive; notice used specifically of internal perception or self-consciousness. See *apperception*

apperceiving (ap-er-sēv'ing), *n* [ME *aperceyng*, verbal *n* of *aperceire*] Perception *Chaucer*

apperception (ap-er-sēp'shon), *n* [*<* NL *apperceptio* (Leibnitz), *<* L **apperceptere*, pp **apperceptus* see *apperece* and *perception*] 1 That act of the mind by which it becomes conscious of its ideas as its own, perception (which see) with the added consciousness that it is "I" who perceive

It is well to make a distinction between perception, which is the inner state of the mind, representing external things and *apperception*, which is consciousness, or the reflective knowledge of this interior state, which is not given to all souls, nor always to the same soul

Leibnitz, *Nature and Grace*, tr. by N. Portier, § 4

The Leibnitz Wolffians distinguished three acts in the process of representative cognition (1) The act of representing a (mediate) object to the mind, (2) the representation of the object to the mind, (3) the act by which the mind is conscious immediately of the representative object, and through it immediately of the remote object represented. They called the first perception, the last, *apperception*, the second, *idea*

Sir W. Hamilton, *Reid*, p. 877, note

Hence, by a slight modification—2 With Kant and most English writers, an act of voluntary consciousness, accompanied with self-consciousness especially in the phrase *pure apperception*

My theory, like Kant's lays *apperception*, anglicized reflection, at the basis of philosophy *Hodgson*, *Phil. of Reflection*, I 224

3 In the psychology of Herbart (1776-1841), the coalescence of the remainder of a new isolated idea with an older one, by a modification of one or the other—4 Apprehension, recognition

appetence

The recognition or *apperception* of these truths by men. *Maurice*, (N. E. D.)

Active apperception. See *active*—**Pure apperception**, in the Kantian *philos.*, the bare consciousness of self, the mere "I" or "I think" See *self-consciousness*.—**Unity of apperception**, that unity of consciousness by virtue of which its contents (perceptions, thoughts, etc.) coexist for it, the pure self or "I" to which the contents of one and the same mind must be referred

apperceptive (ap-er-sēp'tiv), *a* [*<* *apperception*, after *perceptive*] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, apperception

It is after all nothing but our *apperceptive* faculties, potentially idealized, that are made to serve for the consciousness of a universal subject *Mind*, IX 381

Apperceptive union, the uniting of one idea with another by a voluntary act of consciousness

aperil (a-per'il), *n* [*<* ap- + *peril*] Peril; danger, risk

Let me stay at thine *aperil* *Shak*, T. of A., I 2

Is there no law for a woman that will run upon a man at her own *aperil*? *Middleton*, *Michaelmas Term*, I 1

apersand (ap-er-sand'), *n* Same as *ampersand*

A shrivelled calaverous piece of deformity in the shape of an izzard or an *apersand*

Maclean, *Man of the World*, III 1

appertain (ap-er-tān'), *v* t [Early mod. E. also *appertane*, *appertan*, *<* ME *appertenen*, *apertenen*, *apertenen*, *<* OF *apartenur*, F *appartenir*, *<* LL *appertinere*, belong to, *<* L *ad*, to, + *pertinere*, belong, pertain see *pertain*] To belong or pertain, as a part (to the whole), a member (to a class), a possession, or an attribute, belong by association or normal relation. Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites That *appertain* unto a burial

Shak, *Much Ado*, IV 1

The Father to whom in heaven supreme Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertain*

Milton, P. L., VI 815

In giving him to another, it [love] still more gives him to himself. He does not longer *appertain* to his family and society, he is some what, he is a person

Emerson, *Essays*, I 101

I am much inclined to suspect that the fossil upon which the genus *Anthropus* has been founded *appertains* to a true *Blad*

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 232

=*Syn.* *appertain*

appertainance (ap-er-tā-nans), *n* [*<* *appertam* + *-ance* Cf. *appertenance* and *appertenance*] 1 The quality or state of appertaining [Rare]

The noblest elevations of the human mind have in *appertenance* their souls and swamps

Landon, *Imaginary Conversations* (N. E. D.)

2 A thing which appertains, an appertenance. **appertainment** (ap-er-tā-n'ment), *n* [*<* *appertam* + *-ment*] That which appertains or belongs, an appertenance, an external or adventitious attribute [Rare]

We lay by

Our *appertainments* *Shak*, T. and C., II 3

appertenancel, **appertenence**, **appertinenancel**, *n* Old forms of *appertenance*

appertinent (a-per-ti-nent), *a* and *n* [Same as *appertenance*, after the L *appertinent* (-s) see *appertenance*] 1 A Belonging, properly relating, appertenant

All the other gifts *appertinent* to man

Shak, 2 *Hen* IV, I 2

II. *n* That which appropriately belongs to something else; an appertenance

You know how apt our love was, to accord

To furnish him with all *appertinences*

Belonging to his honour *Shak*, *Hen* V, II 2

appeter, *v* t [ME *appeten*, *<* OF *appeter*, *<* L *appetere*, *adpetere*, strive after, try to get, *<* *ad*, to, + *petere*, seek, aim at see *petition*] To crave or long for, covet, desire *Chaucer*

appetence, **appetency** (ap-ē-tens, -ten-si), *n* [= F *appetence*, *<* L *appetentia*, *<* *appeten* (-s), *adpeten* (-s) see *appeten*] 1 The act of seeking or craving after that which satisfies the affections, passions, or tastes; desire; inclination, propensity

I know not to what else we can better liken the strong *appetence* of the mind for improvement, than to a hunger and thirst after knowledge and truth

Everett, *Orations*, II 277

They had a strong *appetency* for reading *Mervale*

Specifically—2 Strong natural craving for that which gratifies the senses, appetite, animal desire as, "lustful *appetence*," *Milton*, P. L., XI 619

The innate aversion to any poison known to modern chemistry can, by persistent disregard, be turned into a morbid *appetency*, violent and persistent in proportion to the virulence of the poison

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII 518

3 A mental tendency toward an end, a volition or desire.

I shall occasionally employ the term *appetency* in the rigorous signification, as a genus comprehending under it both desires and volitions *Sir W. Hamilton*

an enamelled disc *appliqué* upon a surface of lacquer, an ivory figure *appliqué* upon a Japanese lacquer, and the like [In both senses also used as a noun.] — *Point appliqué*, point lace in which the design, after having been separately made, has been applied to the net which forms the foundation

applot (a-plót'), *v. t.* [*ap-1 + plot*, *v. Cf. allot*] 1 Literally, to divide into plots or plats, plot out — 2 To allot or apportion

applotment (a-plót'ment), *n.* [*applot + -ment Cf. allotment*] A division into plots, apportionment

applumature (a-plum'ba-tür), *n.* [*ML. applumbatus, a, (L. applumbatus, pp. of applumbare, solder with lead, < ad, to, + plumbare (pp. plumbatus, > plumbatura, a soldering), < plumbum, lead see plumb*] A joining or soldering with lead

Blount

apply (a-pli'), *v.*, *pret* and *pp. applied*, *ppr. applying* [*ME. applyen, applyen, applyen, applyen, < OF. applier, mod. F. appliquer = Fr. Sp. aplicar = Pg. applicar = It. applicare, < L. applicare, attach to, apply, < ad, to, + placare, fold or lay together see ply, plicate.*] 1. *trans* 1. To lay on, bring into physical proximity or contact as, to apply the hand to the breast, to apply medicaments to a diseased part of the body, to apply a match to powder

*Research you, tenderly apply to her
Some remedies for life Shak, W. F., III 2*

In the garden of the old Marques Spinoza I saw huge citrons hanging on the trees, *applied* like our apricots to the walls
Belum Diary, Oct 17, 1844

2 To bring into contact with particulars or with a particular case, as a principle, law, or rule, bring to bear upon, put into practical operation

Quintilian *applied* to general literature the same principles by which he had been accustomed to judge of the declamations of his pupils
Macaulay, Athenian Orators

3 To use or employ for a particular case, or devote to a particular purpose as, to apply a sum of money to the payment of a debt

*Craft against vice I must apply
Shak, M. for M., III 2*

4 To connect or associate with, or refer to, some person or thing as applicable or pertinent, use as suitable or relative to some person or thing as, to apply the testimony to the case

*Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall apply
Thy latest words Shak, T. and C., I 1*

I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him
Dryden, Fables

5† To attribute, refer, ascribe — 6 To give with earnestness or assiduity, employ with attention, devote as, "apply thine heart unto instruction," Prov xxiii 12

*Like Isaac, with a mind applied
To serious thought at evening tide
Couper, The Moralizer Corrected*

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks, and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilst thinking is the ideas that are there
Locke

7† To address or direct

*Sacred vows and myrtle song applied
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride
Pope*

8† To be busy about, devote one's self with diligent vigor to, ply (which see)

*He is ever applying his business
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough
Whom flying fast so fast that he was applied,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly
Spenser, R. Q., II iv 37*

9† To bend (the mind), reflexively, to comply, conform, be subservient to

*Apply
Yourself to me and the consul and be wise
B. Jonson, Catiline III 2*

10† To visit

*He applied each place so fast
Chapman, Illad, xi 61*

To apply one's self (a) To give the chief part of one's time and attention, dedicate or devote one's self (to a thing) as, to apply one's self to the study of botany (b) To make an application or appeal, have recourse by request, address one's self (to a person)

*I applied myself to him for help
Johnson*

—*Syn* 1 To place (on) — 3 To appropriate (to) — 4 To turn, bend, direct 6 *Addet, Devote Apply* See *ad det*

II. *intrans* 1† To be in close contiguity — 2 To have application, be applicable, have some connection, agreement, analogy, or reference as, this argument *applies* well to the case, the remarks were not meant to apply to you

Of the puzzles of the Academy, there is not one which does not *apply* as strongly to Deism as to Christianity, and to Atheism as to Islam

Macaulay, Sadler's Ref Refut d

3 To make application or request, ask, have recourse with a view to gain something as, to apply for an office, information, etc — 4 To give attention; turn the mind

I have been too ill and too dispirited to apply to any thing for some weeks past
Mess Carter, Letters, II 60

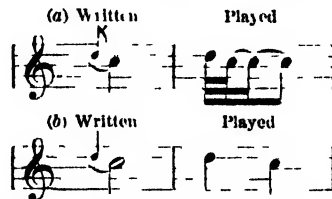
[In all senses used with to.]

applyment (a-pli'ment), *n.* [*apply + -ment*] Application Also *appliance*

Yet there are a sort of discontented creatures that bear a stingsless envy to great ones, and these will wrest the doings of any man to their base, malicious *applyment*
Webster Ind to Malcontent

appoggiato (ap-po-jj'ô), *a* [It. supported, pp. of *appoggiare* (= F. *appuyer*) < ML. *appoggiare*, support, prop, < L. *ad*, to, + *podium*, a balcony (> It. *poggio* = F. *puir, puy*) see *appui, podium*] In music, literally, supported marking notes which are to be performed so that they shall insensibly glide and melt into one another without any perceptible break

appoggiatura (ap-po-jj'a-to'ra), *n.* [It. < *appoggiare*, prop, lean see *appoggiato*] In music, a small additional note of embellishment, preceding the note with which it is connected, and taking away from that note a portion of its time. It is of two kinds (a) short which is played as



quickly as possible, and (b) long, which is given its proper length, the principal note being shortened accordingly. The long appoggiatura was especially used by earlier pianoforte composers to avoid the display of passing notes and suspensions. See *acciacatura*. Sometimes spelled *apponatura*

appoint (a-point'), *t.* [Early mod. F. also by *spheresis point*, < ME. *apponen*, *apponen*, < OF. *apponer*, prepare, settle, fix, F. *appointer*, refer a cause, put on a salary (cf. OF. *a point*, to the point), = It. *apponere*, *apponere* = Sp. *apuntar* = It. *apuntare*, < ML. *apponere*, repair, appoint, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *punctare*, mark by a point, < L. *puncta*, usually *punctum*, a point see *point*] I *trans* 1† To make fast or firm, found; establish, secure

When he appointed the foundations of the earth
Prov viii 20

2 To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order, or decision, decree, command, prescribe

Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall appoint
2 Sam xv 16

Unto him thou gavest commandment to love thy way which he transgressed, and immediately thou appointedst death in him and in his generations
2 Ead iii 7

I here be six ways appointed by the best learned men for the learning of tongues
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 62

3 To allot, set apart, or designate, nominate or authoritatively assign, as for a use, or to a post or office

These were the cities appointed for all the children of Israel
Josh xx 9

A ship was appointed them, which ship they began immediately to fit up, and supply plentifully with all manner of stores for a long stay
Beverly, Virginia, I 7 6

The ancient (Hindu) law allowed the father who had no prospect of having legitimate sons to appoint or nominate a daughter who should bear a son to himself and not to her own husband
Mann, Early Law and Custom, p 91

4 To settle, fix, name, or determine by authority or upon agreement as, they appointed a time and place for the meeting — 5 In law, to fix the destination of (property) by designating a person or persons to take the use of an estate created by a preceding deed or will, conferring on the appointor the power so to do. Thus a testator may give a fund to a child for life, with power to appoint the fund to one or more grand children. The donee of the power is the appointor, and those designated by the appointor to enjoy the fund are termed the appointees

6† To point at by way of censure; arraign as, "appoint not heavenly disposition," *Milton, S. A., I 373* — 7 To provide with what is requisite, equip

*You may be armed and appointed well
Shak, Tit And, iv 2*

Six hundred cavalry, and three thousand musketeers, all perfectly appointed, entered Antwerp at once
Motley, Dutch Republic, III 569

8† To agree upon, decide upon or settle definitely

*She sat alone and gave to cast
Whereon she would appoint him at the last
Chaucer, Troilus II 601*

—*Syn* 2 To prescribe, establish, direct — 3 To assign, destine, constitute, create — 7 To furnish, supply

II. *intrans* 1 To ordain; resolve, determine

The Lord had appointed to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel
2 Sam xvii 14

2. In law, to exercise a power of appointment

appointable (a-poin'tu-bl), *a* [*appoint + -able*] Capable of being appointed or constituted, subject to appointment or decision

That extrajudicial ceremonies were but exercises of religion, appointable by superior powers
R. W. Dixon, Hist Church of Eng., xvi

appointé (a-poin-tä'), *a* [As if F, in lit sense 'pointed' see *appointer*] In her, same as *acquire*

appointee (a-poin-tä'), *n.* [*appoint + -ee*, after F. *appointé*, pp. of *appointer* see *appoint*] 1 A person appointed — 2 In law, the person who benefits by the execution of a power of appointment. See *appoint*, 5

appointer (a-poin'ter), *n.* One who nominates, appoints, ordains, or settles. See *appointor*

appointive (a-poin'tiv), *a* [*appoint + -ive*] 1 Of or pertaining to appointment, appointing as, the appointive power of the President — 2 Dependent upon the exercise of the power or right to appoint, filled by appointment opposed to *elective* as, appointive offices

In 1873 the question whether the entire judiciary should be appointive or elective was again submitted to popular vote
A. A. R. C., CXLIII 203

appointment (a-poin'tment), *n.* [*ME. apouyment, and by aphesis apouyment, < OF. apouyement, F. apouyement, decree, order, in pl. salary, < appointer see appoint*] 1 The act of appointing, designating or placing in office as, he erred by the appointment of unsuitable men — 2 An office held by a person appointed. — 3 A high appointment in the civil service — 4 Stipulation, engagement, assignment; the act of fixing by mutual agreement as, an appointment to meet at six o'clock

I shall be with her by her own appointment
Shak, M. W. of W., II 2

4 Anything fixed or established, established order or constitution, decree, ordinance; direction, order, command as, it is our duty to submit to the divine appointments

What salt wine and oil, according to the appointment of the priests
Lara vi 9

Do you not think it was a merciful appointment that our fathers did not come to the possession of independence, as to a great prize drawn in a lottery?
R. Chant, Address p 67

5 Equipment, furniture, outfit, as for a ship, an army, a soldier, etc., whatever is appointed for use and management, accoutrements in this sense generally used in the plural

In best appointment, all our regiments
Shak, K. John, II 1

The cavaliers emulated then chief in the richness of their appointments
Prescott

6 The act of preparing, preparation [Rare]

Your best appointment make with speed
To-morrow you set on
Shak, M. for M. III 1

7† An allowance to a person, a salary or pension, as of a public officer properly used only in the plural

An expense proportioned to his appointments and for time is necessary
Chateaub., Maxims

8 In law, the act of appointing or designating the beneficiary who is to take the use of an estate created under a preceding deed or will. See *appoint*, 5. **Council of Appointment**, in the government of the State of New York from 1777 to 1821, a council consisting of the governor and four senators chosen by the Assembly. In whom was vested the right of appointment to State offices and of removal from them

Midnight appointments, in U. S. politics, appointments made during the last hours of an administration, specifically those so made by President John Adams

appointor (a-poin'tor), *n.* [*appoint + -or*] In law, one who has official or legal power of appointment. See *appoint*, 5

apport (a-pört'), *v. t.* [*F. apporter, < L. apportare, bring to, < ad, to, + portare, carry see port*] To bring, carry, produce

apporter (a-pört'er), *n.* A bringer in, one who imports anything into a country, an introducer or procurer

This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aids, abettors, and assistants, traitors
See M. Hale, Hist Plac. Cor., xx

apportion (a-pör'shon), *v. t.* [*F. apportionner (Cotgrave), < ML. apportionare, < L. ad, to, + portio(n), portion, part see portion*] To divide and assign in just proportion or according to some rule, distribute proportionally, allot as, to apportion undivided rights, to apportion time among various employments

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was apportioned among the people according to the rate at which they had been respectively assessed to the last subsidy
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden

—*Syn*. *Dispense, Distribute, etc* See *dispense*

apportionate (a-pōr'shon-āt), *v. t.* [*< ML apporcionatus, pp of apporcionare see appor-tion*] To apportion

apportionateness (a-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* [*< apporcionatus, a, + -ness*] The state or quality of being apportioned, just proportion

The apportionment of it to the end for which it was designed Hammond, Pref to View of New Directory

apportioner (a-pōr'shon-er), *n.* One who apportion

apportionment (a-pōr'shon-ment), *n.* [*< apporcion + -ment, affix P apporcionament, ML apporcionamentum*] 1 The act of apportioning, a dividing into portions or shares, a dividing and assigning of a just and equitable portion to each person interested or entitled to participate in any claim, right, property, or charge. — 2 In the United States (a) The distribution of representation in the federal House of Representatives, and in the house of the different State legislatures. In the former case a fresh apportionment is made by Congress every ten years, shortly after the completion of the decennial census returns, and in the latter generally after state legislatures made at different dates in different States, or after the federal census. In the federal apportionment, Congress determines the proportion of representatives to population (one to 173,901 of the total population of the United States under the census of 1901 or 377 in all) and the State legislatures fix the boundaries of the elective districts accordingly. [The principle of legislative apportionment according to population has been more recently adopted in the other American and most European states though in some it is not yet very strictly applied.] (b) The allotment of direct taxes on the basis of population. A Congressional power rarely exercised

apposable (a-pō'sa-bl), *a.* [*< appose + -able*] Capable of being apposed or brought together

appose (a-pōz'), *v. t.* pret and pp *apposed*, ppr *apposing* [*< F apposer, to lay, put, or add to, destinate, appoint, repr L apponere, ad-ponere, pp apponere, adpositus (cf apposite), put or lay at, near, or by, apply to, add, < ad, to, + ponere, pp positus, put, place, confused in ML and Rom with posuere, F posui, etc see pose², and cf compost, deposite, expose, im-pose, propose, repose*] 1 To put or apply (one thing) to or near to (another)

Attides food sufficient
Appord before them, and the pious appord their hands to it Chapman, Illad, ix 46

His power having wrought
The king already to appose his hand
Chapman and Shute, Chabot, Admiral of France, 1

2 To bring near or next, as one thing to another, put side by side, arrange in juxtaposition

See you how the people stand in heaps,
Each man and looking on his apposed object?
Decker and Webster (2), St. Thomas Wyat, p 37

appose (a-pōz'), *v. t.* [*< ME apposen, apposen, OF apposer, apposer, with unaccented prefix a-for-a-, prop ME apposen, apposen, < OF apposer, ME also by aphorosis posui, mod E pose² see oppose and pose², which are now discriminated* *Appose²*, though once a mere variation of *oppose*, seems to have been regarded as depending on *L apponere, E apposer*, in ref to 'putting' questions 'to one' see *appose¹*] 1 To oppose in discussion, bring objections or difficulties before one to be answered, examine, question, pose, puzzle

The poet and Pythag apposed cyther other,
And I thow here words awake and waited about
Piers Plowman (B), vii 138

The people hym apposed with a pray in the temple,
Whether they shoulde the with worship the kyng Cesar
Piers Plowman (B) 1 47

Christ was found sitting in the temple, not to gaze on the outward glory of the house but to hear and appose the doctors
Bp Hall, Contemplations

Specifically — 2 To examine (a sheriff) with reference to (his) accounts See *apposer*

apposer (a-pō'zer), *n.* [*< appose² + -er*] An examiner, one whose duty it is to put questions, specifically, in England, a former officer of the Court of Exchequer who examined the sheriff's accounts. The office was abolished in 1833

apposite (ap'ō-zit), *a.* [*< L appositus, adpositus, placed near to, fit, suitable, pp of apponere, adponere, put or lay at, near, or by, put to, annex, add, < ad, to, + ponere, place see appose¹ and position*] 1 Placed near to, specifically, in *bot*, lying side by side, in contact, or partly united. Hence — 2 Suitable; fit, appropriate, applicable, well adapted followed by *to*, as this argument is very apposite to the case, "ready and apposite answers," Bacon, Hen. VII, p 120

The common church office was us'd for the King without naming the person, with some other, apposite to the necessity and circumstances of the time

Feelynn, Diary, June, Whitsunday, 1693
What influence, I say, would these prayers have, were they delivered with a due emphasis, and apposite rising and variation of voice? Steele, Spectator, No 147

3† Apt, ready in speech or answer said of persons

appositely (ap'ō-zit-ly), *adv.* In an apposite manner, suitably, fitly, appropriately, pertinently

appositeness (ap'ō-zit-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apposite, fitness, propriety, suitability

apposition (ap'ō-zish'on), *n.* [= *F apposition* = *Pr appozico* = *Sp apposition* = *Pg apposition* = *It appositione*, < *L appositio(n)-, adpositio(n)-*, a placing by or near, setting before, application, < *L apponere, pp appositus* see *appose¹, apposite*] 1 The act of adding to or together, a setting to, application, a placing together, juxtaposition

The apposition of new matter
Arbutnot, Choket of Aliments

Placing in apposition the two ends of a divided nerve does not re-establish nervous communication
H Spencer, Prin of Psychol, § 25

2 In *gram* (a) The relation to a noun (or pronoun) of another noun, or in some cases of an adjective or a clause, that is added to it by way of explanation or characterization. Thus Cicero the famous orator, lived in the first century before Christ, "On him, then, second Providence, they hang." In languages that distinguish cases, the noun in apposition is in the same case as the word to which it is apposed. The same term is also used of an adjective that stands to the noun (or pronoun) to which it refers in a less close relation than the proper attributive, being added rather parenthetically, or by way of substitute for a qualifying clause. Thus, "They sang Barlus great and good." "Birth crashed to earth, shall the again. Rarely it is applied to a clause, whether substantive or adjective, that qualifies a noun (or pronoun) in an equivalent manner. Compare *attributive* and *predicate*. (b) The relation of two or more nouns (or a noun and pronoun) in the same construction, under the above conditions. Knights Templars, lords justices, I and the apostle, my son, John's book (where son is also possessive, the sign of the possessive case being required only with the final term), are examples of nouns in apposition. "I have seen him" (Gen. xlii 16) is an example of a pronoun and noun in apposition

3† In *het*, the addition of a parallel word or phrase by way of explanation or illustration of another. *N E D* — Growth by apposition, in *bot*, growth in thickness by the repeated formation of laminae, as of cellulose in the thickening of cell walls and of starch in the increase of starch granules

apposition (ap'ō-zish'on), *n.* [*< OF apposition, var of apposition* See *appose²*] A public disputation or examination now used only as a name of Speech Day in St. Paul's School, London

appositional (ap'ō-zish'on-al), *a.* [*< apposition + -al*] 1 Pertaining to apposition, especially grammatical apposition. — 2 In *bot*, lying together and partly uniting so as to appear like a compound branch applied to the branches of algae

appositionally (ap'ō-zish'on-al-ly), *adv.* In apposition, in an appositional way

appositive (a-pōz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F appositiv*, < *L* as if **appositus*, < *appositus* see *apposite*] 1 *a* 1. Apposite, applicable. — 2 In *gram*, placed in apposition, standing over against its subject in the construction of the sentence

Appositive to the words going immediately before
Knatchbull, Animad in Libros Novi Test, p 42

II *n* In *gram*, a word in apposition

appositorium (a-pōz-i-tō'r-i-um), *n.*, pl *appositoria* (-a) [*NL*, < *L appositus*, pp of *apponere, adponere*, put near or by see *apposite*] A conical vessel of glass or earthenware, the narrow end of which is placed in a receiver while the larger end receives the neck of a retort used as a precaution against the breakage of the receiver by contact with the hot neck of a retort during distillation

appost, *v. t.* [*< F apposter* (Cotgrave), < *It appostare*, < *LL* **appostare*, < *L appositus* see *apposite*] To place or arrange with a purpose
N E D

appraisal (a-prā'z-al), *n.* [*< appraise + -al*] The act of appraising, valuation, appraisement or estimation of value or worth

appraise (a-prāz'), *v. t.* pret and pp *appraised*, ppr *appraising* [*< ME apraycen, *apreisen, also aprisen (> mod apprise², apprice², q v), and also simply praisen, preisen, praise, appraise, < OF* **apreier, apreier, aprieier, aprisen, price, value, praise, < LL appretiare, value, estimate, appraise, purchase, < L ad, to, + pretum (>*

OF preis, pris), price. see *price* and *praise*, and cf *apprise²* and *appreciate*] 1† To value; prize

Hur enparel was apraysut with prynces of mygte
Antura of Arth, st 29

2 To value in current money, officially set a price upon, estimate the value of used especially of the action of a person or persons appointed for the purpose, under direction of law or by agreement of persons interested as, to *appraise* the goods and estate of a deceased person, or goods taken under a distress for rent [See note under *appraiser*] — 3 To estimate generally, in regard to quality, service, size, weight, etc

Greek and Latin literature we shall examine only for the sake of *appraising* or deducing the sort of ideas which they had upon the subject of style Di Quincey, Style, III

To get at the full worth of Emerson, we must *appraise* him for his new and fundamental quality of genius, not for his mere literary accomplishments, great as these were
The Century, XXVII 927

The sickly babe,
Whom Enoch took, and handled all his limbs,
Appraised his weight, and fondled father like
Tennyson, Lancelot Arden

appraisement (a-prāz'ment), *n.* [*< appraise + -ment*] 1 The act of setting a value upon, under some authority or appointment, appraisal. It generally implies resort to the judgment of a disinterested person. — 2 The rate at which a thing is valued, the value fixed, or valuation, estimation generally

appraiser (a-prāz'ēr), *n.* One who appraises, or estimates worth of any kind, intellectual, moral, or material, specifically, a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods or estate [Appraiser, appraiser, appraise-ment, are now generally used, instead of *apprizer, apprer, apprizant*, although the latter were formerly used by good English authors, as Bacon and Bishop Hall, and are still frequently used in the United States]

appreciation (ap'rē-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L* as if **appreciatio(n)-, < appricari, adpricari, pp appricatus, pray to, adore, < ad, to, + pricare, pray see pray*] Invocation of blessing, prayer as, " fervent appreciations," Bp Hall, Remains, p 404

apprecatory (ap'rē-kā-tō-rī), *a.* [*< L* as if **apprecativus, < appricatus* see *appreciation*] Of the nature of or containing a prayer

Not so much *apprecatory* as declaratory
Bp Hall, Cases of Conscience, III 9

appreciable (a-prē'shi-a-bl), *a.* [= *F appreciable*, < *L* as if **appreciabilis*, < *appreciare* see *appreciate*] Capable of being appreciated, estimated, or perceived, neither too small nor too great to be capable of estimation or recognition, perceptible

A twelfth part of the labour of making a plough is an appreciable quantity
J S Mill

An odour which has no appreciable effect on the consciousness of a man has a very marked effect on the consciousness of a dog
H Spencer, Prin of Psychol, § 79

appreciably (a-prē'shi-a-bl-ly), *adv.* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated, perceptibly, by a difference that may be remarked; noticeably as, he is appreciably better

The puffs of an approaching goods engine seem appreciably more numerous to the ear than those of a receding one
A Daniell, Phil of Physics, p 418

appreciant (a-prē'shi-ant), *a.* [*< L appreciant(-is), ppr of appricare* see *appreciate*] Appreciative [Rare]

Such was the man whom Henry, of desert
Appreciant always, chose for highest trust
Southey, Ded of Colloquies

appreciate (a-prē'shi-āt), *v.*, pret and pp *appreciated*, ppr *appreciating* [*< L appretatus, pp of appretare, value or estimate at a price (> It appretiare, apricare = Pg apriciu = Sp Pr apriciar = F appricer*), < *ad, to, + pretum, price see price*, and cf *appraise, apprice²*] I. *trans* 1 To value, set a price or value on, estimate the commercial worth of. — 2 To esteem duly, place a sufficiently high estimate on, recognize the quality or worth of as, his great ability was not appreciated

The statistics of a persecuted religion are seldom in a proper temper of mind duly to investigate or candidly to appreciate the motives of their enemies
Gibbon

I pronounce that young man happy who is content with having acquired the skill which he had aimed at, and waits willingly when the occasion of making it appreciated shall arrive, knowing well that it will not linger
Finn Ronn, Success

3 To be fully conscious of, be aware of, detect, perceive the nature or effect of.

The eye appreciates finer differences than art can expose.
Emerson, Works and Days

There is reason to believe that insects appreciate sounds of extreme delicacy
A R Wallace, Nat Select, p 202

Without study of his forms of metre or his scheme of colours we shall certainly fail to appreciate or even to apprehend the gist or the worth of a painter's or a poet's design
Scribner, Shakespeare, p. 8

4 To raise in value, advance the exchange, quotation, or price of — opposed to *depreciate*

Let a sudden peace should appreciate the money
G. Ramsay

—Syn. *Value, Prize, Esteem, Estimate, Appreciate* *Value* and *estimate* commonly imply a comparison with a standard of commercial worth, as, to *value* a picture at so much, to *estimate* its value at so much. To *prize* is to value highly generally for other than pecuniary reasons, and suggesting the notion of reluctance to lose. Thus, we *prize* a book for its contents or associations, we *prize* a friend for his affection for us. To *esteem* is sometimes simply to think as, I *esteem* him a scoundrel, sometimes to value as, I *esteem* it lightly, sometimes to have a high opinion of or set a high value on as, I *esteem* him for his own sake. In its highest sense it implies moral approbation. *Estimating* is an act of computation or judgment and wholly without feeling or moral approbation as, to *estimate* the size of a room, the weight of a stone, the literary excellence of a book, the character of a person. (See *esteem*, *n.*, for comparison of corresponding nouns.) *Appreciate* is to set a just value on, it implies the use of wise judgment or delicate perception as, he *appreciated* the quality of the work. With this perception naturally goes a corresponding intellectual valuation and moral esteem as they know how to *appreciate* his worth. *Appreciate* often implies also that the thing, appreciated is likely to be overlooked or undervalued. It is commonly used of good things as, I *understand* his wickedness, I *realized* or *recognized* his folly, I *appreciated* his virtue or wisdom. Compare such phrases as an *appreciative* audience a few *appreciative* words, *appreciation* of merit.

The pearls after removal from the dead oysters are "classified" by passing through a number of small holes called sieves. Having been sized in this way, they are sorted as to colour, weight, and value.

Euclid, Book, XVIII, 447
For so it falls out,
That what we have we prize not to the worth
Shak. Much Ado, iv, 1
I thought men esteem the low of parting.
Milton, P. R., i, 235

The truth is we think lightly of Nature's puny shows and estimate what we see by the cost of the ticket.
Louis, Kirkcaldy Travels, p. 90

It will be soon enough to forget them [the ancients] when we have the learning and the genius which will enable us to attend to and appreciate them.
Phœnix, Walden, p. 113

II, intrans. To rise in value, become of more value as, public securities *appreciated* when the debt was funded.

appreciation (a-prē-shi-ā-shon), *n.* [= *F. appréciation*, from the verb see *appreciate*]. 1 The act of setting a price or money value on real, personal, or mercantile effects. — 2 The act of estimating the qualities of things and giving them their due value, clear perception or recognition of the quality or worth of anything, sympathetic understanding.

What sort of theory is that which is not based upon a competent appreciation of well observed facts and their relations?
Maudslayi, Body and Will, p. 205

Those who aim to be Christian teachers should be fully armed to contend for the truth, and should have a clear and intelligent appreciation of the weapons and tactics which may be employed against it.
Dawson, Nat. and the Bible, p. 15

3. A rising in value, increase of value

The appreciation of the metal which is our single standard and the consequent decline in prices, are one of the causes of [the] depression of trade.
Fortnightly Rev., XL, 481

4. In *Scots law*, the appraisement or valuing of poided or distained goods

appreciative (a-prē-shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [*appreciate* + *-ive*, = *F. appréciatif*, relating to valuation]. Capable of appreciating, manifesting due appreciation as, an *appreciative* audience.

A ride in the Southern summer moonlight being an ever enjoyable romance to an *appreciative* nature.
A. W. Thurgate, Fool's Errand, p. 132

appreciator (a-prē-shi-ā-tor), *n.* [*appreciate* + *-or*, = *F. appréciateur*]. 1. One who appreciates

A discovery for which there was no permanent appreciator.
De Quincey, Herodotus

2. An apparatus for determining the amount of gluten contained in a given quantity of flour

appreciatory (a-prē-shi-ā-tō-rī), *a.* [*appreciate* + *-ory*]. Expressive of admiration, appreciative as, *appreciatory* words

appreciate (a-prē-shi-ā-tī), *n.* [*NL. appredicatum* (tr. of Gr. *προσκαταγορευμενον*), < *L. ad*, to, + *ML. predicatum*, predicate]. The copula in a proposition. See *copula*.

With Aristotle the predicate includes the copula, and, from a hint by him, the latter has, by subsequent Greek logicians, been styled the *appreciate*.

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, I, 228

apprehend (ap-rē-hend'), *v.* [*OF. apprehendere*, mod. *F. appréhender*, *appréhender*, = *Pr. apprehender* = *Sp. apprehender* = *Pg. apprehender*, the older Rom. forms being contracted *OF. apprehendere*, *appréhendere*, mod. *F. appréhender*, learn, con. (> *E. apprehend*, obs.), = *Pr. apprehendere* = *Sp. apprehender* = *Pg. apprehender* = *It. apprehendere*, < *L. apprehendere*, *adprehendere*, pp. *apprehensus*, *adprehensus*, contr. *apprehenderi*, *adprehendere*, pp. *apprehensus*, *adprehensus*, lay hold upon, seize, understand, comprehend. < *ad*, to, + *prehendere*, contr. *prehenderi*, seize see *prehend*, *prize*, *apprehend*, and *appraisal*, and cf. *comprehend*, *reprehend*]. *I. trans.* 1† To lay hold of, seize upon, take possession of

That I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus.
Phil. II, 12

Apprehend your places he shall be [ready] soon and at all points.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v, 3

There is nothing but both a double handle, or, at least, we have two hands to apprehend it.
Jos. Taylor, Holy Living, II, 88

2 To take into custody, make prisoner, arrest by legal warrant or authority

The robber was apprehended selling his plunder.
Goldsmith, The Beggar, No. 1

Hancock and Adams, though removed by their friends from the immediate vicinity of the scene to which they were to be taken, were apprehended that the work of death was begun.
Fletcher, Chivalry, p. 88

3 To take into the mind, seize or grasp mentally, take cognizance of (a) to perceive learn by the senses (b) to learn the character or quality of become acquainted or familiar with

He seems to be at a heavenly friend,
And thro' the thick veil to apprehend
A labourer working to an end.
Pennycuik, Two Volumes

(c) To imagine especially in object of desire or dread form a concrete conception of frequently opposed to *comprehend* or *attend*

He apprehends a world of figures here
But not the form of what he should attend
Shak., I Henry IV, i, 3

(d) To understand take an intelligent view of

This yet I apprehend not why to those
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth
So many and so various laws are given.
Milton, P. I, xl, 280

4 To anticipate, expect, especially, to entertain suspicion or fear of

All things apprehending nothing, understanding
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v, 2
O, let my lady apprehend no fear
Shak., I and II, III, 2

A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep.
Shak., M. for M., iv, 2

5 To hold in opinion, be of opinion concerning. See *extract*

When we would express our opinion modestly instead of saying, 'This is my opinion' or 'This is my judgment' which has the air of dogmatism, we say, 'I conceive it to be thus.' I imagine or apprehend it to be thus.
Read, Intellectual Powers, p. 19

—Syn. 2 To catch, arrest, capture. — 3 *Apprehend*, *Comprehend* to conceive, perceive, see, know. "We apprehend many truths which we do not comprehend." The great mystery, for instance, of the Holy Trinity we lay hold upon it (*adprehendere*), we hang upon it, our souls live by it, but we do not take it all in. We do not comprehend it. It belongs to the idea of God that he may be apprehended though not comprehended by his reasonable creatures. He has made them to know him, though not to know him all, to apprehend though not to comprehend him. *Trenchard*. — 4 To fear, dread, anticipate (with fear)

II, intrans. 1 To imagine, form a concrete conception of anything, have intellectual perception, catch the idea or meaning

You apprehend passing shrewdly.
Shak., Much Ado, II, 1
Put it into his hand tis only there
He apprehends he has his feeling left
B. Jonson, The Fox, I, 1

Men that are in fault
Can subtly apprehend when others aim
At what they do amiss
Bacon and Fl., Midsummer's Tragedy, iv, 2

To apprehend notionally is to have breadth of mind but to be shallow, to apprehend really is to be deep but to be narrow minded.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 12

2 To believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty used as a modest way of introducing an opinion as, all this is true, but we apprehend it is not to the purpose

This, we apprehend, is a mistake.
Goldsmith, Versification

There are sentiments on some subjects which I apprehend might be displeasing to the country.
J. G. Fennell, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I, 47

3 To be apprehensive, be in fear of a future evil

It is worse to apprehend than to suffer.
Rowe

apprehender (ap-rē-hen-dēr), *n.* 1 One who seizes or arrests. — 2 One who discerns or recognizes mentally

apprehensibility (ap-rē-hen-si-bil-i-ti), *n.* [*apprehensibilis* see *-ibility*]. The capability of being understood, or the quality of being apprehensible

Simplicity and popular apprehensibility will be every where aimed at. *Whately, Life and Growth of Language, p. 6*

apprehensible (ap-rē-hen-si-bl), *a.* [*L. apprehensibilis*, < *L. apprehensus*, pp. of *apprehendere*, apprehend see *apprehend*]. Capable of being apprehended or understood, possible to be conceived by the human intellect

It [Greek philosophy] so educated the intellect and conscience as to render the Gospel apprehensible and, in many cases, congenial to the mind.
G. P. Fisher, Begin of Christianity, p. 140

apprehension (ap-rē-hen'shon), *n.* [= *F. appréhension*, < *L. apprehensio* (n-), < *apprehendere*, pp. *apprehensus* see *apprehend*]. 1 The act of seizing or taking hold of, prehension as, the hand is the organ of *apprehension*. [Rare] — 2 The act of arresting or seizing by legal process, arrest, seizure as, the thief, after his *apprehension*, escaped

The increase in the number of apprehensions for drunkenness.
Bar. Cont. Socialism, p. 345

3 A laying hold by the mind, mental grasp, the act or faculty (a) of perceiving anything by the senses, (b) of learning or becoming familiar with anything, (c) of forming an image in the imagination (the common meaning in English for three centuries, and the technical meaning in the Kantian theory of cognition), (d) of catching the meaning of anything said or written, (e) of simple apprehension (which see, below), (f) of attention to something present to the imagination

In apprehension how like a god!
Shak., Hamlet, II, 2
They have happy wits and excellent apprehensions.
Barton, Annals of Mel., p. 233

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act, not according to truth, but *apprehension*.
Smith

Apprehension then is simply an understanding of the idea or fact which a proposition enunciates.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 18

The proper administration of outward things will always rest on a just apprehension of their cause and origin.
Macneil, Essays, 1st ser., i, 215

Whatever makes a large impression upon the senses is, other things being equal, easy of apprehension, even when not of comprehension.
Pap. Sci. Mo., XVIII, 462

4 Anticipation of adversity, dread or fear of coming evil, distrust of the future

The sense of death is most in apprehension.
Shak., M. for M., III, 1
As he was possessed of integrity and honour I was under no apprehensions from throwing him naked into the amphitheatre of life.
Goldsmith, Vicar of

Let a man front the object of his worst apprehensions, and his stoutness will commonly in due time be foundless.
Macneil, Essays, 1st ser., i, 215

Simple apprehension (ML, *simplex apprehensio* first used by Kant in the fourth century), in *metaphysics*, a conception without judgment, the thinking of a name as distinguished from the thinking of a proposition, called simple because a term is simple compared with a proposition. **Synthesis of apprehension**, in the *Kantian philosophy*, that operation of the mind by which the manifold of intuition is collected into definite images. It is called *passive* when the manifold operated upon is that of pure space and time. — **Syn.** 3 *Comprehension* under standing idea notion. 4 *Form apprehension*, *freight*, etc. (see *idea*) disquiet, dread, anxiety, misgiving, solicitude, nervousness, timidity

apprehensive (ap-rē-hen'siv), *a.* [= *F. appréhensif*, anxious, < *L. apprehensus*, pp. of *apprehendere* see *apprehend*]. 1† In the habit of seizing, ready to catch or seize, desirous to lay hold of used literally and figuratively

I shall be very apprehensive of any occasions wherein I may do any kind of office.
Lord Shaftesbury, Letters, II, 390

2 Quick to learn or understand, quick of apprehension

A good scholar's sack ascends me into the brain, makes it apprehend quick, forgetful, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV, iv, 3

An understanding, dull'd by the infidelity
Of constant sorrow is not apprehensive
In pregnant novelty.
Lord, I and II, III, iv, 1

Is there a surer way of achieving the heart of the mistle-creeper, that he knew how to make a small state a great one, than by making it wide, bright, knowing, apprehensive, quick with it, ingenious thoughtful?
R. Choute, Addresser, p. 111

3 Realizing, conscious, cognizant [Rare]

A man that has spent his younger years in vanity and folly, and is, by the grace of God, apprehensive of it.
Jos. Taylor

4 In a state of apprehension or fear, feeling alarm, fearful

The leading reformers began to be apprehensive for their lives.
Gladstone, Church and State, vii

5. Inclined to believe or suspect, suspicious: as, I am *apprehensive* that he does not understand me

He [the king] became *apprehensive* that his motives were misconstrued, even by his friends *Hallam*

6. Perceptive feeling, sensitive

Thoughts, my tormentors, mixed with deadly stings,
Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts
Milton, *S. A.*, 1. 624

7. In *metaph.*, relating to simple apprehension

It yields as a corollary that judgment, that comparison, that the cognition of relativity is implied in every *apprehensive* act *Sir W. Hamilton*

Apprehensive concept, a concept without judgment
Apprehensive knowledge, the mere understanding of a proposition without assent or dissent opposed to *adhesive knowledge*

apprehensively (ap-rē-hen'siv-lī), *adv.* In an apprehensive manner, with apprehension

apprehensiveness (ap-rē-hen'siv-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being apprehensive

apprehend, *v. t.* [*< F. apprehendere, < L. apprehendere*, lay hold of — see *apprehend*] To lay hold of, apprehend

apprentice (a-pren'tis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aprentice*, *< ME. aprentice, aprentis* (and by spherisms often shortened to *prentice, prentis*, mod. E. *prentice, q. v.*), *< OF. aprentis, aprentus, aprentice* (Rouchi dial. *aprentiche* = *Pr. aprentiz* = Sp. *Pg. aprendiz*, *ML. aprenticius*, mod. F. *apprenti*, as if sing. of *aprentis* as pl.), orig. nom. of *aprentis, aprentis*, a learner of a trade, *< G. aprentice, aprentre, learn*, *< L. apprehendere*, contr. from *apprehendere*, lay hold of, understand, in *ML. and Rom.* also learn — see *apprehend*] 1 One who is bound by indenture to serve some particular individual or company for a specified time, in order to learn some art, trade, profession, manufacture, etc., in which his master or masters become bound to instruct him. Hence — 2 A learner in any department, one only slightly versed in a subject, a novice — 3 In *old English law*, a barrister of less than sixteen years' standing. After this period he might be called to the rank of serjeant — *Parish, town, etc. apprentice*, a person bound out by the proper authorities of a parish, town, etc., to prevent his becoming a public charge

apprentice (a-pren'tis), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *apprenticed*, ppr. *apprenticing* [*< apprentice, n.*] To bind to or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in some art, trade, or profession, indenture

apprenticeship (a-pren'tis-ship), *n.* [Also spelled *aprentis(s)hip*, *< F. aprentissage*, now *aprentissage*, *< OF. aprentis* — see *apprentice, n.* and *-age*] Same as *apprenticeship*

apprentice-box (a-pren'tis-boks), *n.* Same as *thrift-box*

apprenticehood (a-pren'tis-hud), *n.* [*< apprentice + -hood*] Apprenticeship

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign passages? *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, 1. 3

apprenticeship (a-pren'tis-ship), *n.* [*< apprentice + -ship*] 1 The service or legal condition of an apprentice, the method or process of gaining knowledge of some trade, art, or profession from the instruction of a master — 2 The term during which one is an apprentice

appressed (a-pres't), *a.* [*< L. appressus, appressus* (pp. of *appressus*, press to, *< ad, to, + pressere*, press) + *-d*] Pressed closely against, fitting closely to, apposed. A term used in botany and zoology, and to a limited extent in geology, as, the spikelets of a grass may be closely *appressed* to the rachis. So also hairs or feathers when closely apposed are said to be *appressed*. Flexures of strata are said to be *appressed* when the strata or synclinals are closely folded together, so that the opposite corresponding portions are brought in contact with each other. In botany, also written *appressed* (which see)

apprest (a-pres't), *n.* [*< OF. apreste, aprest*, mod. *aprest*, preparation, *< apreste, aprestre* (mod. *aprestre*), make ready, *< L. ad, to, + prestare*, make ready — see *press*, *< F. presser*, *impresser*] Preparation or provision, especially for war, by enlisting soldiers

Vespasian late at York making his *apprests* to go against the Scots and Picts

Holme's, *Chron.*, Scotland (1586), p. 48

apprêteur (a-pi-ā-tēr'), *n.* [*F.*, lit. a preparer, *< appretre*, prepare — see *apprest*] A rubber used in giving a gloss to skins

appraisal (a-pri'z-al), *n.* Same as *appraisal*

apprize, *apprize* (a-pri'z), *n.* [*< ME. apprise, aprie, < OF. aprie, aprie, instruction*, prop. fem. of *apris, appris*, pp. of *aprendre*, *F. apprendre*, teach, learn, inform, *< L. apprehendere*,

apprehendere see *apprehend*] Learning; instruction, information; lore.

apprize, *apprize* (a-pri'z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apprized*, *apprized*, ppr. *apprizing*, *apprizing* [*< F. aprie, aprie, < L. apprieus*, pp. of *aprendre* (*< L. apprehendere*), teach, inform, learn — see *apprize, n.*] To give notice, verbal or written, to, inform, advise followed by *of* before that of which notice is given as, we will *apprize* the general of an intended attack; he *apprized* his father of what he had done

He had been repeatedly *apprized* that some of his friends in England meditated a deed of blood *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xxi

We now and then detect in nature slight dislocations, which *apprize* us that this surface on which we now stand is not fixed, but sliding *F. Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 285

= *Syn.* Notify, acquaint, warn, tell, mention to

apprize, *v. t.* See *apprize*

apprize, *v. t.* See *apprize*

apprize, *apprize* (a-pri'z), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *apprized*, *apprized*, ppr. *apprizing*, *apprizing* [*< ME. aprie, < OF. aprie, aprie, ME. also aprie, aprie, mod. E. aprie, < OF. aprie, aprie, < L. aprie, value, estimate — see appreciate, appraise, and cf. price, price, praise*] Same as *apprize* — To *apprize* a heritage, in *Scots law*, to invest a creditor with the heritable estate of his debtor

apprize, *apprize* (a-pri'z), *n.* [*< apprie + -ment* (*< F. apprieusement*)] Same as *apprize*

apprizer (a-pri'z-er), *n.* [*< apprie + -er*] Same as *apprizer*

approach (a-prōch'), *v.* [*< ME. aprochen, aprochen, < OF. aprocher, F. aprocher = Pr. aprochar = It. approciare, < ML. appropiare, come near to, < L. ad, to, + propius* (*< Pr. propius = F. proche* — see *prochain*), nearer, compar. of *propius*, near (*< F. approchier*)] 1 *Intrans.* 1 To come or go near in place or time, draw near, advance nearer, come into presence

He was expected then,
But not approach *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, 4. 4

He made signs for him to approach and assist him with the load *Irving*, *Sketch Book*, p. 51

2 Figuratively, to draw near, approximate, come near in degree with to, as, he *approaches* to the character of an able statesman

II. *trans.* 1 To bring near, advance as, he *approached* his hand to the cup

I *approached* my chair by six degrees to the fire *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, vi

Even as a resolved general *approaches* his camp as nearly as he can to the besieged city *Scott*

2 To come or draw near to, as, to *approach* the gate — 3 Figuratively, to come near to in quality, character, or condition, nearly equal as, modern sculpture does not *approach* that of the Greeks

Such and so extraordinary was the embroidery, that I never saw anything *approaching* it *Evans*, *Diary*, Nov. 17, 1684

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer *Sir W. Temple*

In proportion as mankind *approach* complete adjustment of their natures to social needs, there must be fewer and smaller opportunities for giving aid *H. Spencer*, *Data of Ethics*, § 96

approach (a-prōch'), *n.* [*< ME. approche = F. approche, from the verb*] 1 The act of drawing near, a coming or advancing near

Does my *approach* displease his grace? are my eyes so hateful to him? *Fletcher*, *Wife for a Month*, 1. 1

2 Access, opportunity or liberty of drawing near, nearness as, "the *approach* to kings," *Bacon* — 3 Nearness or close approximation in quality, likeness, or character

Absolute purity of blood, I repeat, will be found nowhere, but the nearest *approaches* to it must be looked for among those nations which have played the least figure in history *F. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 88

We can none the less restore or reconstruct individual Old Aryan words with a fair *approach* to accuracy *J. Fiske*, *Evolutionist*, p. 128

4 A passage or avenue by which anything is approached, any means of access or approximation

The *approaches* to the city of New Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded *Jefferson*, *Works*, VIII. 64

The *approach* by rail is through the marshes and lagoons which lie on either side of the Rhone *C. D. Warner*, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 46.

5 *pl.* In *fort.*, the works thrown up by besiegers to protect themselves in their advances toward a fortress. Compare *boyau* — 6 In *golf*, the play by which a player endeavors to get his ball on to the putting-green — **Counter approaches**,

in *fort.* works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers. — **Curve of equal approach**, in *math.*, a curve along which a body descending by the force of gravity makes equal approaches to the horizon in equal portions of time. — **Method of approaches**, in *algebra*, a method of resolving certain problems by assigning limits and making gradual approximations to the correct answer. — **To graft by approach**, in *hort.*, to *inarch* = *Syn.* 1. Approximation, advent — 2. Admittance

approachability (a-prō-cha-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< approachable + -bility*] Approachableness, affability *Ruskin*

approachable (a-prō-cha-bl), *a.* [*< approach + -able*] (Capable of being approached, accessible

approachableness (a-prō-cha-bl-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being approachable, affability, friendliness

approacher (a-prō-cher), *n.* One who approaches or draws near

approaching (a-prō-ching), *n.* In *hort.*, the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another without cutting it from the parent stock

Also called *inarching* and *grafting by approach*

approachless (a-prōch'less), *a.* [*< approach + -less*] Without approach, unable to be approached, inaccessible, forbidding

approachment (a-prōch'ment), *n.* [*< approach + -ment*] The act of approaching, approach, affinity; resemblance in trait or character [Rare]

It will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulgar Err.*

approbate (ap-rō-bāt), *a.* [*< L. approbatus*, pp. see the verb] 1† Approved *Sir T. Elyot* — 2

In *Scots law*, accepted. See the verb

approbate (ap-rō-bāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *approbated*, ppr. *approbating* [*< L. approbatus*, pp. of *approbare*, assent to as good, favor, approve — see *approve*] 1 To express approbation of, manifest a liking for or degree of satisfaction in, express approbation of officially, as of a person's fitness for a public office or employment, approve, pass

The cause of this battle every man did allow and *approbate* *Hall*, *Hen. VII.*, an. 5

Mr. Hutcheson *approbated* the choice *F. Eliot*

2 To license as, to *approbate* a person to preach, to *approbate* a man to keep a hotel or other public house [United States] —

3 In *Scots law*, to approve or assent to as valid chiefly in the following phrase **Approbate and reprobate**, in *Scots law*, to attempt to take advantage of one part of a deed while rejecting the rest, as, for example, where a disposition on a death bed revokes a previous illegitimate conveyance to the prejudice of the heir at law but still gives the estate past the heir. The heir who abides by the deed in so far as it revokes the illegitimate deed to his prejudice, while he challenges it on the head of death bed, in so far as it disposes his interest in the estate, is said to *approbate* and *reprobate* the deed. This, however, is contrary to law, and cannot be done, he must elect between the two alternatives — hence in English law the act is called *election*

This is not an ordinary case of election, but I consider that it is not open to her both to *approbate* and *reprobate* — to take benefits under the settlement and by her will to dispose of property which is comprised therein in a manner not in accordance with its provisions *Weekly Reporter*, XXXII. 681

approbation (ap-rō-bā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. approbation, proof, < L. approbatio(n-), < approbare*, pp. *approbatus* — see *approve*] 1 The act of approving or commending, the giving of assent to something as proper or praiseworthy; sanction, approval, commendation

The silent *approbation* of our own heart *Melmoth*, 1. of *Pliny's Letters*, 1. 8

Both managers and authors of the least merit laugh at your pretensions. The public is their critic — without whose fair *approbation* they know no play can rest on the stage *Shuridan*, *The Critic*, 1. 1

If the *approbation* of good men be an object fit to be pursued, it is fit to be enjoyed *D. Webster*, *Speech*, Senate, May 27, 1834

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the official judgment of a bishop or his representative approving the fitness of a priest for hearing confession. It is distinct from the conferring of jurisdiction or power of absolving, though, except in case of danger of death, necessary to the valid exercise of the latter. See *jurisdiction*

3 An official sanction or license formerly required in England, France, etc., for the publication of a book or other writing — 4† Conclusive evidence; proof *Shak.* — 5† Probation, trial, novitiate.

This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation* *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, 1. 3

= *Syn.* 1. *Approbation*, *Approval*, liking, commendation; sanction, consent, concurrence. *Approbation* and *approval* are becoming separated in meaning, *approbation* being used more for the inward feeling, and *approval* more for the formal act.

approbative (ap-rō-bā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. approbatus*, *< L. as if *approbatus* see *approve* and *-ive*] Approving; expressing, implying, or of the nature of approbation.

approbateness (ap-rō-bā-tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren*, ambition, love of praise or desire for fame, pride of character, sensitiveness to the opinions of others *Fowler and Wells*

approbator (ap-rō-bā-tor), *n.* [*L.* an approver, *< approbare*, pp. *approbatus*, approve see *approve*] One who approves formally as, "judges and approbators," *Evelyn, Letter* (1669). [*Rare*]

approbatory (ap-rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. approbatorius*, *< L. approbator* see *approbator*] Having the nature of sanction, containing or expressing approbation

Letters confirmatory and approbatory *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 457

approclivity (ap-rō-kliv'-ti), *n.* [*< ap-1 + proclivity*] Proclivity; inclination, tendency

prompt (a-prōmpt'), *v. t.* [*< L. ad, to, + promptus*, prompt see *prompt*] To prompt, stimulate, encourage as, "to *prompt* our invention," *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II

prompt, *v. t.* [*< AF. aprompter, apromter, OF. apromter, F. emprunter* = Walloon *emprunter* = *It. improntare*, borrow, = Wallach *imprumut*, give or take in pledge, *< LL. *imprumutare*, *< in promutuum*, in advance (*> Wallach imprumut*, a pledge) *L. in, m, for; promutuum*, an advance, neut. of *promutuum*, paid beforehand, advanced, *< pro*, beforehand, + *mutuus*, lent see *mutual*] To borrow.

proof (a-prōf'), *n.* [*The mod form is related to approve as proof to prove, ME. ap- preffe, aprif, < OF. approve, aprewre, proof, trial, < aprower, prove* see *approve*, and *proof*] 1. The act of proving, trial, test — 2. Approval or approbation

He was pleased a marriage feast to crown
With his great presence, and *proof* of it
J. Beaumont, Pyche, x 23

appropriate (a-prop'-e-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. appropriatus*, pp. of *appropriare*, *appropriare*, *< ad, to, + properare*, hasten, *< properus*, quick, speedy, *< pro*, forward, + *-parus*, *< parare*, make, prepare see *pare*, *prepare*] To hasten

Cockram, Johnson

approprinquat (ap-rō-ping'kwāt), *v.* [*< L. appropinquatus*, pp. of *appropinquare*, *adpropinquare*, *< ad, to, + propinquare*, bring near, *< propinquus*, near see *propinquity*] *I. intrans* To draw near; approach

II. trans To bring near

approprinquat (ap-rō-ping'kwā'shon), *n.* [*< L. appropinquatio(n)-, < appropinquare* see *approprinquat*] 1. The act of coming into near relation or proximity, a drawing nigh

There are many ways of our *approprinquat* to God
By Hall, Remains, p. 90

2. The act of bringing remote things near

approprinet (ap-rō-ping'k'), *v. t.* [*< L. appropinquare* see *approprinquat*] To approach, get nearer to [*Rare*]

The clotted blood within my hose
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *approprinet* an end
S. Butler, Hudibras, I iii 590

approprinquity (ap-rō-ping'kwī-ti), *n.* [*< ap-1 + propinquity*, q. v. Cf. *approprinquat*] The state of being near, propinquity. [*Rare*]

appropriat, *v. t.* [*< ME. appropren, appropren, < OF. approprier, F. approprier = Ir. approprier = Sp. apropiar = Pg. apropiar = It. appropriare, < LL. appropriare, appropriare see appropriat, v.] 1. To appropriate; set apart for a special purpose, assign; take possession of. Specifically — 2. *Eccles*, to annex to a religious corporation*

appropriable (a-prō'-pri-a-bl), *a.* [*< LL. as if *appropriabilis, < appropriare* see *appropriate*] Capable of being appropriated, set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use

appropriament (a-prō'-pri-a-ment), *n.* [*< LL. appropriare* see *appropriate* and *-ment*] Anything properly or peculiarly one's own; a characteristic

If you can neglect
Your own *appropriaments*, but prailing that
In others wherein you excel yourself,
You shall be much beloved here
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, I 1

appropriate (a-prō'-pri-āt), *v. t.* [*< ap-1 + appropriat*, pp. *appropriat*, *< LL. appropriatus*, pp. of *appropriare*, *appropriare*, make one's own, *< L. ad, to, + proprius*, one's own see *proper*] 1. To take to one's self in exclu-

sion of others; claim or use as by an exclusive right: as, let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit

To themselves *appropriating*
Milton, P. I xli 518
A man is a knave who falsely, but in the panic of turning all suspicion from himself, charges you or me with having *appropriated* another man's jewel

De Quincey, Secret Societies, II
The estate I so admired and envied is my own. It is the nature of the soul to *appropriate* all things
Emerson, Compensation

2. In general, to take for any use, put to use

In solar light the leaves of plants decompose both carbonic anhydride and water, *appropriating* the carbon and the hydrogen of each for their own growth and nutrition
W. A. Miller, Flem. of Chem., § 351

3. To set apart for or assign to a particular purpose or use, in exclusion of all other purposes or uses as, Congress *appropriated* more money than was needed, to *appropriate* a spot of ground for a garden

The profits of that establishment [the Post office] had been *appropriated* by Parliament to the Duke of York
Macaulay, Hist. Eng. III

4. In *eccles. law*, to annex, as a benefice, to an ecclesiastical corporation, for its perpetual use

appropriate (a-prō'-pri-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. appropriatus*, pp. see the verb] *I. a.* Set apart for a particular use or person, hence, belonging peculiarly, suitable, fit, befitting, proper

It might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own case
Bacon

More *appropriate* instances abound
Browning, King and Book, II 124

A warlike, refined, an industrial society, each evokes and requires its specific qualities and produces its *appropriate* type

Lack, Europ. Morals, I 165

= *Syn.* Apt, becoming, in keeping, fit, fitting

II. n. Peculiar characteristic, attribute, proper function, property

The Bible *appropriate* being to enlighten the eyes and make wise the simple

Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture, p. 44

appropriately (a-prō'-pri-āt-lī), *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner, fittingly, suitably

appropriateness (a-prō'-pri-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being appropriate or suitable, applicability

A hunting box, a park lodge, may have a forest grace and the beauty of *appropriateness*
De Quincey, Style, I

appropriation (a-prō'-pri-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. appropriation*, *< LL. appropriatio(n)-, < appropriare* see *appropriate*] 1. The act of appropriating, setting apart, or assigning to a particular use or person in exclusion of all others, application to a special use or purpose, specifically, an act of a legislature authorizing money to be paid from the treasury for a special use — 2. Anything appropriated or set apart for a special purpose, as money

The specific *appropriations* made by Congress for the mint and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, amounted to \$1,169,350
Report of Sec. of the Treasury, 1886, I 157

3. Acquisition, addition

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and he makes it a great *appropriation* to his own good parts that he can shoe him himself
Shak, M. of V, I 2

4. In law (a) The annexing or setting apart of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation (b) The determining to which of several debts a sum of money paid shall be applied. If the debtor does not designate the appropriation, the creditor may, if neither has done so, and litigation arises, the court may do it — **Appropriation bill**, a legislative bill proposing appropriations of money for some particular purpose, as for carrying on some department of government

appropriative (a-prō'-pri-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< appropriate + -ive*] *Appropriating*, making appropriation; having the power, tendency, or capability of appropriating

appropriator (a-prō'-pri-ā-tor), *n.* [*< LL. as if *appropriator, < appropriare, appropriate*] 1. One who appropriates or takes to his own use

He knew very well that he was the *appropriator* of the money which ought to have fallen to his younger brother
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv

2. In *eccles. law*, one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice. See *appropriate*, v. 4

approprietary (ap-rō'-pri-ē-tā-ri), *n.* [*Irreg. < appropriate*, after *proprietary*] Same as *appropriator*, 2.

approvable (a-prō'-va-bl), *a.* [*< approve + -able*] Capable of being approved, meriting approbation

approvableness (a-prō'-va-bl-nes), *n.* [*< approvable + -ness*] The quality of being approvable.

approval (a-prō'-val), *n.* [*< approve + -al*] The act of approving, approbation, commendation, sanction, ratification

A censor without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed *Sir H. Temple, Heroic Virtues*
He was tender, insinuating, anxious for her *approval*, eager to unfold himself to her
Mrs. Oliphant, Hester, xlii.

= *Syn.* Approbation, Approval (see *approbation*), acceptance, consent, authorization

approvance (a-prō'-vans), *n.* [*< OF. approvance, < approve* see *approve* and *-ance*] The act of approving, approbation. [*Archaic*]

The people standing all about,
As in *approvance*, due thereto applaud
Spenser, Epithalamion

approve (a-prōv'), *v. t.* [*pret* and *pp. approved* (rarely *pp. approved*, after *proven*), *pp. approving*. [Early mod. E. also *approve*, *< ME. aproven, approcoven, aproven, aproven, < OF. aprover, aprover, aprover, aprover, approve*, etc., *F. approver* = *Pi. Sp. aprobar* = *Pg. approvar* = *It. approvare*, *< L. approbare, adprobare*, assent to as good, approve, also show to be good, confirm, *< ad, to, + probare*, *< probus*, good' see *prove*] *I. trans* 1. To make good, show to be real or true, prove, confirm, attest; corroborate

What damned error but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text?
Shak, M. of V, III 2.

Wouldst thou *approve* thy constant y? *Approve*
First thy obedience
Milton, P. L., ix 367

The Guardian Angels of Paradise are described as returning to Heaven upon the Fall of Man, in order to *approve* their vigilance
Addison, Spectator, No 367

2. To show, prove to be, demonstrate

In all things ye have *approved* yourselves to be clear in this matter
2 Cor. vii 11

It is an old lesson, *approve* it true
Byron, Child Harold, II 35

3. To sanction officially, ratify authoritatively, as, the decision of the court martial was *approved*

And by thy coming certainly *approve*
The pledge of peace
Ford, Honour Triumphant

4. To pronounce good, think or judge well of; admit the propriety or excellence of, be pleased with, commend as, on trial the goods were *approved*, to *approve* the policy of the administration

Yet their posterity *approve* their sayings
Ps. xlix 18
The deed which closed the mortal course of these sovereigns, I shall in after *approve* not condemn
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 82.

She wore the colours I *approved*
Trueman, The Letters

5. To manifest as worthy of approval, commend used reflexively

The miracle of Christianity, so far from shocking me, *approve* themselves at once to my intellect and my heart.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 248.

6. To put to the test, prove by trial, try.

Nay, task me to my word, *approve* me, lord
Shak, I Hen. VI, IV 1.

A hundred knights with Palamion there came,
Approved in flight, and men of mighty name
Dryden, Pal and Arc, I 1290

Hence — 7. To convict upon trial or by proof

He that is *approved* in this offence
Shak, Othello, II 3

Approved bill or note, in com., a bill or note drawn by a solvent, trustworthy party and to which therefore no reasonable objection can be made

II. intrans 1. To show itself to be, prove or turn out — 2. To think or judge well or favorably, be pleased usually with of

I showed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to *approve* of and be my customer for
Swift

approve (a-prōv'), *v. t.* [*pret* and *pp. approved*, *pp. approving* [The form *approve* (*NL. approbare, approbare*), confused with *approve*, is a mod. error, due to a misunderstanding of the earlier forms; *prop. approve*, *< late ME. approve, approve, approve, < OF. aprover, aprover, aprover, aprover* (*> MI. approare, approare*, and later *approbare, approbare*, as above), profit, benefit, improve, *< a* (*L. ad*), to, + *pro, prou, prou, prou*, earliest form *prod* (*> ME. prore*), benefit, advantage, profit see *prore* and *proress*. By a change of prefix, *approve* has become *improve*, q. v. Cf. *appear, impair*] In law, to turn to one's own profit, augment the value or profits of, as of waste land, by inclosing and cultivating, improve

As long ago as the thirteenth century the statute of Merton had authorized the lords of manors to *approve*, that is, inclose for their own profit, as much of the waste land as would leave enough uninclosed for the use of the commoners.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 172.

approximation (a-prok-si-ma'shon), *n* [= *F*] *approximation*, < LL *approximare* see *approximate*, *r*] 1 The act of approximating, a drawing, moving, or advancing near in space, position, degree, or relation, approach, proximity.

The buildings are ancient, large, strong, and fair, and appertained with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, parks, and mills. *R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

in F, G, etc., being due perhaps to a fancied connection with L *apricus*, sunny (no explained by Minshou [q[uasi] in *aprico cotus*, "ripened in a sunny place" see *apricate*), < Ar *al-birqāq*, *al-bu qūq*, apricot, < al, the, and *buqūq*, < Gk *πρωκόκκον*, pl *πρωκόκκα* (Dioscorides), later *πρωκόκκα*, *βερικόκκα* (whence formerly in It *bericocche*, pl — Minshou), < L *praeocqua*, apricots, neut pl of *praeococus*, a form of *praeox*, early ripe, precocious, < *prae*, beforehand, + *coquere*, cook see *praeococcus* and *cook*! The vernacular Ar name is *mishmish*, *mushmush*, Pers *mishmish*, Hind *khubāni*! A roundish,



pubescent, orange-colored fruit, of a rich aromatic flavor, the produce of a tree of the plum kind, *Prunus Armeniaca*, natural order *Rosaceae*. Its specific name is due to the belief that it is a native of Armenia, but it is now supposed to be of Chinese origin.

It grows wild in the Himalayas and Northwestern Provinces of India, where its fruit is gathered in great quantities. It was introduced into England in 1524, by the garden of Henry VIII. The tree rises to the height of from 15 to 20 and even 30 feet, and its flowers appear before its leaves. In cultivation it is often propagated by budding upon plum stocks. There is a considerable number of varieties some of them with sweet kernels which may be eaten like almonds. The wild apricot of the West Indies is the *Mamea Americana* that of Guiana, the *Courou pita Guianensis*. Formerly also spelled *apricock*.

April (ā'pril), *n.* [*< ME April, Aprille, etc. (AS rarely Aprēlis), also and earlier Averil, Averel, Averylle, < OF. Avrill, F. Avril = Pr. Sp. Pg. Abril = It. Aprile = D. April = MHG. Aprille, Abrille, Abrelle, Aprill, G. April = Dan. Sw. April, < L. Aprīlis (see mensis, month), April, usually, but fancifully, regarded as if < *aperilis, < aperire, open, as the month when the earth 'opens' to produce new fruits: see aperient*] The fourth month of the year, containing thirty days. With poets, April is the type of inconstancy, from the changeableness of its weather. — **April fool.** See fool.

a priori (ā pri-ō'ri) [*i.*, from something prior or going before *ā* for *ab*, from, *priori*, abl. of *prior*, neut. *prīus*, preceding: see *prior*, *a*] From the former, from that which precedes, hence, from antecedent to consequent, from condition to conditioned, or from cause to effect. Since the fourteenth century, the phrase *demonstratio a priori* (first found in Albert of Saxony, died 1390) has been commonly employed, instead of the earlier expression *demonstratio propter quod*, to mean proof proceeding from causes or first principles: opposed to *demonstratio a posteriori*, or *de demonstratio quia*, which proceeds from effect to cause, and simply proves the fact without showing why it must be as it is. In the eighteenth century *de demonstratio a priori* was applied to reasoning from a given notion to the conditions which such notion involves. But since Kant, *a priori*, used as an adjective and frequently placed before the noun, has been applied to cognitions which, though they may come to us in experience, have their origin in the nature of the mind, and are independent of experience.

Demonstration is perfect, when it proceedeth from the proper cause to the effect, called of the schoolmen, *a priore*. — *Blundeville, Art. of Logike (1599), vi. 19.*

Thus when we argue from the ideas we have of immensity, eternity, necessity, existence, and the like, that such perfections can reside but in one being, and thence conclude that there can be but one supreme God, this is an argument *a priori*. — *Clarke*

General truths, which at the same time bear the character of an inward necessity, must be independent of experience — clear and certain by themselves. They are therefore called *a priori*, while that which is simply taken from experience is said to be, in ordinary parlance, known *a posteriori* or empirically only.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller

As used in a psychological sense, knowledge *a posteriori* is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience, and, consequently, is adventitious to the mind, as subsequent to and in consequence of, the exercise of its faculties of observation. Knowledge *a priori*, on the contrary, called likewise native, pure, or transcendental knowledge, embraces those principles which, as the condition of the exercise of its faculties of observation and thought, are, consequently, not the result of that exercise. True it is that chronologically considered, our *a priori* is not antecedent to our *a posteriori* knowledge, for the internal conditions of experience can only operate when an object of experience has been presented. — *Sir W. Hamilton*

A priori philosopher, a philosopher who believes in the existence of a priori cognition in the Kantian sense of the term, an apriorist.

apriorism (ā-pri-ō'ri-izm), *n.* [*< a priori*, as adj., + -ism] 1 A principle assumed as if known *a priori* used in a depreciatory sense.

Unwarrantable *a priori*isms, pure unproved assumptions. — *The American, VIII. 100*

2 A priori reasoning, as characteristic of a phase of thought or of a thinker.

apriorist (ā-pri-ō'rist), *n.* [*< a priori*, as adj., + -ist] One who believes in the existence of a priori cognition in the Kantian sense of the term. See *a priori*.

This will be disputed by the apriorists. — *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 1 § 182.*

aprioristic (ā-pri-ō'ris'tik), *a.* 1 A priori — 2 Having something of an a priori character as, *aprioristic* reasoning or tendencies. [Rare]

apriority (ā-pri-ō'ri-ti), *n.* [*< a priori* + -ity] In *philos.*, the character of being underived from experience, or of being a priori.

Aprocta (ā-prok'tā), *n. pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of *aproctus*: see *aproctus*] One of two divisions of the *Turbellaria*, in which the digestive cavity is caecal, having no anal aperture contrasted with *Proctocha*. See cut under *Dendrocoela*.

aproctous (ā-prok'tus), *a.* [*< NL aproctus, < Gr. a-priv + προκτός, anus*] Having no anus; specifically, pertaining to or characteristic of the *Aprocta*.

The *aproctous* condition, which persists in most of the Platyhelminthes, is passed through by these forms at an early stage in development.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 162.

apron (ā'prun or ā'pērn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apern, apurn*, earlier *napron*, whence, by misdividing a *napron* as an *apron*, the loss of initial *n*, as in *adder, auger, orange, ouch, umpire*, etc., *< ME napron, naprun, napronne, napronn*, *< OF naperon (F. napron), < nape, nappe (F. nappe, a cloth, table-cloth), < L. nappa, a cloth* see *nepery, napkin, and map*] 1 A piece of apparel made in various ways for covering the front of the person more or less completely. It is ordinarily used while at work to keep the clothes clean or protect them from injury for which purpose it is made of cotton or linen, or for blacksmiths, shoemakers, etc., of leather. Aprons of silk or other fine material are sometimes worn by ladies as an article of dress or for ornament. An apron is also part of certain official costumes, as that of an English bishop, and that of freemasons and of members of other secret or friendly societies.

2 Anything resembling an apron in shape or use. (a) The leather covering used to protect the lower part of the person while riding in an open carriage. (b) A rectangular sheet of lead with a conical projection on the under side, used to cover the vent in heavy guns and field pieces. Also called *cap*. (c) A platform or flooring of plank at the entrance of a dock, the sill. (d) In *carp.* the sill or lower part of a window. (e) A strip of lead which directs the drip of a wall into a gutter. (f) A piece of leather or boarding used to conduct lost moving material past an opening, as grain in a separator. (g) Sheets of lead, or flashing, placed about skylights and at the intersection of dormer windows with the roof. (h) The felt skin covering the belly of a goose. [Provincial] (i) In *zool.*, the abdomen of the bichyurous or short-tailed decapod crustaceans as crabs, so called because it is folded under and closely applied to the thorax. Its width and general shape often distinguish the sexes.

3 In *ship-carp.*, a piece of curved timber placed in a ship just above the foremost end of the keel, to join together the several pieces of the stem. Also called *stomach-piece*. See cut under *stem*. — 4 In *mach.*, the piece that holds the cutting-tool of a plane. — 5 Any device for protecting a surface of earth from the action of moving water. Examples of such devices are: (a) a mattress of brushwood and logs and chords with stones, to protect river banks from the action of the current, (b) the planking or logs placed at the base of a sea wall, to protect it from the scum of the waves, (c) the platform which receives the water that falls over a dam or through a sluice.

apron (ā'prun or ā'pērn), *r. t.* [*< apron, n.*] To put an apron on, furnish with an apron, cover as with an apron.

The cobble aproned and the parson gownned. — *Pope, Essay on Criticism, iv. 107*

aproner (ā-prun-ēr), *n.* [*< apron + -er*] One who wears an apron, a tradesman or shopman, a mechanic, as, "some truly *aproner*," *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 238*

apron-lining (ā-prun-lī'ning), *n.* In *joinery*, the piece of boarding which covers the rough apron-piece of a staircase.

apron-man (ā-prun-mān), *n.* A man who wears an apron, a laboring man or workman, a waiter or bar-tender.

You have made good work, — *You, and your apron man* — *Shak., Cor., iv. 6*

apron-piece (ā-prun-pēs), *n.* In *joinery*, a piece of timber fixed into a wall and projecting horizontally, to support the carriage-pieces and joinings in the half-spaces or landing-places of a staircase. Also called *pitching-piece*.

apron-roll (ā-prun-rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, a roll which gives motion to or which supports a traveling apron.

The upward movement of the drum prevents the skin from being carried around the inner apron roll. — *C. T. Davis, Lather, p. 315*

apron-squire, *n.* Same as *apple-squire*. *Nashe (N. E. D.)*

apron-string (ā-prun-string), *n.* A string by which an apron is attached to the person — **Apron-string hold**, in *law*, a tenure of property through one's wife, or during her lifetime alone. — **To be tied to a woman's apron-string**, to be bound to her as a child is bound to its mother, to be unable to break away from her control or influence, to be kept subservient to her caprice.

apropos (ā-prō-pō'), *adv. a. and n.* [*< F. à propos, to the purpose, à, to, with reference to, < L. ad, to, propos, purpose, < L. propositum, a thing proposed: see purpose and propose*] 1. *adv.* 1 To the purpose, opportunely, seasonably. — 2 With reference or regard, in respect. followed by *of*.

Suddenly, and *à propos* of nothing, asking him how it was possible for a man to have three godmothers. — *W. Black, Shandon Bells xxxii*

3 With reference to that (a thing just mentioned), by the way, used absolutely, to introduce an incidental observation.

Mr. Brown is now busy upon his work. *Apròpos*, I heard very lately that my friend was the author of that fine little pamphlet that has so irretrievably spoiled the credit and sale of that vain simple book of Weston's. — *Warburton, To Hurd, Letter xvii*

II. a. Opportune; seasonable to the purpose; pertinent; happy as, an *apropos* remark.

III. n. Pertinency. [Rare]

Apromictus (ā-prō-mik'tus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. ἀπρόμικτος*, not associating, isolated, *< a-priv + *πρόμικτος*, verbal adj. of *πρόμιμι*, mingle with, associate, *< πρῶς*, by, with, + *μιμι*, mix, mingle, mix: see *mix*] A genus of parakeets. It includes *A. erythropterus*, the red-winged parakeet of Australia, and *A. napolitana*, the king parakeet. By some the name is given to a subgenus of *Platycercus*.

aprosopia (ā-prō-sō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. ἀπρόσωπος*, without a face, *< a-priv + πρόσωπον*, face] In *teratol.*, absence of the greater part of the face, due to arrested development of the mandibular arch.

aproterodont (ā-prō-tēr-ō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. a-priv + πρότερος*, in front, + *ὀδών* (odon), = *E. tooth*] In *herpet.*, having no front teeth applied to the dentition of serpents whose intermaxillaries are toothless.

aps (aps), *n.* [A dual form of *aspl*, *q. v.*] A common name for white-poplar wood, used for toys, etc. [Eng.]

apse (aps), *n.* [*< L. apsis*, in the architectural sense, as in definition: see *apsis*] 1 In *arch.* (a) Strictly, any recess, or the termination of a building, of semicircular plan, covered by a semicircular vault or semi-dome; hence, a similar feature of polygonal plan. (b) In ordinary use, the termination of the choir or

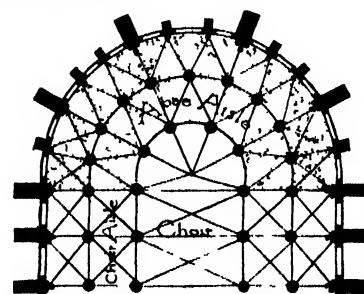


Apse — Duomo of Pisa, Italy

sanctuary of any church, particularly if it presents a superficial resemblance to an apse in the stricter sense, in that it is at least approximately semicircular in plan, and vaulted — commonly equivalent to *chevet*, and applied to the altar extremity of a church, even if of rectangular plan and not vaulted, and including the apse-aisles, chapels, and any other adjunct to the ritual east end of a church. The apse in its origin was a characteristic feature of the ancient Roman basilica, in which it formed the raised tribunal for the court magistrates. The throne of the quaestor or presiding judge stood in the center of the choir of the apse. When the basilica became a Christian church, the throne was replaced by the high altar, which still occupies this position in Latin churches of the strict basilica type, and has regularly kept it in Oriental churches. Some types of church regularly have secondary apses in other positions than at the eastern end, as at the western end, at the extremities of the transepts or of aisles, etc. See cuts under *basilica* and *tema*. Also *apsos*.

2 In *astron.*, same as *apsis*.

apse-aisle (aps'īl), *n.* An aisle which extends around an apse, continuing the lateral aisles of the choir, or choir-aisles.



Apse-aisle — Original plan of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris

apse-chapel (aps'chap'el), *n.* A chapel opening upon an apse or apse-aisle.

apselaphesis (ap-sel-a-fō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr. *a-* priv + *ψαφίζω*, feeling, < *ψαφίζω*, feel, grope, touch, connected with *ψαφίζω*, touch, rub] In *pathol*, diminution or loss of tactile sensibility

apsidal (ap'si-dal), *a* [*apsis* (ap'sid-) + *-al*] 1 In *astron*, pertaining to the apsides. See *apsis* — 2 In *arch*, of or relating to an apse, of the nature or form of an apse, terminating in an apse

The prothesis and the altar in [in Armenian churches] are never *apsidal* on the outside, and seldom so on the inside
— *J. M. Steele*, *Eastern Church* 174

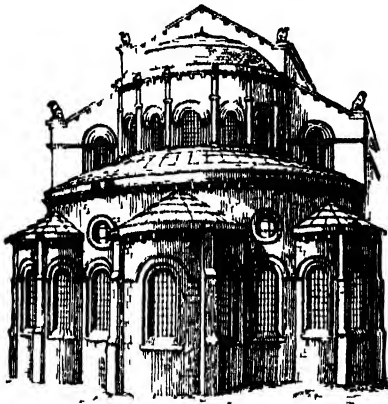
Apsidal chapel (a) A chapel terminating in an apse (b) An apse chapel **Apsidal surface**, in *math*, a surface related to any other surface and to any point as focus. A wave surface is related to the quadric surface and to its center. That is to say, on each plane section of an original surface through a certain fixed point the radii from that point which cut the section orthogonally are taken and distances equal to these radii are measured off from the fixed point on the perpendicular to the section, then the locus of the extremities of these lines so measured is the apsidal surface

apsidally (ap'si-dal-i), *adv* In the form or manner of an apse, with an apse

In this difficulty the architect hit upon the happy expedient of finishing the roof westwards *apsidally*
— *Dean Houston*, *Handbook of Church Cathedral*, p. 40

apsides, *n* Plural of *apsis*

apsidole (ap-sid'ol), *n* [F, commonly *absidole*, < NL **apsidula*, dim of *L. apsis* (ap'sid-), apse] A small apse, a secondary apse, as one of the apses on either side of the central or



Apsidole St. Sernin Toulouse 12th century

main apse in a church of triapsidal plan, or one of the apse-chapels when these project on the exterior of the church, particularly if the projection resembles an apse in shape. Also written *absidole*

apsis (ap'sis), *n*, pl *apsides* (ap'si-dēz) [L (pl *apsides*), also *apsis* (pl *apsides*) and *apsida* (pl *apsida*), a round arch or vault, the circle which a star describes in its orbit, a bowl, < Gr *ἀψις* (pl *ἀψιδες*), a loop, wheel, orbit, etc., < *ἀπτω*, fasten, bind see *apt*] 1 In *astron*, a point in the eccentric orbit of a planet in which it is either furthest from or nearest to the body about which it revolves. The higher *apsis* is the point furthest from and the lower *apsis* the point nearest to the central body. The line of *apsides* is the line joining the apsides. These terms were originally applied to circular orbits, but are now extended to ellipses. Also *apse*

2 In *arch*, same as *apse* — 3 A reliquary or case in which the relics of saints are kept, especially one of a form imitating the curves of a dome or vault

Sometimes written *absis*

apsychical (ap-si'ki-kal), *a* [*Gr a-* priv + *ψυχή*, of the mind or soul see *a-*18 and *psychical*] 1 Not psychical, not mental or spiritual — 2 Not involving conscious mental action, not controlled by the mind

apt (apt), *a* [*F apt* = *Pr apte* = *Sp Pq apto* = *It atto*, < *L aptus*, fit, fitted, prop pp of *obs apte*, fasten, join (whence the inceptive *apert*, pp *aptus*, reach after, try to seize), = *Gr ἀπτω*, fasten, bind] 1 Possessing the qualities necessary or proper for a certain purpose or end, fit, suited, adapted, suitable

All the men of might, strong and apt for war
— *2 Ki* xxiv 16

In woods and stone, not the softest, but hardest, be all wiles *apt*
— *Anthem*, *The Schoolmaster*, p. 35

No man that putteth his hand to the plough, and looketh back, is *apt* for the kingdom of God
— *Latimer*, *Sermon of the Plough*

The hands that have grasped dominion and held it have been large and hard, those from which it has slipped, delicate, and *apt* for the lyre and the pencil
— *Lowell*, *Miracle Travels*, p. 251

2 Suited to its purpose, apposite, pertinent, appropriate, becoming as, an *apt* metaphor

Such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales,
And younger hearings are quite ravished
— *Shak*, *L L L*, II 1

Expert
In fitting *apt* words to things
— *Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, lxxv
Ludicrous yet *apt* citations
Of barbarous law Latin
— *Whittier*, *Bridal of Pennacook*

3 Having a tendency, naturally susceptible, liable, likely as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast or be winter-killed

It [the harbor] is gay with hundreds of small boats,
apt to be painted green and adorned with pictures
— *C. D. Warner*, *Roundabout Fourney*, p. 135

4 Inclined, predisposed, disposed customarily, prone, ready as, one who is too *apt* to slander others

Is thus my hard mouth'd course to control,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal
— *Dryden*, *Pythag. Philos*, I 689
What makes you thoughtful in your conduct, and *apt* to run into a thousand little imprudences?
— *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, iv 3

5 Ready, prompt, quick, unusually intelligent, expert, facile as, a pupil *apt* to learn, an *apt* wit

Strong, supple, sinew corded, *apt* at arms
— *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v
An *apt* taster knows which wine has the novel flavor
— *Stedman*, *Ports of America*, p. 289

6 Prepared, ready, willing

Live a thousand years,
I shall not find myself so *apt* to die
— *Shak*, *J C*, III 1

The paymaster and the attorney stood at hand *apt* with suggestions
— *C. J. Bellamy*, *The Breton Mills*, xiv

7† Capable of easy explanation, natural, credible

That Cassio loves her, I do well believe it,
That she loves him, tis *apt*, and of great credit
— *Shak*, *Othello*, II 1

= *Syn* 1 *Apt*, *Fit* "The words *apt* and *fit* might be thought to differ only in this, that the former is of Latin derivation but *apt* has an active sense, and *fit* a passive sense, — a distinction clearly shown by Shakespeare, when the prisoner in the play in Hamlet says, 'hands *apt*, dungs *fit*, and by Wordsworth, 'On his last night *apt* to sympathize with heaven, our souls move *fit* for future glory' *11 Rev. Eng. Lit.*, p. 106 2 *Mod.* fitting, genuine, appropriate — 3 and 4 *Apt*, *Likely*, *Liable*, *Subject*, *prone* *Apt* when used in this sense of persons, indicates a physical tendency or inward inclination, as, *apt* to catch cold, *apt* to neglect work, when used of things it similarly indicates a natural tendency, as, *apt* to mold. *I* *likely* may suggest the same idea as, he is *likely* to do it, it is *likely* to rust, or it may express mere external probability or chance, as, he is *likely* to come at any moment. *Liable* in this connection is properly used only of exposure to evil, being practically equivalent to exposed, or exposed to the danger of, as, *liable* to accident, *liable* to be hurt, that is, exposed to the danger of being hurt, *liable* to censure. In such use it does not express probability or tendency, but merely the possibility of exposure or risk. *Subject* expresses what is likely to happen to a person or thing, and occasionally does happen. *Liable* to disease and *subject* to disease thus convey different ideas. The things to which we are *liable* are determined more by accident or circumstance, the things to which we are *subject* are determined by nature and constitution. *Apt* to be suddenly ill, *liable* to be not *likely*, to die before the physician arrives, *subject* to attacks of epilepsy

How *apt* the poor are to be proud!
— *Shak*, *T N*, III 1

It is the duty of practical good sense to bear in mind that a certain result, though not certain to happen, is *likely* to happen, and that no wise man will put that likelihood out of sight
— *F. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Facts*, p. 212

'Till that hour
Not *liable* to fear, or flight, or pain
— *Milton*, *P L*, vi 397

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons, monarchs must obey
— *Dryden*, *Mac Flecknoe*, I 1

5 *Clear*, bright, dexterous
apt (apt), *v* t [*L aptare*, fit, adapt, accommodate, adjust, < *aptus*, fit, etc. see *apt*, a] To prepare for a definite service, fit; suit for anticipated circumstances; adapt

If he be mine, he shall follow and observe what I will
apt him to
— *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, I 1

That our speech be *apt* to necessary edification
— *Jer Taylor*

He takes his top sail down in such rough storms,
And *apt* his sails to airs more temperate
— *Chapman and Shirley*, *Chabot*, Admiral of France, I

aptable (ap'ta-bl), *a* [*L aptabilis*, < *L aptare*, adapt see *apt*, v, and *-able*] Capable of being fitted or adapted
— *Sherwood*

aptatet (ap'tät), *v* t [*L aptatus*, pp of *aptare*, adapt see *apt*, v] To make fit

Aptenodytes (ap'te-nō-dī'tēz), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀπτερυγ*, wingless (< *a-* priv. + *πτερόν*, winged, <

πτερόν, πτερυγ, fly), + *δυτής*, diver, < *δύω*, dive, sink] A genus of penguins, formerly co-extensive with the family *Spheniscidae*, and giving name to a family *Aptenodytidae*, but now usually restricted to two large species, the emperor and king penguins, *A. imperator* and *A. rex*, or *A. forsteri* and *A. pennanti*, distinguished from all others by their great size and long, slender, somewhat curved bill. Both were formerly called the great or Patagonia penguin, *A. patagonica*. Also *Aptenodyta* and *Aptero-dyta*

Aptenodytidae (ap'te-nō-dī'tī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Aptenodytes* + *-idae*] A family of birds, the penguins, named from the genus *Aptenodytes* synonymous with *Spheniscidae* (which see)

Aptera (ap'te-rā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr. *ἀπτερα*, animals without wings, *ἀπτερον*, the class of such animals — Aristotle], neut pl of *apterus*, < Gr *ἀπτερος*, wingless see *apterous*] In *zool*, a group to which various limits have been assigned (a) In the Linnean system of classification, the seventh and last order of *Insecta*, including "insecta" without wings that is, crustaceans, arachnids, myriapods, etc. In 1795 it was divided by Latreille into seven orders: *Suctoria*, *Thysanura*, *Parasita*, *Acoepala*, *Entomos-traca*, *Crustacea*, and *Myriapoda* (b) In Latreille's system of classification (1817), the fourth of nine orders of *Insecta*, including "wingless forms without gnathites," and containing only the fleas, the *Suctoria* of De Geer, the *Siphonaptera* of Latreille, the *Aphaniptera* of Kirby and modern writers. Used in this sense also by Macleay and others (c) Loosely applied to sundry groups of wingless insects besides fleas, as to the haustellate and mandibulate lice, the thysanurous insects, etc. (d) In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of the two prime divisions of *Hexapoda* or *Insecta* (the other being *Pterygota*), consisting of the two orders *Collembola* and *Thysanura*, containing all apterous and tabulose insects of such forms as *Podura* and *Lipura*, *Campodea* and *Lepisma*, etc. The name is practically synonymous with *Ametabola* (which see)

apteral (ap'te-rāl), *a* [As *apterous* + *-al*] 1 Destitute of wings — 2 In *arch*, applied to a temple or other building which has no columns on the flanks, but may have a portico at one or at each end opposed to *peripteral*, surrounded by columns. See *prostyle* and *amphiprostyle*

apteran (ap'te-ran), *n* [As *apterous* + *-an*] A wingless insect, one of the *Aptera*

apteria, *n* Plural of *apterium*

apterial (ap'te-rī-āl), *a* [*apterium* + *-al*] In *ornith*, pertaining to an apterium, or to apterium

apterium (ap-tē-rī-um), *n*, pl *apteria* (-ā) [NL, < Gr *ἀπτερον*, without feathers see *apterous*] In *ornith*, a tract or space on the skin of a bird where no feathers grow, an unfeathered tract, in distinction from a feather-tract or pterygia (which see) *Nitzsch*, *Sundevall*

apterous (ap'te-rus), *a* [*Gr apteros*, < Gr *ἀπτερος*, wingless, without feathers, < *a-* priv + *πτερόν*, a wing, feather, = *E feather*] 1 In *zool* (a) Wingless, having no wings applied both to wingless insects belonging to winged groups, and to the wingless stage of winged insects (b) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Aptera* — 2 In *bot*, destitute of membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole opposed to *alate*

Apteryges (ap-te-rī-jēz), *n* pl [NL, pl of *Apteryx*] A superfamily group, made by Newton an order, of ratite birds, based upon and including only the family *Apterygidae* (which see)

Apterygia (ap-te-rī-jī-ā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *a-* priv. + *πτερυγ*, a wing, fin see *Pterygia*] A group of mollusks, containing all gastropods with an intransigent male organ, and contrasting with the *Pterygia*, composed of the cephalopods and pteropods *Latreille*, 1825

apterygian (ap-te-rī-jī-an), *a* [*Gr ἀπτερυγος*, wingless (see *Apteryx*), + *-ian*] 1 Wingless; apterous — 2 Pertaining to the genus *Apteryx*, or to the family *Apterygidae*

Apterygidae (ap-te-rī-jī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Apteryx* (Apteryg-) + *-idae*] A family of ratite or struthious birds, of the subclass *Rathae* and suborder or superfamily *Apteryges*, constituted by the single genus *Apteryx*. It is characterized by the rudimentary condition of the wings and tail, a toed feet, very long slender bill with terminal nostrils, and many anatomical peculiarities among them a better development of the diaphragm than in any other bird

Apterygine (ap'te-rī-jī-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Apteryx* (Apteryg-) + *-inae*] The only subfamily of the family *Apterygidae* *G R Gray*, 1840

Apteryx (ap'te-rīks), *n* [NL (of Gr *ἀπτερυγος*, wingless), < Gr *a-* priv + *πτερόν* (πτερυγ-), a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E feather*] 1. A genus of ratite birds, constituting the family *Apterygidae*. There are several species or varieties, all inhabiting New Zealand, of which *A. australis* has been

longest and best known. *A. mantelli* inhabits Stewart Island, and *A. osweni* the South Island. All are known as kiwis, kiwi kiwis, or kiwi kiwis, from their cry. Also improperly *Apteryx* and *Apteryx*.

2 [*l c*] A bird of this genus, a kiwi (which see).

aptha (ap'thā), *n*. See *aphtha*.

aptitude (ap'ti-tūd), *n*. [= *F* *aptitudo*, < *ML* *aptitudo*, < *L* *aptus*, apt, fit see *apt*, a Cf *attitude*, which is a doublet of *aptitude*].

1 The state or quality of being apt or fit for or suited to a purpose, place, or situation, fitness, suitability.

Aptitude for the end to which it was aimed.

Decay of Christ Prety

2 A natural tendency or acquired inclination, both capacity and propensity for a certain course as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn, men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices.

He that is about children should learn their nature and aptitudes. *Locke*

The Americans have at all times shown a remarkable *aptitude* for the sea-faring life and they did not wait for the Declaration of Independence to take measures for the construction of an independent navy.

Locke, Eng. in 18th Cent. xiv

3 Readiness in learning, teachableness, quickness to understand and acquire, intelligence, talent.

He was a boy of remarkable *aptitude*.

Macaulay

—*Syn. Faculty, Capacity* etc. See *capacity*.

aptitudinal (ap-ti-tū'di-nal), *a*. [*< ML* *aptitudo* (*aptitudin-*) + *-al* see *aptitude*].

1 Relating to an aptitude or aptitudes. **2** Existing in possibility or capacity merely. [*Rare*].

Aptitudinal relation, a relation which does not require the correlative to exist actually but only potentially, as, for example, the relation of a dome to its object.

aptitudinally (ap-ti-tū'di-nal-ly), *adv*. In an aptitudinal manner, in a way which reveals aptitude.

aptly (ap'tli), *adv*. In an apt or suitable manner.

(a) With exact correspondence with fitness. Justly.

I have forgot your name but, since that past, was aptly fitted and naturally performed.

Shak., I of the 8, Ind., 1

(b) Suitably, appropriately of language, pertinently, aptly, or significantly.

He makes very aptly remarks. *Addison*

Words aptly call and meanings well express d.

(c) Calm the sorrows of a wounded breast.

Crabbe, The Village

(c) Readily, quickly, cleverly, as, to learn aptly.

aptness (ap'tnes), *n*. The state or quality of being apt, in any sense of that word.

The aptness of things to their end. *Hooker*

What should be the aptness of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech may be inquired.

Bacon

At his first aptness, the maternal love.

Those inclinations of reason did improve.

Dryden, Elconora, 1 218

Aptornis (ap-tōr'nis), *n*. [*< NL*, short for **aptornis*, < *Gr* *απτερος*, wingless (see *apterous*), + *ornis*, a bird see *ornithology*]. A genus of recently extinct railiform birds, probably of the family *Rallidae*, related to the extant genus *Oxyechus*. Its remains are found in New Zealand with those of the moa. *A. defossor* and *A. otiformis* are two species described by Owen in 1871.

aptosochromatism (ap-tō'sō-kro'ma-tizm), *n*. [*< (Gr* *απτερος* (*απτερος*), not falling off (cf *απτερος*, stability, firmness see *aptote*), + *chromatism*]. In *ornith*, change of color of the plumage without loss or gain of any feathers. *Coues*

aptote (ap'tōt), *n*. [*< LL* *aptotum*, only in pl *aptota*, < *Gr* *απτερος*, neut of *απτερος*, without case, undeclined, also as *απτερος* (*απτερος*), not falling, < *a-* priv + *πτωσ*, verbal adj of *πτωσ*, fall, whence also *πτωσις*, case, inflection]. In *gram*, a noun which has no distinction of cases, an indeclinable noun.

aptotic (ap-tōt'ik), *a*. [*< aptote* + *-ic*]. 1 Of or pertaining to an aptote, having no declension. **2** Uninflected, having no grammatical inflections said of certain languages.

aptychus (ap'ti-kus), *n*; pl. *aptychi* (-ki) [*< Gr* *a-* priv + *πτυχ*, a fold, < *πτύσσειν*, fold]. In *Cephalopoda*, a plate formed of a shelly substance, found in the terminal cham-

ber of certain fossil mollusks, as ammonites, and regarded by some as an operculum. It was formerly considered to be one of the parts of different animals called trigonellites, lepadites, etc.

The *Aptychi* occupy the middle of the posterior wall of the terminal chamber of the Ammonite and have their bases towards its mouth. Nothing is certainly known as to the nature of the *Aptychi* or *Anaptychi*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 450*

Apulian (a-pū'h-an), *a*. [*< L* *Apulia*, *Apulia*, + *-an*]. Of or pertaining to the region called Apulia, in southern Italy, or to its inhabitants. In Roman times Apulia included the region between the Apennines and the Adriatic south of the Trentium and east of Samnium, and later also the Messapian peninsula. Modern Apulia comprises the provinces Foggia, Bari, and Lecce.

A hill in the midst of the Apulian plain.

Fraser, Brit., v. 30

Apulian pottery, a name given to the Italo-Greek pottery found in Apulia and southeastern Italy generally especially to the vases with red figures on a lustrous black ground, some of the most important examples of which are from this region.

Apus (ā'pus), *n*. [*< NL*, < *Gr* *ἄπους*, without feet see *apod*, *Apoda*, etc.].

1 One of the southern constellations formed in the sixteenth century, probably by Petrus Thodori, the Bird of Paradise.

It is situated south of the Triangulum Australis and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

2 A genus of branchiopodous or phyllopodous entomostracous crustaceans, typical of the family *Apodidae* or *Apusidae* named (in the form *Apus*) by Frisch in 1732.

Like nearly all animals which have been named *Apoda* or *Apodae* (footless) they have feet, those organs in the phyllopodae ranging from 11 to 60 pairs. The genus is characterized by a large shield-like carapace, or cephalothorax in one piece, covering most of the animal.

The animal *Isaurogaster* called the crab-shelled shrimp, is 2 or 3 inches long and is noted for its repeated molts (it sheds its skin twenty times in two or three months) and for the vast numerical preponderance of the females, the males having been only recently discovered.

3 In *ornith* (a) A genus of birds, of the family *Cypselidae*, established by Scopoli in 1777 equivalent to *Cypselus* of Illiger, 1811. (b) [*l c*]. The specific name of the common swift of Europe, *Cypselus apus* — 4 [*l c*, pl *api* (ā'pi)].

In *teratol*, a monster destitute of posterior limbs, while the anterior are well formed.

Apuside (a-pū'si-dē), *n* pl. [*< NL*, irreg. < *Apus* + *-ida* so formed to make literal distinction from *Apodidae*]. Same as *Apodidae*.

Apysia (a-pū'si-a), *n* pl. [*< NL*, < *Gr* *a-* priv + *πύς*, buttock]. An order of *Brachypoda* a synonym of *Isithropomata* (which see).

Aprenemata (a-pi-rē-nē'ma-ta), *n* pl. [*< NL*, neut pl of *aprenematus* see *aprenematus*].

A division of animals including those in which the blood-corpuscles are not nucleated, those animals which have blood-disks as distinguished from nucleated cells of the blood. The term is practically the same in application as *Mammalia* though nuclei have been discovered in the form elements of the blood of a few mammals.

aprenematus (a-pi-rē-nē'ma-tus), *a*. [*< NL* *aprenematus*, < (*Gr* *a-* priv + *πύρεν*, fever, see *pyrexia* and *pyrenematus*]. Not pyrenematus, having blood which contains disks, or non-nucleated corpuscles, as a mammal.

apyretic (a-pi-rē'tik), *a*. [*< Gr* *ἀπύρετος*, without fever, < *a-* priv + *πύρετος*, fever (cf *apyrexia*)]. Without pyrexia or fever specifically, in *pathol*, applied to those days in which the intermission of fever occurs in agues, and also to local affections which are not accompanied with fever.

apyrexia (a-pi-rēk'si-ā), *n*. [*< NL*, < *Gr* *ἀπύρεξια*, absence of fever, < *ἀπύρετος* without fever, < *a-* priv + *πύρετος*, verbal adj of *πύρεται*, be in a fever, < *πύρεται*, fever see *pyretic*, and cf *apyrexi*]. The absence or intermission of pyrexia or fever, the interval between the paroxysms in intermittent fevers. Also *apyrexi*.

apyrexial (a-pi-rēk'si-ā), *a*. [*< apyrexi* + *-al*]. Relating to or characterized by apyrexia, apyretic.

apyrexi (ap'i-rēk-si), *n*. Same as *apyrexia*.

apysia (a-pū'si-a), *n* pl. [*< NL*, < *Gr* *a-* priv + *πύς*, buttock]. An order of *Brachypoda* a synonym of *Isithropomata* (which see).

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apryotype (a-pl'rō-tip), *n*. [*< Gr* *ἀπύρος*, without fire (see *apryous*), + *type*, q v]. Printing-type produced without heat, as by means of dies and pressure instead of by casting in molds.

apryous (a-pi'rus), *a*. [*< Gr* *ἀπύρος*, without fire, < *a-* priv + *πύρ*

aquamarine (ă'kwa-mă-rĕn'), *n.* [*L. aqua marina*, sea-water see *aqua*, *marine*, and *aquamarine*] 1 A transparent variety of beryl of a bluish or sea-green tint, used as a gem. Hence — 2 A bluish-green color resembling that of the finest beryl.

aqua-meter (ă'kwa-mĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*L. aqua*, water, + *meter*] Same as *pulsometer*.

aquapult (ă'kwa-pult), *n.* [*L. aqua*, water, + *-pult*, as in *cata-pult*] A small portable force-pump.

aquapuncture (ă-kwa-pungk'-tŭn), *n.* [*L. aqua*, water, + *L. punctura*, puncture] A form of counter-irritation consisting in the forcible projection of a very fine stream of water against the skin. The stream which comes from a powerful force pump, reduces and blisters the part to which it is applied. It is used especially in neuralgia and affections of the spinal cord. Also called *douché pluviale*.

aquarelle (ăk-wa-ŕĕl'), *n.* [*F.* *acquerella*, water-color, light rain, *acquerello*, water-color, thin wine, dim. of *acqua* (= *F. eau*), *L. aqua*, water see *aqua*] Water-color painting, or a painting in water-colors.

The *Franchimont* depicted it [water color] when it was called *aquapicta* — they bowed down to it when it was called *pictura à la fresque*. *Hannington, Graphic Arts*, p. 40.

aquarellist (ăk-wa-ŕĕl'-ist), *n.* [*acquerella* + *-ist*] An artist who works in water-colors, a water-color painter.

aquarian, *n.* Plural of *aquarium*.

aquarian (ă-kwa-ri-an), *a* and *n.* [*L. aquarius*, pertaining to water (see *aquarius*), + *-an*] 1 *a* (*M.* or pertaining to an aquarium [*Rare*] *N. E. D.*)

II. *n.* [*cap*] [*ML. Aquarius*, pl. the Aquarians, *L. aquarius* see *Aquarius*] One who used water instead of wine in the eucharist. A term applied to certain Christians in Africa about the middle of the third century, who, while it was still customary to celebrate the Lord's supper twice a day, though employing wine at the evening eucharist, substituted water for it in the morning in order that the odor of wine might not betray them during the day. They are often confounded with earlier followers of the ascetic Tatian in Syria called *Hydroparastata* or *Water-drinkers*, and reckoned among the *Encratites* who used water in place of wine at the eucharist, because they held the latter to be sinful regarding it as the evil principle or blood of the devil.

aquariculture (ă'kwa-ri-kul'-tŭr), *n.* [*L. aquarium* + *cultura*, culture] The culture of aquatic plants in aquariums, the management of an aquarium.

aquarium (ă-kwa-ri-um), *n.*, pl. *aquariums*, *aquaria* (-umz, -a) [*L.* a watering-place for cattle, neut. of *aquarius* see *Aquarius*] 1 An artificial pond, cistern, or place in a garden or elsewhere for cultivating aquatic plants. — 2 A vessel or series of vessels, constructed chiefly of glass, filled with either fresh or salt water, and supplied with plants, rocks, etc., in which living aquatic animals are kept. Many aquariums on a large scale are maintained in connection with public parks or gardens, or as distinct institutions. Also called *aquavivarium*.



Aquarius

Aquarius (ă-kwa-ri-us), *n.* [*L.* a water-bearer, one of the signs of the zodiac (*Gr. ὕδρoς*, *water*, *car*,

water-pourer), prop. adj. pertaining to water, *L. aqua*, water see *aqua*] 1 A zodiacal constellation, supposed to represent a man standing with his left hand extended upward, and with his right pouring out of a vase a stream of water which flows into the mouth of the Southern Fish. It contains no star brighter than the third magnitude. — 2 The Water-bearer, the eleventh sign (marked ♒) of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January so called from the constellation.

aquater (ă-kwă-tĕr), *prop. phr.* as *adv.* [*L. aqua* + *quater*] *Naut.* on the quarter, 45° abait the beam.

aquatic (ă-kwă-tĭk), *a* and *n.* [*L. aquaticus*, *L. aqua*, water see *aqua*] 1 *a* 1 Pertaining to water, watery. — 2 Living in or frequenting water as, *aquatic animals*, *aquatic plants*. — 3 Practised on or in water as, *aquatic sports*. *Aquatic birds*, in ornith., specifically, *Aves aquatica*, the members of the old orders *Grallatores* and *Natatores*, the wading and swimming birds, taken to gether. — *Aquatic box*, an accessory to the microscope, generally in the form of a glass cell, in which algae or small animals are placed for observation.

II. *n.* 1 A plant which grows in water. — 2 *pl.* Sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming.

aquatical (ă-kwă-tĭ-kal), *a* Same as *aquatic* [*Rare*].

aquatile (ăk-wă-tĭl), *a* and *n.* [= *F. aquatile*, *L. aquatilis*, living or growing in or near water, *L. aqua*, water see *aqua*] 1 *a* Inhabiting water.

The *aquatile* or water frog. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

II. *n.* An aquatic animal or plant. **Aquatilia** (ăk-wă-tĭl'-i-a), *n.* pl. [*NL*, neut. pl. of *L. aquatilis*, living in the water see *aquatile*] In Fieber's system of classification, a subsection of heteropterous insects, including genuine aquatic species with concealed antennae, as distinguished from those of the section *Litoralia*.

aquatint (ă'kwa-tĭnt), *n.* and *a* [= *F. aquatinta*, *aqua-tinta*, *L. aqua tinta*, lit. dyed water, *aqua*, water (see *aqua*), *tinta*, form of *tinto* (*L. tinctus*), pp. of *tingere*, *to dye*, *L. tingere*, *to dye*, *tunge* see *tint*, *tinge*] 1 *n.* 1 An etching process by which prints imitating the broad flat tints of Indian ink, bistre, or sepia drawings are produced. It was practiced by the Abbé St. Non in the eighteenth century, and was perfected by Jean Baptiste Le Prince (1733-1781). In the aquatint process spaces are bitten, instead of lines as in etching (which see). — 2 An engraving executed by the aquatint process.

Also *aquatinta*.

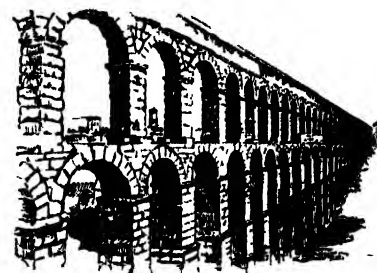
II. *a* Pertaining to this method of etching. **aquatint** (ă'kwa-tĭnt), *v. t.* [*aquatint*, *n.*] To etch in aquatint.

aquatinta (ă'kwa-tĭn'-tĭ), *n.* Same as *aquatint*. **aquatinter** (ă'kwa-tĭn'-tĕr), *n.* One who practices the art of aquatinting.

aquatinting (ă'kwa-tĭn'-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *aquatint*] The art or process of etching in the aquatint method. See *aquatint*.

aquavivarium (ă'kwa-vĭ-vĕ-ri-um), *n.*, pl. *aquavivaria* (-ĭ), [*L. aqua*, water, + *vivarium*, *q. v.*] Same as *aquarium*, 2.

aqueduct (ăk'wĕ-duk't), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aqueduct*, = *F. aqueduct*, *OF. aqueduct*, *L. aquaductus*, prop. separated, *aqua ductus*, a conveyance of water *aqua*, gen. of *aqua*, water, *ductus*, conveyance, pipe, canal, *ducere*, lead, convey see *aqua* and *duct*] 1 A conduit or channel for conducting water from one place to another. More particularly applied to structures of masonry and tunnelling for the conducting of water from distant sources to large cities through tubular conduits. Aqueducts were extensively used in the Roman empire, and many of these ancient structures still remain. They were constructed of stone or wood, sometimes tunneled through hills and carried over valleys and rivers on arches much of the labor upon them being uselessly expended from a mistaken idea of the necessity of a perfectly level course. The aqueduct of Segovia, originally built by the Romans, has 160 arches. It is in some parts built in two tiers 100 feet or more in height, and is an admirable monument of ancient engineering. One of the most remarkable aqueducts of modern times is that of Marseilles, to which city it conveys the waters of the river Durance from a distance of about 55 miles, of which 10 miles consists of tunnels, and a considerable portion is traversed by means of viaducts of great height and length. This aqueduct was built between 1839 and 1847, and supplies water in such abundance that the environs of Marseilles, formerly



Aqueduct of Segovia, Spain

extremely arid, have become a garden from the plentiful irrigation which is now possible.

2 In *anat.* same as *aqueductus*.

aqueductus (ăk-wĕ-duk'tus), *n.* [*NL*] In *anat.*, same as *aqueductus*.

aquety (ă-kwĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*aqueous* + *-ity*] The essential principle or quality of water, wateriness, aqueousness.

The *aquety*,

Terrify, and sulphureity

Shall run together again, and all be annulled

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1

aqueous (ă'kwĕ-us), *a* [*L.* as if **aqueus*, *L. aqua*, water see *aqua*] Of the nature of water, abounding with water, formed by water, watery as, an *aqueous solution*. — *Aqueous* or *watery fusion*. See *fusion*. — *Aqueous humor* (of the eye), the limpid watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye. See *eye*. — *Aqueous rocks*, in *geol.* mechanically formed rocks, composed of matter deposited by water. Also called *sedimentary* or *stratified rocks*. — *Aqueous tint*, in *painting*, a nearly colorless tint. — *Aqueous tissue*, in *bot.* epidermal or subepidermal layers of cells filled with clear sap, as in most succulent plants. — *Aqueous vapor*, the invisible vapor which, taken from the surface of water by evaporation and rising into the atmosphere, returns to the earth in the form of rain, dew, and snow.

aqueousness (ă'kwĕ-us-ness), *n.* [*aqueous* + *-ness*] The quality or state of being aqueous or watery, wateriness.

aquetta (ă-kwĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*It.* prop. *acquetta*, dim. of *aqua*, water see *aqua*] A celebrated Italian poison, more commonly called *aqua Tofana* (which see, under *aqua*).

aquicultural (ă-kwĕ-kul'-tŭr-al), *a* [*aquaculture* + *-al*] Pertaining to aquaculture.

By the publication of these foreign papers the (Fish Commission) Bulletin becomes a guide to the knowledge of what is being done in *aquicultural* enterprise in all parts of the world. *Nature*, XXXIII. 33.

aquiculture (ă'kwĕ-kul'-tŭr), *n.* [= *F. aquaculture*, *L. aqua*, water, + *cultura*, culture] Culture of the natural inhabitants of water; fish-breeding, pisciculture.

aquiferous (ă-kwĕ-ŕĕ-us), *a* [*L. aqua*, water, + *ferre* = *E. bear*] Conveying water. — *Aquiferous canals*, the channels which traverse the foot or other part of many mollusks as lamellibranchs and odonotophora, opening upon the surface by one end, and at the other end, in some cases emptying into blood sinuses, thus establishing communication between the blood and the surrounding water.

These *aquiferous canals* as they have been termed, appear in many cases, to open by their inner ends into the blood sinuses. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.* p. 401.

aquiform (ă'kwĕ-fŕŏm), *a* [*L. aqua*, water, + *forma*, form] In the form of water, liquid.

Aquila (ăk'wi-lĕ), *n.* [*L.* an eagle, hence the legionary standard, prob. form of the rare *adj.*



The Constellation Aquila

aquilus, dark-colored, dun, swarthy, cf. *Gr. ἀχλὺς*, a mist, darkness.] 1. In *ornith.* a genus

of birds established by Brisson in 1760, but having no characters by which it can be exactly defined. The name has been loosely applied to eagles and other large diurnal raptorial birds which have no tooth of the beak. It is now restricted and somewhat definitely applied to eagles having hooked beak, that is, having the shank more or less completely feathered. Such are the golden eagle, *A. chrysaetos* of Europe and North America, the spotted eagle *A. nebulosa*, of Asia and Europe, the imperial eagle, *A. heliaca*, of the same region, the Russian eagle, *A. clangens*, etc. See cut under eagle.

2 A northern constellation situated in the Milky Way, nearly south of Lyra, and containing the bright star Altair. It has for its outline the figure of a flying eagle carrying in its talons the boy Antinous, the page of the emperor Hadrian. See cut, p. 284.

3 [L c, pl *aquila* (-lë)] A reading-desk in the form of an eagle.

aquilated (ak'-wi-lä-ted), *a* [ML *aquilatus*, adorned with eagle's heads, < L *aquila*, an eagle see *Aquila*] In *her*, adorned with the heads of eagles as, a cross *aquilated*.

Aquilegia (ak'-wi-lë'-jü), *n* [NL (ML *aquilegia*, *aquilina*), said to be < L *aquila*, an eagle, whose claws the spurs of the petals are supposed to resemble Cf L *igulua*, Gr *Αἰ-ῖλνα*, Aquileia, a town of Austria near the Adriatic] A genus of acid plants, natural or-



Inflorescence of *Aquilegia vulgaris* (garden columbine)
a flower b same cut vertically c pistils

der *Ranunculacea*, widely distributed over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The flowers have five flat elliptical, colored sepals, alternating with as many spurred petals, the fruit consists of five follicles with numerous seeds. The spurred petals with incurved lobes have been compared to five pigeons, the sepals representing the wings, and to this the English name *columbine* refers (from Latin *columba*, a pigeon). Several species are common in cultivation, and, as they are prone to sport and hybridize, the varieties of form and color are numerous. There are 10 North American species in some of which, from the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, the spurs are several inches in length.

Aquilinae (ak'-wi-lë'-në), *n* pl [NL, < *Aquila* + *-ina* Cf *aquiline*] A conventional subfamily of *Falconidae*, containing eagles. It has no assignable technical characters. See *Aquila*, 1.

aquiline (ak'-wi-lin or -lin), *a* [= F *aquilin*, < L *aquilinus*, pertaining to an eagle, < *aquila*, an eagle see *Aquila*] 1 Of or pertaining to the eagle.

When mortals lived
Of stronger wing, of *aquiline* ascent.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix 367

2 Resembling an eagle, having the characteristics of an eagle, especially, resembling an eagle's beak, curving, hooked, prominent.

Terribly arched and *aquiline* his nose
Comper, Task, iii
Even before objection was made to his presence in the Board the *aquiline* suggestions of Mr Oakhurst's men and countenance not only prematurely fluttered the pigeons, but absolutely occasioned much uneasiness among the fish hawks.
Bret Harte, Argonauts, p. 180

aquilone (ak'-wi-lon), *n* [F *aquilon*, < L *aquilone* (-n-), the north wind, Boreas, prob < *aquilus*, dark-colored, dun, swarthy (cf *Aquila*), with allusion to the dark, stormy weather accompanying the north wind] The north wind [Rare]

Blow, villain, till thy spher'd bias cheek
Out swell the colic of puff d *Aquilone*
Shak, T and C, iv 5

aquimale, aquimantile (ä'-kwí-mí-nä'-lë, -mä-ní'lë), *n* See *aquamanale*.

aquinarium (ä'-kwí-mí-nä'-rí-um), *n*, pl. *aquinnaria* (-ä) Same as *aquamanale*.

Aquitania (ak'-wi-tä'-ni-an), *a* [L *Aquitan*, said to be < Celtic *Aqui*, name of a people, + *-tan*, country] Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of ancient Gaul. According to Caesar, it was bounded by the Garonne, the Pyrenees,

and the ocean. Augustus extended it as a Roman province northward to the Loire. It afterward became the Frankish and French duchy (and for some time kingdom) of Aquitaine (held as an appanage of the English crown through intermarriage for about 300 years before 1453) and finally, greatly reduced, the French province of Guienne (a medieval corruption of *Aquitania*).

aquite, *r* *t* An old form of *aquite*. [Chaucer.]
Aquitele (ak'-wi-lë'-lë), *n* pl [NL, < L *aquila*, water, + *-tele*, web] A subdivision of spiders, of the family *Araneidae*, corresponding to the old genus *Argyroneta* and to the *Nayades* of Walckenaer or the aquatic *Tubificæ* of Latreille. It contains such species as the diving water spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*. So called because they spin their webs in the water. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

aquocapsulitis (ä'-kwö-cap-sü-l'itis), *n* [NL, < L *aqua*, water, fluid, + *capsula*, box, + *-itis* see *aqua* and *capsula*] Inflammation of the linings of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

aquometer (ä'-kwöm'-e-tër), *n* [The analogical L form would be **aquimeter*, < *aqua*, water, + *metrum*, measure Cf *aquimeter*] A steam-pump which acts both by direct steam-pressure and by vacuum. It has two working chambers into which steam is alternately admitted. By the condensation of the steam a partial vacuum is formed to fill which water rushes in. When the chamber is full of water a valve opens, and steam enters and forces the water out into a pressure or delivery chamber. The steam condenses as before, causing the inflow of a further supply of water. One chamber is filling while its companion is discharging, thus keeping up a continuous delivery. See *pulmonometer* and *vacuum pump*.

aquose (ä'-kwö-s), *a* [= F *aqueux* = Pg *aguoso*, < L *aqueosus*, < *aqua*, water see *aqua*] Watery; abounding in water [Rare]

aquosity (ä'-kwö-s'i-ti), *n* [= F *aqueosité* = Pg *aqueosidade*, < LL *aqueositas*, moistness, < L *aqueosus* see *aquose*] 1 The abstract essential qualities of water, wateriness as a quality.

We do not assume that a something called *aquosity* entered into and took possession of the oxide of hydrogen as soon as it was formed, and then guided the aqueous particles to their places in the facets of the crystal, or among the leaflets of the hour glass.

Hutchins, Lay Sermons, p. 196

Life is thus only an abstraction from the properties of living things, just as *aquosity* would be an abstraction from the properties of water. *New Princeton Rev*, II 71

2 The state of being aqueous or watery, moisture.

aquila (ak'-wö-lä), *n* [L, also *aquila*, *acula*, a little water, a little stream, dim of *aqua*, water see *aqua*] In *anat*, a small collection of watery fluid. — **Aquila acustica**, the auditory fluid, the endolymph or perilymph of the labyrinth of the ear.
ar¹ (är), *n* [ME *ar*, pl *arres*, < AS *er*, < L *er*, the name of the letter *r*, < *er*, the usual assistant vowel, + *r* see *r*] The name of the letter *R*. Also formerly spelled *ari*.

There was an *V* and three *arres* together in a suite
With letters other, of which I shall rehearse
Pol. Poem in Archaeologia, XXIX 11 (Halliwell)

ar², *n* See *ari*¹.
ar³, *ar*⁴, etc. Obsolete forms of *ari*¹, *ere*, or, *ori*, etc.

ar The assimilated form, in Latin, of *ad* before *r*, in older English words a restored form of Middle English and Old French *a*, the regular reduced form of Latin *a*, as in *array*, *arrange*, etc.

-ar¹. [ME *-ar*, occasional spelling of *-er*¹, *-ere*] A suffix of nouns denoting an agent, a variant of *-er*¹, as in *beggar*, *lur*, formerly and properly *beggar*, etc.

-ar². [ME reg *-er*, < OF *-er*, *-ier*, *-air*, mod F *-ier*, *-aire* = Sp Pg *-ario* = It *-ario*, *-ajo*, < L *-arius*, fem *-aria*, neut *-arium*, a common adj and noun suffix, = Goth *-ar-er-s* = OHG *-ari*, *-ari*, MHG *-ari*, *-er*, G *-er* = AS *-ere*, F *-er*, suffix of nouns of agent see *-er*¹. The reg OF form was *-er*, *-ier*, > ME *-er*, now restored to *-ar*. The usual mod F form is *-aire*. In E *-ar*² as an adj suffix appears as *-ary*¹, q v.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in some nouns, as in *bursar*, *medlar*, *mortar*, *weir*, etc.

-ar³. [ME reg *-er*, < OF *-er*, *-ier*, mod F *-ier*, *-aire* = Sp Pg *-ar* = It *-are*, < L *-aris*, neut *-are*, equiv to *-atus* (E *-al*), for which it is used when *l* precedes see *-al*. In E *-ar*³ also appears as *-ary*², q v.] A suffix, of Latin origin, (1) of adjectives (and of nouns thence derived), being equivalent to *-al*, for which it is used when *l* precedes, as in *alar*, *polar*, *regular*, *singular*, etc. (see *-al*, and compare *-ary*²), (2) of nouns, as in *allar*, *collar*, *pillar*, *scholar*, etc. In these nouns and other old words *ar* is an alteration (to suit the Latin) of the Middle English *er*, from Old French, or (as in *scholar*) from Anglo-Saxon.

ar. In *her*, a common abbreviation of *argent*

Ara¹ (ä'-rä), *n* [L, an altar] One of the 15 ancient southern constellations, the Altar. It is situated south of the Scorpion. Its two brightest stars are of the third magnitude.



The constellation Ara

Ara² (ä'-rä), *n* [NL (Brisson), appar a native Braz name, see def, at end] A genus of American birds, of the family *Pittidae*, the mucaws, of large size and gorgeous coloration, with very long cuneate tail and more or less naked face, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *trina*, containing the wedgetailed American parrots. Leading species are *A. macaw*, the red and blue macaw, *A. aurantia* the blue and yellow macaw, and *A. hyacinthina*, the hyacinthine macaw. It is a synonym of *Macaw* (see *Macaw*). (Villot 1816) and *Sitta* (Wagler, 1830). The related forms *ara aris*, *aurantia*, *aurantia*, *aurantia*, and *aurantia* are several used for species or sections of the genus *tra*.

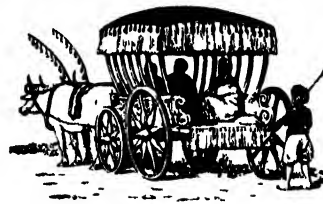
Arab (ar'-ab), *n* and *a* [L *arab*, pl *Arabes* (also *Arabus*, pl *Arabi*), < Gr *Ἀραβ*, pl *Ἀραβες*, = Turk *Arab*, < Ar *Arab*] 1. *n* 1 A native of Arabia, or a member of the Arabic race (now widely spread in Asia and Africa, and formerly in southern Europe), an Arabism, whether a civilized inhabitant of a city or a dweller in the desert, commonly known as a Bedawi (see *Bedouin*) or nomadic Ishmaelite — 2 A neglected outcast of the streets, particularly an outcast boy or girl, often styled a *street Arab*, in allusion to the wandering Arabs.

When he read about the *street Arab* and of the delights of the young fry of this vice, he wiped his eyes, and said "God bless me!"
Mrs Huddell

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the Arabs or to Arabia, Arabic, Arabian, as, an Arab steed.

The delicate Arab arch of her foot
Temple, Maud, xvi 1

arab¹, *arba* (ar'-ä-bä, är'-bä), *n* [Also *aroba*, = Bulg *araba*, Russ *arba*, < Hind Pers *araba*,



Arabah
(From Lewis's Constantinople)

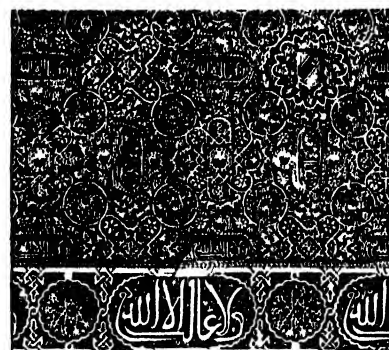
Turk Ar *'arabah*, a cart, wheeled vehicle] A heavy, springless wagon, usually covered with a screen as shelter from the rays of the sun, drawn by oxen or cows, and used throughout northwestern and central Asia, India, Turkey, and Russia, wherever Tartars have settled.

Not a single wagon is to be found in the district, and the wooden *arba* is not even known there.

Lucy, Bot, XII 3

araba² (ar'-ä-bä), *n* [S Amer, cf *quariba*, *quariba*, and *aragato*, names applied to a different species of the same genus] A howling monkey of the South American genus *Myctes*, *M. stannicus*. See *howler*.

arabesque (ar'-ä-besk'), *a* and *n* [Also *arabesk*, < F *arabesque*, < It *arabesco* (= Sp Pg *ara-*



Moorish Arabesque - Hall of the Alhambra, Spain

besco), < *Arabo*, Arab (see *Arab*), + *-esco* see *-esque*. The arabesque style is so called because

Arabian artists brought it to high perfection, and were at one time supposed to be its originators.] **I. a** Arabian or resembling the Arabian in style, especially, in art, relating to or exhibiting the variety of ornament known as arabesque. See **II**.

Some cushions disposed in the Moorish fashion, and ornamented with arabesque needle work, supplied the place of chairs in this apartment. Scott, Kenilworth, I. vi

II. n 1 A kind of ornament of a capricious and fanciful character, consisting of lines, geometrical figures, fruits, flowers, foliage, etc., variously combined and grouped, and painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief used especially for the decoration of walls and ceilings, but also for the decoration of objects of any nature. In the arabesque of the Mohammedans animal forms were rigidly excluded, in accordance with the requirements of their religious law, but the Greeks and Romans, and the Renaissance artists, among them Raphael and his scholars, to whom are due the rich arabesque decorations of the loggia of the Vatican, had all the kingdoms of nature under contribution. The Greeks undoubtedly derived the idea of pictorial or plastic ornament of this kind from the Oriental stuffs, painted, woven, or embroidered with natural or fabulous forms of plants and animals, which were brought to them by Phoenician traders from a very early period.



Clique cento. Arabesque from tomb in Church of S. Pietro in Vincolo, Rome.

2 In bookbinding, a term used in England for impressed ornamental work on the side of the binding, produced by the pressure of hot plates or rollers upon which the pattern is engraved.

Also spelled *arabesk*.

arabesque (ar-a-besk'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *arabesqued*, ppr *arabesquing* [*< arabesque, n*] To enrich with ornament in arabesque.

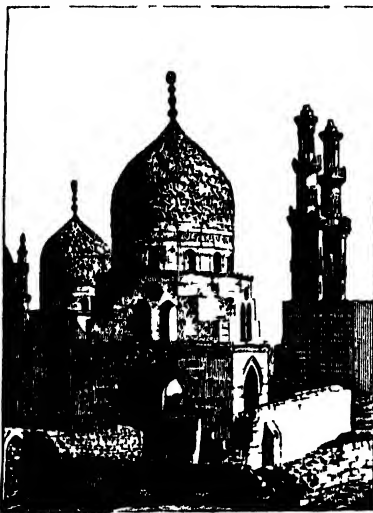
With its vermilioned initial letters, so prettily arabesqued. Fictive Rev.

Arabian (a-ra'-bi-an), *a* and *n*. [*< L. Arabius, < Gk. Ἀραβίος, < Ἀραβία, see Arab*] **I. a** Pertaining to Arabia, or to the Arabs, as, *Arabian science* or *philosophy*. **Arabian bird**, the phoenix (which see). In use also, like that, for any unique or singularly excellent person.

She [Imogen] is alone the Arabian bird, and I have lost the wager. Shak., Cymbeline, I. 7.

II. n 1 A native of Arabia, an Arab. 2 One of a Christian sect of the third century (commonly called *fratriti*) which sprang up in Persia, beyond the Jordan, a region often included in Arabia. According to Eusebius, its members asserted that the human soul, as long as the present state of the world exists, is joined with the body, but that it would be released again with the body at the time of the resurrection. The point was discussed with them by Origen, at a council with so much force that they were led to change their opinions.

Arabic (ar'-a-bik), *a* and *n*. [*ME Arabik, n, < OF Arabic, < L. Arabicus, < Gr. Ἀραβικός, < Ἀραβία, Arab, see Arab*] **I. a** 1 Belonging to Arabia, or to the Arabian race or language. 2 [*f* *c*] Derived from certain species of acacia growing



Arabic Architecture. Tombs of the Califs, Cairo.

in Arabia and other eastern countries, as, *gum arabic* (which see, under *gum*), *arabic acid*. See *arabin*.—**Arabic architecture**, a general term for the Mohammedan or Mussulman, Moorish, or Saracen

styles of architecture, but applied especially to Egyptian and Oriental examples. This architecture shows in its systems of construction and ornament the profound influence of Persian and Byzantine models, though, as a rule, in architectural science it falls far behind the work of the Byzantine masters. The ovoid conical dome supported on pendentives is a characteristic feature, the buildings are usually square or polygonal in plan, seldom circular, the roofs are in general flat, and supported by arches resting on columns forming long parallel aisles, and often surrounding a central court. The arches are very commonly of the horseshoe shape developed in Persia, and from the beginning show the pointed form, though it is clear that neither form was adopted for constructive reasons, and that neither influenced the methods of building, much less revolutionized the entire art of architecture, as did the adoption of the pointed arch in western Europe. Walls, particularly interior walls, ceilings, domes, apse, etc., are commonly covered with an intricate lacework of arabesques, usually executed in relief on stucco, and often colored with at once great brilliancy and great delicacy. The most noteworthy examples of the style exist in Cairo—**Arabic figures or characters**, the numeral characters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, so called as having been introduced into European from Arabic. They were so introduced in the twelfth century, and the work of Leonardo da Vinci, published in 1502, contributed much to their dissemination. They were taken from the Arabic work of Al Khwarizmi (see *algorism*), who obtained them in India or Afghanistan. The system in its complete form (with the cipher) certainly originated in India, but what the ultimate origin of the characters was, whether they had been previously known in Europe without the cipher, and their history among the Arabians, are matters still in dispute.

II. n The language of the Arabians, a Semitic dialect, belonging (along with the Hymaritic and Abyssinian languages) to the southern branch of the Semitic family, and generally regarded as exhibiting more ancient features than any other Semitic tongue. It is the language of the Koran, the sacred language of Islam, and possesses an immense literature, almost wholly Moslem and later than the time of Mohammed. Many other languages have borrowed largely of its material, from the Persian, Turkish, Hindu, Malay, and Malay on the east to the Spanish on the west.

Arabic (a-rab'-i-kal), *a* [*< Arabic + -al*] Arabian, Arabic. [*Rare*]

Arabic (a-rab'-i-kal), *adv* According to Arabic usage, in Arabic. *N. E. D.*

Arabic (a-rab'-i-si), *n* *pl* See *Araban*, *n*, 2.

Arabicize (a-rab'-i-siz), *v* *t*, pret and pp *Arabicized*, ppr *Arabicizing* [*< Arabic + -ize*] To render conformable to Arabic usage.

arability (ar-a-bil'-i-ti), *n* [*< arable, see ability*] Capability of being cultivated, fitness for cultivation.

A Domesday hide, which one of our latest archaeologists with good reason maintains is variable according to the arability or pasturability of the land.

The Nation, Aug. 7, 1879, p. 96.

arabin, arabine (ar'a-bin), *n* [*< arab-ic (gum) + -in*] A variety of gum, $(C_{12}H_{10}O_6)_2 + H_2O$, soluble in cold water, arabic acid. It is the principal constituent of gum arabic, which consists of salts of arabin, and is also contained in other similar substances.

arabinose (ar'a-bin-ōs), *n* [*< arabin + -ose*] A crystallizable sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on arabin.

arabinosic (ar'a-bin-ō-sik), *a* [*< arabinose + -ic*] Of or pertaining to arabinose.

Arabis (ar'a-bis), *n* [*NL, < Gr. Ἀραβίς, Arabian, < Ἀραβία, Arabia, of which the more important species are natives*] A large genus of plants, of the order *Crucifera*, wall- or rock-crests. The species are mostly of little interest or importance. A few are cultivated for ornament in rockwork and flower borders.

Arabism (ar'a-bizm), *n* [= *F. arabisme, < Arab + -ism, cf. Gr. Ἀραβισμός, take part with the Arabs*] An idiom or a peculiarity of the Arabic language.

Arabist (ar'a-bist), *n* [= *F. arabiste, < Arab + -ist* Cf. *Arabism*] One versed in the Arabic language, or in Arabian literature or science.

Arabize (ar'a-biz), *v* *t*, pret and pp *Arabized*, ppr *Arabizing* [*< Arab + -ize* Cf. *Gr. Ἀραβίζω, take part with the Arabs, < Ἀραβία, Arabs, see Arab*] To render Arabic in character, especially, to tinge with Arabisms.

These Arabs of the Sudan are not true Arabs, but to a great extent merely Arabized negroes. Scrim, IV. 531.

arable (ar'a-bl), *a* [*< F. arable, < L. arabilis, that can be plowed, < arare, plow, = Gr. ἀροῦν = Goth. arjan = Icel. erja = AS. erian, > E. ear, plow, see ear*] Fit for plowing or tillage.—**Arable land**, land which is cultivable by means of the plow, as distinguished from grass land, wood land, common pasture, and waste.

Aracane (ar-a-ka-nēs' or -nēr'), *a* and *n* [*< Aracan + -ese*] **I. a** Relating or pertaining to Aracan or to its inhabitants.

II. n 1 *sing* or *pl* A native or the natives of Aracan, a division of Burma. 2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Aracan, a dialect of Burmese.

Also spelled *Arakanese*.

aracanga (ar-a-kang'gā), *n*. [*Braz. see Araçá*] A kind of macaw, *Psittacus macao* (Linnæus), *P. aracanga* (Gmelin), now *Ara macao*, the red and blue macaw. Also *araracanga*.

aracari (ar-a-kā'ri), *n* [= *Pg. aracarí* (NL *Aracurus*), from a native name.] 1 A toucan of the genus *Pteroglossus*, differing from the



Pteroglossus aracari

true toucan in being smaller in size, with a less developed beak, and in having more brilliant and variegated plumage. See *Pteroglossus* and *Rhamphastos*. The animals breed in the hollows of decayed trees, which they enlarge by means of their beak. The prevailing color of their plumage is green, often varied with spots or bands of black, or of brilliant red and yellow. They are natives of the warm parts of South America. 2 In ornithology, the specific name of one of the aracaris, *Pteroglossus aracari*. It was made a generic name by Lesson in 1828, and was Latinized as *Aracarius* by Rafinesque in 1815.

Also spelled *aracari*. **arace**, *v* *t* [*< ME. aracen, aracen, also arachen, < AF. aracer, OF. aracer, aracher (as if < L. aradicare), mixed with cracher, cracher (mod. F. aracher) = Pr. aracar, < L. aradicare, cradicare, uproot, eradicate, see eradicate*] To pull up by the roots, pull away by force, tear violently away.

The children from her arm they gonit arace. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1047.

arace, *v* *t* Same as *arace*. **Araceae** (a-rā'-sē-ē), *n* *pl* [*NL, < Arum + -aceae*] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, of which the genus *Arum* is the type.

The species are herbaceous perennials, mostly aculeate, from tuberos or creeping roots, but in the tropics often tall, rooting climbers. The inflorescences, usually monocious or dioecious, are crowded upon a spadix surrounded by a spathe, with which it is sometimes confluent. The order includes 98 genera and about 1,000 species, abundant within the tropics, but comparatively rare in temperate regions. The larger genera are *Anthurium*, *Philodendron*, *Arisæma*, and *Pothos*. In temperate North America there are 10 species, belonging to 8 genera, of which the most common is the Jack-in-the-pulpit, or Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*. The skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus foetidus*, and the snowflake, *Acorus calamus*, are also well known representatives of the order. The tuberous roots of many species abound in starch and furnish a wholesome food when cooked, or after the acidity has been removed by washing, as in the taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*, which is extensively cultivated in tropical countries. British or Portland arrowroot is manufactured from the roots of *Arum maculatum* (the wake robin or cuckoo pint), the species of which are natives chiefly of tropical countries. A principle of acidity generally pervades the *Araceae*, existing in so strong a degree in some as to render them dangerous poisons as *Dioscorea*, *Scilla*, *Veratrum*, and *Colocasia*, which receives its popular name *dumb cane* from the fact that when it is chewed the tongue becomes swelled by the acrid juice, and the power of speech is destroyed. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses, chiefly as foliage plants, and



Cuckoo pint or Wake robin (*Arum maculatum*)

a, spadix; b, b, stamens or male flowers; c, c, ovaries or female flowers; d, spathe; e, e, corn.

the calla, *Richardia scitopoea*, is a very common house plant. Also called *Ardisia*.

araceous (ā-rā'shi-us), *a* [NL, < *Araceae* see *Araceae*.] Pertaining to the natural order of plants *Araceae*.

arachidic (ar-ā-kid'ik), *a* [NL, < *Arachis* (*Arachid-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the earth-nut, *Arachis hypogaea* as, *arachidic acid*.

Arachis (ar'ā-kis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀραχίς*, *āpachis*, *apachis*, some leguminous plant.] A small genus of leguminous plants, natives of Brazil. The genus is remarkable in the order for its elongated pedicel like calyx tube, and for the manner in which the growing stipe of the ovary bends downward and, attaining a length of 2 or 3 inches, pushes the ovary into the ground, where it begins to enlarge and ripen. The best known species is *A. hypogaea*, the common peanut or groundnut, which is now cultivated in most warm climates, and is esteemed a valuable article of food. Its pod when mature is oblong, often contracted in the middle, wrinkled, of a pale yellow color, and contains two seeds of the size of a hazel nut, sweet in flavor, especially when

Their [the glands'] ducts ultimately enter the six prominent arachnidial mamillae.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 329

Arachnidial papilla, a minute orifice through which the secretion of an arachnidium is poured out.

arachnidium (ar-ak-nid'i-um), *n.*, pl. *arachnidia* (-i-um) [NL, < Gr *ἀραχίδιον*, a cobweb, < *ἀράχνη*, a spider, + *ιδίον*] The characteristic organ of the *Araneida*, or true spiders, the glandular apparatus by which the silky threads forming cobweb are secreted and spun out. Numerous minute glands, provided with separate ducts, secrete the viscid material which hardens into silk when exposed to the air. The glands have been divided into five kinds: aciniform ampullate, aciculate, tubiform and tuberosus. Their ducts enter the arachnidial mamillae and discharge through orifices in the arachnidial papilla.

arachnitis (ar-ak-ni'tis), *n* A shortened form of *arachniditis*.

arachnoid (a-rak'noid), *a* and *n* [Gr *ἀραχνοειδής*, like a cobweb, < *ἀράχνη*, a spider's web, a spider, + *ειδής*, form.] *I. a* 1 Of or pertaining to the *Arachnida*, arachnidian. — *2* Like or likened to a cobweb applied, in anat. — (a) to the arachnoid of the brain (see II), (b) to the hyaloid membrane or arachnoid of the eye (see II). — **Arachnoid canal, cavity**, etc. See the nouns. — **Arachnoid membrane** Same as II, 2. — **Arachnoid tunic** Same as II, 3.

II. n. 1. A kind of fossil madreporic — *2* In anat., the serous membrane enveloping the brain and spinal cord, the middle one of the three cerebrospinal meninges, between the dura mater and the pia mater. It was formerly regarded as consisting of two layers: a visceral layer investing the pia mater and a reflected parietal layer lining the dura mater, the two constituting a shut sac, like other serous membranes, enclosing a cavity called the arachnoid cavity, containing a serous fluid, the arachnoid fluid, but the more modern view regards the arachnoid membrane as a single sheet external to the pia mater and attached to it but not following it into the sulci and other depressions of the brain. What was formerly called the cavity of the arachnoid is now termed the subdural space. The arachnoid is by some regarded as simply the outermost layer of the pia mater. Also called *arachnoid membrane*, *arachnoidea*, *arachnoides*, and *araneous membrane*.

3 An old and disused name of the hyaline or hyaloid membrane within the eyeball, especially of that portion of it which contributes to form the capsule of the crystalline lens.

arachnoidal (ar-ak-noi'dal), *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of the arachnoid, in any sense of the word, arachnoid.

arachnoidea, arachnoides (ar-ak-noi'dē-ā, -dēr), *n* [NL.] Same as *arachnoid*, *n*, 2.

arachnoiditis (a-rak-noi-di'tis), *n* [NL, < *arachnoidea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

arachnological (a-rak-nō-loj'i-kal), *a* Of or pertaining to arachnology.

arachnologist (ar-ak-nōl'ō-jist), *n* [NL, < *arachnology* + *-ist*.] One versed in arachnology.

arachnology (ar-ak-nōl'ō-jī), *n* [Gr *ἀράχνη*, a spider, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak see *-ology*.] The study of the *Arachnida*.

Arachnopa (ar-ak-nop'ō-dā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *ἀράχνη*, a spider, + *πῶς* (pōs) = *E foot*.] In Dana's system of classification, a division of his suborder *Cormostomata* of *Entomostoma*. The term corresponds with *Araneiformia* or *Pycnogonida* (which see).

Arachnothera (a-rak-nō-thē'rā), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀράχνη*, a spider, + *θηρᾶν*, hunt.] The typical genus of birds of the subfamily *Arachnotherinae*. There are numerous species, inhabiting the Indo-Malayan region, such as *A. longirostris*. Also *Arachnotheres*.

Arachnotherinae (a-rak-nō-thē-rī'nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Arachnothera* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Neotoma*, containing numerous species, chiefly East Indian and Oceanic, sometimes called spider-catchers, having long slender curved beaks like the sun-birds of the genera *Drepanis*, *Cinnyris*, etc.

arack, *n* See *arrack*.

aracouchini-resin (ar'ā-kō-shē'nī-rez'in), *n* Same as *arouchi-resin*.

aracuan (ar-ā-kwān'), *n* [Of S Amer origin.] A name of one of the guanos, *Ortalis aracuan*.

Also written *aracuan*.

arad (ar'ad), *n* [Arum + *-ad*.] A plant of the natural order *Araceae*. *Lindley*.

Aradidae (a-rad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Aradus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, characterized by their extremely depressed form and brown or fuscous coloration, and divided into *Aradinae* and *Brachyrhynchinae*.



Two Arachnids. Mammilla or Spinner etc. Sp. of a Spider (Mygalis camen taria)

The family *Aradidae*, which contains the most depressed Heteroptera in existence. *Stand Nat Hist*, II 283.

Aradinae (ar-a-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Aradus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Aradidae*, having a comparatively long rostrum, the sternum grooved, the end of the abdomen with a thin cleft and lobate margin, and the head with an angular process exterior to the antennae. It is a large group, generally distributed in America from the arctic regions to the tropics.

Aradus (ar'ā-dus), *n* [NL, appar. < Gr *ἀράδος*, a rumbling (rattling), var. of *ἀράβος*, a gnashing, chattering (rattling), cf. *ἀράβης*, rattle, ring, as armor in allusion to the loose-armed appearance of the insects of this genus.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Aradinae*. *A. crenatus* is a large species of the United States, half an inch long.

aræometer, etc. See *aræometer*, etc.

aræostyle, *a* See *aræostyle*.

aræostyle, *a* See *aræostyle*.

aræoticti, *a* and *n* See *aræoticti*.

Aragonese (m'ā-go-nēs' or -nēs'), *a* and *n* [Sp. *Aragón*, < *Aragon*.] *I. a* Pertaining to Aragon or to its inhabitants.

II. n sing or pl An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Aragon, one of the great divisions (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, in the north-eastern part.

Sometimes spelled *Aragonesi*.

aragonite (ar'ā-go-nit'), *n* [NL, < *Aragon*, a division of Spain, + *-ite*.] A calcium carbonate crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is identical with calcite in chemical composition but differs from it in crystalline form and in some of its physical properties, for example its specific gravity is 2.9 while that of calcite is 2.7. It occurs often in transparent tabular crystals, and also as a deposit from water carrying lime. A white variety, having a delicate conchoidal form, is called *flor ferri* (flower of iron), from the fact of its occurrence with iron ores.

aragu (ar'ā-gō), *n* [Canarese *aragu*, Telugu *araku*, ult. < Skt *lakṣhā*, lac see *lac*.] Crude sticklac. See *sticklac*.

araguato (ar-ā-gwā'tō), *n* [S Amer, cf. *araba*.] A kind of howling monkey of South America, of the genus *Myotis*, *M. ursumus*, or the ursum howler. It is the largest of the new world monkeys hitherto noticed, its length being nearly 3 feet, while the tail reaches to even a greater length. Like all other members of the family, it is characterized by its discordant and dismal wails, which can be heard at the distance of a mile. See *cut undul howler*. Also called *guariba*, *guariba*.

araignée (a-rā-nyā'), *n* [F. *araignée*, a spider, formerly also a spider's web, < LL *arancata*, a spider's web, < L *aranea*, spider see *Aranea*.] In fort., a kind of underground work consisting of several branches or galleries starting from one point, like a spider's web.

araint, *n* [Mod only dial, also *arran*, *arrand*, < ME *aram*, *arein*, *arain*, etc., < *arain*, *arain*, etc., < OF *araigne*, *araigne*, *araigne*, *araigne* = Pr *aranka*, *cranka* = Sp *araña* = Pg *aranha* = It *aragna*, a spider, < L *aranea*, a spider, a spider's web see *Aranea*.] A spider.

Arainæ (ar-ā-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Arain* + *-inae*.] Same as *Araina*.

araiset (ā-rāz'), *v. t.* [ME *araisen*, *araisen*, raise up, < a- (< AS *ā-*) + *raisen*, *raisen*, raise: see *a-1* and *raise*.] Same as *raise*.

[A medicine] whose simple touch

Is powerful to arise. *King Pepin*.

Shak, All's Well, II 1.

arak, *n* See *arrack*.

Arakanese, *a* and *n* See *Arakanese*.

arake (a-rak'), *prep* *phr* us *adv* or *a* [a³ + *rake*.] Naut., on the rake, inclined from the perpendicular.

araki (ar'ā-ki), *n* [Cf. *araki*, see *arrack*.] An Egyptian intoxicating drink prepared from the dubs or honey of dates, a kind of arrack.

My guardians and attendants used to fetch araki in a clear glass bottle, without even the decency of a cloth, and the messengers were returned from these errands doctoredly drunk. *R. F. Burton*, *Li Madinah*, p. 487.

Aralia (a-rā'li-ā), *n* [NL, origin unknown.] A genus of plants with small flowers arranged in umbels, and succulent berries, the type of the natural order *Trutaceae*.

Araliaceae (a-rā'li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Aralia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of plants nearly related to the *Umbelliferae*, from which they are distinguished chiefly by their three- or more-lobed fruit, simple epigynous disk, usually valvate corolla, and more shrubby habit. The order is most largely represented in warm and tropical countries, and to it belongs the ivy, *Hedera Helix*. Ginseng, which is highly esteemed by the Chinese as a stimulant, is produced by *Panax Schimneryi*, a plant found in northern Asia. The ginseng of North America, *Aralia quinquefolia*, is less valued. A species of *Aralia*, *A. nudicaulis*, is used in North America as a substitute for sarsaparilla.



Common Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*). *a*, flowers; *b*, ovaries on lengthened stipes; *c*, forming fruit; *d*, ripe pod; *e*, pod opened, showing seeds.

roasted, and yielding when pressed an oil not inferior to that of olives. The plant grows to the height of 1 or 2 feet. — **Arachis-oil**, the oil expressed from the seeds of *Arachis hypogaea*, the fine limpid nut oil of commerce, used as a substitute for olive oil and largely in soap making.

arachnactis (ar-ak-nak'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀράχνη*, a spider, + *ακτίς*, a ray.] A name given to the free-swimming young of the genus *Idwardsia* (which see). The term was used as a genus name before the nature of these organisms was determined.

arachnid (a-rak'nid), *n* One of the *Arachnida*, an arachnidian.

Arachnida (a-rak'nī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr *ἀράχνη*, a spider (see *Aranea*), + *-ida*.] In zool., a class name used with varying signification. (a) In Lamarck's and Latreille's systems of classification, one of three classes into which the Linnean *Insecta* were divided, the other two being *Crustacea* and *Insecta*, primarily divided into *Pulmonaria* and *Trachearia*. (b) In Latreille's system, the second class of articulated animals with articulated legs, apterous and ametabolous. It was divided into two orders, *Pulmonaria* and *Trachearia*, the former containing the spiders and scorpions, the latter the false scorpions, harvestmen, and mites. (c) A class of the phylum *Arthropoda*, including the spiders, scorpions, false scorpions, harvestmen, and mites, with or without the bear animalcules and the *Pycnogonida* and *Pentastomida*. They are apterous, ametabolous, articulate animals, with articulated legs. They are decephalized by the blending of the head with the thorax as a cephalothorax, normally bearing 8 legs, and never more, the antennae are transformed into chelicerae when present, the abdomen is usually distinct but not segmented, or if segmented is not distinctly separated from the cephalothorax, and does not bear limbs the appendages being in the higher forms transformed into spinnerets, the eyes are simple and generally more than two in number, the respiratory apparatus is pulmonary or tracheal, or compounded of these two forms, and their mode of progression is digitigrade. There are about 4,500 species, some of which are fossils occurring in the Silurian and Carboniferous. They are now divided into from six to nine orders. Huxley makes six: *Arthrogastrica*, *Araneae*, *Acarina*, *Arctopoda*, *Pycnogonida*, *Pentastomida*. *Passcoe* makes nine: *Scorpiones*, *Cheliferidae*, *Acari*, *Arctopoda*, *Phalangidea*, *Phrymidea*, *Solpugidea*, *Arctopoda*, *Pentastomida* (without *Pycnogonida*). Synonymous with *Acaphala*, 3, and *Acera*, 2.

arachnidian (a-rak'nī-dan), *a* and *n* [NL, < *Arachnida* + *-ian*.] *I. a*, Pertaining to the *Arachnida*.

II. n. One of the *Arachnida*.

arachnidia, *n* Plural of *arachnidium*.

arachnidial (ar-ak-nid'i-āl), *a* [NL, < *arachnidium* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to an arachnidium. — **Arachnidial mamilla**, one of the processes into which the ducts of the arachnidium enter, a spinneret.

parilla. The true rice paper of the Chinese, obtained only from the island of Formosa, is made from the pith of another araliaceous plant *Pipturus papayifera*. The order is represented in temperate North America only by the genus *Aralia*, of which there are eight species, and by a single species of *Pipturus* on the Pacific coast.

araliaceous (a-rā-lī-ū'shius), *a* [**< NL** *araliaceus*] Belonging to or resembling the *Araliaceae*.

Aramean, *n* See *Aramian*.

Aramaic (ar-a-mā'ik), *a* and *n* [**< LL** as if **Aramaicus*, **< Gr** *Ἀραμαῖος*, *LL* *Aramaia*, properly fem of *Ἀραμῖος*, *L* *aramaeus*, adj], formed on Heb *Aram*, the name given to the districts comprehended in Mesopotamia, northern Syria, the region of Damascus, and eastern Palestine southward to Arabia Petrusa. Same as *Aramian*.

The *Aramaic* speech began to extend itself beyond its original limits. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, 1 283.

Aramean, **Aramean** (ar-a-mō'an), *a* and *n* [**< LL** *aramaeus*, **< Gr** *Ἀραμαῖος* see *Aramaic*] 1 *a* Belonging or relating to the northern division of the Semitic family of languages and peoples, containing the Mesopotamian, the Syrian (extending over Palestine prior to the Christian era), and the Nabatean, Chaldean, Chaldeic, Syrian (in distinction from the western or middle Semitic (Phoenician and Hebrew) and the south Semitic (Arabic and Ethiopic).

The *Aramaic* alphabet attained an even wider extension than the *Aramaic* speech, and at length extirpated all the independent North Semitic scripts.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, 1 283.

II n 1 The language of the northwestern Semites, preserved in the Biblical books of Ezra and Daniel, in the Targums, and in the Peshito version of the Scriptures, together with the Christian Syriac literature — 2 An inhabitant of a native of Aram or Syria.

The *aramaeans* also have the form "amā. A 4 Rev, CXXXVII 693.

Arameanism (ar-a-mō'an-izm), *n* [**< Aramaean** + -ism] Same as *aramism*.

Aramidae (a-rām-i-dē), *n pl* [**< Aramus** + -idae] A family of gallinaceous birds, confined to the warmer parts of America, and forming a connecting link between the cranes and the rails, or the grunions and railform birds. The principal osteological and myological characters are those of the crane, while the digestive system and the general habits and appearance are those of the rails. There are a pair of each a pair of carotid arteries, and a pair of sitting muscles. The family consists of the single genus *Aramus* (which see).

Aramides (a-rām-i-dēs), *n* [**< Aramus** + -ides] A genus of American railform birds, of the family *Rallidae* and subfamily *Rallinae*, the American cranes, or small rails with short bills. The genus contains about 20 species, chiefly of Central and South America. It is sometimes restricted to one group of these, other names as *Porzana*, *Columbopsis*, and *Circus*, being used for the rest.

Aramism (ar'a-miz-m), *n* [**< Aram-** (in *Aram*, etc.) + -ism] An idiom of the Aramean or Chaldean language, *a* Chaldaism. Also *Arameanism*.

Aramus (ar'a-mus), *n* [**< NL**, etym unknown] The typical and only genus of the family *Aramidae*, containing the coulians, *caraus*, or crying-birds. They are about 2 feet long, of chocolate brown color streaked with white, with short and rounded wings, a fulvous first primary, a short tail of 12 feathers, and eight toes. The hinder toe is elevated and the tarsus is scutellate anteriorly and as long as the bill. The bill is twice as long as the head slender but strong compressed contractile opposite the line of nostrils, grooved about half its length and enlarged and decurved in the terminal portion. *A. pictus* (once) inhabits Florida where it is known as the limpkin; another species *A. scolopaceus*, the scolopaceous coulian, is found in the warmer parts of America. See *Coulian*.

Araucaria (a-rā-ū-kā-ri), *n* [**< L**, *a spider*, a spider's web (**> Gr** *ἀράχνη*, also *araneus*, *m*, a spider, **< Gr** *ἀράχνη*, Attic *ἀράχνη*, poet *ἀράχνη*, a spider, perhaps connected with *ἀράχνη*, a net)] 1 An old genus of spiders, more or less exactly equivalent to the modern superfamily *Araucaria*. By various restrictions it has been reduced to the value of one of the modern families or genera of spiders, and has been eliminated entirely from some systems. *Araucaria domestica* the common house spider is now *Tegenaria domestica*. Also *Araucaria*.

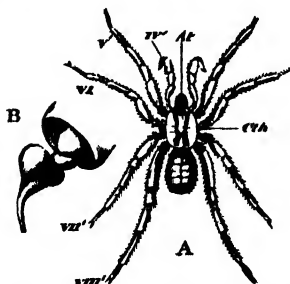
2 [**< NL**, neut pl] A former group of spiders, intermediate between a modern order and a modern genus.

araneal (a-rā-ū-kā-ri), *a* [**< L** *aranea*, a spider, + -al] Pertaining to or resembling the spider.

araneid (a-rā-ū-kā-ri), *n* Same as *araneidan*.

Araucaria (ar-a-ū-kā-ri), *n pl* [**< NL**, **< Aranea** + -idae] A superfamily and subgroup of the class *Arachnida*, now usually called an order, containing the spiders as distinguished from the mites, scorpions, and other arachnidans.

practically synonymous and conterminous with *Imeronomata* or *Pulmotrachearia*. The spiders breathe by two or more pulmonary sacs, combined or not with tracheae. The abdomen is not segmented, and is distinctly separated from the cephalothorax, they have no antennae, as such, but a pair of palps, they have from 2 to 8 simple eyes, and 8 legs of 7 joints each. The abdominal appendages are modified into an arachnidium or spinneret, the apparatus by which (cobweb, gossamer, and other kinds of spider silk are spun from a secretion of glandular organs. There are also always poison glands connected with the mouth parts. The division of the group varies with (var) leading, will be as to number of suborders or families and their arrangement, some admitting but two or three families, others several suborders and upward of twenty families, while the diversities of detail are endless. A prime division is into *Diplomones*, those having two pulmonary sacs (the great bulk of the order), and *Tetra-pulmones*, with four, or according to the number of stigmata, those having two pairs (*Tetrasticta*) or only one pair (*Tristicta*) or according to the number of eyes, whether 2, 4, 6, or 8, or, finally, according to the way in which they move about and spin their webs. Some authors adopt three families *Araucaria*, *Lycodidae*, and *Mygalidae*. Also *Araucaria*, *Araucaria*.



Mygalis commentaria typical of *Araucaria*. 1 female natural size. *At* thellicere. *II* pedipalps. *III* maxillary feet. *IV* *V* *VI* thoracic feet. *Ch* cephalothorax. *h* last joint of pedipalpus of male much to be noted. See cut under *Cheliceræ*.

of three families, others several suborders and upward of twenty families, while the diversities of detail are endless. A prime division is into *Diplomones*, those having two pulmonary sacs (the great bulk of the order), and *Tetra-pulmones*, with four, or according to the number of stigmata, those having two pairs (*Tetrasticta*) or only one pair (*Tristicta*) or according to the number of eyes, whether 2, 4, 6, or 8, or, finally, according to the way in which they move about and spin their webs. Some authors adopt three families *Araucaria*, *Lycodidae*, and *Mygalidae*. Also *Araucaria*, *Araucaria*.

Araucaria (ar-ā-nē-ī-dē), *n pl* [**< Aranea** + -idae] The spiders, considered as a family, the spinning spiders. The group approaches more or less nearly in extent the order *Araucaria*. In some systems the term disappears, being conterminous with the order, which then is divided into numerous families of other names.

araneidan (ar-ā-nē-ī-dan), *n* [**< Aranea** + -an] One of the *Araucaria*, any spider. Also *araneid*.

Araucaridea (ar-a-nē-ī-dē-ā), *n pl* [**< NL**] Same as *Araucaria*.

araneiform (a-rā-nē-ī-fōrm), *a* [**< NL** *araneiformis*, **< L** *aranea*, a spider, + *forma*, form] 1 Spider-like in form, resembling a spider, belonging to the *Araucaria*, as distinguished from other arachnidans — 2 Of or pertaining to the *Araucaria*.

Araucariformes (a-rā-nē-ī-fōr-mē), *n pl* [**< NL**, *pl* of *araneiformis* see *araneiform*] Same as *araneiformia*.

Araucariformia (a-rā-nē-ī-fōr-mi-ā), *n pl* [**< NL**, neut pl of *araneiformis* see *araneiform*] A group of spider-like marine animals synonymous with *Pycnogonida* (which see). They are sometimes placed with the *Crustacea* in an order or a sub class called *Podomomata*, sometimes in *Arachnida* sometimes combined with the *Arachnida* in a sub class *Pseudarachnida*, and sometimes otherwise disposed of. They have a rudimentary maxillary and abdominal, a subtoral mouth, and 4 pairs of long, jointed legs, but are destitute of respiratory organs. Some are parasitic.

Araucaria (a-rā-nē-ī-kā), *n pl* [**< NL**, **< Aranea** + -ia] Same as *Araucaria*.

araneologist (a-rā-nē-ō-lō-gist), *n* [**< araneology** + -ist] One skilled in araneology.

araneology (a-rā-nē-ō-lō-gi), *n* [**< L** *aranea*, a spider, + **< Gr** *-λογία*, *αλογία*, speak see -ology] That department of entomology which relates to spiders.

The facts were new to the field of American araneology. Science, IV 24.

araneose (a-rā-nē-ōs), *a* [**< L** *araneosus*, full of or like spiders' webs, **< aranea**, a spider's web, also a spider see *Araucaria*] Covered with hairs crossing one another, like the rays in a spider's web, arachnoid.

araneous (a-rā-nē-ōs), *a* [**< Araneose**, or after *L. araneus*, pertaining to a spider or to a spider's web, **< aranea**, a spider, spider's web see *araneose*] 1 Full of cobwebs — 2 Resembling a cobweb, extremely thin and delicate, like spider's silk or gossamer, covered with delicate tangled hairs like cobweb; arachnoid — **Araneous membrane** Same as *arachnoid*, *n*, 2.

arango (a-rang-gō), *n* [**< A** native name] A kind of bead made of rough carnelian, generally of a cylindrical shape. Such beads, imported from Bombay, constituted an article of traffic with Africa previous to the abolition of the slave trade.

arapaima (ar-a-pi-mā), *n* [**< S** Amer native name] 1 The name of the largest known fresh-water fish, *Arapaima gigas*, an inhabitant of Brazil and Guiana, said to attain a length of 15 feet and a weight of 400 pounds. It is of eco-

nomical importance as a food-fish. — 2. [**< cap**] [**< NL**] A genus of malacostracan abdominal fishes, of the family *Osteoglossidae*, remarkable for their size and the mosaic work of their hard bony compound scales. *A. gigas* is an example.

araphorostic, **araphostic**, *a* See *arrhaphostic*.

arapunga (ar-a-pung-gā), *n*. [**< S** Amer native name] A South American osome passerine bird of the family *Cotingidae* and subfamily *Gymnoderinae*, the bell-bird, campanero, or averano, *Chasmorhynchus nreus*, one of the fruit-crows, with a long erectile tubular process on the head, rising sometimes to the height of several inches. It is remarkable for its clear, far sounding notes of a peculiarly resonant or bell like quality, continued through the heat of the day, when most birds are silent, and therefore readily heard at a great distance.



Arapunga, or Campanero (*Chasmorhynchus nreus*)

The bird is of about the size of a pigeon, and the plumage of the adult is pure white. The native name was made a generic term by Lesson in 1831. The bird is nearly related to the umbrella bird, *Cyphopterus*.

arara (a-rā-rā), *n* [**< Br** *Cl* *Ara*²] A kind of macaw, *Ara macawana*.

araracanga (a-rā-ra-kung-gā), *n* Same as *aracanga*.

araramboya (ar-a-rā-m-bō-yā), *n* [**< Br**] A name of the bojubi or dog-headed bon of Brazil, *Lyphosoma caninum*.

ararauna (ar-a-rā-nā), *n* [**< Br**] The blue and yellow macaw, *Pittacus ararauna* (Linnaeus), now *Ara ararauna*.

araroba (ar-a-rō-bā), *n* Same as *chysarobin*.

arar-tree (ar-ar-tiē), *n* The sandrac-tree of Morocco, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. See *sandarac-tree*.

arase (a-rās-ē), *v t* [**< NL** written *arac*, **< OF** *araser*, raze, demolish, **< a**, to, + *ras*, level see *a-11* and *rase*, *raz*, and of *eraze*] 1. To raze, level with the ground — 2 To erase.

arase², *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

arase³, *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

arase⁴, *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

arase⁵, *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

arase⁶, *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

arase⁷, *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

arase⁸, *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

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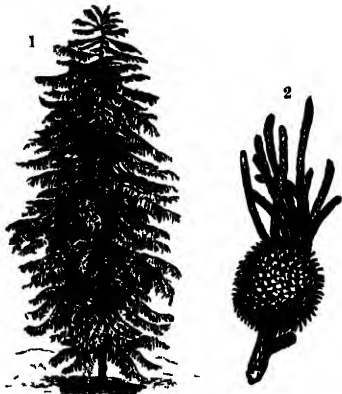
arase³⁷, *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

arase³⁸, *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

arase³⁹, *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

arase⁴⁰, *v t* Same as *arase*¹.

when roasted. The Moreton Bay pine of Australia, *A. Cunninghamii*, supplies a valuable timber used in making furniture, in house and boat-building, and in other carpenter work. A species, *A. excelsa*, abounds on Norfolk Island, attaining a height of 200 feet. See *Norfolk Island pine*, under *pine*.



1 Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*) 2 Cone of *Araucaria Cookii*

araucarian (ar-ā-kā'n-ian), *a* and *n* [*< Araucaria + -ian*] 1. *a* Related to or having the characters of the genus *Araucaria*.

II. *n* A tree of the genus *Araucaria*.

The plants of which our coal seams are composed speak to us of lands covered with luxuriant growths of tree ferns and *araucarians*. *Gecko*, 100 Age, p. 104.

araucarite (a-ā'ka-rit), *n* [*< Araucaria + -ite*] The name given to fragments of plants found fossilized in strata of different ages and believed to be related to plants of the living genus *Araucaria*. Trunks occur in the coal measures in the neighborhood of Edinburgh which have belonged to immense coniferous trees referred though with some doubt to this genus. The fruits and foliage found in the Secondary rocks are certainly closely related to the *Araucaria* group.

araucari Preterit of *araucare*.

arauha (a-ā'o-n), *n* The native name of a gigantic spider of the genus *Mygal*, found on the Abrolhos islands, Brazil. It preys on lizards and even on young chickens. It is probably the bird spider, *Mygal* (*Uruclaria*) *arucaria*, or a related species.

arba, *n* See *arab*.

arbaccio (ar-bach'io), *n* [It. dial.] A coarse cloth made in Sardinia from the wool of an inferior breed of sheep called the Nuoro. *E. II. Knight*.

Arbacia (ar-bā'si-ā), *n* [NL.] The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Arbaciidae*. *A. punctata* and *A. nigra* are two species occurring respectively on the eastern and western coasts of North America.

arbacid (ar-bas'id), *n* A sea-urchin of the family *Arbaciidae*.

Arbaciidae (ar-bā'si-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Arbacia + -idae*] A family of desmoticous or endocyclic animals, or regular sea-urchins, intermediate in its general characters between *Cidaridae* and *Echinidae*, and having median ambulacral spaces appearing as bare bands. The family is typified by the genus *Arbacia*, another genus is *Catopleurus*.

arbalist, **arbalister**. See *arbalist*, *arbalista*.

arbalète (ar-bā-lā'), *n* [F., *< OF. arbaliste*, see *arbalist*] Same as *arbalist*.

arbalist, **arbalist** (ar-bu-lis-t), *n* [*< ME. arbalist*, *arblast*, *arblast*, etc. (also *arblast*, *arblast*, as if connected with *arrow*, *arrow*), *< OF. arbaliste*, *arbaliste*, *arbalistre*, *F. arbaliste* = *Pr. arbalista*, *arbalista*, *< LL. arcubalista*, *arcubalista* see *arcubalista*] 1. A crossbow used in the middle ages. The bow was made of steel, horn, or other material, and was of such great strength and stiffness that some mechanical appliance was used to bend it and adjust the string to the notch. The lighter *arbalists*, used in the chase, and generally by horsemen, required a double hook which the *arbalist* carried at his side. Heavier ones required a kind of lever, or a wheel, or a revolving wheel with a ratchet and long handle, to draw them; these appliances were separate from the *arbalist*, and were carried slung from the shoulder or at the belt. The short and heavy arrow of the *arbalist* was called a *quart*, from its square head, or more commonly a *bol*, as distinguished from the *shaft* discharged by the longbow. Sometimes *stones* (see *stone bow*) and leaden balls were used. The use of the *arbalist* was discredited with such force as to penetrate ordinary armor, and the weapon was considered so deadly as to be prohibited by a council of the church except in warfare against infidels. It could, however, be discharged only twice a minute. It was used especially in the attack and defense of fortified places. For similar weapons of other periods than the European middle ages, see *crossbow*. Also *arbalist*, and formerly *arblast*.

2. In *her.*, a crossbow used as a bearing.

arbalister, **arbalister** (ār-bā-lis-tēr, -les-tēr), *n* [*< ME. arbalister*, *arbaliste*, *arblast*, etc., *< OF. arbalister*, *< ML. arcubalistarius* see *arcubalista*] One armed with the *arbalist*, a crossbowman, especially, a soldier carrying the *arbalist* of war. Also *arcubalist*.

arbitr (ār-bi-tēr), *n* [= *F. arbitre*, *< L. arbitri*, a witness, judge, lit. one who goes to see, *< ar- for ad*, to, + *bitere*, *bitere*, come] 1. A person chosen by the parties in a controversy to decide their differences, one who decides points at issue, an arbitrator, a referee, an umpire.

The civilians make a difference between *arbitr* and *arbitrator*, the former being obliged to judge according to the customs of the law, whereas the latter has liberty to use his own discretion and accommodate the difference in that manner which appears most just and equitable. *W. Harton*.

2. In a general sense, a person who has the power of judging and determining absolutely according to his own pleasure, one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited, one who has a matter under his sole authority for adjudication.

Our plan best I believe combines wisdom and practical ability, by providing a plurality of *arbiters*, but a single *arbitrator* for ultimate decision. *Jefferson*, *Autobiog.*, p. 44.

The final *arbitrator* of institutions is always the conception of right prevailing at the time. *Rus.*, *Contemporary Socialism*, p. 179.

Arbitrator (ar-bi-tre-tor), *n* [*< L. arbitrator*, *< L. arbitri*, a witness, judge, lit. one who goes to see, *< ar- for ad*, to, + *bitere*, *bitere*, come] 1. A judge of the disputes, an authority in matters of fact. — *Syn.* *Arbitrator*, *umpire*, *referee*, *judge*, *absolute ruler*, *control*, *ref.*, *governor*.

arbitrator (ar-bi-tre-tor), *n* [*< L. arbitri*, *n*] To act as *arbitrator* between *n*, *judge*. *Hall*.

arbitrator (ar-bi-tre-tor), *n* [*< Sp. arbitrator* = *Pr. arbitrat*, *< L. arbitri*, a witness, judge, lit. one who goes to see, *< ar- for ad*, to, + *bitere*, *bitere*, come] 1. *Arbitrator*, depending on the will. *Spelman*. — 2. Subject to arbitration, subject to the decision of an *arbitrator*, court, judge or other appointed authority, discretionary.

The value of monies is *arbitrator* according to the use of several kingdoms. *Sp. Hall*, *Cases of Conscience*, 1. 1.

arbitrage (ar-bi-trej), *n* [*< F. arbitrage*, *< L. arbitri*, a witness, judge, lit. one who goes to see, *< ar- for ad*, to, + *bitere*, *bitere*, come] 1. Arbitration. *R. Cobden*. [Rare]. — 2. The calculation of the relative value at the same time, at two or more places, of stocks, bonds, or funds of any sort, including exchange, with a view to taking advantage of favorable circumstances or differences in payments or other transactions, arbitration of exchange.

Arbitrage properly is a separate, distinct and well defined business, with three main branches. Two of these viz., *arbitrage* or arbitration in bullion and coins, and *arbitrage* in bills also called the arbitration of exchanges, fall within the business of bullion dealing and banking respectively. The third, *arbitrage* in stocks and shares, is *arbitrage* properly so called, and so understood whenever the word is mentioned without qualification among business men, and it is strictly a stock exchange business. *Encyc. Brit.* II 311.

3. The business of bankers which is founded on calculations of the temporary differences in the prices of securities, and is carried on through a simultaneous purchase in the cheaper and sale in the dearer market.

arbitrager (ar-bi-tre-jér), *n* A banker or a broker who engages in *arbitrage* operations.

arbitrageur (ar-bi-tre-zhér), *n* [F.] Same as *arbitrager*.

As a link, the *arbitrage* properly known as such is the business of an *arbitrager*, who is almost always a member of a Stock Exchange or "Bourse," and his arbitrations with very few exceptions are either in bullion nor in bills but in Government and other stocks and shares. *Encyc. Brit.* II 311.

arbitral (ar-bi-tral), *a* [*< LL. arbitralis*, *< L. arbitri*, *arbitri*] Relating to arbitration, subject to review and adjudication. *Decree arbitral*. See *decree*.

arbitrament (ar-bit'r-ment), *n* [*< ME. arbitrament*, *arbitrament*, *< OF. arbitrament* = *Pr. arbitramen* = *Sp. arbitramiento* = *Pr. arbitramiento*, *< ML. arbitramentum*, *< L. arbitri*, *arbitri*, see *arbitrator*] 1. The power or right to decide for one's self or for others; the power of absolute and final decision.

Liberty, and Life, and Death would soon lay in the *arbitrament* of those who ruled the capital city. *Woodworth*, *Pichard*, x.

2. The act of deciding a dispute as an *arbitrator* or *arbitrator*, the act of settling a claim or dis-

pute which has been referred to arbitration, the absolute and authoritative settlement of any matter.

Want will force him to put it to *arbitrament*. *Mansinger*, *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, II 1.

This tax was regulated by a law made on purpose, and not left to the *arbitrament* of partial or interested persons. *J. Adams*, *Works*, V 71.

3. The decision or sentence pronounced by an *arbitrator*. [In this sense *arbitrator* is now more common in legal use.]

To discover the grounds on which usage bases its *arbitraments*, battles, not seldom, our utmost ingenuity of speculation. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 11.

Sometimes spelled *arbitrament*.

arbitrarily (ar-bi-trā-ri-ly), *adv* In an arbitrary manner, at will, capriciously, without sufficient reason, in an irresponsible or despotic way.

The Bishop of Dunkeld who had opposed the government was *arbitrarily* ejected from his see, and a successor was appointed. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

arbitrariness (ar-bi-trā-ri-ness), *n* The quality of being arbitrary.

Consciousness is an entangled phœnix which cannot be cut into parts without more or less *arbitrariness*. *H. Spencer*, *Phil. of Psychol.*, § 480.

arbitrarious (ar-bi-trā-ri-us), *a* [*< L. arbitrius* see *arbitrator*] *Arbitrarily*. *Norris*.

arbitrarily (ar-bi-trā-ri-ly), *adv* *Arbitrarily*. *Barton*.

arbitrary (ar-bi-trā-ri-ly), *a* [= *F. arbitraire* = *Pr. arbitraire* = *Sp. Pg. It. arbitrario*, *< L. arbitrius*, of arbitration, hence uncertain, depending on the will, *< arbitri*, *arbitri*, umpire, see *arbitrator*] 1. Not regulated by fixed rule or law, determinable as occasion arises, subject to individual will or judgment, discretionary.

Indifferent things are left *arbitrary* to us. *Sp. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 277.

2. In law, properly determinable by the choice or pleasure of a tribunal, as distinguished from that which should be determined according to settled rules or the relative rights or equities of the parties. Thus whether the judge will take and state an account himself or refer it to an auditor, is a question resting in his arbitrary discretion; whether also, a particular person is qualified to act as auditor is a question involving judicial or legal discretion.

3. Uncontrolled by law, using or abusing unlimited power, despotic, tyrannical.

For sure if Dulness sees a glint of day, 'tis in the shade of *arbitrary* sway. *Pope*, *Dunkeld*, IV 182.

Could I prevail upon my little tyrant here to be less *arbitrary*, I should be the happiest man alive. *Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, V.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington*.

4. Not characterized by or manifesting any overruling principle, fixed, determined, or performed at will, independent of rule or control.

A great number of *arbitrary* signs, various and opposite, do constitute a language. If such *arbitrary* connection be instituted by men it is an artificial language. If by the Author of Nature it is a natural language. *Sp. Berkeley*.

They perpetually sacrifice nature and reason to *arbitrary* whims of taste. *Macaulay*, *Dryden*.

By an *arbitrary* proceeding, I mean one conducted by the private opinions or feelings of the man who attempts to regulate. *Stoke*.

5. Ungoverned by reason, hence, capricious; uncertain, unreasonable, varying, changeable, as, an *arbitrary* character.

My disappointments, as a general thing, had too often been the consequence of *arbitrary* preconceptions. *H. James*, *Tr.*, *Little Boy*, p. 253.

Arbitrary constant, in *math.* a quantity which by a differential equation is required to have the same value for all values of the variable while this constant value remains indeterminate. *Arbitrary discretion*. See *discretion*.

Arbitrary function, in *math.* a quantity which is required by a partial differential equation to remain unchanged as long as certain variables remain unchanged, but which may vary in any manner with these variables subject only to the condition of having differential coefficients with respect to them. — *Arbitrary homonyms*. See *homonym*. — *Syn.* *Capricious*, *unlimited*, *inexpedient*, *uncontrolled*, *tyrannical*, *dominating*, *impetuous*.

arbitrate (ar-bi-trāt), *v. t.* and *pp. arbitrate*, *pp. arbitrating* [*< L. arbitriatus*, *pp. of arbitri* (*> It. arbitrare* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. arbitrar* = *F. arbitrer*), *be a witness*, *act as umpire*, *< arbitri*, *umpire*, see *arbitrator*] 1. *trans* 1. To act as an arbitrator, or formal umpire between contestants, mediate.

In the dispute of kings the weaker party often appealed to the Pope, and thus gave him an opportunity to *arbitrate* or command. *Woodsey*, *Introduct. to Int. Law*, § 8.

2. To decide, determine, settle a question or rule otherwise indeterminate.

Some [words] become equivocal by changing their signification and some fall altogether; one cannot tell why, for custom or caprice *arbitrate* guided by no law. *J. D'Israeli*, *Amn. of Lit.*, I 172.

II. trans. 1. To give an authoritative decision in regard to as arbitrator, decide or determine

Thoughts speculative their unsure hopes relate,
But certain issue stroke must arbitrate
Shak., Macbeth, v 4

Things must be compared to and arbitrated by her (wisdom) standard or else they will contain something of monstrous enormity

But thou, Sh. Lanelet, sitting in my place
Lan hah d to morrow arbitrate the field
Tennison, The Last Tournament

2 To submit to arbitration, settle by arbitration us, to arbitrate a dispute regarding wages

arbitrated (ar'bi-trā-ted), *p a* Ascertained or determined by arbitrage as, arbitrated rates, arbitrated pair of exchange

Business men were enabled to utilize all the advantages of cross and arbitrated exchange

Bulch, Mines of U S, p 444

arbitration (ar-bi-trā'shon), *n* [*< ME arbitracio, < L arbitratio (n-), < arbitrar, arbitrate, judge, see arbitrate*] The hearing and determining of a cause by two or parties in controversy by a person or persons chosen or agreed to by the parties. This may be done by one person, but it is usual to choose more than one. Frequently two are nominated, one by each party the two being authorized in turn to agree upon a third who is called the umpire (or, in Scotland sometimes the *arbitrator*) and who either acts with them or is called on to decide in case the primary arbitrators differ. The determination of arbitrators or umpires is called an *award*. By the common law an award properly made is binding but the arbitrators' authority may be revoked before award at the will of either party. Permanent boards of arbitration are sometimes constituted by legislative or corporate authority but the submission of cases to their decision is always voluntary

It is not too much to hope that arbitration and conciliation will be the means adopted alike by nations and by individuals, to adjust all differences

N A Rev., (XIII) 613

Arbitration, in International Law, is one of the recognized modes of terminating disputes between independent nations

Encyc Brit., II 913

Arbitration bond, a bond by which a party to a dispute engages to abide by the award of arbitrators — **Arbitration of exchange** See *arbitrage*, 2 — **Geneva arbitration**, the settlement by arbitration of the dispute between the governments of the United States and Great Britain concerning the Alabama claims so called because the board of arbitrators held their sessions at Geneva in Switzerland See *Alabama claims*, under *claim*

arbitrational (ar-bi-trā'shon-al), *a* 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving arbitration as, arbitrational methods of settling disputes — 2. Resulting from arbitration or a reference to arbitrators

Arbitrational settlement of the Alabama claims

A Hayward, Ethics of Peace

arbitrative (ar'bi-trā-tiv), *a* [*< arbitrate + -ive*] Of the nature of arbitration, relating to arbitration, having power to arbitrate as, "he urged arbitrative tribunals," *R J Hutton, Eng Radical Leaders, p 117*

arbitrator (ar'bi-trā-tor), *n* [Early mod E. also *arbitrator*, *< ME arbitrator, < OF arbitratour, -eur* (earlier *arbitrouer, arbitron* see *arbitrer*), *< LL arbitrator, < arbitrans, pp arbitrans, arbitrate* see *arbitrate*] 1. A person who decides some point at issue between others, one who formally hears and decides a disputed cause submitted by common consent of the parties to arbitration — 2. One who has the power of deciding or prescribing according to his own absolute pleasure, an absolute governor, president, autocrat, or arbiter See *arbiter*

Though heaven be shut,

And heaven's high Arbitrator sit secure

Milton, P L, II 359

The end crowns all,

And that old common arbitrator, Time,

Will one day end it

Shak., I and C, iv 5

-**Syn** 1 Umpire Referee etc. See *judge*, *n*

arbitratorship (ar'bi-trā-tor-ship), *n* The office or function of an arbitrator

arbitratix (ar'bi-trā-tiks), *n*, *pl* *arbitratrices* (ar'bi-trā-trī-sōz) [*LL fem of arbitratum* see *arbitrator*] A female arbitrator

arbitret, *n* See *arbitry*

arbitret, *v t* See *arbitre*

arbitrement, *n* See *arbitrament*

arbitrer (ar'bi-trer), *n* [Early mod E also *arbitror, arbitrouer, < ME arbitrouer, < OF arbitron, arbitron, arbitreor, < LL arbitrator* see *arbitrator*] An arbiter or arbitrator

The arbiter of her own destiny

Saathy

arbitress (ar'bi-tres), *n* [*ME arbitress, < arbitra + -ress*] A female arbiter as, an arbitress of fashion

He aspired to see

His native Pisa queen and arbitress

Of cities

Bryant, Knight's Epitaph

arbitror, *n*. See *arbitrer*.

arbitry, *n*. [*ME arbitrie* (earlier *arbitre, < OF arbitrie*), *< L arbitrium*, will, judgment, *< arbitra, arbitro* see *arbitra*] 1. Free will, discretion — 2. Arbitration — 3. Judgment, award

arblast, *n* Same as *arblast*

arblastier, *n* Same as *arblastier*

Arbogast's method. See *method*

arbor (ar'bor), *n* [In the derived sense formerly *arbor, arbre, < F arbre, OF arbre, aubre = Pr. aubre = Sp arbol = Pg arvore*, formerly *arbor = It alboro, albero, arbero, poet arbori*, a tree, beam, mast, etc., *< L arbor* (acc *arborum*), earlier *arbores*, a tree, and hence also a beam, bar, mast, shaft, oar, etc. (Of the similar development of *beam* and *tree*)] 1. Literally, a tree used in this sense chiefly in botanical names — 2. In *mech* (a) The main support or beam of a machine (b) The principal spindle or axis of a wheel or pinion communicating motion to the other moving parts — **Arbor Diana** (tree of Diana, that is, of silver see *Diana*), in *chem*, a beautiful arborescent precipitate produced by silver in mercury — **Arbor Judea**, in *bot*, the Judas tree (which see) — **Arbor Saturni** (tree of Saturn, that is, of lead see *Saturn*), in *chem*, an arborescent precipitate formed when a piece of zinc is put into a solution of acetate of lead — **Arbor vitae** See *arbor vitae* — **Expanding arbor**, in *mech*, a mandrel in a lathe provided with taper keys or other devices for securing a firm hold by varying the diameter of the part or surfaces of the mandrel which bear against the sides of the hollow or the central hole of the object which is to be operated upon

arbor, **arbour** (ar'bor), *n* [In England the second form is usual. Early mod E *arbor, arbour, arber, harbor, harbour, harber, herber, herbor*, etc., *< ME erber, erbere, herber, herbere, < AF erber, herber, OF erber, herbar*, a place covered with grass or herbage, a garden of herbs, *< ML herbarium* in same sense, earlier, in *LL*, a collection of dried herbs see *herbarium*, of which *arbor* is thus a doublet; and cf *arb, yarb*, dual forms of *herb*. The sense of 'orchard,' and hence 'a bower of trees,' though naturally developed from that of 'a grass-plot' (so *orchard* itself, AS *eorþ-gard*, *i e*, wold or herb-yard, cf *F verger*, an orchard, *< L viridarium*, a garden, lit a 'greenery'), led to an association of the word on the one hand with *harbor*, *ME herber, herberue*, etc., a shelter, and on the other with *L arbor*, a tree Cf *arbor* and *It arborata*, an arbor (Florio) 1† A grass-plot, a lawn, a green [Only in Middle English] — 2† A garden of herbs or of flowering plants, a flower-bed or flower-garden — 3† A collection of fruit-trees, an orchard

In the garden, as I went,
Was an arbor layre and fine,
And in the arbor was a tree

Squire of Lowe Degree, l 28

4 A bower formed by trees, shrubs, or vines intertwined, or trained over a latticework, so as to make a leafy roof, and usually provided with seats, formerly, any shaded walk

Those hollies of themselves a shape

As of an arbour took

Coleridge, Three Graves, iv 24

arboraceous (ar-bo-rā'shi-us), *a* [*< NL arboraceus, < L arbor*, a tree] 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree or trees — 2. Living on or among trees; living in the forests, pertaining to such a life

Not like Papuas or Bushmen, with arboraceous habits and half animal clicks

Max Muller, India, etc., p 133

arboreal (ar'bo-rāl), *a* [*< arbor + -al*] Relating to trees, arboreal [Rare]

arborary (ar'bo-rā-ri), *a* [*< L arborarius, < arbor*, a tree] Belonging to trees

arborator (ar'bo-rā-tor), *n* [*L*, a pruner of trees, *< *arborare*, pp **arboratus, < arbor*, a tree] One who plants or prunes trees

arbor-chuck (ar'bor-chuk), *n* See *chuck* 4

arbor-day (ar'bor-dā), *n* [*< arbor + day*] In some of the United States, a day of each year set apart by law for the general planting of trees wherever they are needed

The Arbor day idea has been formally adopted already by seventeen of our States

Pop Sci Mo., XXVIII 601

arboreal (ar-bō-rē-āl), *a* [*< L arboreus* (see *arborescent*) + *-al*] 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of trees — 2. Living on or among trees; inhabiting or frequenting forests

arborescent (ar'bo-rē-sent), *a* [*< arbor + -escent*] 1. Furnished with an arbor or axis

arborescent (ar'bo-rē-sent), *a* [*< arbor + -escent*] 2. Furnished with an arbor or bower

arborescent (ar-bo-rē-us), *a* [*< L arboreus*, pertaining to trees, *< arbor*, a tree] 1. Pertaining

or belonging to trees; living on or among trees, frequenting forests; arborescent — 2. Having the form, constitution, and habits of a tree, having more or less the character of a tree, arborescent. — 3. Abounding in trees, wooded.

arboresce (ar-bo-rēs'), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* *arboresced*, *ppr* *arborescing* [*< L arboreescere*, become a tree, *< arbor*, a tree see *arbor* 1 and *-esce*] To become a tree or like a tree; put forth branches

arborescence (ar-bo-rēs'ons), *n* [*< arborescent* see *-ence*.]

1 The state of being arborescent — 2. Something, as a mineral or a group of crystals, having the figure of a tree

arborescent (ar-bo-rēs'ent), *a* [*< L arboreescens* (t-), *ppr* of *arboreescere* see *arboresce*] 1. Resembling a tree, tree-like

in growth, size, or appearance, having the nature and habits of a tree, branching like a tree, dendritic

A vegetation of simple structure, if arborescent in its habit, might be held sufficiently to correspond with the state in as to the plants of the third day

Hutton, Nature and the Bible p 107

By the extension of the division down the pedicels themselves, composite arborescent fabrics, like those of Zephyllites, are produced

W B Carpenter, Micros, § 424

arborescent (ar'bo-rēt), *n* [*< L arbor*, a tree (see *arbor* 1), + *-et* Cf *F arbrēt = It albrētto*, formerly *alborretto*, a dwarf tree] A little tree, a shrub

No arborescent with painted blossoms dried
And smelling sweet, but there it might be found
To bud out fair, and throw her sweet smells abroad

Spenser F Q, II vi 12

arborescent (ar'bo-rēt), *n* [= *It arborito, alborito*, formerly *alborito*, *< L arboritum* (see *arboritum*), or perhaps regarded as a dim of *arbo* 2, a bower] A place planted with trees or shrubs, a small grove, an arbor

Among thick woven arborescent and flowers

Milton, P L, i, ix 437

arborescent (ar-bo-rē'tum), *n*, *pl* *arborescents*, *arborescentia* (-tum, -tia) [*L*, a plantation of trees, *< arbor*, a tree, + *-entia*, denoting place] A place in which trees and shrubs, especially rare ones, are cultivated for scientific or other purposes, a botanical tree-garden

arborical (ar-bo-rī-kāl), *a* [*< L arbor*, a tree, + *-ic* -al] Relating to trees

arboricole (ar-bo-rī-kōl), *a* [= *F arboricole*, *< NL arboricola*, *< L arbor*, a tree, + *colere*, inhabit, dwell] In zoöl, living in trees, of arboreal habits

arboricoline (ar-bo-rī-kōl-in), *a* In *bot*, growing upon trees applied to lichens, etc

arboricolous (ar-bo-rī-kōl-us), *a* Same as *arboricole*

arboricultural (ar'bo-rī-kul'tur-al), *a* [*< arboriculture* + *-al*] Relating to arboriculture

arboriculture (ar'bo-rī-kul'tūr), *n* [= *F arboriculture*, *< L arbor*, a tree, + *cultura*, cultivation see *culture*] The cultivation of trees, the art of planting, training, pruning, and cultivating trees and shrubs

arboriculturist (ar'bo-rī-kul'tūr-ist), *n* [*< arboriculture* + *-ist*] One who practises arboriculture

arboriform (ar'bo-rī-fōrm), *a* [= *F arboriforme*, *< L arbor*, a tree, + *forma*, form] Having the form of a tree

arborisé (ar-bo-rē-sā'), *a* [*F*, pp of *arboriser* see *arborize*] Marked with ramifying lines, veins, or cloudings, like the branching of trees said of agates and other semi-precious stones, and of certain porcelains, lacquers, enamels, etc

arborist (ar'bo-rist), *n* [*< L arbor*, a tree, + *-ist*, = *F arboriste* Cf *arborize* In earlier use associated with *arbor* 2, *herber*, a garden of herbs, cf *herborist*] A cultivator of trees, one engaged in the culture of trees, as, "our cunning arborists," *Evelyn, Sylva, xxviii*

arborization (ar'bo-rī-zā'shon), *n*. [= *F arborisation*, *< arborize* + *-ation*] 1. A growth or an appearance resembling the figure of a tree or plant, as in certain minerals or fossils.

— 2. In *pathol*, the ramification of capillary vessels or veinlets rendered conspicuous by distention and injection

arborize (ar'bo-rīz), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* *arborized*, *ppr* *arborizing* [*< L arbor*, a tree, + *-ize*, = *F arboriser*, only in *pp*, formerly, "to study the nature, to observe the properties of trees" (Cotgrave) Cf *herborize*, *botanize*.]

To give a tree-like appearance to. as, "an ar-



Arborescent Structure in native copper

borised or moss-agate," Wright. Also spelled *arborise*

arborolatriy (är-bo-ro'l'a-tri), *n.* [*< L. arbor, a tree, + Gr. latreia, worship*] Tree-worship

Few species of worship have been more common than arborolatriy. *S. Hardy, Eastern Monachism, p. 216*

arborous (är'bo-rus), *a* [*< arbor + -ous*] Consisting of or pertaining to trees

From under shady arborous roof
Milton, P. L., v. 137

arbor-vine (är'bor-vin), *n.* [*< arbor + vine*] A species of bindweed. The Spanish arbor-vine of Jamaica is an ornamental species of *Ipomoea, I. tuberosa*

arbor-vitæ (är'bor-vi'tē), *n.* [*L., tree of life* see *arbor* and *vital*] 1. In bot., a common name of certain species of *Thuja*, a genus belonging to the natural order *Coniferae*. *Thuja occidentalis* is the American or common arbor-vitæ, extensively planted for ornament and for hedges. 2. In anat., the arborescent or foliaceous appearance of a section of the cerebellum of the higher vertebrates, due to the arrangement of the white and gray nerve-tissue and their contrast in color. See cut under *corpus*—**Arbor-vitæ uterinus**, an arborescent appearance presented by the walls of the canal of the neck of the human uterus before coming indistinct or disappearing after the first gestation

arbour, *n.* See *arbor*²

arbrier (är'brî-ër), *n.* [*OF, also arbreau, arbret, arbrut, < arbric, a tree, beam* see *arbor*¹] The staff or stock of the crossbow

arbuscle (är'bus-l), *n.* [*< L. arbuscula, a little tree, dim. of arbor, a tree*] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree. *Bradley*

arbuscular (är-bus'ku-lar), *a* [*< L. arbuscula* see *arbuscle*] Resembling an arbuscule, tufted

arbuscule (är-bus'kül), *n.* [*< L. arbuscula, a little tree* see *arbuscle*] In zool., a tuft of something like an arbuscle, as the tufted branches of an annelid, a tuft of cilia

arbusta, *n.* Plural of *arbutum*

arbutivæ (är-bus'tiv), *a* [*< L. arbutivus, < arbutum, a plantation of trees* see *arbutum*] Containing copes of trees or shrubs, covered with shrubs, shrubby

arbutum (är-bus'tum), *n.*, pl. *arbutums, arbuta* (-tunz, -ta) [*L., < arbus, arbor, a tree* see *arbor*¹] A copse of shrubs or trees, an orchard or arboretum

arbutus (är'büt), *n.* [Formerly also *arbut*, < *L. arbutus* see *arbutus*] The strawberry-tree. See *arbutus*, 3

arbutan (är'büt-an), *a* [*< L. arbutus, pertaining to the arbutus, < arbutus* see *arbutus*] Pertaining to the arbutus or strawberry-tree

arbutin (är'büt-in), *n.* [*< arbutus + -in*] A glucoside (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₄ + H₂O) obtained from the bearberry (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*) and other plants of the heath family. It forms tufts of colorless acicular crystals soluble in water and having a bitter taste.

arbutus (com-mo-nly är-büt-us, as a Latin word, är'büt-us), *n.* [Formerly also *arbut*, *arbut* = *F. arbutus* = *It. arbutus*, < *L. arbutus*, the wild strawberry-tree, prob. akin to *arbor, arbus, a tree*] 1. A plant of the genus *Arbutus*—2. The trailing arbutus (see below)—3. [cap.] A genus of evergreen shrubs or small trees of southern Europe and western North America, natural order *Ericaceæ*, characterized by a free calyx and a many-seeded berry. The European *A. Uva-ursi* is called the strawberry tree from its bright scarlet berries, and is cultivated for ornament. *A. Menziesii* is the picturesque and striking madroño tree of Oregon and California, sometimes reaching a height of 80 feet or more. **Trailing arbutus**, the *F. repens*, a fragrant Ericaceæ creeper of the United States, blooming in the spring, and also known as *May flower* (which see)

arcl (ärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arke*, < ME *arke*, < (*OF* and *F.*) *arce* = *Pr. arce* = *Sp. Pg. It. arco*, < *L. arcus, arcus, a bow, arc, arch*, akin to AS *earh*, > *E. arrow*, *q. v.* Doublet, *arch*¹] 1. In geom., any part of a curved line, as of a circle, especially one which does not include a point of inflection or cusp. It is by means of arcs of a circle that all angles are measured, the arc being described from the angular point as a center. In the higher

mathematics the word *arc* is used to denote any angular quantity, even when greater than a whole circle as, an arc of 760°. See *angle*³

2. In astron., a part of a circle traversed by the sun or other heavenly body, especially, the part passed over by a star between its rising and setting

The brighte sonne
The fourth part
Chaucer, *Prolog to Man of Law's Tale*, l. 2

3. In arch., an arch [Rare]

Run arcs of triumph to a garden gate
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 30

Arc boutant (är), a flying buttress. **Arc doubleau** (är), the main rib of arch band which crosses a vault at right angles and separates adjoining bays from each other. **Arc formeret** (är), the arch which receives the vaulting at the side of a vaulted bay. **Arc ogive** (är) one of the transverse or diagonal ribs of a vaulted bay

Complement of an arc See *complement*

Concentric arcs, arcs which belong to circles having the same center

Diurnal arc, the apparent arc described by the sun from its rising to its setting some times used of stars

Elevating arc, in gun., a brass scale divided into degrees and fractions of a degree, and fastened to the breech of a heavy gun for the purpose of regulating the elevation of the piece or it is sometimes fixed to the carriage under the trunnions

When secured to the gun itself a pointer is attached to a ratchet post in the rear of the piece, and such

reads zero when the gun is horizontal. **Nocturnal arc**, the arc described by the sun, or other heavenly body, during the night—**Similar arcs**, of unequal circles arcs which contain the same number of degrees, or are the like part or parts of their respective circles

Supplemental arcs See *supplemental*—**Voltaic arc**, in elect., a brilliant band of light having the shape of an arc, formed by the passage of a powerful electrical current between two carbon points

Its length varies from a fraction of an inch to two inches, or even more according to the strength of the current. Its heat is intense and on this account it is used for fusing very refractory substances. It is also used for illuminating purposes. See *electric light*, under *electric*

arc², *n.* Obsolete form of *ark*²

arca (är'kä), *n.* [*L., a chest, box, safe*, in eccles. writers, the ark see *ark*²] 1. In the early church (a) A chest for receiving offerings of money (b) A box or casket in which the eucharist was carried (c) A name given by St. Gregory of Tours to an altar composed of three marble tablets, one resting horizontally on the other two, which stand upright on the floor. **Walcott, Sacred Archaeol.—2** [cap.] [NL.] A genus of asiphiote lamellibranch mollusks, typical of the family *Arca* (which see), the ark-shells proper

arcabucero (Sp. pron är'kä-bö-thä'rö), *n.* [*Sp. = harquebuser*] A musketeer, a harquebuser

Here in front you can see the very dint of the bullet
Find point blank at my heart by a Spanish arcabucero
Longfellow, Miles Standish, l.

Arcades (är'kä-dē), *n.* pl. See *Arcade*

arcade (är-kä'd), *n.* [*< F. arcade, < It. arcata* = *Sp. Pg. arcada*, < *ML. arcata*, an arcade, < *L. arcus, arc, bow* see *arc*¹, *arch*¹, *n.*] 1. Properly, a series of arches supported on piers or pillars. The arcade is used especially as a screen and as a support for a wall or roof, but in all architecture since the Roman it is also commonly used as an ornamental dressing to a wall. In this form it is known as a *blind arcade* or an *arcature* and is also called *wall arcade*

2. A simple arched opening in a wall [Rare]

3. A vault or vaulted place [Rare]

4. Specifically, in some cities, a long arched passageway, a covered avenue, especially one that is lined with shops

arcaded (är-kä'ded), *a* Furnished with an arcade

Arcadian (är-kä'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. treaculus, Arcadia, < Gr. Ἀρκάδία*] 1. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district of Greece in the heart of the Peloponnese, or to its inhabitants, who were a simple pastoral people, fond of music and dancing. Hence—

2. Pastoral, rustic, simple, innocent—3. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Academy of the Arcadians, an Italian poetical (now also scientific) society founded at Rome in 1690, the aim of the members of which was originally to imitate classic simplicity

Sometimes written *Arade*

II. *n.* 1. A native of an inhabitant of Arcadia—2. A member of the Academy of the Arcadians. See 1

Arcadianism (är-kä'di-an-izm), *n.* [*< Arcadian + -ism*] Rustic or pastoral simplicity, especially as affected in literature, specifically, in Italian literature about the end of the seventeenth century, the affectation of classic simplicity

Arcadic (är-kä'dik), *a.* [*< L. Arcadicus, < Gr. Ἀρκάδικος*] Same as *Arcadian*

Arcadic poetry, pastoral poetry

arcana, *n.* Plural of *arcaneum*

arcane (är-kä-n), *a.* [*< L. arcaneus, hidden, < arceus, shut up, arca, a chest* (1 *arcaneum*) Hidden, secret [Rare]

The luminous genius who had illustrated the demonstrations of Euclid was penetrating into the arcane caverns of the cabalists. *L. D. Southey, Amen of IT*, II. 294

arcaneum (är-kä-num), *n.*, pl. *arcana* (-nä) [*L., neut. of arcaneus, hidden, closed, secret* see *arcane*] 1. A secret, a mystery, generally used in the plural as, the arcana of nature

The very Arcaneum of pretending, Religion in all Wars is that something, may be found out in which all men may have interest. *Selden, Table Talk*, p. 106

Inquiries into the arcana of the Godhead. Warburton

The Arabs, with their usual activity, penetrated into these arcana of wealth. *Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella*, I. 4

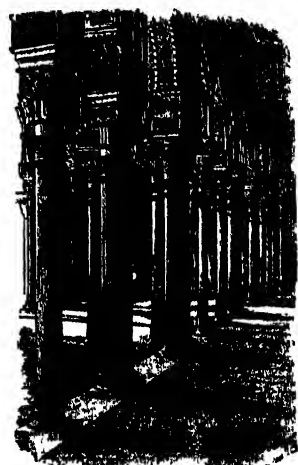
2. In alchemy, a supposed great secret of nature, which was to be discovered by alchemical means, the secret virtue of anything. Hence—3. A secret remedy reputed to be very efficacious, a marvelous elixir. The great arcaneum, the supposed art of transmuting metals

He told us stories of a Genoese Jeweller, who had the great arcaneum and had made projections before him several times. *Palmer, Diary*, Jan. 2, 1652

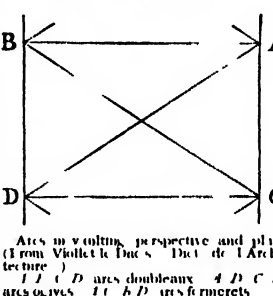
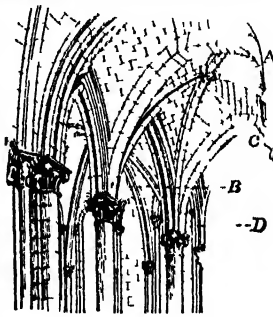
arcature (är-kä-tür), *n.* [*< ML. arcatura, < arcata* see *arcade*] In arch. (a) An arcade of small dimensions, such as a balustrade, formed by a series of little arches. In some medieval churches open arcatures were introduced beneath the cornices of the external walls not only as an ornament, but to admit light above the vaulting to the roof timbers

(b) A blind arcade, used rather to decorate a wall-space, as beneath a row of windows or a cornice, than to meet a necessity of construction.

arc-cosecant (är-kä-sē'kant), *n.* In math., an angle regarded as a function of its cosecant.



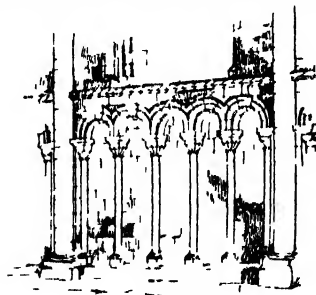
Arcade
Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain



Arc shell (Arca nox), right valve



Strawberry tree (Arbutus Unedo)



Arcature—Cathedral of Peterborough 1 m. land

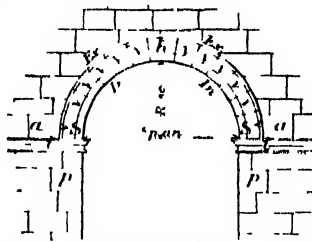
arc-cosine (ark-kō'sin), *n* In *math*, an angle regarded as a function of its cosine

arc-cotangent (ark-kō-tan'jent), *n* In *math*, an angle regarded as a function of its cotangent

Arceia (ar-sē'i-ā), *n* [NL, dim of *L. arca*, a box see *arca*, *ark*²] A genus of anneloid protozoan organisms having a kind of carapace or shell, the type of a family *Arceiidae*

Arceiidae (ar-sē'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Arceia* + *-idae*] A family of *Protozoa*, of the order *Imbricoida*, containing the genera *Arceia*, *Difflugia*, etc., the members of which are inclosed in a kind of test

arch¹ (arch), *n* [*< ME arch, arca, < OF arche (> ML archa), mod F arche*, an arch, form (prob by confusion with *OF* and *F arche*, ark, < *L. arca* see *arch*²) of *OF* and *F arc*, < *L. arcus* see *arc*¹] 1 In *geom*, any part of the circumference of a circle or other curve, an arc See *arc*¹, 1—2 In *arch*, a structure built of separate and inelastic blocks, assembled on a curved line in such a way as to retain their position when the structure is supported extraneously only at its two extremities The separate blocks which compose the arch are called *voussoirs* or *arch stones* The extreme or lowest *voussoirs* are termed *springers*, and the uppermost or central one when a single stone occupies this position, is called the *keystone* The under or concave face of the



1 Intrados Arch
a abutment, v voussoirs, c springers, i impost, In intrados, p pier, k keystone, Ex extrados

assembled *voussoirs* is called the *intrados* and the upper or convex face the *extrados* of the arch When the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric or parallel the arch is said to be *extradosed* The supports which afford resting and resisting points to the arch are *piers* or *pillars* which receive the vertical pressure of the arch and *abutments* which resist its lateral thrust and which are properly portions of the wall or other structure above the springing and abutment of the arch The upper part of the pier upon which the arch rests (technically the point from which it springs) is the *impost* The *span* of an arch is the distance between its opposite *imposts* The *rise* of an arch is the height of the highest point of its intrados above the line of the *imposts*, this point is sometimes called the *under side* of the crown The *thrust* of an arch is the pressure which it exerts outward This pressure is practically collected so far as it is manifested as an active force, at a point which cannot be exactly determined theoretically, but is at about one third of the height of the rise of the arch The thrust must be counteracted by buttments or buttresses Arches are designated in two ways First, in a general manner, according to their properties then uses their position in a building or their exclusive employment in a particular style of architecture Thus,



Skew Arch

then uses their position in a building or their exclusive employment in a particular style of architecture Thus,



Segmental Arch Semi-circular Arch

there are *arches of equilibration*, *equilibrant arches*, *arches of discharge*, *skew* and *reversed arches*, *Roman Pointed*, and *Saracenic arches* Second, they are named specifically, according to the curve the intrados assumes when that curve is the section of any of the geometrical solids, as *segmental*, *semi-circular*, *catenoidal*, *elliptical*, *parabola*, *hyperbolic*, *catenarian* arches, or from the resemblance of the whole contour of the curve to some familiar object as *lancet arch* and *horseshoe arch* or from the



Cycloid Arch Elliptical Arch

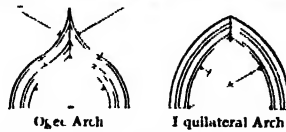
hypocycloid, *catenarian* arches, or from the resemblance of the whole contour of the curve to some familiar object as *lancet arch* and *horseshoe arch* or from the



Lancet Arch Horseshoe Arch

method used in describing the curve as *equilateral three centered*, *two centered*, etc When an arch has one of its *imposts* higher than the other, it is said to be *ram-*

part *Foil arches* are arches whose intrados outlines form a series of subelliptical arcs called *foils*, the points of which



Ogee Arch Equilateral Arch

are termed *cusps* A numeral is usually employed to designate the number of foils, as a *trefoil arch*, a *cinquefoil arch*, etc

3 Any place covered with an arch or a vault like an arch as, to pass through the arch of a bridge — 4 Any curvature in the form of an arch as, the arch of the aorta, the arch of an eyebrow, of the foot, of the heavens, etc

When on a suppliant throne, inlaid with pure Amber and columns of the showery air

Milton P L, vi 769

5 In *mining*, a portion of a lode left standing, either as being too poor for profitable working or because it is needed to support the adjacent rock — 6 The roofing of the fire-chamber of a furnace, as a reverberatory or a glass-furnace, hence, sometimes, the fire-chamber itself

Alveolar arch, aortic arch See the adjectives — **Arch of discharge**, an extradosed arch built in the masonry of a wall, over a doorway or any other open or weak

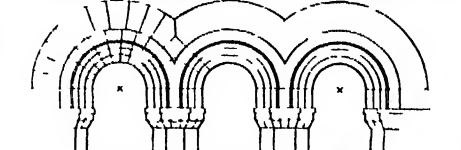
place to transfer pressure from above to points of assured stability on either side An arch of discharge is generally distinguishable to the eye from the wall in which it is built merely by the position of its stones, or at most by a slight projection beyond the wall surface — **Arch of the fauces** See *faucal*

Axillary arches See *axillary* — **Back of an arch** See *back* — **Backing of an arch** See *backing* — **Basket-handle arch**, an elliptical arch or a three-centered low crown arch — **Blind arch**, an arch of which the opening is walled up, often used as an arch of discharge See *cut under arched* — **Branchial arch** See *branchial* — **Clustered arch**, a number of arches rising from one impost, a form usual in medieval pointed vaulting See *cut under (clustered) column* — **Court of Arches** See *court* — **Crural or inguinal arch** See *crural* — **Flat arch**, an arch of which the intrados is straight, the *voussoirs* being wedge shaped and assembled in a horizontal line used especially in brickwork, where the charge to support is not great — **Hemal arch, hydrostatic arch** See the adjectives — **Laminated arch**, a beam in the form of an arch, constructed of several thicknesses of planking bent to shape and bolted together — **Mandibular arch, mural arch, neural arch**, etc See the adjectives — **Oblique arch** Same as *skew arch* (which see, below) — **Pectoral arch** Same as *pectoral girdle* (which see under *girdle*) — **Pelvic arch** Same as *pelvic girdle* (which see under *girdle*) — **Preoral arches, postoral arches** See the adjectives — **Recessed arch**, one arch within another Such arches are sometimes called double, triple, etc, arches, and sometimes compound arches — **Reversed arch**, an inverted arch — **Ribbed arch**, an arch composed of parallel ribs springing from piers or *imposts* — **Rough arch**, an arch formed of bricks or stones roughly dressed to the wedge form — **Round arch**, a semi-circular arch — **Skeletal arches** See *several arches* under *several* — **Skew arch**, an arch of which the axis is not perpendicular to its abutments — **Stilted arch**, an arch of which the true impost is higher than the apparent im-



Flat Arch

posts, or of which the piers are in fact continued above the apparent impost so that a portion of the intrados on either side is vertical — **Surmounted arch**, a stilted semi-circular arch, a semi-circular arch of which the rise is greater than the radius — **Triumphal arch**, a monumental arch in honor of an individual or in commemoration of an event Such arches were first erected under



Stilted Arches—Modern Romanesque

the Roman emperors, and were originally temporary structures, festooned and otherwise decorated, standing at the entrance of a city, or in a street, that a victorious general and his army might pass under them in triumph. At a later period the triumphal arch became a richly sculptured, massive, and permanent structure, having an archway passing through it, and often a smaller arch on either side The name is at the present day often given to an arch, generally of wood decorated with flowers, evergreens, banners, etc., erected on the occasion of some public celebration or rejoicing The great arch in a church which gives access to the choir—the chancel arch—is sometimes so called In early Christian churches, a representation of the Glory or Triumph of Christ sometimes occupied a wall space above this arch.



Triumphal Arch—Arch of Constantine, Rome.

Statues, and trophies, and triumphal arches, Gardens, and groves, presented to his eyes

Milton, P R., iv 87

Twyer arch, an arched opening in a smelting furnace to admit the blast pipes — **Tymp arch**, the arch above the tympanum in a blast furnace See *tympanum* — **Vascular arches** See *vascular arches*, under *vascular* — **Visceral arches** See *visceral*

arch¹ (arch), *v* [*< arch*¹, *n*] I. *trans* 1 To cover with a vault, or span with an arch

The proud river is arched over with a curious pile of stones

Howell

No bridge arched thy waters save that where the troops stretched their long arms above thee and kissed in the breeze

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook

2 To throw into the shape of an arch or vault, curve as, the horse arches his neck

Fine devices of arching water without spilling

Bacon, Gardens.

Beneath our keel the great sky arched

Its liquid light and azure

Spofford, Poems, p 11

II. *intrans* To form an arch or arches as, the sky arches overhead

The nations of the field and wood Build on the wave, or arch beneath the sand

Pope, Essay on Man, III 102

arch² (arch), *n* [*< ME arche*, in Scriptural senses, assimilated form of *arc*, *ark*, < *AS arc*, *arc*, *erc* (see *ark*²), merged with the identical *OF arche*, *arche*, < *L. arca*, a box, chest see *arce*², *ark*²] 1 A box or chest, in plural, *archives*

The civil law was laid up in their *arches*

Holland, ti of Livy, IX xlii 340 (N E D)

2 The ark of Noah [The common form in Middle English] — 3 The ark of the covenant

arch¹ (arch), *a* and *n* [A separate use of the prefix *arch-*, chief, which in many compounds has acquired, from the second member of the compound, or from the intention of the user, a more or less derogatory implication] I. *a*

1 Chief, principal, preeminent See *arch-*

The tyrannous and bloody act is done,

The most arch deed of piteous massacre

That ever yet this land was guilty of

Shak., Rich III, iv 3

Did that arch rebel Oliver Cromwell, call d Protector

Polym., May, Sept 3, 1668

2 Cunning, sly, shrewd, waggish, mischievous for sport, roguish now commonly used of facial expression as, "so arch a leer,"

Taller, No 193

He had the reputation of an arch lad at school

So innocent arch, so cunning simple

From beneath her gather'd wimple

Glaning with black beaded eyes

Tennyson, Lillian

The archest chin

Mockery ever ambush'd in!

M Arnold, Switzerland

II. *n* A chief, a leader [Rare]

The noble duke my master,

My worthy arch and patron, comes to night

Shak., Lear, II 1

arch- [*< ME arch-, arche-, etc*, < *AS arce-*, also *arce-* and *arce-*, = *D aarts-* = *OHG arz-*, *MHG G arz-* = *Sw arke-*, *erke-* = *Dan arke-*, *erke-* = *Bohem arce-*, *arche-* = *Pol arcy-*, *arche-* = *Russ arkh-* (ME. *arche-* also partly < *OF arce-*, *arche-*, mod F. *arch-*, *arche-* = *Pr Sp Pg arce-* (Sp sometimes *arzo-*) = *It arce-*, *arce-*), < *L. arch-* (= *Goth ark-* in *arkagglus*, archangel), < *Gr apxi-*, *apxi-*, combining form of *apxi-*, chief, < *ἀρχι-*, be first, begin, lead, rule, = *Skt √ ark*, be worthy] Chief, principal: a prefix much used in composition with words both of native and of foreign origin See *arch*³

archabbot (arch'ab'ot), *n* [*< arch-* + *abbot*] A chief abbot applied as a specific title to the head of certain monasteries

archæalt (ar-kē'al), *a* [*< archæus* + *-al*] 1. Pertaining to the archæus, or supposed internal cause of all vital phenomena — 2. Caused by the archæus, as, *archæal diseases* See *archæus*.

archæan (ar-kē'an), *a* [*< Gr αρχαιος*, ancient: see *archæo-*] Of or relating to the oldest period of geological time a name proposed by J D Dana, and now generally adopted, for a series of crystalline schists and massive rocks lying underneath the most ancient fos-

silliferous stratified formations. This series is still called by some writers *azonic*, because thus far it has not been found to contain any traces of life. It also includes an undetermined portion of the rocks formerly designated as *primitive*, and by some writers is vaguely used to indicate crystalline rocks of uncertain and often quite recent age. See *azonic* and *primitive*.

archæi, *n* Plural of *archæus*.

Archæiurus (ar-kē-lū'rus), *n* [NL, < Gr *αρχαι*, primitive, + *ουρος*, a cat.] A genus of fossil cats from the Miocene of North America, having 4 upper premolars, 3 lower premolars, and 2 lower molars. A *dehiscens* was about as large as the puma. E. D. Cope, 1879.

archæo- [NL *archæo-*, < Gr *αρχαιο-*, stem of *αρχαῖος*, ancient, primeval, < *αρχή*, beginning, < *ἀρχή*, be first, begin, lead, rule. Cf. *arch-*] Ancient, primeval the first part of a number of compound scientific words. Also written *archeo-*, and, rarely, *archæo-*.

Archæoceti (ar-kē-ō-sē'ti), *n* pl [NL, < (Gr *αρχαῖος*, ancient, + *κετος*, whale)] A suborder of cetaceans, framed to include all the fossil forms usually referred to the genus *Zeuglodon* (or *Basilosaurus*) equivalent to *Zeuglodontia* of some naturalists. The dentition is, 1 incisor, 1 canine, and 5 grinders on each side of each jaw = 36, like that of some seals. The skull is elongated and depressed, and the cervical vertebrae are free.

Archæocidaris (ar-kē-ō-sid'ar-is), *n* [NL, < Gr *αρχαῖος*, ancient, + NL *cidaris*, a genus of sea-urchins see *Cidaris*] A genus of fossil sea-urchins or cidarids, from Carboniferous and Permian strata, having small hexagonal plates and long spines, either smooth or notched and denticulated.

archæographical (ar-kē-ō-graf'kal), *a*. Relating or pertaining to archæography.

archæography (ar-kē-ō-graf'i), *n* [< (Gr *αρχαι*, ancient, + *γραφειν*, write, describe)] A treatise on antiquity; a description of antiquities in general, or of any particular branch or series.

archæologist, archeologist (ar-kē-ō-lō'j-i-st), *n* [< *archæology* + *-ist*] An archæologist.

archæologic, archeologic (ar-kē-ō-lō'j-ik), *a*. Same as *archæological*.

archæological, archeological (ar-kē-ō-lō'j-i-kal), *a* [< Gr *αρχαιολογικός*, < *αρχαιολογία*, archæology] Pertaining to archæology as, archæological researches. Archæological ages or periods. See *age*.

archæologically, archeologically (ar-kē-ō-lō'j-i-kal-i), *adv*. In an archæological way, in accordance with archæology.

archæologist, archeologist (ar-kē-ō-lō'j-i-st), *n*. A student of ancient monuments, one skilled in archæology.

archæologue, archeologue (ar-kē-ō-lō'j-i), *n* [= F. *archéologue*, < Gr *αρχαιολόγος*, see *archæology*] An archæologist. *The Nation*, Dec 7, 1876.

archæology, archeology (ar-kē-ō-lō'j-i), *n* [< Gr *αρχαιολογία*, antiquarian lore, ancient legends or history, < *αρχαῖος*, ancient, lit. speaking of ancient things, < *αρχαῖος*, ancient, + *λόγος*, speak see *-ology*] The science of antiquities, that branch of knowledge which takes cognizance of past civilizations, and investigates their history in all fields, by means of the remains of art, architecture, monuments, inscriptions, literature, language, implements, customs, and all other examples which have survived. Archæology is sometimes taken specifically in the restricted sense of the science of ancient art, including architecture, sculpture, painting, ceramics, and decoration, together with whatever records may accompany and serve to identify them. — **Classical archæology**, the archæology of ancient Greece and Rome. — **Medieval archæology**, the archæology of the middle ages. — **Syn. Archæology, Antiquarianism.** Antiquarianism deals with relics of the past rather as objects of mere curiosity or as interesting merely on account of their antiquity. Archæology studies them as means to a scientific knowledge of the past. See *paleontology*.

archæonominous (ar-kē-ō-nō'mus), *a* [< Gr *αρχαῖος*, old-fashioned, < *αρχαῖος*, ancient, old, + *νόμος*, law, custom] Retaining, or deviating little from, a primitive condition, old-fashioned especially applied by S. Loven to echinoids of the family *Chyastridæ*. [Rare]

Archæopterygidae (ar-kē-ōp-ter-yū'j-i-dē), *n* pl. [NL, < *Archæopteryx* + *-idae*] A family of fossil birds, containing the genus *Archæopteryx*, the only known representative of the subclass *Sauria* (which see).

Archæopteryx (ar-kē-ōp-ter-yūks), *n* [NL, < Gr *αρχαῖος*, ancient, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a bird, < *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. feather] A genus of fossil reptilian Mesozoic birds discovered by Andreas Wagner, in 1861, in the lithographic slates of Solenhofen in Bavaria. It is of Jurassic age, and is notable as the oldest known avian type, and

as combining some characters of a lizard with those of a bird. The original fossil consisted only of the impression of a single feather, upon which the name *Archæopteryx*



Archæopteryx. (From slab in British Museum.)

lithographica was imposed by Von Meyer. A second specimen from the same formation and locality was named *A. maerula* by Owen. The specific identity of the two can be neither affirmed nor denied, and their generic identity is only presumptive. A third and still more characteristic specimen is identical with the second and has furnished many additional characters. Members of this genus had to the long lizard-like tail formed of many vertebrae and separate metacarpal bones in combination with a calcaneosternum and other features of modern birds. It is thus a unique type of ornithic structure and represents a distinct subclass of *Archæo-Sauria*.

archæostoma (ar-kē-ōs'tō-ma), *n*, pl *archæostomata* (ar-kē-ōs'tō-ma-ta), [NL, < (Gr *αρχαῖος*, ancient, + *στόμα*, mouth)] In *biol.*, a primitive blastopore, a primitive unmodified enteric orifice, both oral and anal opposed to *deuterostoma*. Also written *archæostomy*.

Archæostomata (ar-kē-ōs'tō-ma-ta), *n* pl [NL, pl of *archæostoma* see *archæostomata*] A group of animals retaining or supposed to retain an unaltered oral orifice or archæostoma throughout life, in some systems, a prime division of the great phylum *Tricemes*, including the *Rotifera*, *Gephyrea*, *Nemathelminthes*, and *Platyhelminthes* excepting *Cestodea* distinguished from *Deuterostomata*.

archæostomatous (ar-kē-ōs'tō-ma-tus), *a* [< NL *archæostomatus*, < (Gr *αρχαῖος*, ancient, + *στόμα* (-), mouth)] 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Archæostomata*. — 2. In *biol.*, having a primitive blastopore or original orifice of invagination of a blastosphere which has undergone gastrulation, retaining an archenteric aperture, as distinguished from any other which may be acquired by a deuterostomatous gastrula. It is the usual state of those gastrulae which are formed by emboly.

In the former [process of gastrulation by emboly] the blastopore would be left as the aperture of communication of the endoderm with the exterior, and the result would be the formation of an *archæostomatous gastrula*. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 685.

archæostome (ar-kē-ōs'tōm), *n*. Same as *archæostoma*.

archæsthetic, archæstheticism, etc. See *archæsthetic*, etc.

archæus (ar-kē'us), *n*, pl *archæi* (-i) [NL, < Gr *αρχαῖος*, ancient, primitive, < *αρχή*, beginning, < *ἀρχή*, be first see *archæo-*] In the philosophy of Paracelsus and other spagyrics, mystics, and theosophists, a spirit, or invisible man or animal of ethereal substance, the counterpart of the visible body, within which it resides and to which it imparts life, strength, and the power of assimilating food. The word is said to have been used by Basil Valentine, a German chemist of the fifteenth century, to denote the solar heat as the source of the life of plants. Paracelsus uses it with the above meaning. It is frequent in the writings of Van Helmont, who explains it as a material preexistence of the human or animal form *in posse*. He regards the archæus as a fluid that is as a semi-material substance like air, and seems to consider it a chemical constituent of the blood. Paracelsus had particularly made use of the hypothesis of the archæus to explain the assimilation of food. This function of the archæus became prominent in medicine. Van Helmont calls it the door-keeper of the stomach (*janitor stomachi*). There are further diversifications of meaning. Also spelled *archeus*.

As for the many pretended intricacies in the instance of the formation of Wasps out of the Carcase of a Horse, I say, the *Archæi* that formed them are no parts of the

Horse's Soul that is dead, but several distinct *Archæi* that do as naturally join with the Matter of his body, so putrefied and prepared, as the Crows come to eat his flesh. Dr H. More, Antidote against Atheism, app. xi.

archaic (ar-kā'ik), *a* [= F. *archaïque*, < (Gr *αρχαῖος*, antique, primitive, < *αρχαῖος*, old, an-



Crack Archæic Sculpture. Diabolus Athens, illustrating the archæic smile and the incorrect type of the eye in profile.

tique see *archæo*] Marked by the characteristics of an earlier period, characterized by archaism, primitive, old-fashioned, antiquated as, an archaic word or phrase.

A person familiar with the dialect of certain portions of Massachusetts will not fail to recognize in ordinary discourse many words now noted in English vocabularies as archaic. The greater part of which were in common use about the time of the King James translation of the Bible. Shakespeare stands less in need of a glossary to most New Englanders than to many a native of the old country. Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

There is in the best archaic coin work [of the Greeks] a strength and a delicacy which are often wanting in the fully developed art of a later age. Head, Hist. Numism., Int., ix.

The archaic, in art, not simply the quality of rudeness or of being primitive, but a richness and imperfection implying the promise of future advance. Work that is merely barbarous is not properly archaic. The archaic style in art of sufficient force to have any development, succeeds the first rude attempts of a people to make a graphic representation, and exhibits a manifest sincerity and striving to attain truth until finally the archaic quality disappears little by little as truth is reached in the great art schools such as those of Greece and of the Renaissance painters or as art sinks into lifeless conventionalism before reaching truth, as in the sculpture of Egypt and Mesopotamia.

archæical (ar-kā'ik-al), *a* [< *archaic* + *-al*] Relative to an early period or to a fashion long out of date, primitive, antiquated, archaic.

archæically (ar-kā'ik-al-i), *adv*. In an archaic manner.

archaicism (ar-kā'ik-i-zm), *n* [< *archaic* + *-ism*] Ancient style or quality, archaism. N. E. D.

archæism Same as *archaicism*.

archaism (ar-kā'ik-i-zm), *n* [= F. *archaïsme*, < Gr *αρχαῖος*, an antiquated phrase or style, < *αρχαῖος*, copy the ancients, < *αρχαῖος*, old, ancient see *archæo-*] 1. The adoption or imitation of that which is antiquated or out of use; especially, the use of archaic words or forms of speech. — 2. The quality of being archaic, antiquity of style, manner, or use, as in art or literature, especially, in art, the appearance of traces of the imperfect conception or unskilful handling of tools and material belonging to an art before the time of its highest development. See the *archæi*, under *archæo*.

A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of archaism and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary. Dr. Quincy.

3. That which is archaic, especially, an antiquated or obsolete word, expression, pronunciation, or idiom.

A permissible archaism is a word or phrase that has been supplanted by something less apt but has not become unintelligible. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 195.

Doubtless the too free use of archaism is an abuse. G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., p. 176.

archaist (ar-kā'ist), *n* [As *archæism* + *-ist*] 1. An antiquary, an archæologist. [Rare]

— 2. One who makes use of archaisms in art or in literary expression. Miss Browning.

archaistic (är-kä-is'tik), *a* [*< archaist + -ic*] Imitating that which is archaic, exhibiting the attempt to reproduce the characteristics of the archaic, affecting archaism

In spite of the archaistic efforts of many writers, both in forms and in vocabulary, the language [Swedish] nevertheless underwent rapid changes during the 16th and 17th centuries. *Engl. Brit.* XVI 372

archaize (är-kä-iz), *v*, pret and pp *archaized*, pp *archaizing* [*< Gr ἀρχαίζω see archaism*] To use or imitate what is archaic, imitate an olden style, especially, to make use of archaisms in speech

archaizer (är-kä-iz-er), *n* One who archaizes, one who affects an archaic style

But it may be remembered that Varro was himself some thing of an archaist. *Engl. Brit.* XIV 312

archall, *n* An old form of arch

archamöba (är-kä-mö'bä), *n* [*< Gr ἀρχ-, first, primitive, + NL amöba*] A hypothetical primitive simple amoeba supposed by Haeckel to have made its appearance in the earliest geologic period, and to have been the progenitor of all other amöbae and also of all higher forms of life

archamphiaster (är-kä-mfi-as'ter), *n* [Also *archamphaster*, *< Gr ἀρχ-, first, + ἀμφι-, around, + ἀστρον, star* See *amphuster*] In embryol., one of the nuclear cleavage figures developed from the germinative vesicle or primordial nucleus at the time the polar cells or globules are expelled from an ovum, at or before the beginning of development

The history of the early stages of the spindle and the archamphiaster shows their common origin. *Quart. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1884), p. 55

archangel (ärk-an'jel), *n* [*< ME archangel, archangel, etc. (in AS heah-angel, lit high angel), < OF archangel, archangele, mod F. archange = Pr archangis = Sp archangel = Pg arcangelo, archango = It arcangelo = D archangele = G arkengel = Sw arkangel = Dan arkengel, < LL archangelus (= Russ arkhangelü = Goth arka-gilus), < Gr ἀρχαγγελος, archangel, chief angel, < ἀρχ-, chief, + ἀγγελος, angel see arch- and angel*] 1 An angel of the highest order, a chief angel. The word occurs in two passages of the Bible, 1 Thes. iv 10, and Jude 9. Michael, mentioned in the latter as an archangel, also in Daniel as the spiritual prince of the Jews, and in Rev. xii 7 as the leader of the heavenly hosts against the dragon and his angels, is the 4th Michael of the church calendar. Coming after him in dignity, three other names are especially known by name as archangels: Gabriel, the heavenly interpreter and announcer on behalf of Dan. viii 16, ix 21, Luke i 19; Raphael, the guardian angel commissioned in the book of Tobit, and Uriel (2 Iud. iv 17), the five or light of God, often mentioned, like the others in Milton's "Paradise Lost." Three other names are added by tradition to make the number seven (Tobit xii 15, Rev. viii 2, where the angels mentioned are taken as archangels): Chamael, Jophiel or Zophiel, and Zadkiel, and still others are spoken of.

For archangels were the first and most glorious of the whole creation: they were the morning work of God, and had the first impressions of his image.

Druid, Decl. of Plutarch's Lives

2 A member of the lowest but one of the nine orders of angels composing the "celestial hierarchy" of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite, whose classification was adopted by Pope Gregory the Great, and is generally accepted by the theologians of the Roman Catholic Church. The nine orders are seraphim, cherubim, thrones, dominations, virtues, powers, principalities, archangels, angels.

3 [ML *archangelus, archangelica*] In bot. (a) The name of several labiate plants, as *Stachys sylvatica* and species of *Lamium*. (b) An umbelliferous plant, *Archangelica officinalis*. See *angelica*.

4 A slim-bodied, thin-faced variety of domestic pigeon, of rather small size, with long head and beak, a peaked crest, and rich metallic lustrous plumage, black on the shoulders and tail, but coppery elsewhere. The origin of the breed is unknown. It was introduced into England from Ghent. The name is supposed to allude to the brilliancy of the plumage. The bird breeds very true, the chief points being the peaked crest and the luster.

archangelic (ärk-an-jel'ik), *a*. [*< ML archangelicus, < LGr ἀρχαγγελικός, < Gr ἀρχαγγελος, archangel*] Of or pertaining to archangels as, "archangelic pomps," *Mrs. Browning*



Archangelic. Bronze statue from Verona in the British Museum. In imitation of Greek work of the sixth century B. C.

arch-apostate (ärch'a-pos'tät), *n*. [*< arch- + apostate*] A chief apostate

arch-apostle (ärch'a-pos'tl), *n* [*< arch- + apostle* Cf ML *archapostolus*] A chief apostle

Archarchitect (ärch'är'ki-tekst), *n*. [*< arch- + architect*] The supreme Architect; the Creator

I'll not believe that the Archarchitect
With those fires the heavenly arches decked
Only for show. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas*

arch-band (ärch'band), *n* A name given by artisans to that portion of an arch or rib which is seen below the general surface of vaulting

arch-bar (ärch'bär), *n* 1 Any metallic bar of arched shape, as the iron bar taking the place of a brick arch over the ash-pit door of some furnaces — 2 The upper member of a curved truss — 3 A wrought-iron bar extending from the bolster of a car-truck each way to the top of the journal-boxes. It forms the compression member of the trusswork which transmits the weight of the body of the car from the truck bolster to the car axle.

archbishop (ärch'bish'up), *n* [*< ME archbishop, archbischof, etc. < AS arce-, arce-, archischof (also hād-bischof, lit high bishop) = (Fries archbischof) = D aartsbischof = OHG erzbischof, G erzbischof = Icel erkbisкуп = Dan Sw erkbisкуп = F archevêque = Sp arzobispo = Pg arcebispo = It arcivescovo, < LL archiepiscopus, < LGr αρχιεπίσκοπος, chief bishop, < Gr ἀρχι-, chief, + ἐπίσκοπος, bishop see arch- and bishop*] A title used in the Christian church as early as the fourth century, and regularly given in that and the next four centuries to the bishops of the highest rank, afterward known as patriarchs. It was also occasionally applied in the East to exarchs and metropolitans of sees of exceptional antiquity or dignity, and was sometimes extended in later times to others of the same rank as a special distinction. In the West, from the eighth or ninth century, the title was given to metropolitans of every class, and this is still the use of the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishops have certain rights of honor and jurisdiction over their suffragan bishops (that is, the bishops of the dioceses making up their ecclesiastical province), such as those of calling and presiding over provincial councils, receiving appeals in certain cases, etc. But these rights, formerly very considerable, are now comparatively limited. At present the archbishop is not always a metropolitan, since there have long been a few archbishops without suffragans, and often still the title is purely honorary. See *primate*. The insignia of an archbishop in the Roman Catholic Church are the wooden pallium, before receiving which from the pope he cannot exercise the functions of his office, and the double cross borne processsionally before him. In the Anglican Church there are four archbishops, two in the Church of England (those of Canterbury and York, the former of whom is metropolitan of all England), and two in the Church of Ireland (those of Armagh and Dublin, the former of whom is primate). The Church of Sweden has one archbishop, whose see is at Upsala. Above vlad. d. abp

archbishopess (ärch'bish'up-es), *n* [*< archbishop + -ess*] The wife of an English archbishop. *Mess. Burney* [Rare]

archbishopric (ärch'bish'up-rik), *n* [*< ME archbischofpriche, -ryk, etc. < AS archbischofpric, < archbischof, archbishop, + ric, jurisdiction* Cf *bishopric*] The titular see or diocese of an archbishop, the province over which an archbishop exercises authority

arch-board (ärch'börd), *n* In ship-building, a plank placed across a ship's stern, immediately under the knuckles of the stern-timbers. On this board the ship's name is sometimes painted

arch-brick (ärch'brik), *n* 1 A wedge-shaped brick used in arched work. See *compass-brick* — 2 A hard and partly vitrified brick, taken from one of the arches of a brick-kiln in which the fire is made

archbutler (ärch'but'lér), *n* [*< arch- + butler* The G. equiv. is *erzschenke*, 'arch-sinker'] A chief butler. Formerly it was the title of an official rank in the Roman German empire, one of the imperial court offices connected with the electoral dignity, and held by the king or Elector of Bohemia.

arch-buttress (ärch'but'tres), *n* Same as *flying buttress* (which see, under *buttress*).

archchamberlain (ärch'chäm'bér-län), *n*. [*< arch- + chamberlain* Cf ML *archcamerarius*, > G *erzkammerer*, 'arch-chamberer'. See *chamberer*] A chief chamberlain. It was formerly the title of an official rank in the Roman German empire, held by the Elector of Brandenburg.

archchancellor (ärch'chän'sel-or), *n* [*< arch- + chancellor*, after F *archchancelier* = G *erzkanzler*, < ML *archcancellarius*, *archchancellor*] A chief chancellor, formerly — (a) The title of an office in the Roman-German empire, held by the electoral archbishop of Mainz, who was actual chancellor of the empire. (b) An honorary official rank held by the electoral archbishops of Cologne and Treves, the former nominally for Italy and the latter for Burgundy (Gaul and the kingdom of Arles).

archchanter (ärch'chän'tér), *n*. [*< arch- + chanter* Cf ML *archcantor*, chief singer.] The chief chanter or president of the chanters of a church; a choir-leader or precentor

archchaplain (ärch'chap'län), *n*. [*< arch- + chaplain*, after ML *archicapellanus*] In the early French monarchy, the court chaplain, often the same as the papal, or later the imperial, apocrysiary, and identical with the grand almoner and archchancellor. The title became extinct with the Carolingian, or second race of kings, before A. D. 1000

archchemic (ärch'kem'ik), *a* [*< arch- + chemic*] Of supreme chemical powers, as, "the arch-chemic sun," *Milton*, P. L., iii 609 [Rare]

arch-confraternity (ärch'kon'fra-tér-ni-ti), *n*. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a chief confraternity having affiliated societies and endowed with special privileges rarely called *arch-sodality*. See *confraternity*

archcount (ärch'kount'), *n* [*< arch- + count*, after ML *archcomes*, *archcount*] A chief count, a title formerly given to the Count of Flanders in consequence of his great riches and power

archdapifer (ärch'dap'i-fér), *n* [Modified (with F *arch-fer* for L *arch-fer*) from ML *archdapifer*, < L *archi- + dapifer*, a food-bearer, < *daps*, food, feast, + *ferro* = F *bear*] The title of an official rank in the Roman-German empire, held by the Elector of the Palatinate, the seneschal

archdeacon (ärch'dé'kn), *n* [*< ME archdeken, etc. < AS archedeacan, erchedeacan = D aartsdeken = Icel erkdýkn = Dan erkedegn = F archidiaque = Sp arcediano = Pg archidago = It archidiacono, < LL archidiaconus, < LGr αρχidiaconos, < Gr ἀρχι-, chief, + διακονος, deacon*] A chief deacon, strictly, an ecclesiastic who has charge of the temporal and external administration of a diocese, with jurisdiction delegated from the bishop. The word is found as the title of an ecclesiastical dignitary from the fourth century. In the East it is last found as applied to an ecclesiastical officer of the court of Constantinople under the late Byzantine empire. In the West, from the eighth century, dioceses began to be divided into separate territories, over which rural archdeacons were placed, having under them deans or rural archpriests, charged with the supervision of the parish priests of their respective districts, over these was the general or grand archdeacon of the whole diocese, who took precedence of the archpriest (which see), and held his own court with his officials, distinct from that of the bishop so that appeals were taken from the former to the latter. The rural archdeacons were often priests, having a cure of souls, as was also the grand archdeacon from the twelfth century. The powers and privileges of this office were gradually restricted and in the Roman Catholic Church, since the Council of Trent, its place is for the most part supplied by the bishop's vicar general, between whom and the parish priests are some times found the vicars forane, or present rural deans, while the archdeacon of the present day, where the office survives, holds a dignity of honor. In the Church of England each bishop has the assistance of two or more archdeacons who as his deputies inspect and manage the affairs of the diocese, and perform a variety of duties partly secular and partly ecclesiastical. In two dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America the title *archdeacon* has been introduced — *Archdeacon's court*. See *court*

archdeaconate (ärch'dé'kn-ät), *n* [*< archdeacon + -ate*, after ML *archidiaconatus*, *archdeacon's office*] The district over which an archdeacon has jurisdiction, an archdeaconry

archdeaconry (ärch'dé'kn-ri), *n*, pl *archdeaconries* (-ries) [*< archdeacon + -ry*] The office, rank, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. In the Church of England every diocese has one or more archdeacons, every archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and every rural deanery into parishes

archdeaconship (ärch'dé'kn-ship), *n* [*< archdeacon + -ship*] The office of an archdeacon

archdean (ärch'dén'), *n* [*< arch- + dean* Cf D *aartsdiaken*, *archdean*] A chief dean, a superior over other deans. [Sometimes used by Scottish writers for *archdeacon*]

archdeanery (ärch'dé-ne-ri), *n*; pl *archdeaneries* (-ries) [*< archdean + -ery*] The office or jurisdiction of an archdean

archdiocese (ärch'di'ō-sēs), *n* [*< arch- + diocese*, after ML *archdiocesis*] The see or diocese of an archbishop

archdruid (ärch'drú'id), *n* [*< arch- + druid*] A chief druid

archducal (ärch'dü'kal), *a* [*< archduke*, = F. *archiducal* see *ducal*] Pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy

In the Austrian assembly of states Vienna has as many votes as all the other archducal towns together. *Brougham*

archduchess (ärch'duch'es), *n*. [*< arch- + duchess*, after F. *archiduchesse*. The G. word is

archduchess [är-shü'ch'is] *n* The wife of an archduke; a princess of the reigning family of Austria

archduchy (är-shü'ch'is), *n*, pl **archduchies** (-iz) [Formerly also *archduchey*, < OF. *arch-duche*, mod F *archiduché*, < ML **archiducatus* see *arch-* and *duchy*] The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess

archduke (är-shü'duk'), *n* [*< arch- + duke*, = OF *archeduc*, mod F *archiduc*, < ML *archidux* (-duc-), < L *archi-*, chief, + *dux* (duc-), duke see *arch-* and *duke*] The G world is *erzherzog* A title formerly borne by some of the sovereign princes of Austria, Lorraine, and Brabant, but for several centuries held exclusively by the ruler of the archduchy of Austria (afterward emperor of Austria, and now of Austria-Hungary), now only a titular dignity of the prince of the house of Austria, as *archduchess* is of the princesses **Archduke's crown** See *crown*

archdukedom (är-shü'dük'dum), *n* [*< archduke + -dom*] The territory or dignity of an archduke or archduchess, an archduchy

arche, *n* Obsolete form of *arch*¹

arche, *n* See *arch*²

arché (är-shü'), *a* [Heraldic F, pp of **archer* see *arch*¹, *r*] Same as *arched*, 2

archebiosis (är-kē-bi-ō'sis), *n* [*< Gr archē*, beginning (see *arch-*), + *bios*, way of life, < *bios*, pass one's life, < *bios*, life] The origination of living from non-living matter, abiogenesis (which see)

However the question may eventually be decided as to the possibility of *archebiosis* occurring at the present day amid the artificial circumstances of the laboratory it can not be denied that *archebiosis*, or the origination of living matter in accordance with natural laws, must have occurred at some epoch of the past

arched (ärcht), *p a* [*< arch¹ + -ed*] 1 Made with an arch or curve, covered or spanned with an arch, having the form of an arch, composed of an arch or arches

I was pretty though a plague,
To see him every hour to sit and draw
His *arched* brows his hawking eye, his curls
In one heart's table *Shak*, All's Well 1 1

All born of our house have that *arched* instep under which water can flow *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, ix
Specifically — 2 In *her*, applied to an ordinary both sides of which are bowed alike in the form of an arch Also *archy*, *archic*, *archy-flected*, and *conarced* **Arched beam**, a beam cut bent, or built in



Arched Beams — Grand Central Station, New York

the form of an arch, usually to secure greater resistance or provide for a longer span than a straight beam would afford The most important type of arched beam is that which is built up, often called a compound arched beam Such beams are made in many forms, especially in those of several thick pieces of timber or planks laid upon or alongside of one another and bolted together, and of a truss construction in iron The arched beam roof of the St. Pancras railway station, London, has a span, in the clear, of 240 feet that of the Grand Central station, New York, has a span of 190 feet 2 inches **Arched-beam bridge**, *etc*, a bridge *etc*, in which one or more of the principal members is a compound arched beam See *bridge*

Arched double, having two arches or bends

archediaceae, *n* [ME, < OF *archidiaecre*, *archidiaeri*, mod F *archidiaer*, < L *archidiaconus*, archdeacon see *archidiacon*] An archdeacon

archeogay, *n* See *assagai*

archegone (är-kē-gōn), *n* English form of *archegonium*

archegonia, *n* Plural of *archegonium*

archegonial (är-kē-gō-ni-al), *a* [*< archegonium + -al*] Relating or pertaining to an archegonium

The flattened fronds bearing upon tiny stalks which rose from the middle vein of the leaf, the female portion of the plant — the *archegonial* disks *S B Herrick*, *Plant Life*, p 89

archegoniate (är-kē-gō-ni-ät), *a* [*< archegonium + -ate*] Having archegonia.

A female (*archegoniate*) prothallium

Encyc Brit, 11 429

archegonium (är-kē-gō-ni-um), *n*, pl *archegonia* (-ä) [NL, < Gr *αρχηγόνιον*, first of a race, original, < *αρχι-*, first (see *archi-*), + *γόνιον*, race see *gony*] The pistillidium or female organ of the higher cryptogams, having the same function as the pistil in flowering plants It is a cellular sac containing at the bottom a cell, analogous to the embryo sac of phanerogamous plants, which is impregnated by spermatozoids from the male organ (antheridium) From this after fertilization, the new plant is produced directly as in the ferns and their allies or a sporocyst is developed, as in the mosses when new plants follow upon the germination of the spores

archegony (är-kē-gō-ni), *n* [*< Gr archē*, first of a race, < *αρχι-*, first of a race see *archegonium*] The doctrine of the origin of life; specifically, the doctrine of spontaneous generation, *archebiosis*, *abiogenesis*

H. (Huxley) considers that though the doctrine of spontaneous generation (or *archegony*) has not been proved it is quite possible and even probable the arguments against it resting on merely negative results

The Scotsman (newspaper)

Archegosaurus (är-kē-gō-sū'rus), *n*, pl [NL, < Gr *αρχεγοσαυρος*] A suborder or other group of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians, typified by the genus *Archegosaurus* The name is a loose synonym of *Labyrinthodontia*

Archegosaurus (är-kē-gō-sū'rus), *n* [NL, < Gr *αρχεγοσαυρος*, beginning, origination, < *αρχι-*, the beginning, < *αρχι-*, lead, + *σαυρος*, lizard see *saurian*] A genus of extinct reptiles related to *Labyrinthodon* (which see), supposed by some to be a larval form of another animal

Archelminthes (är-kel-min'thes), *n*, pl [*< Gr αρχι-*, first, + *ελμινθις*, pl of *elmur*, worm] A hypothetical group of primitive worms, the supposed progenitors of the *taeni* primitive acelomate worms, of which a prothelms is the conjectured parent form They are supposed by Huxley to have been evolved in the primordial zoologic epoch in the direct line of descent of the ancestors of the human race. Their nearest living relatives are considered by him to be the *Turbellaria*

archeology (är-kel-ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr αρχι-*, beginning, first principle, + *λογία*, < *λογος*, speak see *-ology*] The science of, or a treatise on, first principles

Archeology treats of principles and should not be confused with *archeology*, which treats of antiquities

Plemy

archemastery, *n* [Early mod E and ME, also *archmastry*, < *archi-* + *mastery*, perhaps confused with *alchemy*] Supreme skill, mastery of applied science or applied mathematics *N E D*

archemy (är-ke-mi), *n* A variant of *alchemy*

Archencephala (är-ken-sē-fal'ä), *n*, pl [NL, < Gr *αρχεκεφαλα*, brain see *encephalon*] A name proposed by Owen, in 1857, for the highest one of four subclasses into which he divided the class *Mammalia* according to the character of the brain In this subclass the brain attains its maximum development in complexity, and especially in the relative size of the cerebrum, which is deeply convoluted largely overlaps both the olfactory lobes and the cerebellum, and has a well marked hippocampus minor It includes man alone and is continuous with the order *Simia* of some of the family *Hominae* or *Anthropoda* of others All the cerebral characters induced are shared by the anthropoid apes, and the term is not in use, except as a synonym of a group of the zoological value of a modern family

archencephalic (är-ken-sē-fal'ik or -sēf'al-ik), *a* [*< Archencephala + -ic*] Of or pertaining to the *Archencephala*, hence, characteristic of the human brain alone

arch-enemy (är-chen'e-mi), *n* [*< arch- + enemy*] A chief enemy, specifically, Satan, the devil

archenteric (är-ken-ter'ik), *a* [*< archenteron + -ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an archenteron, having a primitive unmodified enteron

The periaxial portion of the archenteric space

E R Lankester, *Encyc Brit*, XII 548

archenteron (är-ken'te-ion), *n* [*< Gr αρχι-*, first, primitive, + *εντερον*, intestine see *enteron*] The enteron (which see) in its original or primitive undifferentiated state opposed to *metenteron*

The hollow, which we have mentioned above as forming primarily the digestive cavity, is known as the *archenteron* or primitive stomach

Stand Nat Hist, I, Int, p 11

archeo- See *archeo-*
archer (är-cher), *n* [*< ME archer*, *archeri*, *archer*, < OF *archer*, *archier*, F *archer* = Pr *arquer*, *archer* = Sp. *arquero* = Pg. *arquivo* = It

arciere, < ML *arciarius*, also *arcuarinus*, a bowman, < L *arcus*, a bow see *arch*¹ and *arc*¹] 1 One who uses a bow, a Bowman, specifically, in medieval Europe, one who shot with the longbow (which see) and shaft, as distinguished from an arbalester or crossbowman In Greek art the archer is generally represented in Oriental dress and armor and the use of the bow by a native Greek in war is rarely mentioned but one of the two bowmen of the *Agamemnon* is dressed and armed as a Greek and on a Basili-catan vase at Naples (Heydemann No 922), of good Greek work a painting represents three youths evidently Greeks, shooting with bows and arrows at a cock on a column Among the Romans archers are rarely mentioned Throughout the middle ages the archers formed an important part of the armies of Europe but, as they were drawn wholly from the peasants and townspeople the nobility and their retainers were often suspicious of them, and the free use of the bow among the common people was often discouraged In some countries too the archer was so much preferred that the longbow came little into use In England large bodies of archers were furnished by towns and counties to the royal armies and were armed with some degree of uniformity with the steel cap the gambeson or hauberk and a short double edged sword besides bow and quiver There is no record of mounted archers in the English armies but they were common on the continent the dukes of Burgundy maintained large bodies of them and King Charles VII of France had a body guard of mounted men armed with brigantine or gambeson and carrying a longbow From this last organization the name *archer* came to be applied to the body guard of one of the later kings of France, whose weapon was the arquebuse which replaced the bow and shaft, and (until the Revolution) to the watchmen or guards of the French cities

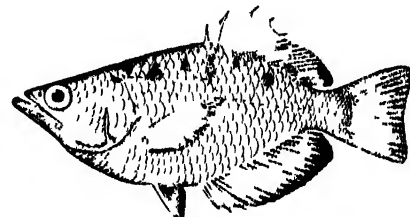
2 Same as *archer-fish* — 3 [cap] The constellation Sagittarius

archeress (är-cher-ess), *n* [*< archer + -ess*] A female archer [Rare]

She, the brave, glorious archeress of heaven

Comper, *Hud*, ix

archer-fish (är-cher-fish), *n* A name given to three species of the genus *Toxotes* and family *Toxotidae* (which see), occurring in the East Indian and Polynesian seas To this fish has been



Archer fish (*Toxotes jaculator*)

ascribed the power of shooting drops of water to the distance of four feet with such aim as insects causing them to fall into the water when it seizes and devours them This power has been doubted or denied by several ichthyologists Also called *archer* and *darter fish*

archeria (är-ke'ri-ä), *n* [ML, < OF *archiere*, < *archus*, an archer (cf *archery*)] In medieval fort, an aperture through which archers or longbowmen might discharge their arrows. See *loophole*, and compare *ballistaria*

archership (är-cher-ship), *n* Skill as an archer

archery (är-cher-i), *n* [*< ME archer*, < OF *archerie*, < *archer*, *archier*, bowman] 1 The use of the bow and arrow, the practice, art, or skill of archers, the art of shooting with a bow and arrow — 2 Archers collectively

That vision fire, and Bodens wine,

Might save the *archery* to doom

Scott, I of the L, v 25

3 In *old law*, a service of keeping a bow for the lord's defense

archesporium (är-kē-spōr-i-um), *n* [*< NL archesporium*, < Gr *αρχι-*, first, + *σπορον*, a seed] In bot, a layer of small cells within the anther, giving rise to the mother-cells of the pollen and to the very delicate lining of the anther-cell The name is also given to a similar structure in some of the vascular cryptogams Also called *archesporium*

archesthetic (är-kes-thet'ik), *a* [*< Gr αρχι-*, first, + *αισθητικα*, verbal adj of *αισθητικα*, perceive see *aesthetic*] Pertaining to or characteristic of archesthetism Also spelled *archesthete*

archesthetism (är-kes-thet'iz-m), *n* [*< archesthetic + -ism*] Same as *archesthete*

The hypothesis of *archesthetism* then, maintains that consciousness as well as life preceded organism and has been the *primus movens* in the creation of organic structure *Science*, IV 241

archesthetism (är-kes-thet'iz-m), *n* [*< archesthetic + -ism*] The hypothesis of the primitive creative function of consciousness, the hypothesis that consciousness, considered as an attribute of matter, is primitive and a cause of

evolution opposed to *metasthetism* (which see). Also *archasthetism*, *archesthetism*, *archasthetism*.

The place of the doctrine of *archasthetism*, as distinct from the opposing view of *metasthetism*, which is held by many monists.

I. D. Cope, Amer. Naturalist, XVI p. 469

archetto (ar-ke-tō), *n* [It., a small arch, an arched stick, fiddlestick < *arco*, an arch, bow see *arch*]. An implement, consisting of a wire stretched across a forked or bent stick, used for cutting away clay from a molded piece of pottery.

archetypal (ar-ke-tī-pal), *a* [< *archetype* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to an archetype, constituting a model or pattern, original as, "one archetypal mind," Cudworth. Also *archetypic*, *archetypal*.

Glottal cyclo must see by the archetypal Sun or the light of God. Sir I. Bacon, Christ Mor., pt. 1.

Archetypal idea, a Platonic idea. **Archetypal world**, an immaterial world supposed by some Platonists to have been first created as a pattern according to which the sensible world was constructed. opposed to *ectypal world*.

archetype (ar-ke-tīp), *n* [Formerly also *architype*, = *F* *architype*, < *L* *archetypum*, < *Gr* *ἀρχή*, *archē*, a pattern, model, neut. of *ἀρχαῖος*, first-molded, as an exemplar or model, < *ἀρχα*, first, + *τύπτω* (√ **τυπ*), beat, stamp, > *τύπος*, stamp, mold, pattern, type see *type*]. 1 A model or first form, the original pattern or model after which a thing is made, especially, a Platonic idea, or immaterial preexisting exemplar of a natural form.

Among the ancients the co-existence of the Platonic and Stoical schools which offered to the world two entirely different archetypes of virtue, secured in a very remarkable manner the recognition of different kinds of excellence. Locke, Empir. Morals I. 106

Man is the archetype of the animal creation, the highest manifestation of life. Dawson Nat. and the Bible, p. 10

2 In *compar.*, the standard weight by which others are adjusted. now called the *prototype*. — 3 In *compar.*, a primitive generalized plan of structure assumed to have been subsequently modified or lost by differentiation and specialization as, the vertebrate archetype. — 4 The original form from which a class of related forms in plants or animals may be supposed to have descended. Darwin.

archetypic (ar-ke-tīp-ik), *a* [< *archetype* + *-ic*] Same as *archetypal*.

archetypal (ar-ke-tīp-ī-kal), *a* [< *archetype* + *-al*] Same as *archetypal*.

archetypically (ar-ke-tīp-ī-kal-ī), *adv* In an archetypal manner, after the mode or plan of an archetype.

archetypist (ar-ke-tīp-ist), *n* [< *archetype* + *-ist*] One who studies early typography. N. E. D.

archeus, *n* See *archa*.

arch-fiend (ar-ke-tīfēnd), *n* [< *arch* + *fiend*, = *G* *arctifend*] A chief fiend, especially, the devil.

archi- [*L*, etc., < *Gr* *ἀρχή*, *archē*, first, chief see *arch*], the naturalized *E* form of the same prefix. A prefix of Greek origin, the original form of *arch*, first, chief. See *arch*.

archiamphaster (ar-ke-i-am-fas-tēr), *n* Same as *archamphaster*.

archannelid (ar-ke-an-ē-lid), *a* and *n* I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Archannelida*.

II. *n* One of the *Archannelida*, as an annelid of the genus *Polygordus*. Also *archannelidan*.

Archannelida (ar-ke-an-ē-lī-dā), *n* pl [NL, < *Gr* *ἀρχή*, first, + *NL* *annelida*] A subclass or other leading division of annelids, supposed to be the newest living representatives of the archetypal segmented worms. The best-known genus is *Polygordus* (which see).

archannelidan (ar-ke-an-ē-lī-dan), *a* and *n* I. *a* Pertaining to the *Archannelida*.

II. *n* Same as *archannelid*.

archiater (ar-ke-i-ā-ter), *n* [= Russ *архивтер*, = OHG *arāt*, MHG *arzet*, < *Gr* *ἀρzt* = *D* *arts*, etc., a physician, < *ML* *archiater*, < *L* *archiatus*, < *Gr* *ἀρχαῖος*, < *ἀρχ*, chief, + *αἰσός*, physician] A chief physician, a title first given by the Roman emperors to their chief physicians, and now applied on the continent of Europe to the first or body physician of a prince, and to the first physician of some cities, especially, in Russia, the first imperial physician.

archiblast (ar-ke-i-blast), *n* [< *Gr* *ἀρχή*, first, primitive, + *βλαστόν*, germ] In *embryol.* (a) The formative yolk of an egg, that which composes the germ, and in germination becomes the embryo, as distinguished from the food-yolk or

parablast. Wilhelm His (b) A name given by His to the epiblast.

archiblastic (ar-ke-i-blas-tik), *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the archiblast applied to those holoblastic eggs which, by equal or palinogenetic as well as total segmentation of the yolk (vitellus), produce an archigastula in germinating.

archiblastula (ar-ke-i-blas-tū-lā), *n*, pl *archiblastula* (-lā) [NL, < *Gr* *ἀρχή*, chief, + *NL* *blastula*] In *embryol.*, a hollow and usually globular vesicle, the walls of which consist of a single layer of similar cells, and which by invagination develops an archigastula.

Yolk division is complete and regular and gives rise to a vesicular morula (*archiblastula* of Haeckel), each cell of which is provided with a flagellate cilium.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 553

Archibuteo (ar-ke-i-bū-tē-ō), *n* [NL, < *L* *archi*, first, + *buteo*, buzzard] A genus of buzzards, of the family *Falconidae*, having booted tarsi.



Rough-legged Buzzard (*Archibuteo lagopus*)

A *lagopus*, the rough-legged buzzard of Europe and America is the best known species. *A. sancti johannis* is the black buzzard of America, and *A. ferrugineus* the west coast rough leg or Californian sparrow hawk.

archicall (ar-ke-i-kal), *a* [< *Gr* *ἀρχικός*, pertaining to rule, < *ἀρχή*, rule, first place, beginning, < *ἀρχα*, rule, be first see *arch*] 1 Of the nature of government, ruling — 2 Chief, primary, primordial.

archicarp (ar-ke-i-karp), *n* [< *Gr* *ἀρχή*, first, + *καρπος*, fruit] In bot., same as *ascogonium*.

archicercal (ar-ke-i-ser-kal), *a* [< *Gr* *ἀρχή*, chief, + *κερκός*, tail, + *-al*] Having a worm-like tail without fin-folds, as a fish, exhibiting archicercy, as a fish's tail.

archicercy (ar-ke-i-ser-si), *n* [See *archicercal*] The state of being archicercal, the primitive condition of a fish's tail when it is archicercal. J. A. Ryder.

archicytula (ar-ke-i-sit-ū-lā), *n*, pl *archicytula* (-lā) [NL, < *Gr* *ἀρχή*, chief, + *NL* *cytula*] In *embryol.*, the parent cell or cytula which results from an archimorula by the reformation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by total and equal or palinogenetic segmentation, to develop in succession an archimorula, archiblastula and archigastula.

Archidesmidae (ar-ke-i-des-mī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Archidesma* (< *Gr* *ἀρχή*, chief, + *δέσμη*, band), the typical genus, + *-idae*] A family of palaeozoic fossil myriapods of the archipolypodous type.

archidiaconal (ar-ke-i-dī-ak-on-al), *a* [< *L* *archidiaconus*, archidiacon see *archidiacon*] Pertaining to an archidiacon or to his office as, an *archidiaconal* visitation.

This Prelate calls himself Exarch, and claims *Archidiaconal* rights in the whole Diocese. J. M. Niall, Eastern Church, t. 93

archidiaconate (ar-ke-i-dī-ak-on-āt), *n* [< *ML* *archidiaconatus*, < *L* *archidiaconus* see *archidiacon* and *-ate*] The office or order of archidiacon.

archiepiscopacy (ar-ke-i-ō-pis-kō-pa-si), *n* [An *archiepiscopate* + *-acy* Cf *episcopacy*] The state or dignity of an archbishop.

archiepiscopal (ar-ke-i-ō-pis-kō-pal), *a* [< *L* *archiepiscopos*, archbishop see *archbishop*] Pertaining to an archbishop or to his office as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see.

A Franciscan friar rode before him, bearing aloft the massive silver cross, the *archiepiscopal* standard of Toledo. Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, t. 12

archiepiscopality (ar-ke-i-ō-pis-kō-pal-i-ti), *n* [< *archiepiscopacy* + *-ity*] The dignity or state of an archbishop, archiepiscopacy. Fuller.

archiepiscopate (ar-ke-i-ō-pis-kō-pāt), *n* [< *ML* *archiepiscopatus*, < *archi* + *episcopatus* see *archi* and *episcopate*] The office or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

archierey (ar-ke-i-ē-ri), *n* [< Russ *архиерей*, < *Gr* *ἀρχιερεῖς*, a high priest, < *ἀρχ*, *arch*, chief, first, + *ιερεῖς* (> Russ *иерей*), a priest, < *ιερός*, holy, sacred.] The prelacy, a collective term for the higher orders of ecclesiastics in the Russian Church, including metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. Pinkerton.

archigastula (ar-ke-i-gas-trō-lā), *n*, pl *archigastula* (-lā) [NL, < *Gr* *ἀρχή*, chief, + *NL* *gastula*] In *embryol.*, a bell-gastula, a gastula which is bell-shaped or has the form of a deep cup, resulting from that method of egg-cleavage and gastrulation supposed to be primitive or palinogenetic. It occurs in various animals, from sponge up to the lowest vertebrates. See *metagastula*, and cut under *gastrulation*.

archigrapher (ar-ke-i-gra-fēr), *n* [< *LL* *archigraphus*, < *Gr* *ἀρχή*, chief, + *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *Gr* *ἀρχιγραμματεὺς*, of same sense and same ultimate origin] A chief secretary. Blount.

archil (ar-kil), *n* [Early mod. E. also *archall*, *archel*, etc., corrupt forms of *orchil* (q. v.), < *ME* *orchell*, < *OF* *orchel*, *orchel*, *orcel*, *orcel*, mod. *F* *orcelle*, < *It* *orcella*, *orcellio* = *Orp* *orchilla*, mod. *orchilla* = *Pg* *orcella*, origin undetermined.] 1 A rich violet, mauve, or purple coloring matter obtained from certain lichens, especially the *Rocella tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis* — 2 The lichen from which the dye is obtained. See *Rocella*.

It is bruised between stones, moistened with putrid urine, and mixed with quicklime or other alkaline liquor. It first becomes purplish red in color, and then turns to violet. In the first state it is called *archil*, and in the second *litmus*. Dyes rarely use *archil* by itself, on account of its dearthness and the perishableness of its beauty. They employ it to give a bloom to other colors, as plums, blues and blacks, but this bloom soon decays. *Archil* is used for tinting the fluid employed in split-thinometers, while *litmus* is employed by chemists as a test for acidity or alkalinity.

Also written *orchil*, and formerly *archall*, *orchal*, *orchel*, *orchella*.

Archilochian (ar-ke-i-lō-ki-an), *a* [< *L* *Archilochius*, < *Gr* *Ἀρχιλόχειος*, pertaining to *Ἀρχιλόχος*, *L* *Archilochus*, a poet and satirist of Paros, who lived about 700 B. C.] 1 Pertaining to Archilochus, a Greek poet of Paros, noted for the bitterness and severity of his satire. Hence — 2 Severe, ill-natured as, *Archilochian* bitterness. — 3 In *anc. pros.*, noting four stanzas — (1) A dactylic hexameter alternating with a penthemimer (called a *lesser Archilochian*) or (2) with an iambic penthemimer (3) An iambic trimeter alternating with an elegiac penthemimer (4) A verse consisting of four dactyls and three trochees (called a *greater Archilochian*) alternating with an iambic trimeter catalectic.

archilowe (ar-ke-i-lou), *n* [See, also *archilogh* and *archilagh*, a corrupt word, according to the Imp. Dict., < *D* *her*, *ugari*, + *gelag* (OD *ghelagh*), share of expense at an inn, = *Se* *laugh*, *lauch*, also *lawin*, *lawing*, tavern-shot, reckoning see *lawing* and *law*] The return which one who has been treated in an inn or tavern sometimes reckons himself bound in honor to make to the company when he calls for his bottle he is said to give his *archilowe* [Scotch.]

I propose that this good little gentleman that seems sulr forlorn as I may say, in this tullyic shall send for a tass of brandy, and ill pay for another by way of *archilowe*. Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.

archilute (ar-ke-i-lūt), *n*. [< *archi* + *lute*]. See *archilute*]. Same as *archilute*.

archimage (ar-ke-i-mā-j), *n* [Formerly also, as if it, *archimago*, and as *NL* *archimagus*, q. v.] A chief magician or enchanter, a wizard.

The character of sage and *archimage* had fully imprinted itself on his countenance. Envy First, XIV 462.

archimagus (ar-ke-i-mā-gus), *n*, pl *archimagi* (-ji) [NL, < *Gr* *ἀρχιμαγος*, chief of the magi, < *ἀρχ*, chief, + *μάγος*, one of the magi see *magi*] 1 The high priest of the Persian magi, or worshippers of fire — 2 A chief magician; an archimage.

archimandrite (ar-ke-i-man-dri-tāt), *n*. [< *archimandrita* + *-ate*] The dignity, office, or province of an archimandrite.

ture includes, in the widest sense, (1) the principles of design and of ornament as applied to building, (2) the science of construction, including the properties of materials and the methods of combining them, and (3) the practice of construction including estimates of cost and the directing of builders and workmen. The practice of this art requires skill in design which is the special province of the architect, and skill in execution, which is the special province of the workmen whom the architect employs and directs. It is the function of skill in architectural design to combine in a harmonious scheme those independent and often hostile requirements (1) of use



Cartilaginous skeleton of limb (artropod) of *Ceraurus forsteri* the large upper piece articulating with the limb root

and convenience as dictated by the conditions of the problem in hand, (2) of constructive necessity and fitness as determined either by practical experience or by scientific theory, and (3) of artistic excellence both in the proportions of the parts and in the decorative treatment of details, in accordance with either the general principles and canons of good taste or the prescriptions of custom or tradition. It is the function of skill in execution practically to carry out the scheme so designed, and this skill is exercised by draftsmen, surveyors, mechanics, artisans, and artists, each in his place. Architecture is properly distinguished from mere building by the presence of the decorative or artistic element. The most important styles in the history of architecture are the Egyptian, Assyrian, Hellenic, Roman, Byzantine, Medieval (including Romanesque and Gothic), Renaissance, and Arabic (See these and other adjectives characterizing architectural styles). The various later medieval styles are commonly included under the vague and misleading term Gothic (which see).

Architecture, the art of building, includes two elements, theory and practice. The former comprehends the fine artistic power, the body of general rules inspired by taste and based on tradition and the science which admits of demonstration by means of invariable and absolute formulas. Practice is the application of theory to particular needs, it is practice which causes the art and the science to conform to the nature of materials, to climate, to the customs of a period, or to the necessities of the occasion.

Vollet le Duc, Dict. de l'Architecture (trans.), I, 116.

We must consider *Architecture* as the great law which has in all times regulated the growth and affected the form of painting and sculpture, till they attain to a certain point in their development, and free themselves from its influence. (*P. Vollet, Art and Architect.* p. 29)

Architecture and eloquence are mixed arts whose end is some thing beauty and some thing use. (*Emerson*)

2 The buildings or other objects produced by architecture as defined above—3 The character or style of building—as, the *architecture* of Paris—4 Construction and formative design of any kind.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture, ascribed to a particular providence.

P. Bureau, Theory of the Earth

Civil architecture, the branch of architecture having to do with buildings for the purposes of civil life.

Military architecture, the branch of architecture which has to do with buildings for military purposes, to some extent coextensive with military engineering.

Naval architecture, the science and practice of the designing and construction of ships and of the engines and appurtenances.

Architecture (ar'ki-tok-tur), *v* [*t*] [*architect-*], *n* [*u*] To construct, build. [*Lat.*]

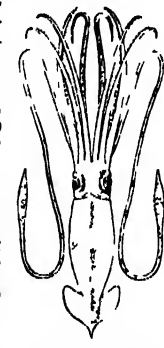
This was *architectus* d. thus
By the great Oceanus.

Keats, Hyperion

Architeuthis (ar'ki-tū'this), *n* [*NL*, < Gr. *apty-*, first, chief, + *teuthis*, squid] A genus of monster cephalopods, or giant squids, of the family *Ommastrephidae*, and related to *Ommastrephes* except in size. Several species are described, as *A. princeps*, *A. harpur*, and *A. megaptera*. Some specimens are said to attain a total length of upward of 60 feet. These animals furnish the basis of fact for the fabulous monsters known as devil fishes.

One of the giant squids, belonging doubtless, to the genus *Architeuthis*. The whalers have long had accounts of the sperm whale eating giant squid portions of the mass being vomited by these animals in their death throes. But science has recognized the existence of these huge monsters for only a few years.

Stand Nat. Hist., I, 377



Giant Squid (*Architeuthis*) (from Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884)

architonnerre (ar-shi-to-neer'), *n* [*F*, < Gr. *apty-*, chief, + *F. tonnerre*, thunder, thunderbolt, chamber (of a gun, etc.), < *Lat.* *tonitrus*, thunder] A form of steam-gun described by Leonardo da Vinci, and supposed to have been devised by Archimedes, which discharged iron balls with great noise.

architrave (ar'ki-trāv), *n* [= *F.* *architrave*, < *It.* *architrave*, < *L.* *archi-* (see *archi-*), chief, + *It.* *trave*, < *L.* *trabem*, acc. of *trabs*, a beam] 1 In *arch* (a) The lower division of an entablature, that member which rests immediately on the column and supports those portions of the structure which are above it. See *ent* under *entablature*. (b) The ornamental molding running round the extrados of an arch. Also called *archivolt*. (c) Sometimes, less properly, the molded enrichments on the faces of the jambs and lintel of a door, window, or other opening. Also called *antepagment*.—2 In *fort*, the master-beam, or chief supporter, in any part of a subterranean fortification. **Architrave cornice**, an entablature in which the cornice rests directly on the architrave, the frieze being omitted.

architroch (ar'ki-trok), *n* [*<* Gr. *apty-*, first, + *τροχός*, a disk, wheel, hoop see *troche*] In *zool*, the specialized ciliated girdle or band surrounding the mouth of the planula in many invertebrate embryos. *E. R. Lankester*

It [the oral ciliated band] was probably primitively a mouth-organ of the ancestral gastrulated *architroch*, similar to the cirelet of cilia in the Protozoa ciliate.

Hyatt, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1884, p. 87

architypographer (ar'ki-ti-pog'ra-fēr), *n* [*<* *archi-* + *typographer*] The chief university printer at Oxford, an office established in 1636.

He is the director of the Oxford press. By Laud's statutes he is to be a person well instructed in Greek and Latin literature, and of great experience in philological pursuits, and it will be his duty to preside over the operations of printing in the university printing office, and to take care that the printing materials and furniture are all of the choicest in their several kinds. In works issuing from the public press of the university, he is to prescribe the scale of the types, the quality of the paper, and the size of the margins, and to set right the errata of the correctors, and to take diligent care in all other particulars which concern the ornament and perfection of the work. He is also *ex officio* upper bedell in civil law.

Architulus (ār-ki-ū'lūs), *n*, *pl* [*NL*, < *Architulus* + *-ula*] A family of fossil archi-

polypodous myriapods. *Scudder*, 1868.

Archilus (ār-ki-ū'lūs), *n* [*NL*, < Gr. *apty-*, first, + *NL* *Iulus*, *q* v] The typical genus of the family *Architulus*.

archivā (ar-ki'vā), *n*, *pl* [*L*, *pl* of *archivum* see *archive*] Archives.

The Christians were able to make good what they as-

serted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman

archivā. (*Dr. H. More, Godliness*)

archival (ar-ki'vāl or ar'ki-vāl), *a* [*<* *archive*] Pertaining to archives or records, contained in records.

archive (ār'kiv or -kiv), *n* [*<* *F.* *archives*, *pl*, < *L.* *archivum*, also *archivum* (*pl.* *archivā*), a place where records are kept, the records themselves, < Gr. *αρχαιο*, a public building, hence *pl* *τα αρχια*, the public records there kept, prop. neuter of *αρχιος*, adj., pertaining to office, < *αρχή*, office, government, rule, < *αρχω*, rule, be first see *arch-*] 1 A place where public records or other historical documents are kept now only in the plural.—2 A record or document preserved in evidence of something, in the plural, documents or records relating to the rights, privileges, claims, treaties, constitutions, etc., of a family, corporation, community, or nation.

A most unpleasant *archive* or register.

Holland, tr. of Pintarch, p. 116

God hath now

Sponged and made blank of crumbl'd record all

My mortal *archives*. (*Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites*)

The social conditions represented in the Homeric poems cannot be more significant. By the Greeks they were always regarded as perfectly real as *archives*, so to speak, from which very definite claims and prerogatives were derived.

Van Rensselaer, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 121

—**Syn** 1 Record office, registry.—2 Registry, chronicles, annals, monuments.

archivist (ār'ki- or ar'ki-vist), *n* [= *F.* *archiviste* = Sp. *El archivista*, < *ML.* *archivista* see *archive* and *-ist*] A keeper of archives or records.

The learned *archivist* of the Vatican, whose researches have led to striking results in reference to the foundation of the University of Paris. (*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI, 490)

archivolt (ar'ki-volt or -völt), *n* [= *F.* *archivolt*, < *It.* *archivolt* (cf. *ML.* *archivoltum*), appar. < *archi-*, chief, + *volt*, vault, vault, arch see *archi-* and *vault*, and cf. *architrave*, but *It.* *arco-volto* is based on *arco*, arch, + *volto*, volta, vault, arch] An ornamental molding or band of moldings on the face of an arch following the contour of the extrados, an arch-molding. Also called *architrave*. *Archivolt* is sometimes incorrectly used for *architrave*. The term is applied specifically to the arches of any arched construction, upon which, as upon the architrave in columnar construction, rests the weight of the superimposed portion of the edifice. *Vollet le Duc*.

Archivolt of a bridge, the curved line formed by the exterior upper edges of the arch stones in the face of the work.

archlute (ar'chlūt), *n* [*<* *arch-* + *lute*] A large bass lute, double-necked like the theorbo and chitarrone, and differing from them in the arrangement of the longer strings. Also written *archlute*.

archly (ār'chli), *adv* In an arch manner, coyly.

He bow'd and *archly* smiled at what he said,

Civil but sly. (*Crabbe, Parish Register*)

And the glances of the Creole

Were still as *archly* deep.

Whittier, The Slave Ships

archmagician (arch-ma-jish'ian), *n* [*<* *arch-* + *magician*, Cf. *archmagi*] A chief magician; a great wizard.

archmarshal (ār'ch-mār'shal), *n* [*<* *arch-* + *marshal*, = *G.* *erzmarschall*] The grand marshal of the old German empire, a dignity which belonged to the Elector of Saxony.

arch-mock (ar'ch-mok'), *n* [*<* *arch-* + *mock*] Extreme mockery or bitterest jest, deepest scorn.

O, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's arch mock!

Shak., Othello, iv, 1

arch-molding (ar'ch-mōl'ding), *n* [*<* *arch-* + *molding*] Same as *archivolt* used especially of medieval architecture.

archness (ar'ch'nes), *n* [*<* *arch* + *-ness*] The quality of being arch, slyness without malice; cunning, waggishness, roguishness, pleasing coyness as, "dryness and archness of humour," *J. Warton, Pope*, p. 68.

There was a mixture of sweetness and archness in her manner which made it difficult for her to affront anybody. (*Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice*, p. 44)

archology (ar'kol-ō-jī), *n* [*<* Gr. *αρχή*, beginning, origin, rule, government (see *arch-*), + *-λογία*, < *λογω*, speak see *-ology*] 1 The doctrine of the origin of things. *N. E. D.*—2 The science of government. *N. E. D.*—3 The theory of first principles of knowledge.

archon (ar'kon), *n* [*L*, < Gr. *ἀρχων*, a ruler, orig. pp. of *αρχω*, rule, be first see *arch-*]

1 A chief magistrate of some states in ancient Greece, and particularly Athens. After the abolition of the title of king in Attica there was chosen a single archon who exercised for life essentially royal prerogatives. The term of office was afterward reduced to ten years, and in 683 B. C. it was made annual, and the duties of the archonship were distributed among nine persons. The first was the *archon eponymos* (name giving archon), whose functions were executive and judicial, and whose name was given in official acts, etc., to the year of his service. The second was the *archon basileus* (archon king), whose duties were chiefly religious and ceremonial. The third was the *archon polemarchus* (archon generalissimo), who was, first in fact and then nominally, commander of the military power, and the remaining six were the *thesmophetes*, or administrators of justice, whose most important duty it was to pass carefully in review, each year, the whole body of laws of the state, in order to make sure that no errors or contradictions had crept in, that repealed laws had been duly cancelled, and that repetition was avoided. It rested with the thesmophetes, also, to see that all the laws of the republic that were in vigor were strictly enforced, and to bring to trial any public official who had failed in his trust. At the end of his year of office, all the archons, unless they were found guilty of malfeasance, by virtue of their office entered the council of the Areopagus.

2 In the Byzantine empire (a) One of a number of great court officers. (b) A title assumed by the Frankish barons who established themselves in Greece after the fourth crusade, in the thirteenth century.—3 In modern Greece, a person in authority, as a magistrate, a presiding officer of some societies, etc.—4 Any ruler or governor.—5 In various Gnostic systems, one of several spiritual powers superior to angels, believed to be the rulers of the several heavens. According to Basilides, the great archon is the highest spiritual power and the creator of the ogdoad or ethical world, having below him the archon who created and rules the hebdomad or lower planetary heaven. See *archonta*, *hebdomad* and *ogdoad*.

6 [*NL*] In *zool*, the human animal, man, as a member of the group *Archontia*.—7 [*cap*]

[*NL*] In *entom*. (a) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1822. (b) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1826.

archonship (ar'kon-ship), *n* [*<* *archon* + *-ship*] The office or the term of office of an archon.

On the expiration of the archonship of Fryxias, it was resolved that the office should be annual and that there should be nine persons to execute it.

J. Adams, Works, IV, 475

archont (ar'kont), *n* [*<* *NL.* *archont(-)*, sing. of *Archontia*, *q* v] A member of the zoological group *Archontia*, a man.

archontate (ar'kon-tāt), *n* [*<* *archon(-)* + *-ate*] The office of an archon, or the term for which an archon was elected. *N. E. D.*

Archontia (ar'kon-ti-ā), *n*, *pl*. [*NL*, neut. pl. of *archon*, < Gr. *ἀρχων*, ruling see *archon*] In some zoological systems, a prime division of mammals, represented by man alone. It is in contradiction with the orders *Archemphala* of Owen, *Brmania* of Blumenbach and Cuvier, and *Dipoda* of others, and with the family *Homomida* and genus *Homomida*.

Archontic (ār-kon'tik), *n* [*<* *LL.* *archonticus*, < Gr. *αρχωντικός*, pertaining to archons (> *LGr.* *οἱ ἀρχωνταί*, Archontes), < *ἀρχω*, ruler see *archon*] One of a sect of the fourth century, originating in Palestine, apparently an offshoot of the Ophites, so called from their belief, in common with other Gnostic sects, in archons or rulers of the several heavens. They rejected baptism and theucharist, identified the God of the Jews with the devil, and used to sprinkle their dead with water and oil to make them invisible and put them beyond the reach of the heavenly powers.

Archoplites (ar-kop-li'tēs), *n* [*NL*, < Gr. *ἀρχόπλις*, a leader, + *πλῆρες*, heavy-armed see *hoplite*] A genus of percoid fishes. A single species, *A. interruptus*, occurs on the Pacific coast of North America. It resembles the rock bass, has 7 branchiostegal rays, and attains a length of a foot or more. *Gill*, 1861.

archpillar (ärch'pil'är), *n* [*< arch- + pillar*] A main or principal pillar; a chief support.

Archpillar and foundation of human society
Harnar, tr of Buza's Sermons, p 294

archpoet (ärch'pö'et), *n* [*< arch- + poet*, tr of NL *archpoeta*] 1 A chief or preëminent poet — 2 A poet laureate, an official poet

The title of archpoets or arch poet
Pope, The Poet Laureate

archpolitician (ärch'pol-i-tish'an), *n* [*< arch- + politician*] A chief or leading politician, a great political leader

Archpolitician
Bacon

archprelate (ärch'prel'ät), *n* [*< arch- + prelate*] A chief prelate

Archprelate
Hooker

archpresbyter (ärch'pres'bi-tör), *n* [*< arch- + presbyter* Cf. *archpriest* and *LL archpresbyter*] A chief presbyter

Archpresbyter
Ayliffe, Parergon

archpresbytery (ärch'pres'bi-te-ri), *n* [*< arch- + presbytery*] The absolute dominion of presbytery, presbytery as exercising supreme or sovereign authority [Rare]

Archpresbytery
claiming to itself a lordly power and superintendency, both over flocks and pastors, over persons and congregations no way their own

Archpresbytery
Milton, Kikonoklastes, § 13

archpriest (ärch'pröst'), *n* [*< late ME archpriest*, *< OF archpresbiter*, mod F *archiprêtre* (cf G *erzpriester*), *< LL archpresbyter* (Jerome), *< LG archpresbiteros* (Sozomen) see *arch-* and *presbyter* Cf. Gr *ἀρχιερεύς*, archpriest, chief priest, in N T high priest see *archierey*] *Eccles*, the chief among the priests, called by the Greeks *protopresbyter*, and later

protopope As a title it dates from the fourth century, and was originally given to the senior by ordination in a diocese, a rule long strictly observed in the West. The archpriest or dean of the cathedral assisted the bishop in solemn functions and in his spiritual administration, though without ordinary jurisdiction, the rural archpriest or dean had a limited superintendence over the parish priests of his deanery or district of the diocese, and formed with them the rural chapter, as the bishop with his canons formed the cathedral chapter. For relations with other officials, see *archdeacon*. At present, in the Roman Catholic Church, *archpriest* is, for the most part, a title of honor only, the former duties of the office being performed by the auxiliary bishop or the dean of the cathedral chapter. The duties of the rural archpriests, since the Council of Trent, have commonly devolved on the vicars forane, still sometimes called rural deans, or directly on the bishop's vicar general. In the rare case when rural archpriests and vicars forane are found in the same diocese, the latter have the precedence.

archprimate (ärch'pri'mät), *n* [*< arch- + primate*] A chief primate

Archprimate
One arch primate or Protestant pope

Archprimate
Milton, Church Gov, § 6

archprophet (ärch'prof'et), *n* [*< arch- + prophet* Cf. Gr *ἀρχιπροφήτης*, chief prophet] A chief prophet, a great prophet

Archprophet
T. Warton

archprotestant (ärch'prot'est-ant), *n* [*< arch- + Protestant*] A leading or eminent Protestant

Archprotestant
These archprotestants and master ministers of Germany

Archprotestant
Stephens, Fortness of Faith, p 9

archprotopope (ärch'prö'tö-pöp), *n* [*< arch- + protopope*] The chief of the archpriests or protopopes

Archprotopope
The archprotopope of Susa, where the royal residence was

Archprotopope
Encyc Brit, XIX 715

arch-see (ärch'sé'), *n* [*< arch- + see*] The see of an archbishop

Arch-see
Drayton

arch-sodality (ärch'sö-däl'i-ti), *n* [*< arch- + sodality*] An arch-confraternity (which see)

Arch-sodality
An arch-confraternity (which see)

arch-stone (ärch'stön), *n* [*< arch- + stone*] 1 A wedge-shaped stone used in the construction of an arch, a voussoir See cut under *arch* — 2 A flat stone by which the opening into the chamber of some furnaces is covered

Arch-stone
The great treasurer of the German empire, a dignity held by the restored electorate of the Rhine Palatinate from 1648 to 1777, and later by the Elector of Hanover

archtraitor (ärch'trä'tör), *n* [*< arch- + traitor*] A chief traitor sometimes applied specifically to the devil

Archtraitor
Hakewell

archtreasurer (ärch'treg'ür-är), *n* [*< arch- + treasurer* The G word is *erzschatzmeister*] The great treasurer of the German empire, a dignity held by the restored electorate of the Rhine Palatinate from 1648 to 1777, and later by the Elector of Hanover

Archtreasurer
The great treasurer of the German empire, a dignity held by the restored electorate of the Rhine Palatinate from 1648 to 1777, and later by the Elector of Hanover

archtype (ärch'tip), *n* [*< arch- + type*, suggested by *archetype*, q v] An archetype

Archtype
Cartwright

archvillain (ärch'vil'an), *n* [*< arch- + villain*] A desperate, confirmed villain

Archvillain
An arch villain keeps him company

Archvillain
Shak, T of A, v 1

archvillainy (ärch'vil'an-i), *n* [*< arch- + villainy*] Atrocious villainy

Archvillainy
Beau and Fl

archway (ärch'wä), *n* [*< arch- + way*] An entrance or a passage under an arch or vault, an opening that is closed in or covered by an arch

Through the piers ran *archways* in both directions, so as to open a narrow aisle on each side of the nave and transept

Archway
C. E. Norton Church building in Middle Ages, p 53

Compound archway See *compound*

archwife (ärch'wif), *n* [*< arch- + wife*] A woman of strong, masculine physique, a hardy, masculine woman disposed to rule her husband

Archwife
Ye archwives, stonish at defiance
Shu yi be strong as is a great cannall (cannal)
Ne suffereth nat that men you don offend
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l 1129

archwise (ärch'wiz), *adv* [*< arch- + wise*] In the form or manner of an arch

Archwise
In the fashion of a bow bent *archwise*

archy (är'chi), *a* [*< arch- + -y*] Resembling an arch, having arches, arching. [Rare]

Archy
Beneath the black and archy brows shined forth the bright lamps of her eyes
Parthenia Sacra (1689), Pref

archy (är'chi), *a* [*< F* as if **arché*, arched, pp of **archer*, v see *arch*, i] In her, same as *arched*, 2

archy-flected (är'chi-flék-ted), *a* In her, same as *arched*, 2

arcid (är'sid), *n* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Arca*

Arctidae (är'si-dé), *n* pl [NL, *< Arca + -idae*] A family of asphyonate accephalous bivalves, or lamellibranch mollusks, having equivalve shells with a long row of transverse teeth. The family is a large one of world wide distribution at the present day, and dates back in geologic time to the Lower Silurian. Its leading genera are *Arca*, *Azinea* (or *Pectunculus*), *Anomalocardia*, *Cucullia*, etc. but the limits of the family vary. The species are very numerous. See cut under *Arca*. Some times wrongly spelled *Arada*.

arcifer (är'si-fär), *n* [*< NL arcifer* see *Arctifera*] An amphibian of the group *Arctifera*

Arctifera (är-sif'ä), *n* pl [NL, neut pl. of *arcifer* (cf *ML arcifer*, an archer), *< L arcus*, a bow (see *arc*), + *ferre* = *F bear*] A section of phaneroglossate salient amphibians, with coracoids and precoracoids connected by an arched cartilage (the epicoracoid), that of the one side overlapping that of the other. It includes the true toads (*Bufo*), the tree-toads (*Hyla*), and others

arciferous (är-sif'ä-us), *a* [As *Arctifera* + *-ous*] In zoöl, pertaining to or of the nature of the *Arctifera*. Also *arctiferous*

arcifinious (är-si-fin'ä-us), *a* [*< LL arcifinitus* (also *arcifinitus*), *< L arc* (arce), a citadel, defense, + *finis*, pl *finis*, boundary] 1. Serving both as a boundary and a defense applied to rivers, mountains, the sea, etc. *Wor Dict* — 2 Having a frontier which forms a natural defense as, "arcifinious states," Weiss, Law of Nations, II 215 N E D

arciform (är'si-förm), *a* [*< L arcus*, a bow, + *forma*, form] Bow-shaped, curved, arched

Arciform
— *Arciform fibers*, in anat, the arcuate nerve fibers, especially the superficial ones, seen on the surface of the upper part of the medulla oblongata

arcterous (är'si'ä-us), *a* [*< L arcus*, a bow, + *gerere*, carry] Same as *arcterous*

arctenent (är-sit'ä-nent), *a* [*< L arctenon* (t-s), holding a bow, *< arcus*, a bow, + *tenon* (t-s), ppr of *tenere*, hold see *arc* and *tenant*] Holding or carrying a bow

arc-light (ärk'lit), *n* An electric light produced by the voltaic arc, the electric current passing between a pair of carbon-points slightly separated. See *electric* and *voltaic arc*.

arcograph (är'kö-gräf), *n* [*< L arcus*, arc, + Gr *γραφειν*, describe] An instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point. It consists of a thin and pliable strip of wood or metal, the ends of which are attached to a straight bar, which can be shortened or lengthened to form a chord of the required arc. It is used as a template

arcosolium (är-kö-sö'li-um), *n*, pl *arcosolia* (-ä) [ML, *< L arcus*, an arch, + *solium*, a seat, throne] A name given to certain recesses for dead bodies in the Roman catacombs, consisting of a deep niche cut in the rocky wall and arched above, a sarcophagus being hewn from the rock under the arch. The flat cover of the sarcophagus may sometimes have been used as an altar. Such tombs were often richly ornamented

arc-piece (ärk'pös), *n* In *mech*, a piece serving to adjust the angle of elevation of a cutting-tool

arc-secant (ärk'sä'kant), *n* In *math*, an angle regarded as a function of its secant

arc-sine (ärk'sin), *n* In *math*, an angle regarded as a function of its sine

arcti (ärkt), *v* t. See *arct*

Arctalia (ärk-tä'li-ä), *n* [NL, *< arctic* + Gr *άλια*, assemblage (with an intended allusion to *alg*, sea)] In *zoogeog*, a primary marine realm or zoölogical division of the waters of the globe,

embracing the seas of the northern hemisphere as far to the south as floating ice descends (Gill).

Arctalian (ärk-tä'li-an), *a* [*< Arctalia*] Of or pertaining to Arctalia

Arctamerican (ärk-tä-mör'i-kan), *a* [*< Arctia + American*] In *zoogeog*, same as *Angloamerican*, as, "Angloamerican or Arctamerican realm," Gill.

arc-tangent (ärk'tän'jent), *n* In *math*, an angle regarded as a function of its tangent

arctation (ärk-tä'shon), *n* [*< F arctation*, *< L* as if **arctatio* (n-), *< arctare*, prop *arctare*, pp *arctatus*, arctatus, draw close, tighten, *< arctus*, prop *arctus*, close, tight see *arct*, *arctile*, *arcti*, etc.] Narrowness or constriction in any sense; in *pathol*, unnatural contraction of any natural opening, as of the anus, constipation from inflammation. Also called *arctitude*

Arctia (ärk'ti-ä), *n* [NL, *< Gr ἀρκτος*, a bear (in ref to the furriness of the caterpillars see *Arctida*)] A genus of moths, typical of the family *Arctidae*. (or *Arctia*) *Arctia* is the common tiger-moth. See cut under *Euprepia*

arctian (ärk'ti-an), *n* [*< Arctia + -an*] A moth of the family *Arctidae*

arctic (ärk'tik), *a* [Early mod E also *arctie*, *arctick*, etc. *< ME arctik*, *< OF artique*, mod F *arctique* = *Pt arctico* = *Sp Pg arctico* = *It artico*, *< LL arcticus*, northern, *< Gr ἀρκτικός*, northern, lit pertaining to the Bear, *< ἀρκτος*, a bear, specifically the constellation Ursa Major, sometimes spelled *arctos*, = *Skt arkshas* (for **arkshas*) = *L ursus* (for **ursus*) = *L arct*, a bear see *ursus*] 1 Pertaining or related to the northern constellations called the Great and Little Bears, hence, pertaining or relating to the north pole or the northern polar regions, northern as, the *arctic circle*, region, or sea. Hence — 2 Cold, frigid

Arctic
I warn the traveler who goes to see the lovely Madonnas of Bellini to beware how he trusts himself in winter to the gusty, arctic unmercifulness of the Church of the Redeemer
Howells, Venetian Life, III

Arctic circle, a small circle, parallel to the equator, distant from the north pole by an angular quantity equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23° 28'. This and the ant arctic circle are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones, at every point within which the sun, theoretically, on at least one day in summer, passes through the north point without setting, and on at least one day in winter does not rise. The practical allowance must be made for the scudometer and horizontal refraction of the sun

Arctic fox, a small species of fox, *Vulpes lagopus*, of the family *Canidae* celebrated for its beauty and fineness of its fur which is a valuable article of commerce. It is 2 feet in length, and its tail is 1 foot long. It is bluish or brownish gray in summer and white in winter. — *Syn* See *polar*

arctic-bird (ärk'tik-bärd), *n* A name originally given by Edwards to a species of jaeger figured and described by him. It has been applied to two species of *Ledra* or *Colaptes*, but is identified as the long-tailed jaeger or *Buffon's skua*, *L. or S. longicauda* of some, *S. buffon* or *S. parvulus* of others

arctician (ärk'tish'an), *n* [*< Arctia + -ian*] One who has investigated matters relating to the arctic regions, an arctic explorer

Arctidinae (ärk-tik-ti-dä-nä), *n* pl [NL, *< Arctia* (d-ä) + *-ina*] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridae*, containing the hutorongs, characterized by the prehensile tail

Arctictis (ärk-tik'tis), *n* [NL, *< Gr ἀρκτος*, a bear, + *ictis*, the yellow-breasted marten] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Arctictidinae* synonymous with *Ictides* See *hutorong*

arctid (ärk'ti-d), *a* and *n* 1 A Pertaining to the *Arctida* as, an *arctid* moth

II, *n* One of the *Arctidae*, an arctian

Arctidae (ärk-ti-dä), *n* pl [NL, *< Arctia + -idae*] A family of lepidopterous insects, belonging to the section *Heterocera*, the tiger-moths. The types of the family are distinguished by the fact that the larvae are very thick clothed with long hairs, whence they have obtained the name of *woolly bears*. They feed upon the external parts of plants, and increase themselves in cocoons when about to undergo their transformations. See cut under *Euprepia*



ARCTIC FOX (*L. lagopus*)

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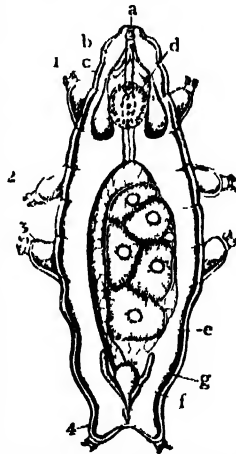
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Arctipalatales (ark-'ti-pal-a-tā'lez), *n pl* [NL.] Same as *Arctipalates*.

Arctipalates (ark-'ti-pal-lā'tōz), *n pl* [NL., < *L. arctus*, prop. *arctus*, compressed (see *arct*), + *palatum*, palate.] In Sundevall's system of classification a group of fringilline and tanagers, osine passerine birds, embracing six families of buntings, crossbills, rice-birds, and various other conirostral Passeres.

Arctisca (ark-tis-'ku), *n pl* [NL., dim. of *Gr. ἀρκτος*, a bear.] The water bears, or bear-animalcules, otherwise known as the *Lindqvista*, *Macrobrotula*, or *Colpoda*, a group of uncertain value and position, formerly associated with the rotifers, but now usually considered an order of *Tracheida*, and located in the vicinity of the *tearula*. They are microscopic aquatic creatures, living in moss and wet sand often in company with rotifers. They have a vermiform body with four pairs of very short feet terminated by hooked claws, no distinction of cephalothorax and abdomen, and a subterminal mouth with two styles resembling that of a tick or mite. The young usually have the same number of legs as the adult. The *Arctisca* are mostly hermaphrodite and are oviparous. They are represented by a single family, *Macrobrotula*, of which *Macrobrotus* is the leading genus.



A Water bear or bear-animalcule (*Macrobrotus s. hultii*) in one of the freshwater ponds of Lindqvista; 2. 3. 4. the limbs; a. mouth with six or eight papillae; b. gullet; c. ciliated styles; d. salivary glands; e. muscular pharynx; f. ovary; g. vesicula seminalis; h. testis.

Arctiscon (ark-tis-'kon), *n* [NL., see *Arctisca*.] The typical genus of *Arctisconida*.

arctisconid (ark-tis-kon'id), *n* An arctid of the family *Arctisconida*.

Arctisconidae (ark-tis-kon'id-ē), *n pl* [NL., < *Arctiscon* + *-ida*.] A family of arctidite arctids with all 8 legs developed, legs of 3 joints, and without caudal prolongations.

arctitude (ark-'ti-tud), *n* [*E* *arctitude*, equiv. to *arctation*, *q v*.] Same as *arctation*.

Arctocebus (ark-tō-sē-'bus), *n* [NL., < *Gr. ἀρκτος*, a bear, + *κεφαλή*, an ape, see *ape* and *cebus*.] A remarkable genus of lemurs, having a very short tail, small fore and hind feet, the digits partly webbed, and the index finger rudimentary. *A. calabarensis*, the typical species, inhabits Old Calabar in Africa.

Arctocephalus (ark-tō-sē-'a-lus), *n* [NL., < *Gr. ἀρκτος*, a bear, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidae*, suborder *Pinnipedia*. The name is used in various senses by different authors: it formerly included the northern as well as the southern fur seals but is now properly restricted to the latter. The species are commonly known as *sea bears*.

Arctocyon (ark-tōs-'i-on), *n* [NL., < *Gr. ἀρκτος*, a bear, + *κύων*, a dog, = *E* *hound*.] The typical genus of the family *Arctocyonidae* of Cenozoic time, having all the molars tuberculate. *A. primatus*, from the Eocene of France, is the oldest known Tertiary mammal.

arctocyonid (ark-tō-si-'o-nid), *n* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Arctocyonidae*.

Arctocyonidae (ark-tō-si-on'id-ē), *n pl* [NL., < *Arctocyon* + *-ida*.] A family of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, having 44 teeth, the last upper premolar trituberculate, and all the molars tuberculate, containing the genus *Arctocyon* and its allies, placed by Cope in a suborder *Crocodynta* (which see).

Arctogaea (ark-tō-jē-'u), *n* [NL., < *Gr. ἀρκτος*, the north (see *arctic*) + *γῆα*, land.] In zoogeography, a great zoological division of the earth's land surface, comprising the Eurasian, Indian, and Ethiopian regions, opposed to *Notogaea*.

Arctogeal (ark-tō-jē-'al), *a* Or of pertaining to the zoogeographical area known as *Arctogaea*.

In Europe, North America and Asia, the *Arctogeal* province was as distinctly characterized in the Miocene, and probably in the Tertiary epoch as it is at present. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 70.

Arctogean (ark-tō-jē-'an), *a* Same as *Arctogeal*.

arctoid (ark-'toid), *a* [*E* *arctoid*, *q v*.] Bear-like, < *ἀρκτος*, a bear, + *ειδής*, form.] Bear-like, ursine, specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arctoula*.

Arctoidea (ark-tō'id-ē), *n pl* [NL., see *arctoid*.] One of three superfamilies of the fissiped or terrestrial carnivorous mammals (the others being *Eluroidea* and *Cynoidae*), including the bears and their relatives, as distinguished from the feline and canine members of the *Ferales*. They have the following characters in common with *Eluroidea*: a skull with the parietal process not closely applied to the auditory bulla, the mastoid process prominent, projecting behind the external auditory meatus, the cuticular canal distinct and in advance of the foramen; the rumen posterior, which is distinct from the condyloid foramen, the glenoid foramen generally well defined, a large os penis, Cowper's glands not developed, prostate gland not salient, and no intestinal caecum.

Arctoidea musteliformis, the family *Mustelidae* alone. **Arctoidea procyoniformis**, the racoon-like ones, including the families *Eluroidea*, *Cynoidae*, *Procyonidae*, and *Mustelidae*. See these names.

Arctomyinae (ark-tō-mi-'nē), *n pl* [NL., < *Arctomys* + *-ina*.] One of two subfamilies into which the squirrel family, *Sciuridae*, is divisible, containing the terrestrial as distinguished from the arboreal members of the family, as the marmots, or woodchucks, the prairie-dogs, the shrews, the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, etc. They are generally distinguished by larger size, stouter form, shorter and less bushy tail and terrestrial and fossorial habits, but offer a very easy transition through some forms into the true squirrels. The principal genera are *Arctomys*, *Spermophilus* and *Tamias*; their species are numerous, and are very generally distributed over the northern hemisphere. Also called *Arctomys*, *Arctomys* and *Arctomys*.

Arctomys (ark-'tō-mis), *n* [NL., < *Gr. ἀρκτος*, a bear, + *μῦς* = *L. mus* = *E* *mouse*, *q v*.] The



Woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*)

typical genus of the subfamily *Arctomyinae*, containing the marmots proper or woodchucks. They have the largest size, stoutest form, shortest tail and most completely terrestrial and fossorial habits of any of the members of the subfamily. The leading old world species are *A. marmota*, the marmot of Europe and Asia, and *A. bobak*, of Russia. The American forms are known as woodchucks, and are *A. monax*, of the Eastern States, and *A. flaviventris* and *A. griseus*, of the Western and Northern States.

Arctopithecini (ark-'tō-pith-ē-'si-'m), *n pl* [NL., < *Arctopithecus* + *-ini*.] A synonym of *Midda*, used by some as a family name of the marmosets of South America.

The *Arctopithecini* are small thickly furred long-tailed habitually quadrupedal, squirrel-like animals, which are found only in South America. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 802.

Arctopithecus (ark-'tō-pith-ē-'kun), *n* [NL., < *Gr. ἀρκτος*, a bear, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of marmosets, giving name to the *Arctopithecini*.

Arctostaphylos (ark-tō-staf-'i-los), *n* [NL., < *Gr. ἀρκτος*, a bear, + *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] A genus of evergreen ericaceous shrubs, nearly related to *Arbutus*, and mostly natives of California and Mexico, where the larger species are known as manzanita, and are sometimes from 10 to 20 feet high. The bearberry, *Uva-ursi*, is a trailing plant, found in the arctic and mountainous regions of the old and new worlds and valuable as furnishing an astringent tonic, used chiefly in affections of the bladder. It is the kinikinn of the Indians of western America.

Arctotherium (ark-tō-thē-'ri-um), *n* [NL., < *Gr. ἀρκτος*, a bear, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil bear-like quadrupeds from the bone-caves of South America, representing a generalized ursine type.

arcturid (ark-tū-'rid), *n* An isopod of the family *Arcturidae*.

Arcturidae (ark-tū-'ri-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Arcturus* + *-ida*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, represented by the genera *Arcturus*, *Idotea*, and others, synonymous with *Idoteidae* (which see).

In *Arcturidae* (the young) are carried for some time clinging on to the antennae of the mother. *Panzer, Zool. Class.*, p. 84.

Arcturus (ark-tū-'rus), *n* [*L.* (> *ME* *Arctour*, *Arthure*, *Arthurus*, < *Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος*, Arcturus, lit. bear-ward, < *ἀρκτος*, a bear, the Great Bear, + *ὄρος*, ward, guard, keeper, akin to *E* *ward*, *ward*, *guard*, etc.)] 1. A yellow star in the

northern hemisphere, the fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens. It is situated between the thighs of Bootes, behind the Great Bear, and is easily found by following out the curve of the bear's tail. In the southern hemisphere it may be recognized by its forming a nearly equilateral triangle with Spica and Denebola. It is called by astronomers *α* (*alpha*) *Bootes*. See also under *Bootes*.

2 [NL.] A genus of isopod crustaceans, of the family *Idoteidae* or *Arcturidae*. *Latreille*, 1829.

arcual (ar-'kū-al), *a* [*L. arcus* (see *arc*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an arc. **Arcuata** (ar-'kū-ā-tā), *n pl* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. arcuatus*, see *arcuate*.] A group of crabs, including those of the typical genus *Cancer*.

arcuate (ar-'kū-āt), *a* [*L. arcuatus*, pp. of *arcuare*, bend like a bow, < *arcus*, bow, see *arc*, *arch*.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow, arched as, "oblique and arcuate lines," *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 224. **Arcuate fasciculus**, in *anat.* (a) the longitudinal fibers of the gyrus fornicatus, connecting the frontal and temporo-occipital convolutions of the brain as well as the intermediate pole; *Meynert*. (b) the uninate fasciculus of Meynert, passing across the bottom of the Sylvian fissure to connect the frontal and temporo-occipital convolutions of the brain. **Quass** — **Arcuate fibers**, in *anat.*, the horizontal arching fibers of the medulla oblongata, pons Varolii and tegmentum, especially those seeming to originate in the raphe — **Arcuate ligament**, in *anat.*, the tendinous arch which passes on either side of the back bone over the psoas magnus and quadratus lumborum muscles, and to which the diaphragm is attached.

arcuated (ar-'kū-ā-ted), *a* Same as *arcuate*.

The inferior edge of the incisor teeth are free, and arcuated in such a manner as to leave a central common channel. *Huxley, Lync. Brit.*, I, 129.

arcuately (ar-'kū-āt-ly), *adv* In an arcuate manner.

arcuatile (ar-'kū-āt-il), *a* [*L. arcuatus*, bow-shaped, < *arcuare*, bend like a bow, see *arc*, *arch*.] Bent or curved.

arcuation (ar-'kū-ā-shon), *n* [*L. arcuatio* (n-), an arch, lit. act of bending like a bow, < *arcuare*, see *arcuate*.] 1. The act of bending, incurvation, the state of being bent, curvedness, crookedness. 2. A method of propagating plants by bending branches to the ground and covering portions of them with earth, layering (which see). 3. The employment of arches in architectural work, arched work — **Epistylar arcuation**. See *epistylar*.

arcuature (ar-'kū-ā-tur), *n* [*L.* as if **arcuatura*, < *arcuare*, see *arcuate*.] The curvature of an arch. *Barley*.

arcubalist (ar-'kū-ba-list), *n* [*L. arcubalista*, more correctly *arcubalista*, a ballista furnished with a bow, < *L. arcus*, bow, + *ballista*, a military engine for hurling projectiles, see *ballista*.] *Conti* forms are *arbalist*, *arblast*, etc. see *arbalist*. Same as *arbalist*.

Richard was killed by the French from the shot of an arcubalist. *T. Watson, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, I, 168.

arcubalister (ar-'kū-ba-lis-tēr), *n* [*L. arcubalista* + *-er*.] suggested by *L. arcubalistarius*, one who used an arcubalist, < *arcubalista*, see *arcubalist*, and *arbalist*, *arblast*.] Same as *arblast*.

King John was espied by a very good arcubalister, who said that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. *Camden, Remains*, p. 202.

arcubus, *n* One of the numerous variants (simulating Latin *arcus*, a bow) of *harquebuse* *arcula*, *n* Plural of *arculum*.

Arculirostres (ar-'kū-l-rost-rēs), *n pl* [NL., < *L. *arculus*, dim. of *arcus*, a bow (< *arculum*), + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a group of birds, the hoopoes, *Upupa*, as distinguished from the *Appendicostres* or *Buceotidae*, the hornbills.

arculum (ar-'kū-lum), *n*, *pl arcula* (-lā) [*L.*, neut. dim. of *arcus*, a bow.] A small ocular cushion used in antiquity by persons bearing weights on their heads, to interpose between the head and the burden. Similar cushions are still in use.

arcus (ar-'kus), *n*, *pl arcus* [*L.*, a bow, an arch, > *E* *arc*, *arch*, *arch*, *q v*.] In *anat.*, an arch, bow, or ring. **Arcus adiposus**, the arcus scullis — **Arcus bicipitalis**, the bicipital arch, the tendinous arch through which the long head of the biceps muscle passes — **Arcus neuralis**, the neural arch. See *neural*. **Arcus occipitalis**, a cerebral gyrus bounded above by the occipital portion of the intraparietal fissure, and embracing what may be regarded as the upper end of the second temporal fissure — **Arcus palatoglossus**, the anterior pillar of the fauces, in front of the tonsil, formed by the palatoglossus muscle and the mucous membrane covering it. Also called *arcus palatinus anterior* — **Arcus palatopharyngeus**, the posterior pillar of the fauces, behind the tonsil, formed by the palatopharyngeus muscle and the mucous membrane covering it. Also called *arcus palatinus posterior* — **Arcus senilis**, the bow of old age, an opacity occurring in advanced age around the margin of the cornea — **Arcus superciliaris**,

a horizontal ridge on the frontal bone, on either side, just above the orbit.—**Arcus volaris**, the superficial palmar arch.

Arctidae (är-si'-dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Arctos* + *-idae*] A family of orbicular spiders

Arctys (är'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἀρκυς*, a net, a hunter's net, a har-net; see *arcan*, *Aranea*] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Arctidae*. Also spelled *Arctys*

-ard. [F *-ard*, < OHG (MHG *G*) *-hart* (frequently as a suffix in proper names (later also in common nouns), as in *Reginhardt*, > OF *regnard*, F *renard*, > E *reynard*, *q v*), < *hart* = E *hard*] A suffix in nouns of French origin or of a French type. In personal nouns it usually has a sinister implication, as in *bastard*, *renard*, *dotard*, *dullard*, *drunkard*, *wizard*, etc. In other nouns its force, originally intensive, is now scarcely felt, as in *billiard*, *bombard*, *placard*, *standard*, *tankard*, etc. In *braggard* (also *braggart*) and *standard* (tree) it has taken the place of *ard* = *er*, in *cockade*, originally *cockard* and in *condard*, *custard*, originally as if *custate*, *crustate*, the suffixes *ard* and *ate* (ade) have changed places

ardash (är'dash), *n.* [Formerly also *ardas*, *ardass*, < F *ardasse* = Sp *ardasas*, *ardases*, < Pers *ardan*, raw silk] The European or Levantine name for Persian raw silk of inferior quality. It is called *shirwan* in Persia. *Benjamin*, Persia and the Persians

ardassine (är-da-sen'), *n.* [F, *pl* *ardassines* (= Sp *ardastinas*, *ardastinas*, *pl*), the finer sort of Persian silk, prop adj., < *ardassu* see *ardash*] The name under which the finest Persian silk for weaving is imported into France. It is popularly called *ablaque*. *Larousse*

Ardea (är'dē-ä), *n.* [L, a heron, cf. Gr *ἄρδος*, a heron] The typical genus of the family



Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)

Ardeidae, and formerly coextensive with it. It is variously restricted to exclude the bitterns (*Botaurus*) and night herons (*Nycticorax*), or to include only the large species intimately related to the common heron of Europe. *A. cinerea* such as *A. goliath* of Africa, *A. herodias*, the great blue heron of North America, *A. occidentalis*, the great white heron of Florida. *A. coccyz*, the large blue heron of South America, etc. The herons are sometimes referred to this genus, and sometimes made types of several others

ardeb (är'deb), *n.* [Ar *ardab*, *ardab* (Mahn)] The principal Egyptian measure of capacity (not used for liquids), legally containing 40 imperial gallons, or 52 United States (Winchester) bushels, or 183.2 liters. But other ardebs are in use, ranging from little more than half the above up to 284 liters, this, the ardeb of Rosetta, was at one time the commonest. See *arabala*

Ardeidae (är-dē'-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Ardea* + *-idae*] A family of grallatorial alittorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Herodina*, the herons. They have a comparatively small thin body very long legs and neck, long straight acute bill, ample wings, short broad tail, naked lores, pectinate middle claws, the hind toe not elevated, linear perianth nostrils, and 2, 3, or 4 pairs of powder down tracts or pulvilli. The family includes several genera and about 75 species, of most parts of the world, inhabiting seas, lakes, marshes and rivers, nesting usually in communities in trees and bushes, where they perch with ease by means of their insessorial feet, laying greenish white colored eggs, and rearing their young in the nest. The species present a wide range of difference in stature and coloration, but comparatively little in form or structure, the family being a homogeneous one. They are most nearly related to the storks, ibises, and other alittorial gallinules but only distantly to the cranes. They are divisible into three subfamilies: *Ardeina*, the true herons; *Botaurina*, the bitterns; and *Ciconiina*, the boatbills. The last-named, however, is often considered a family apart. See cuts under *Ardea*, *bittern*, and *boatbill*

Ardeinae (är-dē'-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Ardea* + *-inae*] The typical subfamily of *Ardeidae*, containing the herons proper, egrets, etc., as distinguished from the bitterns and boatbills. They have 12 tail feathers, 3 pairs of powder down feathers or pulvilli, the tibiae not feathered to the suffrago, the outer toe not shorter than the inner, and moderately curved claws. The species are numerous, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world, but especially warm countries. Lead

ing genera, besides *Ardea*, are *Herodias*, *Garzetta*, *Demigretta*, *Ardeola*, *Butorides*, and *Nycticorax*

ardeline (är'dē-in), *a.* [NL *ardelinus*, < *Ardea*, *q v*] Heron-like, having the characters of the *Ardeidae*, or herons

ardeliot, **ardeliont**, *n.* [L *ardelio*, a busybody, meddler, < *ardere*, be on fire, burn, be eager. Cf. *ardent*] A busybody, a meddler

Striving to get that which we had better be without, *ardelios*, busybodies as we are

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* 1, 2 (N F D)

ardency (är'den-si), *n.* [L *ardent* see *cy*] 1 Intense heat as "the ardency of the sun" Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 27. Hence—2 Warmth of passion or feeling, ardor, eagerness as, the ardency of love or zeal—3 A tendency of some ships to come quickly to the wind [Rare]

ardennite (är-den'-it), *n.* [L *Ardenne*, a high wooded region of France and Belgium, + *-ite*] A silicate of manganese and aluminum with 9 per cent of vanadium pentoxide, found in orthorhombic crystals of a yellow-brown color near Ottreux, in the Ardennes

ardent (är'dent), *a.* [L *ardent*, *ardant*, *ardant*, < OF *ardant*, burning (ppr of *arder*, *ardor*, *ardre*, burn), < L *ardent* (-s), ppr of *ardere*, burn, be eager] 1 Hot, burning, red-hot; hence, figuratively, causing a sensation of burning as, an ardent fever—2 Inflammable, combustible only in the phrase *ardent spirits* (which see, below)—3 Having the appearance or quality of fire, flashing, fierce

With flashing flames his ardent eyes were filled
Dryden, *The Duke and Honoria*

4 Having glowing or fiery passions or affections as applied to the emotions themselves, showing vehemence; passionate, affectionate, zealous as, ardent love or vows, ardent zeal

Not ardent lovers rob'd of all their bliss,
Not ardent ladies when refused a kiss
Ere felt such rage, resentment and despair
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd faith

Pope, *It of the L.* iv 5

His form accorded with a mind

Lively and ardent frank and kind

Scott, *1 of the L.* ii 26

5† *Naut*, having a tendency to gripe or come quickly to the wind said of certain ships—**Ardent spirits**, distilled alcoholic liquors as brandy, whisky, gin, rum, etc. They are all produced by the distillation of fermented vegetable juices containing sugar—**Syn 3 and 4**. Fervent, intense, eager, keen, fervid, fervent, impassioned, glowing

ardently (är'dent-li), *adv.* [ME *ardonthche*, < *ardent* + *-ly*] In an ardent manner, with warmth, affectionately, passionately

ardentness (är'dent-nēs), *n.* [L *ardent*, *ardency*] The state or quality of being ardent, ardency

Ardeoides (är-de-oi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Ardea* + *-oides*] A superfamily group of herodionine birds

Ardeola (är-dē-ō-la), *n.* [L, a little heron, dim of *arda*, a heron] A genus of small and somewhat rail-like herons, the squacco herons, of the subfamily *Ardeina*. The type is *A. cinerea* or *A. salicicola* of Europe, but there are several other species. *J. F. Hou* 1822

ardent (är'der), *n.* [E dial (formerly also written *ardor*, *ardow*, *ardure*, as if of Latin origin), prob < Icel *arði*, a plow (cf. *L aratrum*, a plow (see *aratrum terra*), < Gr *ἀρά*, a plow, *ardur*, a plowman, *W arad*, a plow, Gael *Ir arach*, a plowshare, all ult from the same root. See *arable* and *car*] 1 The plowing or following of ground

Ards followings or plowings of ground. This is the explanation in the Dict. Rust, 1726, in v

2 The state of being plowed—3 Land plowed and left fallow

Ardetta (är-det'-ä), *n.* [NL, dim of *Ardea*, *q v*] A genus of diminutive herons, of the family *Ardeidae* and subfamily *Botaurina*, the dwarf bitterns. They are scarcely a foot long, have variegated plumage dissimilar in the two sexes, inhabit reedy swamps and marshes and some what reedy tall in appearance and mode of life. There are several species, as the dwarf bittern of Europe, *A. minuta*, and the least bittern of America, *A. cincta*. *G. R. Gray*, 1842

ardish (är'dish), *n.* [E Ind] A style of East Indian decoration for interior walls and ceilings. It is made at Jaipur, British India, and elsewhere, by cutting over pieces of glass in plaster, and cutting away the plaster over the glass in ornamental patterns. The effect resembles a blending of white marble and polished silver

ardluke (är'd-lūk), *n.* [Said to be Eskimo] A name of the grampus, *Orea gladiator*

ardmaer (ärd-mēr), *n.* [Gael and Ir *ardmaer*, a chief magistrate, < Gael and Ir *ard*, high, + *maor*, a bailiff, steward, officer] The high

bailiff or steward under the ardrigh or chief king of ancient Scotland

ardor, **ardour** (är'dor), *n.* [Second form prevalent in England, early mod E *ardor*, *ardow*, < ME *ardure*, *ardeur*, < OF *ardow*, *ardor*, *ardur*, mod F *ardeur* = Pr Sp Pg *ardor* = It *ardore*, < L *ardor*, a burning, fire, heat, eagerness, < *ardere*, be on fire, burn, be eager. Cf. *ardent*] 1 Intense heat as, the ardor of the sun's rays

2 In *pathol*, a feeling of heat or burning—3† A bright or effulgent spirit [Poetical]

The wings'd saint from among
Thousand celestial ardours, where he stood
Vell'd with his gorgeous wings, up springing light,
Flew through the midst of heaven. Milton, *P. L.* v 240

4 Warmth or heat, as of the passions and affections, eagerness, intensity

The wicked enlaving of ardour of this stano
(hauc) Parnon's Tale

In the heart's attachment a woman never likes a man
with ardour till she has suffered for his sake
Shewden, *The Drenna*, i 9

The ardour of Dunstan's temper was seen in the eager-
ness with which he plunged into the study of letters
J. H. Green, *Conq. of Eng.* p. 271

=**Syn 4**. Fervor, fervency, vehemence, intensity, impetu-
osity

ardrigh (är-dri'), *n.* [Gael and Ir *ardrigh*, < *ard*, high, + *ri*, a king, = L *rex* (*reg-*), a king, see *rex*] In the early history of Ireland and Scotland, a chief monarch or king

arduity (är-dü'-ti), *n.* [L *arduitas*, steepness, < *arduis*, steep, see *arduous*] Steepness, difficulty, arduousness. *Cockerham*

arduous (är'du-us), *a.* [L *arduis*, lofty, high, steep, hind to reach, difficult, laborious, = Gael Ir *ard* (Corn *Maux ard*, high)] 1 Steep, and therefore difficult of ascent, hard to climb

High on Parnassus top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those arduous paths they trod
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 95

2 Attended with great labor, like the ascent of activities, difficult

In every arduous enterprise we consider what we are
to lose, as well as what we are to gain

Burke, *Conciliation with America*

Hence—3 Energetic, laborious, said of persons or actions as, an arduous student, *arduous struggles*—**Syn 2**. Difficult, hard, arduous, laborious, toilsome, intricate, severe. Difficult means not easy, attended with obstacles, requiring work, but possible by faithful effort and perseverance as a difficult problem, question, task, or case in surgery. Hard suggests work, like that of digging up hard ground or breaking through hard rock. It is stronger than difficult. It may also apply to passive suffering as, a hard fate. What is arduous requires more energy and endurance and is less within the reach of common powers, than what is hard. Its special meaning of steep climbing is still felt in it, and makes it suggestive of severe and protracted effort

To explore the history of any language is a task peculiarly difficult at this period of the world, in which we are so remote from the era of its construction

S. Parnet, *Hist. Anglo-Saxons*

The hard causes they brought unto Moses, but every small matter they judged themselves

Ex xviii 26

Faithful friends are hard to find

Shak., *Pass. Pilgrim*, l. 401

Such an enterprise would be in the highest degree arduous and hazardous

Macaulay, *Dis. King*, II

It is often difficult to control our feelings. It is still harder to subdue our will, but it is an arduous undertaking to control the contending will of others

Cobb, *English Synonyms*, p. 498

arduously (är'du-us-li), *adv.* In an arduous manner, with laboriousness

arduousness (är'du-us-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being arduous, difficulty of execution or performance

arduret, *n.* An old form of *ardor*

ardurous (är'du-us), *a.* [L *ardure* for *ardor* + *-ous*] Burning, ardent [Rare]

Let's further on

Where shines the arduous spirit of Isidore

Curtis, *of Dante's Paradise*, x 248

are¹ (ar) The present indicative plural of the substantive verb to be. See *be*

are² (är or ar), *n.* [F, < L *area*, a piece of level ground, see *area*] In the metric system, a unit of superficial or square measure, containing 100 square meters, or 119.6 square yards. Its abbreviation is *a*

a-re (ä'-rē) [It see *gamut*] The note immediately above the tonic, *ut*, in the grave hexachord of Guido d'Arezzo's musical scale

area (ä'-rē), *n.* *pl* *areas*, *area* (-äz, -ä) [L, a piece of level ground, a vacant space, a court, yard, field, the shingle-floor, perhaps allied to *are*, be dry, cf. *ard* in dial and vulgar pron *ä'm* see *arey*³, and cf. *arey*² = *arey*²] 1 Any plane surface within boundaries, the super-

fices of an inclosed or defined surface-space; the superficial contents of any figure or surface, superficial extent. Hence—2 Any particular extent of surface, region, tract, as, the settled *area* of the United States—3 The space or site on which a building stands, the yard attached to or surrounding a house, specifically, a sunken space or inclosure before windows or a door of a basement story—4 A bald place on the head, a disease of the hair which causes it to fall off and leave bald patches.

N. E. D. **Area Celsi**, *alopocromata* (which see under *alopocromata*). **Area cruralis**, in *anat.*, the crural area, a term applied to that part of the surface of the base of the brain which is bounded by lines projected laterally from the pons Varolii and optic chiasm. It may be recognized for convenience but has no anatomical significance.

Area elliptica, in *anat.*, the elliptical area, the surface of the olivary body of the medulla oblongata. **Area embryonalis**, in *embryol.*, the embryonic area, the central thickened portion of that part of the blastodermic vesicle of mammalian embryos which is lined with hypoblast. From this the main body of the animal is developed, while the rest of the blastodermic vesicle goes to form the amniotic vesicle. — **Area germinativa**, in *embryol.*, the germinal area, the spot where the first rudiments of an embryo appear as a little heap of blastodermis. — **Area intercruralis**, in *anat.*, the intercrural area, the space between the crura or peduncles of the brain. Also called the *area interpeduncularis*. — **Area of a contour**, the area of its maximum orthogonal projection on a plane. — **Area ovalis**, in *anat.*, the oval area, an elevated space on the inferolateral surface of the cerebellum, on the outer side of the area elliptica. — **Area pellucida**, in *embryol.*, the clear space, the fluid interior of a blastula, a kind of blastocoele. — **Area postpontalis**, in *anat.*, the area of the ventral aspect of the brain behind the pons Varolii, being the ventral aspect of the metencephalon, including the area elliptica and area ovalis. — **Area prechiasmatica**, in *anat.*, the surface of the base of the brain in front of the optic chiasm. — **Area septalis**, in *anat.*, the septal area, the medial surface of each half of the septum lenticulum. — **Areas of Cohnheim**, in *anat.*, the polygonal areas into which the cross section of a muscle fiber is seen to be divided. Also called *fields of Cohnheim*. — **Area vasculosa**, in *embryol.*, the vascular area, the clear space when blood vessels are developed in the mesoblast. — **Area vitellina**, in *embryol.*, the yolk area, beyond the vascular area in microlithic eggs. **Blind area**, **faunal area**, etc. See the adjectives.

areachit, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *areche*, *areach*, *arech* (pret. *areacht*, *areachit*), *Sc. arech*, etc., < ME *arechen*, < AS *arecan* (= OHG *arechon*, MIG *arechen*) *teach*, *reach* to, get at, < *a-* + *reān*, *reach* see *a-* and *reach*] **I** *trans* 1 To reach, get at, get, obtain—2 To reach, hand, or deliver (a thing to a person).

To whom I shall *areche* a sop of bread.

Huchit, John III 26

II. intrans To reach, stretch, extend. **aread**, **aredet** (a-red'), *v. t.* [In mod. use *areach*, and of unsettled orthography, also written *aread*, *areed*, < ME *areadan*, < AS *areadan*, *arēdan* (weak verb, pret. *arēdde*, pp. *araded*, *arād*, but orig. strong), determine, decree, explain, interpret, read (= OHG *arātan*, MIG *aratan*, G *arathan*, guess, conjecture), < *a-* + *radan*, determine, counsel, read, see *a-* and *read*, *rad*] **1** To declare, tell, interpret, explain.

Arede my dream. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche 1 289

Arede, good gentle swaine,

It in the dale below, on ouy plaine,

Or in the village situate in a grove.

B. Tronm, Britannias Pastoralis, 1 1

2 To counsel, advise, direct, teach. But mark what I *areed* thee now. *Avant*

Milton, P. L., IV 662

3 To guess, conjecture. So hard this *arede* was to be *arede*, That Flammell here life in all mens view.

She *arede* to pass. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV v 16

4 To read. Her hardly open'd book, which to *aread* is cast.

John Hall, Poems, p. 61

aread, **aredet**, *n.* [*< aread*, *v.*] Advice, discourse, narration.

Bayre areedes

Of tyldiges straunge. *Spenser*, F. Q. I ix 28

aread, *n.* Plural of *area* in its anatomical senses.

areal (ā-rē'al), *a.* [*< L arealis*, of a threshing-floor (cf. ML *aralis*, *arale*, *n.*, an area), < *area*, an open space, threshing-floor, etc. see *area*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an area as, *areal* interstices.

The rapid study of the *areal* geology of the country, including the outlines of its commercial problems.

Science, IV 362

Areal coordinates See *coordinate*.

areality (ā-rē'al-i-ti), *n.* [*< areal* + *-ity*] The condition or relation of anything in respect to area. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

arear¹ (ā-rēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *areare*, and erroneously *arrear*, < ME *areren*, < AS *ārēran*, < *ā-* + *rēran*, raise, rear see *a-* and *rear*¹] **1** To raise, erect, build, rear—2 To lift up, exalt—3 To arouse, start, excite, stir up.

arear² (ā-rēr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a-* + *rear*², practically equiv. to *arrear*², *adv.*] In the rear, to the rear. [Rare.]

arear³, *adv.* and *n.* See *arrear*².

area-sneak (ā-rē-a snēk), *n.* A person who lurks about the areas of dwelling-houses for the purpose of stealing, a sneak-thief.

areason, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *arraison*, < ME *arasonen*, *arasonen*, *arasonen*, < OF *arasoner*, *arasoner*, *arasoner* (mod. F *arasonner* = Pt *arrazonar* = Pg *arrazoar*), < ML *arationare*, reason with, call to account, arraign, < *L ad*, to, + ML *rationare*, discourse, reason see *raon*, and cf. *arraign*¹, a doublet of *areason*] To question, call to account, arraign.

Love hym areasoneth

Rom. of the Rose, I 624

areca (ar-ē-ka), *n.* [Formerly also *araka*, *aricka*, *ariqua*, *arēka*, also *arke*, *arak*, *areek*, *arique*, < Pg *Sp areca*, < Malayalam *āṭṭṭu*, Canurese *ādike*, *ādiki*, Tamil *adakay*, < *ada*, denoting close arrangement of the cluster, + *kāy*, nut, fruit (Bishop Caldwell, in *N. E. D.*)] The first consonant is cerebral *d*, variable to *r*] **1** A tree of the genus *Areca* and its fruit (betel-nut). See next definition, and *areca-nut*—2 [cap.] [NL] A genus of palms, natives of tropical Asia and the Malay archipelago, with pinnate leaves and solid, fibrous-outed nuts. There are about 20 species, the most important of which is the pinang, or betel palm, *A. catechu*, which furnishes the well known betel nut. It is one of the noblest palms of India. Its slender trunk rising to a height of 80 feet.

areca-nut (ar-ē-ka-nut), *n.* The betel-nut, the fruit of an East Indian palm, *Areca catechu*. The nut has long been used by the Asiatics as a masticatory and is largely cultivated for this purpose. The exports from Ceylon to India alone amounting to nearly 4,000 tons annually. The fruit of the palm is of the shape and size of a hen's egg, consisting of a thick fibrous rind inclosing a nut like a nutmeg, with hard white albumen. This is used either when young and tender or after boiling in water and is chewed with a little lime in a leaf of the betel pepper *Chavica betle*. It is supposed to sweeten the breath, strengthen the gums, and promote digestion. The powder of the nut is used in plimure as a varnish.

arede, **areed**, *v. and n.* See *aread*.

areek (ā-rēk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a-* + *ree*¹] **1** In a seeking condition.

A messenger comes all *areek*. *Swift*, To Peterborough

arefaction (ar-ē-fak'-shon), *n.* [= F *arefaction*, < L *are* as if *arefactio* (*n.*), < *arefactus*, pp. *arefactus*, make dry, < *are*, be dry, + *factus*, make] The act of drying, the state of being dry.

arefy (ar-ē-fi), *v. t.* or *i.* [*< L arefactus*, but with second element modified see *arefaction* and *-fy*] To make or become dry.

So doth time or age *arefy*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., 8 204

areiset, *v. t.* [See *arise*] Same as *raise*.

arena¹ (ā-rē'nā), *n.* [*L*, sand, a sandy place, beach, arena, more correctly *harena*, OL *harena*, *asena* = Sabine *fasena*, sand, not related to *are*, be dry] **1** The inclosed space in the central part of the Roman amphitheaters, in which the combats of gladiators or wild beasts took place. It was usually covered with sand or sawdust, to prevent the gladiators from slipping and to absorb the blood and, for the protection of the spectators from the beasts was surrounded by a high wall, which was often surmounted by a strong grating.

2 Figuratively, the scene or theater of exertion or contest of any kind as, the arena of war or of debate.

Rival politicians contending in the open arena of public life.

See G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix 116

3 In *pathol.*, sand or gravel in the kidneys—4 In *arch.*, the main area of a temple, church, or other building. [Rare and incorrect.]

arena² (ar-ē'nā) [= E *are no*, 1 o, *are not*, *na* = E *no*¹, *q. v.*] *Are not* [Scotch.]

Things *arena* kept in mind as they used to be.

Scott, Antiquary xxv

arenaceoalcalcareous (ar-ē-nā'shō-kal-kā-rē-us), *a.* [*< arenaceous* + *alcalcareous*] Of the nature of, or consisting of, a mixture of sand and carbonate of lime.

Near Nice in places where the great cylindrical cast

ings abound the soil consists of very fine *arenaceoalcalcareous* loam.

Barren, Vog. Mould, p. 276

arenaceous (ar-ē-nā'shius), *a.* [*< L arenaceus*, *harenaceus*, sandy, < *arena*, *harena*, sand see *arena*¹] **1** Sandy, abounding in sand, having the properties of sand—2. Figuratively, dry, arid.

aread, *v.* [*< aread*, *v.*] Advice, discourse, narration.

Of tyldiges straunge. *Spenser*, F. Q. I ix 28

aread, *n.* Plural of *area* in its anatomical senses.

areal (ā-rē'al), *a.* [*< L arealis*, of a threshing-floor (cf. ML *aralis*, *arale*, *n.*, an area), < *area*, an open space, threshing-floor, etc. see *area*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an area as, *areal* interstices.

The rapid study of the *areal* geology of the country, including the outlines of its commercial problems.

Science, IV 362

Areal coordinates See *coordinate*.

areality (ā-rē'al-i-ti), *n.* [*< areal* + *-ity*] The condition or relation of anything in respect to area. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

An *arenaceous* quality in the style, which makes progress wearisome. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 229

3 Composed largely of sand or sandy particles. (a) In *geol.*, applied to rocks as, *arenaceous* limestone. A rock is said to be *arenaceous* when it contains a considerable amount of quartz sand, or is largely made up of sandy particles.

A reddish, softish, somewhat *arenaceous* marly rock. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, II 316

(b) In *zool.*, specifically applied to those *Foraminifera* whose membranous (acc.) becomes hardened by the attachment of foreign substances, as particles of sand or shelly matters.

Arenaria (ar-ē-nā-ri-a), *n.* [NL, fem. sing. of *L arenarius*, *harenarius* see *arenarius*] **1** In ornith. (a) [*c.*] A disused specific name of several shore-birds or limcoline species of *Sceloparidae*, as the redshank, *Totanus calidris*.

(b) A generic name of the turnstone, *Streptopias interpres* *Brissom*, 1760 (c) A generic name of the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria* *Meyer*, 1810.

(d) [*c.*] The specific name of the same *Linnaeus*, 1758, and most modern writers—2 A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Tellinidae* synonymous with *Scrobicularia* *Muhl.*

feld, 1811—3 In *bot.*, an unimportant genus of low herbs, of the natural order *Caryophyllaceae*, allied to the chickweeds, the sandworts.

Arenariinae (ar-ē-nā-ri-ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Arenaria*, 1 (b), + *-inae*] The turnstones, as a subfamily of *Charadriidae*, taking name from the genus *Arenaria*. See *Arenaria*, 1 (b), and *Streptopias*.

arenarius (ar-ē-nū-ri-us), *a.* [*< L arenarius*, *harenarius*, sandy, < *arena*, *harena*, sand see *arena*¹] Sandy, composed wholly or in part of sand as, *arenarius* soil.

arenated (ar-ē-nā-ted), *a.* [*< L arenatus*, prop. *harenatus*, < *arena*, *harena*, sand see *arena*¹] Reduced or ground into sand, mixed with sand.

arenation (ar-ē-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L arenatio* (*n.*), *harenatio* (*n.*), a plastering with sand, < *arenatus*, *harenatus*, sand, mixed with sand, < *arena*, *harena*, sand see *arena*¹] In *med.*, a sand-bath, the application of hot sand to the body of a diseased person as a remedy.

The practice of *arenation* or of burying the body in the sand of the sea shore is very ancient, as also that of applying heated sand to various parts of the body.

Kenig, Hist. III 439

arendalite (ā-rēn'da-lit), *n.* [*< Arendal* + *-ite*²] A lime and iron epidote from Arendal in Norway, consisting of silica, alumina, iron peroxide, and lime. Also called *acuticoma*. See *epidote*.

arendator, *n.* See *arendator*.

areng, **arenga** (ā-rēng', -gu), *n.* [E Ind] A valuable sago-palm of the Indian archipelago, *Arenga saccharifera*. It yields a black husky fiber resembling horsehair, which makes excellent cordage, and

is known as *gumato* or *gumuti* fiber. The trunk affords a considerable amount of sago of good quality, and the abundant saccharine juice from the flower sheaths is collected for the sake of its sugar and for fermentation.

Arenicola (ar-ē-nik'-ō-lā), *n.* [NL, < *L arena*, *harena*, sand, + *colere*, inhabit, dwell] The typical and principal genus of the family *Arenicolidae* (which see), the lobworms or lugworms, which live in the sand of sea-coasts. *A. marina*, a common European species, much used by fishermen for bait. Burrows a foot or two deep in the sand, is 8 or 10 inches long with an eyeless head, and annular gills upon the segments of the middle part of the body.

Arenicoli (ar-ē-nik'-ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL, pl. of *arenicola*, as *Arenicola*, *q. v.*] A group of scarabaeoid beetles, corresponding to the families *Geotrupidae* and *Trogidae* of Macleay.

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arenicolid (ar-ē-nik'ō-lid), *n*. A worm of the family *Arenicolidae*.

Arenicolida (ar-ē-ni-kol'i-dā), *n*, *pl* [NL, < *Arenicola* + *-ida*, *q* v.] Same as *Arenicolidae*.

Arenicolidae (ar-ē-ni-kol'i-dē), *n*, *pl* [NL, < *Arenicola* + *-idae*] A family of free marine polychaetous or chaetopodous and notobranchiate annelids, of which the genus *Arenicola* is the type. Also *Arenicolida*, *Arenocolidae*.

arenicolite (ar-ē-nik'ō-lit), *n* [*Arenicola* + *-ite*] The name given by some paleontologists to peculiar markings observed on various rocks in Wales and Newfoundland, and supposed to be burrows of annelids, or something similar. They have recently been carefully examined by various geologists and paleontologists, and are considered by them as not being of organic origin, but simply markings made by the spray or by water in some other form.

arenicolous (ar-ē-nik'ō-lus), *a* [*Arenicola* + *-ous*] In *zool*, inhabiting sand, as certain worms. See *Arenicola*.

arenillitic (a-ren-i-lit'ik), *a* [*Arenilla*, < *L arena*, *harena*, sand (see *arena*), + *Gr lithos*, a stone] Pertaining to sandstone, consisting of sandstone as, *arenillitic mountains*.

arenose (ar-ē-nōs), *a* [*L arenosus*, *harenosus*, full of sand, < *arena*, *harena*, sand (see *arena*)] Full of sand, sandy.

arenous (ar-ē-nus), *a* [*As arenose*] Sandy, sand-like.

arenulose (a-ren-u-lus), *a* [*L arenula*, *harenula*, fine sand, dim of *arena*, *harena*, sand (see *arena*)] Like or full of fine sand.

areocentric (ā-rē-ō-sen'trik), *a* [*Gr ἄρης*, Mars (the planet), + *κέντρον*, center, + *-u*] Having Mars as a center as, *areocentric longitude*.

areographic (ā-rē-ō-graf'ik), *a* [*areography* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to areography.

The *areograph* longitude of the center of the *Oculus*. *Nature* XXXIII 42.

areography (ā-rē-ō-grā'fi), *n*, *pl* *areographies* (-fi-) [*Gr ἄρης*, Mars (the planet), + *-γραφία*, < *γραφειν*, write] A treatise on or description of the planet Mars.

The *areographies* agree very well with each other in respect to the planet's [Mars] most important features. *Pop Sci Mo* XXVI 55.

areola (a-rē-ō-lā), *n*, *pl* *areolae* (-lē), [*L*, a small open place, dim of *area* (see *area*)] 1 In *entom*, a small, generally angular, inclosed space on a surface, as the spaces between the venulets in the wing of a dragon-fly, or pale spaces between dark lines which form a network. Also *areolet*—2 In *bot*, a term sometimes used to designate the meshes of cellular tissue or little distinct angular spaces on a surface—3 In *anat* (a) Any little cell, area, or space, especially, one of the small interstices in the meshes of areolar tissue and the like, or among minute interlacing vessels, as capillaries. (b) The colored circle or halo about the nipple of the human mammary gland, pink in virgins, and brown of various shades in women who have borne children. (c) The red ring of inflamed tissue surrounding a pustule. Hence, figuratively—4 An aureole.

In some legends of saints we find that they were born with a lambent circle or golden *areola* about their heads. *De Quincy Works*, XV 39.

5 In decorative art and manufacture, any plate, tile, or flat panel. (a) A tile of earthenware, or a plate of marble or stone forming part of a pavement. (b) One of the light plates, rectangular, with arched tops and richly jeweled and enameled, which make up the circuit of the imperial crown of the Byzantine empire and that of Charlemagne. See *corona*.

Also *areole*.

areolar (a-rē-ō-lār), *a* [*Areola* + *-ar*] Pertaining to an areola or to areolae, resembling an areola, consisting of or containing areolae, full of interstices—*Areolar tissue*, in *anat*, the light fleshy or flocculent kind of ordinary connective tissue, such as that usually found beneath the skin, consisting of a fine network of white or yellow fibrous tissue so interlaced as to include numerous areolae in its meshes. Also called *cellular tissue*.

The cellular or areolar tissue is so called because its meshes are easily distended and thus separated into cells or spaces which all open freely into one another, and are consequently easily blown up with air, or permeated by fluid. Such spaces, however, do not exist in the natural condition of the body but the whole (areolar) tissue forms one unbroken membrane composed of interlacing fibres. *H Gray, Anat*.

areolate (a-rē-ō-lāt), *a* [*Areola* + *-ate*] Characterized by areolae, exhibiting areolae, as the reticulated leaves of plants or the wings of a dragon-fly.

areolated (a-rē-ō-lāt-ed), *a* [*areolate* + *-ed*] Marked by or consisting of areolae, divided into small spaces by intersecting lines.

areolation (ar-ē-ō-lā'shon), *n*. [*areolate* + *-ion*] 1 The state of being areolate in character, or of having an areola, or of division into areolae, the arrangement and form of areolae, as in the leaves of mosses—2 A set of areolae taken together as making something areolate.

areole (ar-ē-ō-lē), *n* [= *F areole*, < *L areola*] Same as *areola*.

areolet (ar-ē-ō-lēt), *n* [*areole* + *-et*] 1 A small areola—2 Same as *areola*, 1.

areology (ā-rē-ō-lō-jī), *n* [*Gr ἄρης*, Mars (the planet), + *-λογία*, < *λεγειν*, speak, *see -ology*] The scientific investigation of the substance of Mars.

areometer (ar-ē-ō-mē'tēr), *n* [= *F areomètre*, < *Gr ἀραιός*, thin, not dense, + *μετρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, a hydrometer. Also spelled *areometre*.

areometric (ar-ē-ō-met'rik), *a* [*As areometer* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the areometer, or to areometry. Also spelled *areometrical*.

areometrical (ar-ē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a*. Same as *areometric*. Also spelled *areometrical*.

areometry (ar-ē-ō-mē'trī), *n* [*As areometer* + *-y*] The measurement of the specific gravity of fluids by means of an areometer. Also spelled *areometry*.

Areopagist (ar-ē-op'a-gist), *n* [*As Areopagite* + *-ist*] Same as *Areopagite*.

Areopagite (ar-ē-op'a-git), *n* [*L Areopagites*, < *Gr Ἀρειοπαγίτης*, later *Ἀρειοπαγίτης*, < *Ἀρειόπαγος* see *Areopagus*] A member of the council of the Areopagus. Acts viii 34.

areopagitic (ar-ē-op'a-git'ik), *a* [*L Areopagiticus*, < *Gr Ἀρειοπαγίτης* see *Areopagus*] Pertaining to the Areopagus.

Areopagus (ar-ē-op'a-gus), *n* [*L*, < *Gr Ἀρειόπαγος*, not in good use (but cf *Ἀρειοπαγίτης*, *Areopagite*), a contr of *ἄριος παγος*, Mars's Hill, *ἄριος*, belonging to *ἄρης*, Mars (cf *Iran*), and see *Ares*)] 1 A rocky hill in Athens, situated immediately to the west of the Acropolis, hence, the sovereign tribunal or council of elders which held its sittings on this hill from unrecorded antiquity. Though modified several times in its constitution, notably by Solon and Ephialtes, the Areopagus always retained the highest reputation for dignity, justice and wisdom. Its functions were at once religious, political and judicial. The scope of its action was thus much wider than that of a supreme court of the present day, extending not only to jurisdiction in cases of homicide and some others in which religion was concerned, and to a general censorship of all affairs of state, but even to the supervision of education, and to cer-



The Areopagus at Athens, seen from the Hill of the Nymphs, the Acropolis in the background.

tain police and summary regulations. In historic times the Areopagus was constituted of all archons, after their year of office, who had successfully proved themselves guiltless of malfeasance, in accordance with the provisions of law.

The *Areopagus*, a primeval tribunal, hallowed by mythic associations, where trials were held under primitive forms, secured to them [the great families] a privileged authority under the sanction of religion. *Von Hase, Univ Hist* (trans) p 138.

Hence—2 Any body, company, or tribunal of which the decisions, opinions, or criticisms are final or carry great weight as, the *Areopagus* of public opinion.

The Emperor, instead of drawing the sword for Luxembourg, submitted his case to the *Areopagus* of Europe. *Louis, Blamark*, I 436.

areopagy (ar-ē-op'a-gī), *n*. [*Areopagus*] An Areopagus or tribunal.

The *Areopagy* of hell. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err*.

areostyle, **areostyle** (a-rē-ō-stīl), *a* [*L areostylus*, < *Gr ἀραιόστυλος*, with columns far apart, < *ἀραιός*, thin, not dense, + *στυλος*, a column, pillar (see *style*)] In *arch*, having columns placed four diameters, or more than three diameters, apart, from center to center of the columns.

areostyle, **areostyle** (a-rē-ō-sis'tīl), *a*. [*Gr ἀραιός*, thin, not dense, + *στυλος*, with columns standing together, < *σύν*, together, + *στυλος*, column (see *style*)] In *arch*, having columns coupled or placed in pairs, with an interval generally of one diameter and a half between the centers of the coupled columns, and of more than three diameters between the external columns of the pairs, measured from center to center. See *ent* under *style*.

areotict, **areotict** (ar-ē-ōt'ik), *a* and *n* [*Gr ἀραιότικός*, of or for rarefying, < *ἀραιός*, rarefy, < *ἀραιός*, rare, thin, not dense] 1. *a* In *med*, attenuating the humors, efficacious in opening the pores.

2. *n* A medicine supposed to attenuate the fluids of the body, open the pores, and increase perspiration, an attenuant.

areret, *r* t. See *araret*.

Ares (ar-ēs), *n* [*L*, < *Gr ἄρης*, the god of war, perhaps allied to *ἐρις*, strife, quarrel, discord, personified *Ἐρις*, *L* *eris*, a goddess who excites to war, sister and companion of Ares.]



Ares—Statue in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome.

In *Gr myth*, the god of war, typical particularly of the violence, brutality, confusion, and destruction it calls forth. The corresponding Roman deity was Mars.

areson, *v* t. See *arason*.

aresti, *v* and *n*. An old form of *arrest*.

arete, **arete**, *r* t. [Early mod *E* also *arret*, *arete*, *areet*, < *ME areten*, < *OF arete*, *areter*, < *a* (< *L ad*), to, + *rete*, < *L reputare*, count see *reput*] 1 To reckon, assign, ascribe with to.

The charge which God doth unto me *arrest*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II viii 8.

2 To charge, impute with to or upon.

He that *arresteth* upon God, or blameth God of thing of which he is himself guilty. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

aretaics (ar-ē-tā'iks), *n* [*Gr* as if *ἀρεταϊκός*, < *ἀρετή*, virtue] In *ethic*, same as *aretology*.

arête (a-rāt'), *n* [*F*, a ridge, sharp edge, < *OF areste*, < *L arista*, ear of corn, spine (see *arrest* and *arista*)] A sharp ridge or rocky spur of a mountain.

Arethusa (ar-ē-thū'sā), *n* [*L*, < *Gr Ἀρεθούσα*, the name of several fountains, the most famous being that in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse, fabled to have been a nymph of Arcadia, who, being pursued by the river-god Alpheus, and changed into a stream by Artemis, disappeared under ground, passed beneath the Ionian sea, and reappeared in Ortygia, lit, the Waterer, fem pp of *ἀρεθύνω* for *ἀρδύνω*, to water] 1 In *bot*, a genus of orchids, consisting of a single species, 1 *bulbosa*, a small swamp-plant of North America, with a handsome rosy-purple sweet-scented flower terminating a sheathed scape—2 In *zool*, (a) A genus of aculephs. (b) A genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1808. (c) A genus of reptiles. *Duméril and Bibron*, 1840. (d) A genus of crustaceans.

a reticelli (ā-rē-tē-chel'jē) [*It* *a* (< *L ad*), to, with, *reticelli*, pl of *reticello*, mase, more commonly *reticella*, fem, a small net, dim of *rete*, < *L rete*, net (see *rete*)] With reticulations applied to glassware decorated with fine lines of opaque white buried in the transparent paste and forming net-like designs. The decoration is obtained by making the body of the object of two thicknesses of glass in such a manner that the spiral lines in one form an angle with those in the other.

Aretine (ar'-o-tin), *a* [*< L. Aretinus, < Aretum, the ancient name of Arezzo in Tuscany*] 1 Of or relating to the town of Arezzo in Tuscany, or to its inhabitants — 2 Same as *Aretinian* — **Aretine ware**, a kind of ware of which the paste is of a red or olive color, pale when broken and does not become redder when subjected to a red heat, but falls, when ground, into an orange-red clay. Vases in this ware are coated with a very slight glaze which is levigated and is usually of a red coral color; occasionally it is black, varying toward white, and sometimes brown gray or with a bright metallic lustre. *See* Ancient pottery.

Aretinian (ar'-o-tin'-i-an), *a* [*See Aretine*] Pertaining to or originated by Guido Aretino (Guido d'Arezzo), a noted Italian musician of the eleventh century. **Aretinian syllables**, the syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la* (the initial syllables of the lines of a Latin hymn to St. John the Baptist which begins "Ut que latus") chosen by Guido d'Arezzo to name the notes of the hexachord C, D, E, F, G, A, because in the Gregorian melody for the hymn they fall upon these notes respectively. They are still used, especially in France, as the common names of these six notes. Since the intervals between these notes are the same as those between the first six tones of the modern major scale, the syllables have also been used extensively as names for those tones and as guides in studying their relations. This application is called *solmization*. When thus used *ut* is generally changed to *do*, and the syllable *so* (tonic sol fa, *la*) is added for the seventh tone.

Aretinist (ar'-o-tin-ist), *n* [*< Aretino + -ist*] A profligate of the stamp of Pietro Aretino, an Italian poet (1492-1557), noted for his impudence and profligacy, and for the virulence of his satire.

aretologia (ar'-e-to-lō'-i-a), *n* [*< Gr. as if *aretologia, < ἀρεταλογία, discussion or praise of virtue, of the wise, of the just, < ἀρετα, virtue, + -λογία, speak, see -ology*] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining it. Also called *aretics*. [*Rare*]

aretter, *v t* *See aret*

arew, *prep* *phr* *as adv* An old form of *more*.

arvedsonite (ar'-ved-son-it), *n* [Named from J. E. Arvedson, a Swedish chemist] A mineral related to hornblende, composed of silicates of iron and soda with a little alumina and lime.

arg. In *her*, an abbreviation of *argent*.

argal (ar'-gal), *n* *See argol*

argal (ar'-gal), *adv* A ludicrous corruption of Latin *ergo*, therefore.

He shows not himself *argal* to shorten not his own life. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, v 1.

argala (ar'-ga-la), *n* [Anglo-Ind., also *argalah*, formerly also *argah*, *argall*, *hargill*, *reph*, *Hind* *hargāla*] In ornith. (a) The adjutant-bird, *Leptoptilus argala* (Latham), now *Leptoptilus argala*, of India. (b) A similar bird of Africa, *Leptoptilus cumingii* Temminck. Properly called *marabou*. (c) [*cap*] [*NL*] A generic name of both these birds. *Hodgson*, 1838. *See* adjutant-bird, *marabou*.

argali (ar'-ga-li), *n* [*F*, *Russ*, *NL*, etc., after the Mongolian and Tungusian name] 1 The large wild sheep of Asia, *Ovis ammon* (Linnaeus), now *Capra argali*, supposed to be the original stock of the domestic sheep. It stands about 4 feet high at the withers and is of a very stout build, with enormously thick and long spirally curved horns which are about 18 inches in circumference at the base, and are sometimes upward of 5 feet in length measured along the convexity of the curve. The horns rise boldly from the forehead and curve backward and outward then downward and forward coming to a recurved point and they open gently from base to tip. The animal is gregarious living in small flocks, chiefly in mountainous or northern regions and on high plateaus. Hence—2 Some other similar wild sheep, as the following—*American argali*, the Rocky Mountain sheep or bighorn *Ovis montana*. *See* bighorn. *Bearded argali*, the Barbary wild sheep or mouflon, *Ammotragus tragelaphus*. *See* mouflon.

Argand gas-burner, lamp. *See* gas-burner, lamp.

Argantidae (ar-gan'-ti-dē), *n pl* Same as *Argasidae*.

argan-tree (ar'-gan-ti-tō), *n* [*Ar* (Morocco) *argan*, prop *argan*] A sapotaceous tree of Morocco, *Argania Sideroxylon*, the only species of the genus *Argania*. The nuts furnish an oil, simi-

lar to olive oil, which is an important article of food for the inhabitants. Its wood is remarkable for hardness and durability.

Argas (ar'-gas), *n* [*NL*, prob *< Gr. ἀργός, contr. of ἀργός, not working, idle, cf. ἀργη, Doric ἀργός, bright, shining*] A genus of mites, of the family *Ixodidae*, having no eyes. The best known species is *A. reflexus*, a parasite of birds, especially doves, and known as the *dove tick*. Other species are *A. persicus* and *A. nigra*.

Argasidae (ar-gas'-i-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Argas + -ida*] A family of ticks, named from the genus *Argas*. Also *Argantida*.

Argean (ar-jō'-an), *a* [*< L. Argēus, pertaining to the Argo, see Argo*] 1 Pertaining to the ship Argo, or to the constellation of that name. — 2 Pertaining to Argenta (Argolis) or the district of Argos) in Greece, or to the Argives, the ancient inhabitants of Argos.

argel, **arghel** (ar'-gel), *n* [*Syrian*] The leaves of the asclepiadaceous plant *Solanostemma argel*, used in Egypt for the adulteration of senna. Also written *argel*.

argema (ar-jō'-ma), *n*, *pl* *argemata* (ar-jēm'-a-ta) [*NL*, *< Gr. ἀργημα, ἀργημα, a small white speck or ulcer, < ἀργός, white* (*cf. argemony*)] 1 A small white ulcer on the cornea. — 2 [*cap*] In zoöl., a genus of lepidopterous insects.

Argemone (ar-jē-mō'-nē), *n* [*L*, *< Gr. ἀργεμώνη, a kind of poppy, named from its supposed medicinal qualities, < ἀργήμων or ἀργημα, a small white speck in the eye, see argema*] A small genus of plants, natural order *Papaveraceae*; the species are all ornamental and natives of America, but are widely naturalized. From the seeds of *Mexicana* the Mexicans obtain an oil very useful to painters. Both yellow and white varieties of this species are often cultivated under the name of the homed or prickly poppy.

argent (ar'-jent), *n* and *a* [*< F. argent, < L. argentum, silver, money, = Oscan aragintum = Skt. rajata, white, silver, cf. Ir. Gael. argoid, silver, money, connected with Ir. Gael. argy, white, Gr. ἀργός, white, bright, shining, cf. Gr. ἀργήρος, silver (with different suffix), Skt. arjuna, silver-white, < √ru, shine, rajā, color, be red*] *I. n* 1 Silver, or something resembling it, formerly, in a more general sense, money.

She shall have the first day a whole peck of argent. *I dall*, *Boister*, *Boister*, *I 1*.

With that she took her robe apart, and half the polish'd argent of her breast to sight. *Laid bare*. *Phaenomena*, Fair Women.

2 In *her*, the metal silver represented conventionally in uncolored drawing or engraving by a plain white surface.

Often abbreviated to *a*, *ar*, or *arg*.

Argent comptant, ready money.

II. a Made of silver, resembling silver, bright like silver, silvery-white.

Pardon me, my plant that I prize. One thought be yond that *argent* luxurates! *Keats*, *Lindum*, *II*.

argental (ar-jen'-tal), *a* [= *F. argental, < L. argentum, silver*] 1 Of, pertaining to, or resembling silver. **Argental mercury**, an active amalgam of silver.

argentan (ar-jen'-tan), *n* [*< L. argentum, silver + -an*] 1 An alloy of varying proportions of nickel, copper, and zinc, one of the names given as a trade-mark to German silver (which see, under *silver*). — 2 A species of French point-lace.

argentate (ar-jen'-tāt), *a* and *n* [*< L. argentatus, silvered, < argentum, silver*] *I. a* Silvery, or of a shining white color with a tinge of gray. *Gray*.

II. n In chem., a salt of argentic acid.

argentation (ar-jen'-tā'-shon), *n* [*< L. argentatus, overlaid with silver, see argentate*] An overlaying with silver.

argentea (ar-jen'-tē-ā), *n*, *pl* *argentea* (-ō) [*NL*, fem of *L. argenteus, silvery, see argenteous*] A membrane which enters into the formation of the eyeball of some animals, as *Cephalopoda*, so called from its silvery color. There may be two such membranes in which case they are known as the *argentea externa* and *argentea interna*.

argentei, *n* Plural of *argenteus*.

argenteous (ar-jen'-tē-us), *a* [*< L. argenteus, silvery, < argentum, silver*] Silvery [*Rare*].

argenter, *n* [Also written *argenter*, *< OF. argenter, < L. argentarius, a money-changer, banker, LL. a silversmith, prop. adj., < argentum, silver, money*] 1 A money-changer, a banker. — 2 A silversmith. *I. Wilson*, *Hist. James I.*

argenteus (ar-jen'-tē-us), *n*, *pl* *argentei* (-i) [*L. (see nammus), of silver, see argenteous*] A Roman silver coin, weighing about 80 grains, introduced by the emperor Caracalla, and worth a denarius and a half. It gradually supplanted the

denarius, from which it may be distinguished by having the head of the emperor radiate. After a short time it became only a copper coin washed with silver.



(Obverse)
Argenteus of Caracalla, British Museum



(Reverse)
(Size of the original)

argentic (ar-jen'-tik), *a* [*< NL. argenteus, < L. argentum, silver*] Containing silver in chemical combination. *See* *argenteous*.

argenter, *n* Same as *argenter*.

argentiferous (ar-jen-tif'-e-rus), *a* [*< L. argentum, silver, + ferre = F. bear*] Producing or containing silver as, *argentiferous ore*, veins, etc.

argentifac (ar-jen-tif'-ik), *a* [*< L. argentum, silver, + facere, < facere, make, see -fic*] Producing silver. [*Rare*].

argentify (ar-jen-ti'-fi), *v t* [*< L. argentum, silver, + facere, make, see -fy*] To turn into silver.

argentilla (ar-jen-til'-i-a), *n* [*It*, formed as a dim of *argento*, *< L. argentum, silver*] A Genoese lace, much like point d'Alençon.

Argentina (ar-jen-ti'-m), *n* [*NL*, fem of *L. *argentum*, pertaining to silver, see *argentine*] 1 A genus of malacopterygian fishes, giving name to the family *Argentidae*; so called from their silvery scales. 2 *Sphyrapta*, of European waters, is the type — 2 [*c*] A name given to unglazed porcelain, coated with gold, silver, or copper by a process similar to that of electroplating.

argentine (ar-jen'-tin), *a* and *n* [= *F. argentin, < L. *argentum*, pertaining to silver (as noun, *LL. argentum*, the god of silver money), *< argentum, silver*] *I. a* 1 Pertaining to or resembling silver, silvery, argent.

(Celestial) In un, goddess *argentum*. *Shak*, *Pericles*, v 2.

2 [*cap*] Of or pertaining to the Rio de la Plata (Sp. *plata*, silver), the estuary of the rivers Paraná and Uruguay in South America, or the country called from it the Argentine Republic or Confederation, or Argentina — **Argentine flowers of antimony**. *See* *antimony*. — **Argentine glass**, an ornamental glassware having the sheen of silver. It is generally formed by inclosing delicate white silvery incrustations of dry porcelain clay in solid and transparent glass.

II. n 1 A silvery-white slaty variety of calcite, containing a little silica with laminæ usually undulated, found in primitive rocks and frequently in metallic veins. — 2 The tetroxid or antimonate of antimony. — 3 The silvery coloring matter of the scales of fishes. — 4 A fish of the family *Scopelidae* or *Maulochidae*. — 5 White metal coated with silver. — 6 [*cap*] A citizen or an inhabitant of the Argentine Republic. — **Sheppey argentine**, *Scopelus peruanus*, a fish of the family *Scopelidae*, commonly called the *pearl side*.

argentiniid (ar-jen-ti'-nid), *n* A fish of the family *Argentinidae*, as a caplin or eulachon.

Argentinidae (ar-jen-tin'-i-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Argentina + -ida*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Argentina*. The body is fusiform covered with moderate or large scales, the branchiostegal rays are few and pycnodont are few or wanting. The species were universally referred to the family *Salmonidae* by the older authors and are still retained in it by many, but they differ in the characters specified and other anatomical peculiarities. The chief representatives are the genera *Argentina*, *Omerina* (including the *saltes*), *Mallotus* (caplin), and *Hypomesus*. The latter chiefly inhabitants of cold or temperate seas, but some are the *saltes*, enter and live in fresh water.

Argentininae (ar-jen-tin'-i-nē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Argentina + -inae*] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Argentina*, referred to the family *Salmonidae*. Same as *Argentinidae*.

argentinioid (ar-jen-ti'-noid), *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Argentinidae*.

argentite (ar-jen-tit), *n* [*< L. argentum, silver, + -ite*] Silver sulphid, a blackish lead-gray mineral, occurring in crystals, in crusts, and massive. It is a valuable ore of silver, found in the crystalline rocks of many countries. Also called *argentea aurum*.

argentobismutite (ar-jen-tō-biz'-mū-tit), *n*. [*< argentum + bismuth + -ite*] A native sulphid of bismuth and silver. Sometimes called *bismuth silver*.

argentometer (ar-jen-tom'-e-ter), *n* [*< L. argentum, silver, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure*] A graduated glass tube used in ascertaining the



Argali (Capra argali)

quantity of silver in a solution by the admission of chlorid of sodium.

By means of an *argentometer* the strength of the bath can easily be maintained at a given point.

See *Sunbeam*, p. 196

argentous (ar-jen'tus), *a.* [*L. argentosus*, < *argentum*, silver] Pertaining to or containing silver applied to a compound which contains a larger proportion of silver than the corresponding argentic compound as, *argentous* oxid, Ag_2O , *argentic* oxid, Ag_2O

argentry (ar-jen'tri), *n.* [*F. argenterie*, plate, silver plate, < *argent*, silver see *argent*] 1 Articles formed of silver, silver plate

Pawning his *argentry* and jewels

Howell, Letters, i. 2.

2 Silvery appearance [Rare]

And there the glittering *argentum*
Ripples and glances on the confluent streams

Southey

argentum (ar-jen'tum), *n.* [*L. see argent*] Silver in chem, abbreviated to *Argentum* mosaicum, an amalgam of tin bismuth and mercury, used for coloring images of plaster of Paris *F. H. Knight*

Arges (ar-jér), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. argos*, bright, glancing, *argos*, bright, white] 1 A genus of South American fishes, typical of the family *Argidae* — 2 A genus of trilobites

arghel, *n.* See *argil*

arghool (ar-gol'), *n.* An Egyptian musical instrument, consisting of two tubes, with a mouth-piece furnished with reeds. Sometimes both tubes are placed with holes, sometimes only one, the other being used as a drone

argid (ar-jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Argidae*

Argidae (ar-jí-de), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Arges* + *-ida*] A family of neumatognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Arges*, related to the *Loricaridae*, but having a naked body and only maxillary barbels. There are about 10 known species, of small size inhabiting the upper Andean streams and derivatives therefrom

argil (ar-jil), *n.* [*F. argile*, < *L. argilla*, white clay, < *Gr. argilla* or *argilla*, usually *argilla* or *argilla*, white clay, < *argos*, white see *argent*] Pottery's clay. This word has been used in different senses, and was proposed as a name for alumina when its nature was first discovered. It is now used by technical writers as a distinctive term for clay which is fit for pottery use

argillaceous (ar-jil-lé-shus), *a.* [*L. argillaceus*, < *argilla*, white clay see *argil*] 1 Of the nature of or resembling clay — 2 Containing a considerable amount of clayey matter as, *argillaceous* earth. **Argillaceous rocks**, rocks of sedimentary origin soft in texture deposited for the most part in thin layers. Clay forms the basis but with other substances may be associated as vegetable matter (carbonaceous shale) iron (clayband ironstone) lime (marl), etc. When the shale is tolerably pure it is readily distinguished by the peculiar odor termed *argillaceous* which it emits when breathed on. **Argillaceous slate** or *schist*, clay slate a metamorphic rock which in Scotland is characteristic of the Shetland formation

argilliferous (ar-jil-lif-é-rus), *a.* [*L. argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*] Producing or containing clay or argil

argillite (ar-jil-lit), *n.* [*L. argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + *-ite*] Argillaceous schist or slate, clay slate (which see, under *clay*)

argillitic (ar-jil-lit'ik), *a.* [*argillite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to argillite

argillo (ar-jil'ó), *n.* [*L. argilla*, < *Gr. argilla*, white clay see *argil*] A name given to a vitreous compound of which tiles, table-tops, door-knobs, etc., are made

argilloarenaceous (ar-jil'ó-ar-é-ná-shus), *a.* [*argillous* + *arenaceous*] Consisting of clay and sand

argilloalcalcareous (ar-jil'ó-kal-ka'ré-us), *a.* [*argillous* + *alcalcareous*] Consisting of clay and calcareous earth

argilloalcite (ar-jil'ó-kal'sit), *n.* [*argillous* + *calcite*] A species of calcareous earth with a large proportion of clay, marl

argilloferruginous (ar-jil'ó-fé-ro'jé-nus), *a.* [*argillous* + *ferruginous*] Containing clay and iron, as a mineral

argilloid (ar-jil'oid), *a.* [*L. argilla* (see *argil*) + *-oid*] Having an argillaceous or clayey appearance, like argil or clay

Argilornis (ár-jil'ór-nis), *n.* [*NL*, < *L. argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + *Gr. ornis*, bird] A genus of fossil birds from the London clay of Sheppey. *A. longipennis* (Owen), of uncertain affinities, is the typical species. The fossil remains indicate a long winged bird larger than an albatross. *R. Owen*, 1878

argillous (ar-jil'us), *a.* [*ME argillous*, < *OF argillus*, *argillus*, mod *F. argileux*, < *L. argillosus*, abounding in clay, < *argilla*, white clay see *argil*] Consisting of or belonging to clay, clayey

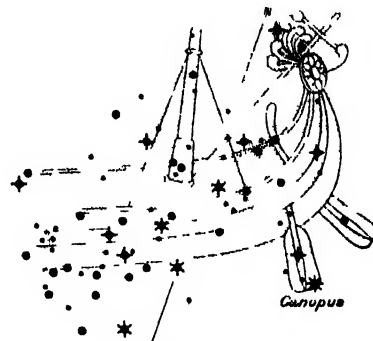
argint, *arginet*, *n.* [*It. argente*, perhaps < *L. argenter*, see of *agger*, a mound see *agger*] An embankment or rampart in front of a fort

Argive (ár-giv), *a* and *n.* [*L. Argivus*, < *Gr. Argios*, pertaining to Argos, Argos] 1. *a* Relating to Argos, the historic capital of Argolis or Argona in Greece, or to its inhabitants, or to Argolis, the territory of Argos. The Argive race is represented in Homer as the most powerful in Greece, and hence *Argive* is often used as equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek*

2. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Argos or of Argolis, a Greek

argle-bargle (ar-gl-bar-gl), *i. e.* [Also *argle-bargle*, *argle-bargum*, etc., a varied reduplication of *argle*] To argue obstinately, bandy words, haggle [Scotch]

Argo (ar-gó), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. Argó*, name of Jason's ship, lit the swift also a constellation named after this ship, < *argos*, swift, glancing, bright, white see *argent*] 1 In *Gr. myth.*, the name of the ship in which Jason and his fifty-four companions sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece — 2 An ancient southern constellation, the largest in the heavens. It



The Constellation Argos

contains Canopus after Sirius the brightest of the fixed stars. By modern astronomers it is commonly divided into four parts by adding the distinctive words *navis*, *carina*, *puppis*, and *velum* or hull, keel, stern, and sail

3 [*l. c.*] In *zool.*, the technical specific name of the paper-nautilus, *Argonauta argo* — 4 In *coch.*, a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, synonymous with *Doris*. *Bohadsch*

argol (ar-gol), *n.* [*ME argol*, *argoule*, *AF. argol* origin unknown, appar ult < *Gr. argos*, white] Unrefined or crude tartar, a hard crust, consisting of potassium bitartrate, formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been fermented. It is purple or white according to the color of the wine. Argol is used by dyers to dispose the stuffs to take their colors and the purified bitartrate called *cream of tartar* is used in medicine, cooking, and the processes of tanning and silviculture. It is also a constituent of most baking powders. Also written *argal*, *argall*, *argall*, *argall*

argol (ar-gol), *n.* [Mongol] A cake of dried camel's dung, used by the Mongols as fuel

argolet, **argolett**, *n.* [*OF argolet*, origin obscure] A member of a French corps of light cavalry instituted by Louis XII, similar to the estradiots, and probably armed and drilled in partial imitation of that corps

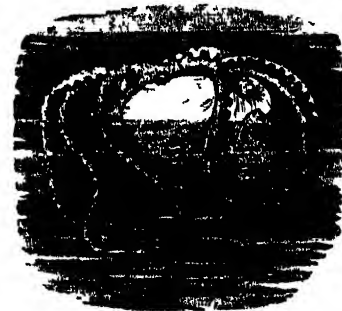
argoletier, *n.* [*OF*] Same as *argolet*

Argolic (ar-gol'ik), *a.* [*L. Argolicus*, < *Gr. Argos*, pertaining to Argos, Argolis] See *Argos*. Belonging to Argolis, the territory of Argos, a district of Greece, in Peloponnesus, between Attica and the Ægean sea as, the *Argolic Gulf*

argon (ár-gon), *n.* [*Gr. argon*, lazy, inert] A gaseous element having a density of nearly 20 and an atomic weight of about 40. It forms nearly one per cent of the atmosphere, and is also obtained from the gas evolved by the water of some springs, and, with helium (which see), from certain mineral waters and from meteoric iron. It was first recognized in 1895 by Lord Rayleigh and Professor W. Ramsay, who separated it from the nitrogen with which it had till then been confounded largely because of its chemical inertness, it being more indifferent to reagents than even that element. It has a boiling point of -187°C., and has been solidified at a temperature of -200°C. It yields two characteristic spectra, marked respectively by certain prominent red and blue lines. Recent experiments indicate that it is not a simple substance

Argonaut (ár-gó-nat), *n.* [*L. Argonauta*, < *Gr. Argonauit*, one who sailed in the Argo, < *Argos*, Argo, + *nautis* (= *L. nauta*), a sailor, < *naus*, a ship see *naus*, *nautical*] 1 One of the heroes who, according to the ancient Hellenic myth, sailed with Jason in the ship Argo to Colchis

on the Euxine sea in quest of the golden fleece. This they secured, and Jason also bore back with him and his comrades to Iolcus, amid wonderful adventures, the Colchian king's daughter Medea, the enchantress. Hence — 2 *pl.* Those who emigrated to California about the time of the discovery of gold there as, the *Argonauts* of '49



Argonaut (Argonauta argo) female

3 [*l. c.*] A cephalopod mollusk, known also as the *paper-nautilus* and *paper-sailor*. The common Mediterranean species *Argonauta argo*, was fabled to carry its velum on its arms and thereby to be wafted by the winds. The arms are in fact commonly carried appressed to the shell, and progression is effected chiefly backward as with other cuttlefishes, by the ejection of water through the siphon

Argonauta (ar-gó-nat'á), *n.* [*L.*, an Argonaut. see *Argonaut*] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Argonautidae*

Argonautic (ar-gó-nat'ik), *a.* [*L. Argonauticus*, < *Argonauta*, Argonaut] Of or pertaining to the Argonauts, or relating to their voyage to Colchis as, the *Argonautic* story. See *Argonaut*, 1

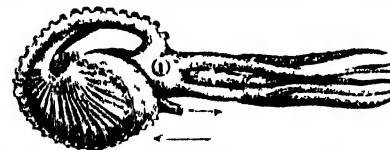
argonautid (ar-gó-nat'id), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Argonautidae*

Argonautidae (ar-gó-nat'i-de), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Argonauta* + *-ida*] A family of octopod cepha-



Argonauta argo (male) with hectocotylized arm attached (See *Argonauta* in illustration of the female, though, shown larger)

lopods, represented by the genus *Argonauta*, with an ovoid finless body and the two uppermost arms (in the female) expanded terminally



Argonauta argo (female) swimming in the direction of the large arrow the smaller the wing, the curve of the siphon

into broad flattish velamenta, which secrete a papery, spiral, single-chambered, involute shell. The family is peculiar in the development of the shell. The only known genus is *Argonauta*. The shells, popularly known as the *paper-nautilus*, *paper-sailor*, and common as novelties, are peculiar to the female, are secreted by the velamentous arms and are charged with the eggs in the breeding season

argosy (ar-gó-si), *n.* *pl. argosies* (-síz) [Early mod *E.* also *argosie*, *argosy*, *argo*, *argos*, also *argos*, *argus*, and *ragosus*, *ragus*, and first in the form *ragosus* (see first quot), < *It. Ragusa*, *pl. Raguse*, lit a vessel of *Ragusa* (an early mod *E.* also *Aragosus*, *Aragosa*), a port in Dalmatia on the east coast of the Adriatic sea, noted for its commerce] A large merchant vessel, especially one carrying a rich freight.

Furthermore how acceptable a thing this may be to the *Raguses*, *Hulks*, *Caravels*, and other foreign rich

laden ships passing within or by any of the sea limits of Her Majesty's Navy Royal, in Arber's English (Globe), II 67

There where your *argosies* with portly sail
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shak*, *M* of V 1 1

By the Venetian law, no slave might enter a Venetian ship, and to find the deck of an *argosy* of Venice became the privilege and the evidence of freedom. *Harriott Hist* 1 5, 1 129

argot (ar'gō or ar'got), *n* [*F*, origin obscure] The conventional slang of a class, originally that of thieves and vagabonds, devised for purposes of disguise and concealment, cant, slang

Argot is formed by the adoption of foreign words, by the absolute suppression of grammar by grotesque tropes wild metaphors, and dialogical mutuality. *Farrar*

Words of expressions in an ancient language. If they happen to coincide with some modern *argot* or vulgarism, take on a grotesque association which is not due at all to the phrase itself, but which makes the phrase seem much bolder than it really is. *Quartus in Rev*, CXLII 177

argoulett, *n* See *argilet*

Argozoum (ar-go-zō'um), *n* [NL, appar < Gr *argos*, Doric *argos*, a kind of serpent (cf *argos*, bright, etc., < *argos*, white), + *zōon*, animal] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. *Hatchcock*, 1848

arguable (ar'gu-a-bil), *a* [*L* *argue* + *-able*] Capable of being argued, admitting argument

When we say more philosophy, they mean something arguable, something debatable. *J R Seelye*, *Natural Religion* p 181

argue (ar'gu), *v*, pret and pp *argued*, ppl *arguing* [*L* *arguere*, *arguere*, < *OF* (and mod *F*) *arguer*, < *L* *arguere*, declare, show, prove, make clear, reprove, accuse, prob connected with *Gr* *argos*, white, bright, etc. see *argot*, and cf *declare*, lit make clear] **I** *intrans* 1 To bring forward reasons to support or to overthrow a proposition, an opinion, or a measure, use arguments, reason as, *A argues in favor of a measure*, *B argues against it*

With what cunning
This woman *argues* for her own damnation?
Beau and Fl Knight of Malta III 5

Yet I *argue* not
Against Heaven's hand or will nor bite a jot
Of heart or hope. *Milton*, *Sonnets*, xvi

Paul *argues* that human reason, so seeking for God can discover his power and his divinity and holds that the true God is not far from every one of us. *Dawson*, *Nature and the Bible* p 206

2 To contend in argument, dispute as, you may *argue* with your friend a week without convincing him

For even though vanquished he could *argue* still.
Goldsmith *Des Vil* 1 212

How finely we *argue* upon mistaken facts!
Stevenson *Tristram Shandy* IV 1

II, trans 1 To debate or discuss, treat by reasoning, state the reasons for or against as the counsel *argued* the cause before the Supreme Court, the cause was well *argued*

I must submit
To the divine decree, not *argue* it,
And cheerfully I welcome it.
Pletcher and Massinger 7 *Lovers Progress* IV 2

2 To evince, render inferable or deducible, show, imply as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause

Not to know me *argues* yourselves unknown.
Milton, *P* 1, IV 830

These were words,
As meted by his measure of himself,
A *mean* boundless for heance.
Templeton, *Aylmer's Field*

3 To affect in any way by argument, induce a change in the mind of, or in regard to, by persuasion or reasoning as, to *argue* one out of his purpose, to *argue* away a false impression

It is a sort of poetical logic which I would make use of to *argue* you into a protection of this play.
Comstock, *Bed of Old Bachelor*

4† To accuse or charge, impute or convict used with *of*

He doth impute
You would not *argue* him of arrogance.

I have pleaded guilty to all expressions of mine which can be truly *argued* of obscenity and retract them.
Dodd *Trist* to Rabelais

= *Syn* *Argue*, *Dispute*, *Debate*, *Discuss* plead expostulate, reconstitute. To *argue* is to defend one's opinion or to exhibit reasons or proofs in favor of some assertion or principle. It implies a process of detailed proof by one or more persons. To *dispute* may be to call in question the statements or arguments of an opposing party as, to

dispute about an award. It often means the alternate giving of reasons, especially by two persons. It is often applied to mere bickering, and is in general less dignified than the other words. To *debate* is to interchange arguments in a somewhat formal manner, as in debating societies and legislative bodies. To *discuss* is, by derivation, to shake or knock a subject to pieces in order to find the truth, or the best thing to be done. A *debate*, therefore, may be viewed as a *discussion* or a *discussion* as a *debate*. Strictly, a *discussion* is an amicable presentation of opinions, not limited, like the other, to affirmative and negative sides of a proposition, and with the expectation on the part of all that the conclusion will be the adoption of no one person's opinion or plan unmodified. To *argue* a point, to *dispute* a position, to *dispute* with a neighbor, to *debate* a motion, to *discuss* a subject or a plan.

Stubbishly he did repugn the truth
About a certain question in the law
Argued he twist the duke of York and him.
Shak, 1 Hen VI, IV 1

We might *discuss* the Northern man
Which made a selfish war begin
Discuss the claims, arrange the chances,
Empire, Ottoman, which shall win.
Templeton, *To Maurice*

They [lawyers] found time to *debate* fully all the points of interest used by a case, whether the solution of them was necessary for the actual decision or not.
F. Pollock *Land Laws* p 106

The archbishop was on his way to a synod when the great question was to be *discussed* whether a gas might be used at the altar instead of candles.
Proude, *Sketches*, p 43

arguel, *n* Same as *argel*
arguer (ar'gü-ër), *n* [*ME* *arguer*, < *argue* + *-er*] One who argues; a reasoner, a disputant

arguer (ar'gü-ër), *n* One who argues or argues. [*Colloq*]

I have noticed that your people who are pious will agree at all times the flower of *arguer*.
B C Russell *Sailors Sweetheart* 1

argufy (ar'gü-fy), *v*, pret and pp *argufied*, ppl *argufying* [*Improp* < *argue* + *-fy*] **I** *intrans* 1 To argue, commonly in a pertinacious manner, or for the sake of controversy, wrangle

It isn't no use to *argufy* nor try to cut up flimsy.
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d act, p 15

2 To have weight as an argument, import, signify

II, trans 1 To contend about, worry with argument — 2 To signify, mean

But what *argues* all this festivity? Is all vanity and vexation of spirit?
Moss *D Arban*, *Diary*, VI 11

[In all uses colloquial or dialectal]

argutive (ar'gü-tiv), *a* [*L* **argutus*, pp of *arguere*, argue (see *argue*), + *-ive*] Having the character or form of an argument. [*Rare*]

Argutive descent See *descent*, 13

argulid (ar'gü-lid), *n* A fish-lose of the family *Argulidae*

Argulidae (ar'gü-lid-ë), *n* pl [NL, < *Argulus* + *-ida*] A family of siphonostomous entomostracans, typified by the genus *Argulus*. These fish-like have a flat shield-like body, the cephalothorax concealed with the abdomen and the post abdominal rudimentary and bearing two tail fins. They are parasitic on various fishes, especially fresh water species, and some times attack young fishes in such numbers as to cause their death. The family with some authors constitutes a suborder *Branchiura*

Argulina (ar'gü-lin), *n* pl [NL, < *Argulus* + *-ina*] The *Argulidae*, rated as a subfamily *arguline* (ar'gü-lin), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Argulina*

Argulus (ar'gü-lus), *n* [NL, dim of *Gr* *argos*, contr of *argos*, living without labor, < *a-* priv + *ergon* = *E* work] A genus of fish-like, or epizoic entomostracans, the type of the family *Argulidae*. It is one of the most singular modifications of these parasitic entomostracans (crustaceans), and is a common parasite upon the stickleback and various other fishes

argument (ar'gü-ment), *n* [*L* *argumentum*, < *OF* *argument* (*F* *argument*), < *L* *argumentum*, proof, evidence, token, subject, contents, < *arguere*, prove, argue see *argue*] 1 A statement or fact tending to produce belief concerning a matter in doubt, a premise or premises set forth in order to prove an assumption or conclusion

It is an *argument* that thence are sors,
When virtue cannot safely be advanced.
B Jonson, *Scianus*, III 1

Thicker than *arguments*, temptations throng
Pope, *Essay on Man* II 75

The only *argument* available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.
Lowell, *Democracy*

[The familiar meaning of the word probably originated by Roman law courts. The usual definition given by Cicero and almost all authorities is *ratio reddenda facinus potest*, a reason causing belief of a doubtful matter. Doe thus in one place defines it as a medium proving a conclusion. The word *medium* here means a premise or premises, according to all the commentators (*Petrus* *Thap*, tr 5 ad int.) But since *medium* usually means the middle term of a syllogism some logicians have been led to give *argument* this signification.]

2 The middle term of a syllogism [See preceding note]

Argument is the bare proof or mean term which is invented by him that disputeth, to prove the truth of the question. In argumentation is the whole reasoning itself, of what form soever it be, comprehending both the question and also the proof thereof.
Blundeville, 1619

Argument again, *argumentum*, — what is assumed in order to argue something, — is properly the middle notion in a reasoning — that through which the conclusion is established.
Sir W Hamilton

3 A reasoning, the process by which the connection between that which is or is supposed to be admitted and that which is doubted or supposed to need confirmation is traced or tested

In matters of wrong *arguments* do confound sense, when in explanation of right they do sensibly approve it.
Ford, *Honour Triumphant*, II

The probability which she easily perceives in things thus in their native state would be quite lost if this *argument* were managed learnedly and proposed in mood and figure.
Locke

We do not know God by *argument*, by reading books of evidences or books of theology. We know him just as we know the external world, by experience.
J Clarke, *Self Culture*, p 162

4 An address or composition made for the purpose of producing belief or conviction by reasoning or persuasion — 5 A series of arguments for and against a proposition, a debate — 6 The subject-matter or groundwork of a discourse or writing, specifically, an abstract or summary of the chief points in a book or section of a book as, the *arguments* prefixed to the several books of "Paradise Lost" were an afterthought

That the whole *argument* fall within compass of a day's business.
B Jonson, *Ind to Every Man out of his Humour*

The abstract or *argument* of the piece is shortly as follows.
Jefrey

7† Matter of contention, controversy, or conversation

And sheathed their swords for lack of *argument*.
Shak, *Hen V*, III 1

It would be *argument* for a week laughter for a month, and a good jest for ever.
Shak, 1 Hen IV, II 2

The remembrance of this small vexation
Will be an *argument* of mirth for ever.
Pletcher, *Ind a Wife*, III 2

8 In *math* (a) Of an imaginary quantity, the coefficient of the imaginary unit in its logarithm. (b) The angle or quantity on which a series of numbers in a numerical table depends and with which the table is entered. If, for example, a table of the sun's declination were formed corresponding to every degree, etc., of longitude, so that the longitude being known the declination might be found opposite to it then the longitude would be called the *argument* of the table. Tables of double entry have two arguments. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the *argument*, without qualification, is the angular distance on the epicycle of a planet from the true apogee of the epicycle, and the *equation* of the *argument* is the angular distance, as seen from the earth, of a planet from the center of the epicycle, the correction to the second inequality. See *equation*

Argument from enumeration, a kind of induction in which the inference is made that something is true of a whole class, because it is true of certain members of that class — **Argument from example** See *example*

Argument from exclusion, an argument in which, after showing that all causes but one are manifest to account for a phenomenon, it is urged that the one remaining cause must be the true one — **Argument of the latitude**, the arc of the orbit reckoned from the ascending node — **Artificial argument**, contentious argument, cumulative argument. See the adjectives. **Dilemmatic argument**, one which purports to show that a whole class has a certain character by dividing it into parts, and showing that every part has that character. **Disjunctive argument**, a reasoning of the form *Q* is either *P* or *Q*, it is not *P*, hence it must be *Q* — **Dissentaneous argument**, extrinsic argument, etc. See the adjectives — **Hypothetical argument**, an argument one of whose premises is a hypothetical or conditional proposition. It is not identical with *hypothetic inference*. See *hypothetic* — **Inductive argument**, an argument founded on an induction. **Negative argument**, an argument which concludes the non-existence of a phenomenon from its not having been observed. (For other phrases, see *argumentum*, *place*, *proof*) = *Syn* 3 *Plea Argument*

Plea should be used of the pleadings or of the arraignment before the trial not of the *argument* at the trial. A *plea* is always addressed to the court an *argument* may be addressed either to the court or to the jury. *A S Hall*, *Rhetoric*, p 59

argumenti (ar'gu-ment), *v* [*ME* *argumenten*, < *L* *argumentari*, adduce proof, < *argumentum* see *argument*, *n*] **I, intrans** To argue, debate, bring forward reasons. *Chaucer*

II, trans To make the subject of an argument or debate. *N E D*

argumenta, *n* Plural of *argumentum*

argumentable (ar'gü-men'ta-bl), *a* [*L* *argumentabilis*, that may be proved, < *L* *arguere*, adduce as proof see *argument*, *v*, and *-able*] Admitting of argument, capable of being argued

argumental (är-gü-men'tal), *a* [*< L. argumentalis, < argumentum* see *argument*] Belonging to or consisting in argument

Thus they dispute, girding their tongues report
With instances and argumental saws
G. Markham, Sir R. (Grimm) (Arb reprint), p. 49

I am at length recovered from my argumental delirium
Johnson, Rambler, No. 96

argumentation (är-gü-men-tā'shon), *n* [= *F. argumentation, < L. argumentatio(n-), < argumentari, pp. argumentatus, adduce as proof* see *argument, v*] 1 The setting forth of reasons together with the conclusion drawn from them, also, the premises and conclusion so set forth

Those scholastic forms of discourse are not less liable to fallacies than the plainer ways of argumentation Locke

Argumentation or reasoning is that operation of the mind whereby we infer one thing, that is, one proposition, from two or more propositions presumed Watts, Logic, Int. 2

A course of reasoning, discussion, debate

The relation of his meaning to science is essential, but, in orderly argumentation, subsequent

Pop Sci Mo., XVIII 619

=Syn. See *reasoning*

argumentative (är-gü-men-tā-tiv), *a* [*< F. argumentatif, < L. as if *argumentativus, < argumentatus* see *argumentation*] 1 Consisting in argument, containing a process of reasoning, controversial as, an *argumentative* discourse

We are not to dwell upon the mental processes which composed the proof, upon the *argumentative* part of religion, but upon the things proved

Clarendon, *Might of Right*, p. 247

2 Showing reasons for [Rare]

Another thing *argumentative* of Providence is etc.
Bay, *Works of Creation*

3 Addicted to argument, disputatious as, an *argumentative* writer, he is very *argumentative*
argumentatively (är-gü-men-tā-tiv-ly), *adv* In an argumentative manner, with respect to reasoning or arguments

Bowles, in losing his temper lost also what little logic he had, and though in a vague way aesthetically right, contrived always to be *argumentatively* wrong

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 430

argumentativeness (är-gü-men-tā-tiv-ness), *n*
The quality of being argumentative

Thus was the young vacant mind furnished with much talk about Progress of the Species, Dark Ages, Prejudice and the like, so that all were quickly enough blown out into a state of windy *argumentativeness*

Walt Whitman, *Reveries*, p. 78

argumentator (är-gü-men-tā'tor), *n* [LL, *< L. argumentatus* see *argumentation*] One who conducts an argument, a reasoner

N. E. D.

argumentize (är-gü-men-tīz), *v* [*< argument + -ize*] To argue, debate, reason as, "*argumentizing* philosophy," *Mannyngham*, *Inscourers*, p. 14

argumentum (är-gü-men'tum), *n*, pl *argumenta* (-tā) [L, see *argument*] An argument

—**Argumentum ad crumenam**, an argument appealing to the purse, or to one's desire to save money — **Argumentum ad hominem**, See *ad hominem* — **Argumentum ad ignorantiam**, an argument based upon an adversary's ignorance of the matter in dispute — **Argumentum ad invidiam**, an argument appealing to one's hatred or prejudice — **Argumentum ad iudicium**, an argument addressed to the judgment, a proof drawn from any of the foundations of knowledge or probability — **Argumentum ad verecundiam** (lit. rally, an appeal to one's modesty), an argument from the opinions of men whose views are commonly accepted as authoritative. Also called *argument from authority* — **Argumentum baculum**, an appeal to force, club or Lynch law — **Argumentum ex concessio**, an argument based on some previous admission

Argus (är-gus), *n* [L, *< Gr. ἄργος, < ἀργός, bright*] 1 In *Grecian legend*, a giant of vast strength, held in early times to have four eyes, and later to have eyes without number. Hera set him to guard the heifer Io, and after he was slain by Hermes transferred his eyes to the tail of the peacock. Hence—2 Any observant or sharp-sighted person as, he is a very *Argus* in watchfulness—3 In *ornith.* (a) A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the order *Gallinae* and family *Phasianidae*, characterized by the enormous development of the secondary feathers of the wings and middle feathers of the tail, the former being adorned with numerous ocelli, likened to the many eyes of *Argus*. The type is the argus pheasant (*Phasianus argus*, or *Argus argenteus* or *paronemus*) of the Malay archipelago. Other species or varieties are the *Argus grayi* of Elliot from Borneo, the *Argus ocellatus* of Verrill, and the *Argus binnatus*. Other forms of the word, as a genus name, are *Argusianus* and *Argusianus*. (b) [L] Any species of the genus *Argus*, an argus-pheasant. The common species has a body only about as large as that of a barnyard hen, but sometimes measures 5 or 6 feet in total length, owing to the extraordinary development of the tail feathers. The inner feathers of the wing are 2 or 3 feet long, and beautifully ocellated with metallic lustrous

spots. The general plumage is brown, variegated with lighter and darker tracery. The female is a plain bird,



Argus-pheasant

lacking the extraordinary development of the wing and tail feathers

4 A genus of gastropods

Bohadsch, 1761

5 A genus of lepidopterous insects

Scopoli, 1777—6 A genus of anachnidians

Walker, 1837—7 [L] A name of certain euryalean

ophurians, or sand-stars with

branched arms—**Shetland argus**, the *Strophodon* (or *Lurich*)

aculeatus, or gorgonian head, a kind of basket fish, basket, or sea

basket, some times measuring a foot across. The ultimate ramifications

of its rays are estimated to be some 80,000 in number. See *Astrophodon*

and *basket fish*

Argus-eyed (är-gus'id), *a*

Vigilant, watchful, extremely

observant. See *Argus*, 1

argus-pheasant (är-gus-for'-ant), *n*. See *Argus*, 1

argus-shell (är-gus-shel), *n* [*< argus* (with allusion to the peacock's tail) + *shell*] A gastropod of the family *Cypridae*, or

porcelain-shells, *Cypraea argus*, beautifully variegated with oc-

cellated spots. It is an inhabitant of the Pacific ocean

argutation (är-güt-tā'shon), *n* [*< argute, q. v.*

Of *L. argutus* (n-), a creaking, *< argulari*, pp.

argutus, creak, make a noise, *< argutus*, clear,

sharp, shrill see *argute*] Civil, over-refinement in arguing, quibble, subtlety as, "frivolous argutations," *Bp. Hall*, *Myst. of Godliness*, 8

argute (är-güt'), *a* [*< L. argutus*, clear, bright,

sharp, sagacious, formally pp. of *arguere*, make clear see *argue*] 1 Sharp, as a taste, shrill,

as a sound—2 Subtle, ingenious, sagacious,

shrewd, keen

I will have him, continued my father, vigilant

acute, argute, inventive Stern, *Tristram Shandy*

The active preacher, the restless missionary, the argute

schoolman Milman, *Latin Christianity*, x

argutely (är-güt'h), *adv* 1 Shrilly—2 In a

sharp or subtle manner, sagaciously, shrewdly

Stern

arguteness (är-güt'ness), *n* 1 Shrillness—2

Acuteness, wittiness, sagacity, shrewdness

This [sonnet] ticks you by starts with his arguteness,

that [Plutarch] pleases you for continuance with his pro-

crecy Dryden, *Plutarch*, p. 118

Argynnis (är-jin'is), *n* [NL, appar. orig. a

misprint for *argyrus* or *argyrus*, *< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, silvery, *< ἀργύρος*, silver]

A genus of butterflies, of the family *Nymphalidae*, commonly

called fritillaries, the several species of which

have the under side of the wings marked with

silvery spots. A *paphia*, the silver-washed

fritillary, is a typical example

argyranthemous (är-jin-ran'thē-mus), *a* [*< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, silver, + *ἄνθος*, a flower]

In bot., having silvery-white flowers Craig, 1847

argyranthous (är-jin-ran'thus), *a* [*< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, silver, + *ἄνθος*, a flower] In bot., same as *argyranthemous*

argyraspis (är-jin-ras'pid), *n* [*< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, silver, + *ἀσπίς* (aspis), a shield] A soldier of a chosen body in the army of Alexander the Great, distinguished by carrying shields plated with silver, as a mark of honor. The name was retained after the time of Alexander for soldiers of similar chosen bodies in other Macedonian and Greek armies

argyria (är-jin'ia), *n* [NL, *< Gr. ἀργύρος*, silver, + *ia*] Same as *argyris*

argyriasis (är-jin-i'as-is), *n* [NL, *< Gr. ἀργύρος*, silver, + *-iasis*] Same as *argyris*

argyric (är-jin'ik), *a* [*< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, of silver, *< ἀργύρος*, silver, silver money, cf. *L. equiv. argentum* see *argent*] In chem., of silver same as *argentic*

argyris (är-jin'is), *n* [(For form, cf. *Gr. ἀργύρεος*, a getting money, *< ἀργύρος*, silver, get money) *< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, be of a silver color, *< ἀργύρος*, silver, money] A discoloration of the skin and other parts of the body due to the medicinal use for a considerable time of preparations of silver. It is caused by the deposition of silver or its compounds in a state of minute subdivision in certain tissues. Also *argyria* *argyris*

argyrite (är-jin'it), *n* [*< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, silver ore, fem. of *ἀργύρεος*, of silver, *< ἀργύρος*, silver] In mineral, same as *argentic*

argyroid (är-jin'oid), *a* [*< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, silver, + *-oid*, form, + *-oid*] A mineral containing silver, sulphur and the new element germanium. It occurs in steel-gray crystalline aggregates at Freiberg, Saxony

Argyroneta (är-jin'et-a), *n* [NL, *< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, silver, + *νῆτος*, verbal adj. of *νέμω*, spin]

A genus of aquatic spiders, of the family *Agelenidae* (or *Tarantula* in a strict sense). The type of the genus is the well known water spider or diving spider *A. aquatica* of Europe, which spins a tubular web under water, like a diving bell, mouth downward, which is then inflated with air carried down in bubbles upon the spider's body and set free beneath the bell

Argyropelecinae (är-jin-ro-pe-lec'i-nē), *n* pl [NL, *< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, silver, + *πέλεκος*, hatchet]

A subfamily of *Stenopterygiidae*, represented by the genus *Argyropelecus*, with the abdominal outline abruptly contracted in advance of the anal fin,

several produced neural spines constituting a serriform ridge in advance of the dorsal fin, and about nine branchiostegal rays

Argyropelecus (är-jin-ro-pe-lec'us), *n* [NL, *< Gr. ἀργύρεος*, silver, + *πέλεκος*, hatchet]

The typical genus of fishes of the subfamily *Argyropelecinae* so called from the silvery color and somewhat hatchet-like shape

argyrose (är-jin-rōs), *n* [F, *< Gr. ἀργύρος* see *argent*] In mineral, same as *argentic*

arh-, in words of Greek origin. See *arith-*

Arhan (är-han), *n*. Same as *Arhat*

arhapedan (är-hap'e-dan), *n*. A Syrian measure of land, a square of 100 feet on the side

Arhat (är-hat), *n* [*< Skt. arhat*, deserving, worthy, fit, pp. of *arh*, deserve, be worthy]

The highest rank of Buddhist saintship, specifically, one of the original five hundred disciples of Gautama Buddha. Also *Arakat*, *Rahat*, and *Arhan*, *Rahan*

arhatship (är-hat-ship), *n* [*< Arhat + -ship*] The state of an Arhat. Also *arhatship*

The central point of primitive Buddhism was the doctrine of *Arhatship*, a system of ethical and mental self-culture in which deliverance was found from all the miseries and sorrows of life in a change of heart to be reached here on earth

arhizal, **arhizous**, *a*. More common but less correct forms of *arhizal*, *arhizous*

aria (ä'ri-a or ä'ri-ä), *n* [It, *< L. aria*, air see *air*, also *air*] In music (a) A rhythmical and metrical melody or tune for a single voice (rarely for a monophonic instrument), having a vocal or instrumental accompaniment dis-



Water spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*)

tinguished from a song by being less simple and less purely lyrical. The *aria grande* is the next most elaborate species of solo vocal music to the *scena* (which see). (b) A distinct form of solo vocal music, distinguished by a clear division into three parts, namely, a principal section, a subordinate section, and a repetition, with or without alterations, of the first section otherwise known as the *da capo* form. (c) A solo movement, whether in strict aria form or not, in an extended vocal work, like an opera or an oratorio, as, the soprano aria "I know that my Redeemer liveth." See *aria*, 1.

Arian (*ā'ri-an*), *a* and *n*. [Formerly also *Arrian* (AS *Arrianus*), = *Arrian*, < LL *Arrianus* (< LG *Ἀριανός*), < *Arrian*, *Arrian* (improp. *Arrianus*), < (a) *Ἀριος*, a man's name, prop. adj., martial, warlike, of Ares or Mars, < *Ἀρης*, Ares, Mars see *Ar*.] 1 *a* 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of the doctrine of Arius. See II — 2 Adhering to Arius or his doctrine.

II *n*. In *theol.*, one who adheres to the doctrine of Arius and his school. Arius was a presbyter of the church of Alexandria in the fourth century. He held that the Son was begotten of the Father, and therefore not coeternal nor consubstantial with the Father, but created by and subordinate to the Father, though possessing a similar nature. The name Arius is given in theology not only to all those who adopt this particular view of the nature of Christ, but also to all those who holding to the divine nature of Christ, yet maintain his dependence upon and subordination to the Father in the Godhead. As a class the Arians accept the Scriptures as a divinely inspired and authoritative book, and declare their doctrine to be sustained by its teachings. The doctrine of Arius was authoritatively condemned by the Council of Nice A. D. 325, which decreed that Jesus Christ was "very God of very God, begotten, not made, of one substance with the Father."

Arianism (*ā'ri-an-izm*), *n*. [= *Arrianism*, < Gr *Ἀριανισμός*, < *Ἀριανός*, *Arrianus*] The doctrine of the Arians. See *Arian*, 1. **Arianize** (*ā'ri-an-iz*), *v*, *pret* and *pp*. *Arianized*, *pp*. *Arianizing*. [*Ar* < *Ἀριανός*, *Arrian*, *Arrian*, < *Ἀριανός*, *Arrian* see *Arian*.] 1 *trans*. To render conformable to Arianism, convert to Arianism.

II *intrans*. To favor or admit the tenets of the Arians, tend toward Arianism, as, an *Arianizing* set of Christians.

Arianizer (*ā'ri-an-iz-er*), *n*. One who favors, tends toward, or converts others to Arianism.

Arica bark. See *bark*.

aricari (*ar-i-kā'ri*), *n*. See *aracari*.

Aricia (*ar-i-sh'ia*), *n*. [NL, prob < *Aricea*, a town in Latium, now (It) *La Riccia*.] The typical genus of the family *Ariceae*.

Aricidae (*ar-i-si'dē*), *n* pl. [NL, < *Aricea* + *-idae*.] A family of free marine annelids, of the order *Chaetopoda*.

aricin (*ar-i-sin*), *n*. [*Aricea*, the name of a place (formerly in Peru, now in Chili) whence the bark is exported, + *-in*.] An alkaloid found in the bark of some species of *Cinchona*. See *bark*.

arid (*ar'id*), *a*. [*Ar* < *aridus*, dry, < *arere*, be dry.] Dry, without moisture, parched with heat, hence, figuratively, uninteresting, lifeless, dull, pitiless, etc.

The arid abstractions of the schoolmen were succeeded by the fanciful visions of the occult philosophers. I Disadv. Amn. of Lit. II 28.

Aradus is a tuft of moss (a thing whose life is in the shade, the sun or the mountain dew) crumpling in the sunshine after long, expectant of a shower.

Aradus. Blithed de Romance, XI. The capital defect of cold arid natures is the want of animal spirits. Emerson Society and Solitude.

aridas (*ar-i-das*), *n*. [Native name.] A kind of tuffeta, or plain smooth silk stuff without pattern, from the East Indies.

aridge (*ar'idj*), *prop* *ph* as *adv*. [*Ar* + *ridge*.] In a ridge, in or into a ridge-like position.

You're rollers quick to set your back aridge. I thought suits a town of more in a sober bridge. Lucile Monument to the Bridge.

aridity (*ar-id'i-ti*), *n*, pl *aridities* (*-tiz*). [= *Ar* < *aridus*, < *ariditas*, dryness < *aridus*, dry see *arid*.] 1 The state of being arid, dryness, want of moisture. — 2 Figuratively, want of interest, dryness, lifelessness.

The harsh ascetic mode of treating philosophy by the schoolmen generated a corresponding barrenness, aridity and repulsiveness, in the rigid forms of their technical language. De Quincey, Style, iv.

I have often been reproached with the aridity of my genius. Poe, Tales, I 146.

3 Dullness of mind or situation, depression, tedium.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellences, to bear up my spirit under the greatest aridities and dejections. Norris.

aridness (*ar'id-nēs*), *n*. Same as *aridity*.

Around and between the ruined cities, and reaching far and wide to the north and east, were blank aridness and desolation. O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

aries. [NL, fem pl of *aricus*, < *Ar* < *ari-us* + *-us* see *ary* and *-ous*.] In bot., an ordinal termination, used by some authors in a very few cases instead of the more common *-acea*.

Ariel (*ā'ri-el*), *n*. [In def 1, < LL *ariel*, < Gr *ἄριος*, < Heb *ariel*, in the passage cited of uncertain meaning, perhaps 'fire-altar of God' (Gesenius), elsewhere in the Old Testament as a man's name and as an appellation of Jerusalem, where it is taken as 'lion of God'. Hence, in T. Heywood and Milton, the name of an angel, and in Shakspeare of an 'airy spirit' (N. E. D.).] There is an allusion in the poets' use to *ariel*, *aryl*, hence the application to a heavenly body and to birds. It [i.e.] An altar. See etymology and quotation.

Forsooth the ylk *ariel* or *auter* [thinks *ariel* that is the highest part of the auter, *Purv*] of some cubits and from *ariel* [the auter, *Purv*] in to above, some corners. Wyet, Lock, xlii 15, 16 (Oxf ed.)

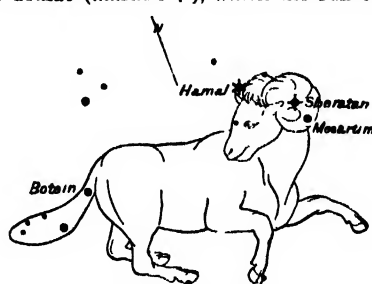
2 The innermost of the satellites of Uranus, discovered by Lassell in 1871. It revolves about its primary in 2½ days. — 3 [i.e.] In ornith., applied to sundry birds of buoyant airy flight, as, the *ariel* swallow, *Chelidon ariel*, the *ariel* petrel, *Procellaria ariel*, the *ariel* toucan, *Rhamphastos ariel*.

ariel (*ā'ri-el*), *n*. [*Ar* < *ariyl*, var of *aryl*, a stag, applied in Syria to the gazel (Dory), cf *Ar* also *ayal*, a stag.] In zool., an Arabian gazel, *Gazella dama*.

They are dainty little antelopes, these gazelles and *ariels* of the Soudan. Contemporary Rev., XLIX 854.

arierban, *n*. See *arriere-ban*.

Aries (*ā'ri-ēs*), *n*. [*Ar* < *arūs* (*arict*), OL *arūs* = *li* and *Gael* *reith*, a ram.] 1 One of the zodiacal constellations. — 2 The first sign of the zodiac (marked ♈), which the sun enters



The Constellation Aries

at the vernal equinox, March 21st, and leaves April 20th. — 3 [i.e.] In zool., a genus of mammals. Storr, 1870.

arietate, *v*. [*Ar* < *arietatus*, pp of *arietare*, butt, as a ram, < *arūs* (*arict*), a ram see *Ar*.] To push or butt like a ram. Bailey.

arietation (*ar'i-e-tā-shon*), *n*. [*Ar* < *arietatus* (*n*), < *arietare*, butt see *arietate*.] 1 The act of butting like a ram. — 2 The act of battering with a battering-ram.

Ordinance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. Bacon, Essays No 68.

3 The act of colliding or conflicting. Glanville. **arietiform** (*ar-i-ē'ti-fōrm*), *a*. [*Ar* < *arūs* (*arict*), a sign of the zodiac (see *Ar*), + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of the symbol of the zodiacal sign Aries (♈).

arietine (*ar'i-e-tin*), *a*. [*Ar* < *arietinus*, < *arūs* (*arict*), a ram see *Ar*.] Butting, pertaining to or having the nature of a ram.

The gap in the fence discovered by their *arietine* leader. Literary World, June, 1871.

arietta (*ā-ri-ot'ta*), *n*. [It, dim of *aria*, q v.] A short song, an air, or a little air.

ariette (*ar-i-et'*), *n*. [F., < It *arietta*, q v.] Same as *arietta*.

She hastened to beseech their attention unto a military *ariette*. Scott.

aright (*ar-it'*), *prop* *ph* as *adv*. [*ME*, *aright*, *arigt*, *arist*, etc., < AS *ārht*, earlier *on rht*, *aright* on, E *ar*; *rht*, E *right* see *right*, n. The second sense is modern.] 1 Rightly; in a right way or form, without error or fault.

Nor can a man of passions judge *aright*, Except his mind be from all passions free. Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, iv.

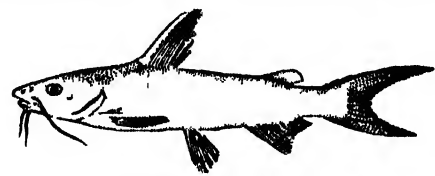
These mingled seeds thy hand shall set *aright*, All laid in heaps, each after its own kind. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 264.

2 To or toward the right hand. [Rare.]

The affrighted foemen scatter from his spear, *aright*, aleft. Southey, Joan of Arc, vi 908.

Ariina (*ar-i-i'nā*), *n* pl. [NL, < *Ar* < *ari-us* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridae* *protoperche*, with the anterior and posterior nostrils close together and without nasal barbels, synonymous with *Ariinae*.

Ariinae (*ar-i-i'nē*), *n* pl. [NL, < *Ar* < *ari-us* + *-inae*.] In *ichth*, a subfamily of silurid fishes, typified by the genus *Arius*. They have a form resembling that of the North American catfishes, but the anterior nostrils are close to the posterior, and the latter have no barbels. Most species have a bony occipital shield, between which and the dorsal fin is a smaller antedorsal shield, the dentition is variable, but palatine teeth are



Salt water Catfish (*Arius felis*) (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission 1884.)

usually present. About 100 species are known, most of which are inhabitants of the tropical or warm seas. The males of many species carry the eggs which are of large size, in their mouth, and then hatch them. A few reach a length of nearly 5 feet.

aril (*ar'il*), *n*. [= *Ar* < *arille* = Sp *arilla* = Pg *arillo*, < NL *arillus*, < ML *arilli* (pl), dried grapes, < L *aridus*, dry see *arid*.] In bot., a term variously applied to the cal accessory coverings or appendages of seeds. It is sometimes used in a general sense, without regard to form or place of origin and includes the strophilae, caruncle, and arilode (see these words) but it is usually limited to a more or less nearly complete seed covering which originates from the funiculus near the hilum or from the placenta when there is no funiculus. Also *arillus*.

ariled (*ar'id*), *a*. Same as *arillate*. **arillate** (*ar'i-lāt*), *a*. [*Ar* < NL *arillatus*, < *arillus* see *aril*.] Furnished with an aril, as the fruit of the spindle-tree.

arillated (*ar'i-lāt-ed*), *a*. Same as *arillate*.

arilli, *n*. Plural of *arillus*.

arilliform (*ar-il'i-fōrm*), *a*. [*Ar* < NL *arillus*, *aril*, + L *forma*, form.] Having the form of an aril.

arillode (*ar'i-lōd*), *n*. [*Ar* < NL **arillodium*, < *arillus*, *aril*, + Gr *ēidos*, form.] In bot., a false aril sometimes applied to

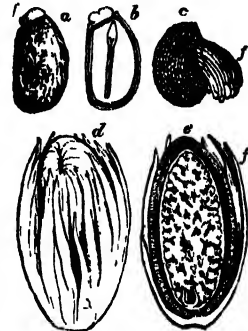
a form of aril which originates from the micropyle or raphe instead of at or below the hilum, as in the nutmeg. Also spelled *arilode*.

arillus (*ar-il'us*), *n*; pl *arilli* (*-i*) [NL.] Same as *aril*.

Arilus (*ar'ī-lus*), *n*. [NL.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Reduviidae*, formerly including the species of *Proctos*, as the wheel-bug.

Arimasp (*ar-i-masp*), *n*. [*Ar* < L *Arimaspi*, < Gr *Ἀριμασπ*, pl., a 'Seythian' word, said to mean 'one-eyed', according to Herodotus, 'Seythian', < *ἀριμα*, one, + *σπ*, eye, according to Eustathius, < *ἀρι*, one, + *μασπ*, eye.] One of the Arimaspi, a mythical tribe of Seythians, believed in antiquity to have carried off a hoard of gold which was under the guardianship of griffins. Figures of Arimaspi occur sometimes in Greek art represented in Oriental dress and fighting griffins.

Arimaspian (*ar-i-mas'pi-an*), *n*. Same as *Arimasp*.



Arillos.

a, b, seed of *Elaeagnus communis*; c, seed of *Chelidonium majus*; d, e, seed of *Moristica fragrans*; nutmeg, and mace, f, arillode (a, b and c magnified).

As when a gryphon through the wilderness
Pursues the Arimaspians, who by stealth
Had from his wakeful custody purloined
The guarded gold

Milton, P. L., II 945

Goat or griffin, Christian or Coxney, Miser or Arimaspians
Blackwood's Mag., XXI 780

Arimas (a-rí-nê), *n* pl [*< Ara² + -mas*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Pestiidae*, including the wedge-tailed macaws and parakeets of America. See *Ara²* and *Conurus*. Also written *Arima*.

ariolation (ar'i-ô-lâ'shon), *n* See *halolation*.

Arion (a-rí-on), *n* [*NL*, *< L Arion*, *< Gr* Ἀρίων, a celebrated cithara-player, said to have been rescued from drowning by a dolphin] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, by some referred to the family *Lamaceidae* and subfamily *Arioninae*, but now generally considered as the type of a family *Arionidae*, including several species of slugs, of which *A. ater*, the black slug, is a characteristic example.

In the principal genus, *Arion*, there is a triangular pore at the upper posterior part of the body, which readily separates it from Limax. *Stand Nat Hist*, I 319

arionid (a-rí-on-id), *n* A gastropod of the family *Arionidae*.

Arionidae (ar-i-on'i-dê), *n* pl [*NL*, *< Arion + -idae*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, resembling the *Lamaceidae*, and represented by such genera as *Arion* and *Arioninae*. Its technical characters are a shell reduced to a small flat plate or granules, a small and shield-like anterior mantle, the jaw entire and transversely ribbed and tooth of three kinds, the laterals especially differing from those of the *Lamaceidae* by their low, wide and quadrate form. They are confounded with the limacids under the general name of slugs.

Arioninae (ar'i-ô-ní-nê), *n* pl [*NL*, *< Arion + -inae*] The slugs of the genus *Arion* and related genera, such as *Arioninae*, regarded as a subfamily of the *Lamaceidae*.

The limacids are divisible into three subfamilies. In the *Arioninae* the shell may be present, though concealed by the mantle, or it may be represented by a number of calcareous granules scattered through the corresponding portion of the mantle. *Stand Nat Hist*, I 318

arioso (ar-i-ô-sô'), *a* [*< It arioso*, *q v*] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony. [Rare]

Mendelssohn wants the *arioso* beauty of Handel's vocal melody is not his forte; the interest of his airs is harmonic. *Foreign Quarterly Rev*

arioso (â-rê-ô-sô'), *a* [*It*, *< aria*, air, see *aria* and *aria²*] In music, like an air, as contradistinguished from recitative. The word is used especially with reference to relative passages which are treated more in the smooth and melodious style of airs than in the ordinary style of recitatives. In instrumental music it indicates a flowing vocal style. Prefix to an air, it denotes a sustained elaborate style, appropriate to the great airs of an opera.

-ariosus. [Accom of *L. -arius* see *-ary¹* and *-ous*] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ary¹*, but used only in adjectives, as in *adversarios*, *arcarios*, *calcarious* (now erroneously *calcarious*), *gregarious*, *vicarious*, etc.

arisad, **arisard**, *n* [Origin obscure] A long robe or tunic girded at the waist, worn by women in Scotland as late as 1740. *Planché*. Also *arisad*, *arisard*.

arise (a-rîc'), *v* *t*, pret *arose*, pp *arisen*, ppr *arising* [*< ME arisen*, *< AS arisen* (= *ONorth arisen* = *OS arisen* = *OHG ar-*, *ar-*, *ur-*, *ur-*, *ur-* = *Goth urrisan*, *arise*), *< a-* + *risan*, rise see *a-1* and *rise¹*] 1 To get up from sitting, lying, or kneeling, or from a posture or state of repose, as from sleep or the grave, as the audience *arose* and remained standing.

I will arise, and go to my father. Luke xv 18

The king arose very early in the morning. Dan vi 19

Arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light. 1 Ph v 14

Many bodies of the saints which slept *arose*. Mat xxvii 52

Arise, he said, to conquer Athens go.

There fate appoints an end of all thy woo.

Dryden, Pal and Arc, I 533

I dub thee knight.

Arise Sir Ralph, De Wilton's lili.

Scott, Marmion vi 12

2 To get up from a sitting or session, as of a court, suspend sittings for a time, adjourn, as the court *arose* at 4 o'clock. [Archaic see *rise*] — 3 To spring up from, or as from, the ground, ascend, mount or move from a lower to a higher place, as vapors *arise* from humid ground.

The forests were filled with birds, and, at the discharge of an arquebuse, whole flocks would *arise*.

Bancroft, Hist I 8, I 76

From right to left about the flashing mass

Arose a spiral stair, the tower ringing

De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, v

4. To come into view, as from a hiding-place; specifically, to appear, as the sun or a star, above the horizon, hence, to begin, or be ushered in, as the day.

Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon.

Shak, R and J II 2

While day *arose* that sweet hour of prime.

Milton, P I, v 170

5 To come into being or action, come into existence or play, start into prominence or activity, appear, come upon the scene, as, a false prophet has *arisen*, a great wind *arose*, a cry *arose*.

Now there *arose* up in a king over Egypt which knew not Joseph.

LA I 5

Whence heavy persecution shall *arise*.

On all who in the worship persevere.

Of spirit and truth. *Milton*, P L, xli 531

For the mighty wind *arose*, roaring upward and I go.

Johnson, Locksley Hall

The idea of a universal and beneficent Creator of the universe does not seem to *arise* in the mind of man until he has been elevated by long, continued culture.

Darwin, Descent of Man, II 377

6 To have a beginning or origin, originate (a) to have or take its rise, as a river, rise as from a source (b) to result or proceed as from a cause, as, most of the appalling accidents *arise* from carelessness.

All the powers and capacities of man being the work of God must have their proper place in his designs, and the evil in the world *arises* not from their use, but from their misuse.

Gladstone, Might of Right p 110

7 To come or spring up incidentally, as anything requiring attention, as, other cases can be attended to as they *arise*.

Fortunately the contingency to which I allude [the necessity of a compound duty] never *arose*.

De Quincey, Victor Emmanuel p 124

8 To rise in hostility, rebel with against, as, the men *arose* against their officers.

When he *arose* against me I caught him by his beard.

Sam xvii 35

[In senses 1-4, 6 (a), and 8, *rise* is now more common = *Syn Arise*, *Rise*. The choice between these words was originally, and still often is, a matter of rhythm. The literal meanings however, of those which have become more common, are associated with *rise*, and the consciously figurative with *arise*, as, he *rose* from his bed, the sun *rose* in the province, *rose* in revolt, trouble *arose*. "Mind *arose* with its voluptuous swell," *Bacon*, Child Harold ill 21.

arise (a-rîz'), *n* [*< arise*, *v*] Rising.

I upon the *arise* or descent of the stairs.

Sh T Brown, Vulg I II vi 1

arish (ar'ish), *n* [*Per*] A Persian lunar measure, equal to 38.364 English inches.

arist, *n* [*ME*, *< AS arist*, *arist*, *arist* (= *Goth arista*), arising, *< arisan*, arise, + *-t*, a common noun formative.] A rising, as from a seat, a bed, or the ground, or from below the horizon, as, "at the same *arist*," *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe*.

arist A shortened form of *arist* (*arist*).

arista (a-rîs'ta), *n*, pl *arista* (-tê) [*L*, the awn or beard of grain (*< arista²*)] 1 In bot, an awn (which see) — 2 In zool, an awn or tactile filament at the end of the antenna of an insect, as in some *Diptera*.

The antennae may be very short and composed of three joints frequently bearing a tactile hair at the extremity (*arista*).

Claus, Zool (Paris), I 571

aristarch (ar'is-tark), *n* [*< L Aristarchus*, *< Gr* Ἀριστάρχης, a critic of Alexandria, noted for his severity, especially in regard to the Homeric poems.] A severe critic, as, "the *aristarch* Johnson," *Scott*, *Abbot*, Int.

Aristarchian (ar'is-tar'ki-an), *n* [*< Gr* Ἀριστάρχης, *< Aristarchus*, or *< Aristarchus + -ian*] Like the ancient critic Aristarchus, severely critical.

aristarchy (ar'is-tar-ki), *n*, pl *aristarchies* (-kiz) [*< L Gr aristarchia*, *< Gr aristarchos*, best-ruling, *< aristos*, best, + *archos*, rule (*< aristocracy*)] Government by the best men, a body of worthy men constituting a government.

aristarchy† (ar'is-tar-ki), *n* [*< Aristarchus*] Severe criticism like that of the ancient critic Aristarchus. [Rare]

Howbeit the ground on which I would build his chief praise (to some of the *Aristarchy* and sour censures of these days) requires, first, an apology.

Sir J Harrington, Brief View of Ch of Eng p 153

aristate (a-rîs'tât), *a* [*< LL aristatus*, *< L arista*, awn or beard of grain.] Awned, having a pointed, beard-like process, like that of barley. See cut under *barley*.

aristocracy (ar'is-tok'ra-si), *n*, pl *aristocracies* (-siz) [*< OF aristocracie*, *< F aristocratie*, *< ML *aristocratia*, *< Gr aristokratia*, the rule of the best (*< aristos*, best, + *-kratia*, rule, *< kratos*, be strong, rule)] 1† Government by the best men in the state, a governing body composed of the best men in the state.

He [Periander] reckoned that popular estate best which came nearest unto an aristocracy or regiment of wise and noble senate. *Holland*, Tr of Plutarch, p 276

2 A form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by those members of the state who are distinguished by their rank and opulence. When the ruling power is exercised by a very few of this class to the exclusion of all others, the government becomes an oligarchy.

The aristocracy of Venice hath admitted so many abuses that the period of its duration seems to approach.

Swift

Take away the standing armies and leave the nobles to themselves, and in a few years they would overturn every monarchy in Europe, and erect aristocracies.

J Adams, Works, IV 288

3 A body of persons holding exceptional prescriptive rank or privileges, specifically, a class of hereditary nobility, the nobles of a country and those nearly related to them.

Between the aristocracy and the working people had sprung up a middle class agricultural and commercial.

Macaulay

4 Persons noted for superiority in any character or quality, taken collectively, as, the aristocracy of wealth or of culture.

aristocrat (ar'is-tok'rat or a-ris'tô-krat) *n* [*< F aristocrate*, a reverse formation from the *ad*] *aristocratie* see *aristocratie*] 1 A member of the aristocracy or men of rank in a community, hence, a person having the traits supposed to be characteristic of an aristocracy, as, "a born aristocrat," *Mrs Browning* — 2 One who favors an aristocracy, one who is an advocate of an aristocratic form of government.

aristocratic (ar'is-tok'rat'ik), *a* [*< F aristocratie*, *< Gr aristokratikos*, pertaining to aristocracy, *< aristokratia* see *aristocratie*] 1 Pertaining to aristocracy or a ruling oligarchy; consisting in or pertaining to the rule of a privileged class, oligarchic, as, an aristocratic constitution, an aristocratic government.

The *aristocratic* was a body of aristocratic tendencies, consisting of those who had served the office of archon, its function was to maintain the laws in their integrity.

Lon Rank, I My Hist (rank) p 144

2 Pertaining to, resembling, or befitting the nobility or men of rank, resembling in manners or character the aristocracy or higher classes in a community, as, aristocratic pride, aristocratic sentiment — 3 Belonging to an aristocracy.

aristocratically (ar'is-tok'rat'ik-ly), *adv* In an aristocratic manner.

aristocraticallyness (ar'is-tok'rat'ik-ly-nês), *n*. The quality of being aristocratic.

aristocratism (ar'is-tok'rat'izm or ar'is-tok'rat'izm), *n* [*< aristocrat + -ism*] Aristocratic rank, privilege, or character, the state or condition of being aristocratic in rank or feeling, membership of or adherence to a privileged class.

Aristocratism tells in its carriage while patriotism cannot tell its cannon. *Catbush*, French Rev, III 12

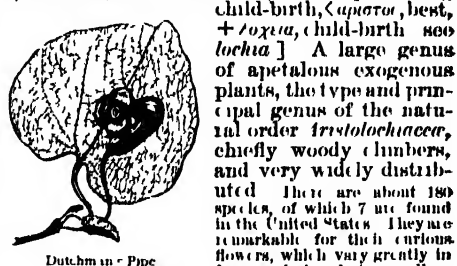
aristocratize (ar'is-tok'rat'iz), *v*, pret and pp *aristocratized*, ppr *aristocratizing* [*< F aristocratiser*, *< aristocrate* see *aristocrat* and *-ize*] I *trans* To render aristocratic.

II *intrans* To favor or support aristocracy.

aristocracy (ar'is-tok'ra-si), *n* Same as *aristocracy*. *Bulton*.

aristodemocracy (ar'is-tô-dê-mok'ra-si), *n* [*< aristocracy + democracy*] Government by nobles and the commonalty, a government composed of aristocratic and democratic elements combined. *Imp Dict*.

Aristolochia (ar'is-tô-lo'ki-a), *n* [*L*, *< Gr aristolochia*, also *apristolochia*, an herb promoting



Dutchman's Pipe

child-birth, *< aristos*, best, + *lochia*, child-birth see *lochia*] A large genus of apetalous exogenous plants, the type and principal genus of the natural order *Aristolochiaceae*, chiefly woody climbers, and very widely distributed. There are about 180 species, of which 7 are found in the United States. They are remarkable for their curious flowers, which vary greatly in form and size, but are all so constructed as to imprison in some way the insects which visit them. The relative position of the anthers and stigmas prevents fertilization without the agency of insects, and self fertilization even by their aid is at least in some cases, made impossible by proterogyny. The flowers are usually of a dingy hue.

A. Goldiana, of Calabar, has the largest that are yet known, the blade of which is nearly 2 feet in breadth. In *A. Clematis* insects bringing pollen to the early matured stigma are impeded by impeding hairs which wither after the fresh pollen is shed. This and some other European species had formerly a reputation as emmenagogue and as facilitating parturition. Various species have had a popular reputation as remedies for snake bites as *Asclepias*, etc., and the Virginia snake root, or serpent root. *Serpentaria*, is employed as a stimulating tonic and diaphoretic. The pipe vine or Dutchman's pipe, *A. Sophia*, native of the Alleghenies, with very large cordate leaves, is cultivated as an ornamental plant.

Aristolochiaceae (ar-is-to-lo-ki-a'-sē-f), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Aristolochia* + *-acea*] A natural order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, characterized by inferior capsular many-seeded fruit, cypogynous stamens, and a colored, usually irregular, calyx. The principal genera are *Aristolochia* and *Amanium* with about 200 species, herbaceous woody climbers widely distributed throughout temperate and tropical regions and possessing bitter and acrid properties. See *Aristolochia* and *Amanium*.

aristolochiaceae (ar-is-to-lo-ki-a'-sē-f), *a* Belonging or pertaining to the *Aristolochiaceae*.

aristological (ar-is-to-loj'-i-kal), *a* Of or pertaining to aristology. *N E D*

aristologist (ar-is-to-lō-j'-ist), *n* [*aristology* + *-ist*] One skilled in aristology. *N E D*

aristology (ar-is-to-lō-j'-i), *n* [*aristology* + *-logy*] The science of dining. *T Walker* [Rare]

Aristonetta (ar-is-tō-nē-tā), *n* [NL, < Gr *ariston*, best, + *netta*, a duck, = *L. anas* see *anas*] A genus of sea-ducks, subfamily *Fuliginae*, family *Anatidae* named from the excellence of the flesh. The type and only species is the canvasback, *A. callisquama*. *S F Baird*, 1858. See *under canvasback*.

Aristophanic (ar-is-tō-fan'-ik), *a* and *n* [*L. Aristophanicus*, < *Aristophanes*, < Gr *Ἀριστοφάνης*, Aristophanes] *I*, a Pertaining to the writings or style of Aristophanes, the great comic poet of Athens, shrewd, witty.

II, *n* [*I c*] In *anc. pros*, same as *just Phœreatic*. See *Phœreatic*.

Aristotelean (ar-is-to-tō-lē-an), *a* Same as *Aristotelian*.

Aristotelian (ar-is-to-tō-lē-an), *a*, and *n* [*L. Aristotelianus*, < Gr *Ἀριστοτέλης*, Aristoteli, Aristoteli] *I*, a Pertaining to Aristotle (born at Stagira in Macedonia, 384 B.C., died 322 B.C.), the father of logic and the most influential of all philosophers, or to his works, school, or philosophy. See *peripatetic*.

Aristotelian logic (a) The logic of Aristotle, especially in the modified form taught in the middle ages. (b) Formal logic, based on the four propositional forms. All S is P. No S is P. Some S is P. Some S is not P. *Aristotelian series*, a progressive chain of reasoning like the following: He who is prudent is temperate, he who is temperate is constant, he who is constant is unperturbed, he who is unperturbed is without sorrow, he who is without sorrow is happy, therefore the prudent man is happy.

The progressive *series* has been called the common to *Aristotelian*. This latter denomination is an error. Aristotle, though certainly not ignorant of the process of reasoning now called *series*, does not enter upon its consideration. See *W. Hamilton*.

II, *n* A follower of Aristotle. See *peripatetic*.

Aristotelianism (ar-is-to-tō-lē-an-izm), *n* [*L. Aristotelianus* + *-ism*] The philosophy of Aristotle, or any later modification of it. Aristotelianism is a kind of metaphysical evolutionism. Its central idea is the distinction of *act* and *potency* (actuality and potentiality). The nature of the world as a whole as well as every part of it, may be illustrated by the analogy of the growth of a tree from a seed. The tree has a sort of being in the seed — a potential being — it exists in *potency* only. That which is actualized in the perfected development from the seed, the tree, exists in *act* or actuality. This perfected development, the entelechy, is the characteristic nature of the thing, which places it in some natural species and which is its *form*, or that element of the thing, which makes it to be the kind of thing that it is. The other element which merely makes the thing to be is its *matter*, which as unformed is identified by Aristotle with the *potency* or potentiality of a germ. Every event is an act of development. Most events take place under the influence of an external efficient cause, and their character is determined by an end. *Matter*, *form*, *efficient cause*, and *end* are the four Aristotelian causes of principles. But not all events are brought about by external efficient causes. Some happen by fortuitous spontaneity and are not determined by any causes what ever. Other events come to pass naturally that is by a self-determined growth. Besides that which is moved but does not cause motion and that which is both moved and causes motion, there must needs be a *tertium quid*, which is not moved, yet causes motion, and this is God or *pure act* (actuality) without undeveloped potentiality. The soul is the entelechy or perfect flower of the body. It has three parts, the vegetative (or merely vital) the sensible, and the rational. The reason is not a mere belonging of the individual. It exists before the body and, as the active reason, is common to all persons upon the tablets of whose passive reason it writes its dicta. Space and time are mere logical elements of motion. Aristotle is justly called the father of logic, although there were some vague

logical doctrines before him and although his system is now largely superseded. He holds the only excellent reasoning to be syllogism, and all other kinds of reasoning to be imperfect approximations to syllogism. Particular facts are first and best known to us, but general truths are first and best known in themselves. Science must set out with certain fixed first principles, which are definitions. Knowledge is a development from impressions of sense, to the formation of which reason and experience both contribute. Things are of ten classes, substances, relations, quantities, qualities, etc. See *categories*. Different genera are subdivided upon different principles, so that there are no cross divisions in the real classification of nature. It is possible to so collate passages from Aristotle as to make him appear as an inductive logician, but the whole cast of his mind was such as to lead him to underrate the importance of induction. He lays much stress on the principle of excluded middle, which he treats as a corollary of the principle of contradiction, and he has a general leaning to find and rather wood a distinction. The most important of his ethical doctrines are that happiness lies in the working out of one's inward natures, and that every virtue is a golden mean between two vices.

Aristotelic (ar-is-tō-lē-ik), *a* [*LL. Aristotelicus*, < Gr *Ἀριστοτέλης*, < *Ἀριστοτέλης*, Aristoteli] Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

Aristotle's lantern See *lantern*.

aristulate (ar-is-tū-lat), *a* [*NL. aristulatus*, < *aristula*, dim. of *L. arista*, awn or beard of grain] In bot., having a short beard or awn. *I Gray*

arithmancy (ar-ith-man-si), *n* [= Sp *aritmancia*, < Pg *arithmancia*, < contr. of *arithmomania*, q. v.] Same as *arithmomancy*.

arithmantical (ar-ith-man'-ti-kal), *a* Of or pertaining to arithmancy. *N E D*

arithmetical (ar-ith-mē-tik), *n* and *a* [The ME forms are corrupt: *arithmetike*, *arithmetrik*, *arithmetrike*, etc., in simulation of *L. arithmetica*, the metric art, later ME *arithmetrik*, (early mod E *arithmetrike*, *arithmetick*, after mod F and I), < OF *arithmetique*, mod F *arithmetique* = Pr *arithmetica* = Sp *aritmética*, now usually *aritmética* = Pg *aritmética* = It *aritmetica* = G *Rechen* *arithmetik*, < *L. arithmetica*, < Gr *ἀριθμητική* (see *τεχνη*), the science of reckoning, fem. of *ἀριθμός*, of or for reckoning, < *ἀριθμός*, reckon, number, count, < *ἀριθμός*, number] *I*, *n* 1 The theory of numbers, the study of the divisibility of whole numbers, the remainders after division, etc. Also called *theoretical* or *higher arithmetic*. — 2 The art of computation the most elementary branch of mathematics. This use of the word appears early in the sixteenth century. The art of using Arabic numerals was first called in English *abacus* (which see) or *algebra* then *practical arithmetic*, lastly *arithmetic* simply or *elementary arithmetic*. *Abstract arithmetic* teaches systems of notation for numbers, the three rules of direct computation, addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and various rules of indirect computation or computation by successive approximation such as division, extraction of the square and cube roots, double position, etc. *Practical arithmetic* teaches the various kinds of computation employed in trade.

3 (pron ar-ith-mē-tik) An arithmetic man.

Binary (or dyadic) arithmetic, decimal arithmetic, duodecimal arithmetic, etc. See the adjectives.

Literal or **universal arithmetic**, algebra. **Mental arithmetic**, the simpler branches of arithmetic adapted for mental training through the performance of the operations in the mind without writing the figures. — **Political arithmetic**, the application of arithmetic to political statistics.

II, *a* A less common form of *arithmetical*.

arithmetical (ar-ith-mē-tik), *a* [= F *arithmetique*, < *L. arithmeticus*, < Gr *ἀριθμητικός* see *arithmetik*] Pertaining to arithmetic, according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.

Arithmetical complement, the sum which a number lacks of 10 or of the next higher power of 10. 3 for example is the arithmetical complement of 7, 56 of 44.

Arithmetical complement of a logarithm, the sum or number which a logarithm lacks of 10. — **Arithmetical mean** See *mean*.

Arithmetical progression, a series of quantities or numbers increasing or decreasing by a common difference, as 1, 3, 5, 7, etc. See *series*.

Arithmetical proportion, the equality of two arithmetical ratios or differences as in the numbers 12, 9, 6, where 12 - 9 = 9 - 6. — **Arithmetical ratio**, the difference between any two adjacent terms in arithmetical progression. — **Arithmetical signs**, the arbitrary symbols used to denote the operations performed on numbers or the relations subsisting between them, as +, -, etc. — **Arithmetical triangle**, the triangle formed by the orderly arrangement of binomial coefficients, thus

		1							
			1		1				
				1		1			
					1		1		
				1		4		6	
					1	6		15	
				1		15		35	
					1	15		35	
				1		15		35	
					1	15		35	
						1		15	
							1	15	
								1	15
									1

arithmetically (ar-ith-mē-tik-ly), *adv* According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

arithmetician (ar-ith-mē-tish'-an), *n* [*F. arithéméticien*, < *L. arithmeticus* see *arithmetical*] One skilled in arithmetic.

arithmetico-geometrical (ar-ith-met'-i-kō-jē-ō-met'-ri-kal), *a* Arithmetical and geometrical a term descriptive of a kind of mean between two quantities obtained by taking both the arithmetical and the geometrical means of the quantities, then the means of these means, and so on, until the two results become identical. Thus starting with 2 and 3, we obtain successively the following pairs of means

	Arithmetical	Geometrical
First pair,	2.5	2.449490
Second "	2.474745	2.474615
Third "	2.474680	2.474680

The numbers of the last pair being sensibly equal, 2.474680 is the arithmetico-geometrical mean of 2 and 3. This process invented by Gauss, is useful in calculating elliptic integrals.

arithmocracy (ar-ith-mok'-ra-si), *n* [*Gr* *ἀριθμός*, number, + *-κρατία*, rule see *-cracy*, and *of democracy*] Rule or government by a majority. [Rare]

A democracy of mere numbers is no democracy, but a mere brute arithmocracy.

Kingley, Alton Locke (ed 1854), Pref.

arithmocratic (ar-ith-mō-kra-tik), *a* [*Gr* *ἀριθμός*, number, + *-κρατικός*, < *ἀριθμός*, rule] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an arithmocracy or rule of numbers. [Rare]

American democracy, being merely arithmocratic, provides no representation whatsoever for the more educated and more experienced minority.

Kingley, Alton Locke (ed 1854), Pref.

arithmograph (ar-ith-mō-graf), *n* [*Gr* *ἀριθμός*, number, + *γραφειν*, write] A kind of computing-machine.

arithmomancy (ar-ith-mō-man-si), *n* [Also *arithmancy*, q. v., < *NL. arithmomantia*, < Gr *ἀριθμός*, a number, + *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by numbers. Also *arithmancy*.

arithmometer (ar-ith-mom'-o-ter), *n* [= F *arithmomètre*, < Gr *ἀριθμός*, number, + *μέτρον*, a measure] An instrument for performing multiplication and division. The multiplicand is made to appear in one place by setting certain stops or wheels. A handle is then turned and other motions are made, so as to cause the multiplier to appear in another place. Then the product will be found in a third place. Division and subtraction can be performed in a somewhat similar way. The best known of these machines is by Thomas de Colmar, the best is by Grant.

arithmo-planimeter (ar-ith-mō-plā-nim'-o-ter), *n* [*Gr* *ἀριθμός*, number, + *πλάνητρον*] A form of planimeter invented by M. Lalande.

aritoria (a rē-tōr'-iō) [It *a* (< *L. ad*), to, with, *ritoria*, pl. of *ritoria*, band, tie, sprig, cf *retort*] With bands said of glassware decorated by means of rods of white or colored glass, generally spiral, sunk in a body of transparent glass, so as to form one mass with it.

-arium [*L. -arium*, neut. of *-arius* (see *-ary*), denoting a thing connected with, chiefly a place for, something, as in *L. aquarium*, a place for watering cattle, *cranium*, a place for live fish, etc., *L. herbarium*, a collection of dried plants, etc., such words being transferred to E unchanged, or with adapted suffix *-ary*, as *aviary*, *fishery*, *salary*, etc.] A suffix, the original Latin neuter form of *-ary*, usually in words denoting a place set apart for something, as *aquarium*, *cranium*, *herbarium*, also (as Latin words) *frigidarium*, *caldarium*, but sometimes used differently, as in *honorarium*.

Arius (a'-ri-us), *n* [NL, appar. < Gr *ἄριος*, martial, warlike, < *ἄρης*, Mars see *Arian*] A genus of marine catfishes, giving name to the subfamily *Ariinae* synonymous with *Galeichthys* (which see). See *under Ariinae*.

-arius. [*L. see -arium, -ary*] A Latin termination frequent in zoological and botanical terms sometimes used unchanged in English.

ark (ark), *n* [*ME* *ark*, *ake* < AS *arc*, *ere*, *arc* = ONorth *arc*, *arc* = OFries *ake* = D *ark* = OHG *arka*, *acha*, MHG *G. arche* = Icel *ark* = Dan *Sw* *arka* = Goth *arka* = Sp *Pg* *It* *arca* = Pr *archa* = OF *arche* (> ME *arche* see *arch*), mod F *arche* = Gael *Ir* *arc* = W *arch*, < *L. arca*, a chest, box, coffer (in Vulgate of Noah's ark and the ark of the covenant), < *arcere*, keep, = Gr *ἀρκεν*, keep off, suffice] 1 A chest, box, coffer, or other close receptacle, a bin or hutch as, a meal-ark [Obsolete, poetical, or dialectal]

Then first of all forth came Sir Satyrane,
Bearing that precious relic in an *ark*.
Spenser, *F. Q.* IV iv 15
Rich arks with priceless bones of martyrdom
Tennyson, *Balin and Balan*.

2. In Scrip. (a) The repository of the covenant or tables of the law. The ark was made of shittim wood, overlaid within and without with gold. It was about 3½ feet long by 2½ feet high and broad, and over it were placed the golden covering or mercy seat and the two cherubim. The same name is given in modern Jewish synagogues to a repository for the rolls or books used in divine service. (b) The large floating vessel in which, according to the account in the Old Testament, Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge. (c) The vessel of bulrushes in which the infant Moses was laid. — **3** In the *Ethiopic* (h), a sacred chest, called the *tabout*, serving as an altar.

I must here speak of that extraordinary appearance of the *ethiopic* church, the *tabout*, or *ark*. It is the belief of that church that the original ark is preserved in the cathedral of Axum, and, in imitation of that, every parish church is also furnished with an *ark*, which is preserved in the sanctuary and forms the principal object in ecclesiastical processions.

J M Neale, Eastern Church, 1 185

4 A large boat used on western American rivers to transport produce to market. — **5** In *zoöl*, a name common to the bivalve mollusks of the family *Arca*, an ark-shell. — **6** An Arabian measure of capacity, equal to the Spanish *fauca*, or 58 quarts, also, a measure of three fourths of this capacity, or 43 quarts.

ark² (ark), *r* t [*ark², n*] To inclose in an ark.

Arkansas stone. See *stone*.

arkansite (ar'kan-sit or ar-kun'sit), *n* [*Arkan-sas* (one of the United States) + *-it²*] A variety of brookite from Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

arki (ar'ki), *n* [*Ar'argiy* see *arrack*] Same as *arrack*.

arkite (ar'kit), *n* and *a* [*ark² + -ite²*] **I.** *n* One of the persons who were preserved in Noah's ark. J Bryant [Rare]

II *a* Belonging to Noah's ark. J Bryant [Rare]

arkose (ar-kös'), *n* [*F*] Feldspathic sandstone, a rock consisting essentially of more or less consolidated quartzose sand with grains or particles of orthoclase disseminated through it, and frequently containing also some mica and kaolin. The feldspar seems, in some cases, to have been derived from the disintegration of rock containing that mineral, in others, to have resulted from the metamorphism of sandstone containing siliceous material. The rock to which the name arkose has been given occurs chiefly in the Lower Silurian, Carboniferous and Triassic formations.

ark-shell (ark'shel), *n* [*ark² + shell*] The shell of a mollusk belonging to the family *Arca* (which see).

arksutite (ark'süt-tit), *n* [*Arksut* (see *def*) + *-ite²*] A fluorid of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, occurring with cryolite in the Arksut felds, Greenland.

Arkys (ar'kis), *n* Same as *Arcys*.

arle-penny, arles-penny (arl'-, arlz'pen's), *n* [*Arle, arles + penny*] Same as *arles*.

He tak this lowd and nev't want
Fought to gar you drink and tant
And this heit an arle penny
To what I after wards dookin ye. Allan Ramsay

arles (arlz'), *n* [North and Sc, see also *arls*, *arls*, < ME *arles*, appar < OF **arls*, < L *arls* as if **arhula*, dim (cf OF *arls*, *arls*, *arls*, *arls*, mod F *arles*), < L *arila*, *aria*, *earnest* see *arila*] **1** Earnest-money given in confirmation of a bargain, contract, or agreement a practice chiefly connected with the buying of servants and with sales of goods where there is no writing and delivery is postponed. [Scotch and north of England]. — **2** An earnest or foretaste.

This me laured [loud] giueh ham [them] as on *arles* of the eche mede [eternal reward] that shal come thairto. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p 7

arlienanse (ar'li-nän'sä), *n* [Sp] A kind of Spanish linen. E H Knight

arling (ar'ling), *n* [F dial (ME not found), < AS *arhling*, *arhling*, *corhling*, a name for this bird, lit a *'fieldling,' 'earthling' (cf *clodbird*, *fallow-smiler*), the name also means a 'farmer' see *corhling*] A species of bird, the wheatear.

Arling, a bird that appeareth not in winter. a clot hyde a smatch. *Baret, Alvaric* (N E D)

arm¹ (arm), *n* [*ME arm*, < AS *arm* = ONorth arm = OS arm = OFries *arm*, *arm*, Fries arm = OD aerm, D arm = OHG *aram*, MHG *G arm*, arm, = Icel *armr* = Sw Dan arm = Goth *arms*, arm, = L *armus*, shoulder (usually of a brute), = Gr *apuk*, joint, shoulder, allied to *appon*, joint, L *artus*, limb, joint, all < √ **ar*, fit, join. See *arm²*, and cf *art²*, *art³*, *artic*, etc.] **1** In ordinary language (a) The upper limb of the human body, extending from the shoulder to the hand, and including the latter. (b) The same,

exclusive of the hand; the upper limb from the shoulder to the wrist. It is divided into upper arm, or arm proper, from the shoulder to the elbow, and lower arm, or forearm, from the elbow to the wrist. — **2** In *human anat*, the anterior extremity from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint, represented by the extent of the humerus, the brachium, as distinguished from the forearm or antebrachium. — **3** In *comp anat* and *zool* (a) The fore limb of any vertebrate, especially when terminating in a prehensile extremity like a hand, more or less removed from the office of locomotion, the pectoral or thoracic limb, the diverging appendage of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle, a fore leg, wing, pectoral fin, etc. (b) Some diverging or radiating part or organ like or likened to an arm, as the arm of a cephalopod, the wing of a pteropod, the brachium of a brachiopod, and the ray of a starfish, sand star, or erinoid. — **4** Anything formed on the type of the arm, or resembling an arm in shape, position, or function. (a) Any projecting part from a main body trunk, axis, etc. as the arm of a lever or of the yard of a ship. (b) The arm of the sea, the arm of a machine. (c) A tail or projecting support at the side of a chair, sofa, etc.

5 Figuratively, power, might, strength, authority as, the secular arm. [In this sense the word is often used in the Scriptures.]
To whom is the arm of the Lord revealed? Is Ill 1
Hence — **6** That on which one relies for support or assistance, a prop, a stay. — **Arm in arm**, properly arm and arm, with arms interlinked.
I saw my companions passing arm in arm across the end of one of the long drawn vias.
H James, Jr, Pass Pilgrim, p 140
Arm of a force, arm of a couple, in mech. See *moment of a force*, under *moment*. — **Babe in arms**, a child no young that it has to be carried in the arms. — **Better arm**, the right arm. *Chaucer* Troilus, li 1050. — **Oral arms**, in anatomy. See *oral*. — **To dagger or stab arms**, a practice once observed among gallants of plotting their arms with daggers so as to draw blood, which they mixed with wine and drank to the health of their mistresses. *Nares*.
Have I not stabbed arms and done all the offices of protected gallantry for your sake? *Murdon*
Trailing arm, in mech., an arm which follows the piece to which it is attached.
In adapting this wheel to multiplex telegraphy, a trailing arm is attached to the revolving wheel.
Linn Franklin Inst, (XXI) 113
With open arms, cordially, with eager welcome.
Even mild Rochester would nod the head
And St John's self (great Dryden's friends be fore)
With open arms received our poet more.
Pope, Poet to Satires 1 142

arm¹ (arm), *t* [*arm¹, n*] To take by the arm, also, to seize or hold in the arms.
Arm your pole.
I know you will not lose it.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v 4
And make him with our pikes and partisans
A grave. Come, arm him. *Shak* Cymbeline, iv 2

arm² (arm), *n* [*pl arms*, < ME *arms*, < OF *armes*, pl (sing *arme*) = Pr *armas* = Sp *Pg armas* (sing *arma*) = It *armi* (sing *arma*, sometimes *arma*), < L *arma* (neut pl, in ML sometimes used as fem sing), *arms*, weapons, prop fittings, equipments, from same source as *armus*, shoulder, etc. see *arm¹*. Hence *alarm*, *q v* 1. *Milit* (a) A weapon. In this sense most commonly used in the plural and when used in the singular for the most part referring rather to a particular kind of weapon than to an individual piece.
If the Citadel of poverty and ignorance and vice is to be taken at all it must be besieged from every point of the compass, and no kind of *arm* must be neglected which will tend to secure the ultimate victory of morality and culture.
Jenns Social Reform, p 7

(b) *pl* Armor, coverings for the body intended as defenses against weapons of war.
Look, a prize!
Three horses and three goodly suits of arms,
And all in charge of whom? a girl set on.
Tennyson, Geraldine

(c) A branch of the military service, as a cavalry or artillery, as, the enemy was strong in artillery, but we were weak in that arm.
The Infant Prince being accustomed to rely upon the Infantry and the continental Gauls being fond of the cavalry arm.
C Elton, Orig of Eng Hist p 118

Hence — **2** *pl* The use of weapons, military occupations, war.
By sea by land, thy matchless worth was known,
Thine this delight, and war was all thy own.
Dryden Abs and Achit, 1 841

3 *pl* Deeds or exploits of war.
Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden* Annid 1 1
The women crowded to the doors to gaze upon him as he passed, so much does prowess in arms delight the gaze of the sex.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, p 118

4 In law, anything which a man takes in his hand in anger to strike or assault another — **5**, *pl*. In bot., anything that serves as a defense to a plant, as prickles, thorns, or spines — **6** *pl*. In falconry, the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot — **7** *pl*. The herakle bearings of an individual or a community, consisting of some device in heraldic tinctures (see *tincture*) borne on a shield, generally with the addition of a crest and sometimes with supporters. A description in heraldic terms of shield, crest, etc., is called *blazoning* (which see). The right to bear the arms of the father is inherited by the sons, but in strictness each of the younger sons should add to the paternal shield a label as a mark of cadency, the same right descends to a daughter only if she is her father's heiress. A person inheriting an estate other than the paternal one often assumes the arms of the former possessor, but should in strictness apply to the proper authorities. See *king at arms*, *herald* and *heralds*, *coll n*. Arms not paternal may be chosen as follows: (a) Arms of dominion, or the national arms borne by the sovereign in which generally the bearings inherited by the prince as an individual have come to have a certain national character. (b) Arms of community, as of a corporation or a diocese, or of the like. Arms assumed by a republic as by the United States or by one of the States, partake of the nature of both the preceding. (c) Arms of pretension, as specifically, those assumed by a sovereign in assertion of his claim to a realm not actually under his authority, like the fleurs de lys of France, which were borne by English sovereigns until 1801. (d) Arms of succession, denoting inheritance of an estate as mentioned above. (e) Arms of assumption, or assumptive arms, bearings assumed or granted in consequence of an exploit, as the three feathers with the motto *Ich dien* taken from the sham king John of Bohemia by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Crécy (1346), and now borne by the Prince of Wales. (f) Arms of alliance, as where one spouse impales the arms of the other on his or her shield. (g) Arms of office, arms which are the prerogative of appendage of some public position. In all the above cases except (a) and (b) a private individual having a right to such arms changes them with the paternal arms, whether by quatering or otherwise. For the origin and history of arms, see *heraldry*. Abated arms. See *abate*. Adoptive arms. See *adoptive*. Allusive arms, in her., a bearing or bearings having immediate reference to the wearer's name, thus, the arms of a person named Lamb or Herling would be termed allusive. If they included as a bearing a figure of the animal so named. In this way the name De Loupe may have been given to the first earls of Chester because of their bearing a wolf's head, or the name Arundel may be derived from swallows (French *hirondelles*) borne on the shield. The arms of Bolton are a crossbow bolt driven through a tin castle and I can find for their chief bearings a castle and a lion respectively. There are many such cases. Also called *allusive heraldry*, *canting heraldry*, *rebus* and *armes parlantes*. — **Arms-carrying Act**. See *Bill of Rights*, under *bill*. Arms of precision, firearms fitted furnished with graded sights, accurately prepared bullets, and appliances calculated to enable them to act with precision and rapidity, and at much greater distances than ordinary weapons. The Armstrong gun and the Springfield and Martini Henry rifles are examples. Assize of arms. See *assize*. — **Assumptive arms**. See above, 7(c), and *assumptive*. — **Coat of arms**. See *coat*. Places of arms, in fort., parts of the covered way opposite the salient and reentrant angles of the countescarp. Repeating arms, arms that can be discharged a number of times without being reloaded. Rifled small arms, rifles, muskets, carbines, pistols, or revolvers, the barrels of which are cut with spiral grooves or rifles. — **Small arms**, all weapons not requiring cartridges as opposed to *artillery*, and including rifles muskets bayonets pistols revolvers sabres, and swords, also, sporting weapons. — **Stand of arms**, a complete set of arms for one soldier, consisting of a musket bayonet, cartridge box and belt with or without a sword. — **To arms!** a warning equivalent to 'arm' take to your arms, make ready for battle. (Compare *alarm*.) — **To bear arms**, to do military service, serve as a soldier.

You have been a soldier. De Witt, and *born arms*.
Bout and U, Thelery and Theodoret, li 2
To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility, or of readiness for war.
So I did and Courtney and the haughty prince,
With many more confederates. *Arden* *Arden*
Shak Rich III, iv 4

To be under arms, to be armed and in a state of readiness for fighting. To carry, order, present, etc., arms. See the verbs. To take (or take up) arms, to arm for attack or defense, literally or figuratively.

You will find it a far easier field to wage war against all the armies that ever were or will be on earth, and all the angels of heaven than to take up arms against any truth of God.
Nathaniel Ward Simple Coder

— **Syn 1** (a) *Arm Weapon*. Arm is especially applied to those things which are designed for fighting and recognized as such. *Weapon* applies to any means of offense as well as of defense. *Weapon* applies to any means of offense made for the purpose of the assault, close or hammer used for the nonce.

arm² (arm), *t* [*ME armen*, < OF *armer* (F *armar*) = Pr *arm* = Sp *Pg armar* = It *armare*, < L *armare*, arm, furnish with weapons, < *arma*, arms see *arm², n*] **I** *trans* 1 To furnish or equip with weapons for offense or defense as, to arm the militia.

On our return to Southey we met a party of men on foot, who were armed with spears, shields, and daggers, and one of two with arms.
H Carzon Monast in the Levant p 119

2 To cover or provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security as, to arm the hilt of a sword, to arm a man-of-war with armor-plates. — **3** To furnish with means of defense; prepare for resistance, fortify.
Arm yourselves likewise with the same mind.
1 Pet iv 1

arm yourselves likewise with the same mind. 1 Pet iv 1

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats,
For I am arm'd so strong in honesty
That they pass by me as the idle wind

Shak, J C, iv 3

I am *arming* myself against her favours with all my philosophy

Shak, Imler, No 124

4 To provide with the requisite appliances or authority for any work or undertaking as, *armed* with axes and alpenstocks, we started out, *armed* with a warrant — 5 To fit or prepare (a thing) for any specific purpose or effective use as, to *arm* a hook in angling, to *arm* a dressing in surgery To *arm* a lead, to apply soap or grease to the socket in the lower end of a sounding lead so that a specimen of the bottom may be brought up — To *arm* a magnet, to fit it with an armature See *armature*, 6 To *arm* a shot, to roll rope yards about a cross bar shot in order to facilitate running it home, and also to prevent the ends from catching any accidental inequalities in the bore — *Within*, Mil Dict [For other phrases, see *armed*]

II. *intrans* To provide one's self with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance, take *arms* as, the nations *arm* for war

Now is it time to *arm*

Shak, Hen V, III 7

The Black tribes alarmed at the approaching danger, *arm* against the universal tyrant

Motley, Dutch Republic, I 11

armada (ar-ma'da), *n* [Early mod E also erroneously *armado* (also sometimes as *It*, *armata*), < Sp *armada* = *It* *armata* = *Fr* *armée* (> E *army*), *q v*], lit an armed force, army, navy, < ML *armata*, an armed force, an army, prop tem of *It*, *armatus*, pp of *armare*, *arm* see *arm*, *v*, and also *army*, which is a doublet] 1 A fleet of war-ships, a squadron The Spanish or Invincible Armada, which consisted of 130 huge ships, was sent by Philip II against England in 1588, during the reign of Elizabeth, but was repulsed, and afterward almost entirely destroyed by storms off the Orkney Islands and on the western coast of Ireland

A whole armada of convicted sail Shak, K John, III 4

2† A single war-ship — 3 Any armed force, an army

Nor was the naval unworthy of the land armada
Homer, Athens, II 121 (N F D)

armadillo (ar-ma-dil'lo), *n* [Formerly also *armadillo*, *armadillo*, *armadile*, < Sp *armadillo* (= *Pg* *armadillo*), dim of *armado*, armed, with reference to its bony shell (< ML *armadillus*, a kind of sea-fish)] 1 An American edentate quadruped, of the order *Edentata* (or *Edentata*) and suborder *Loricata*, and of the extinct families *Tatusidae*, *Dasypodidae*, and *Chlamyphoridae*, or of the extinct family *Glyptodontidae*, having a hard shell or carapace like a coat of mail, resulting from a peculiar ossification of the integument and the confluence of numerous small scutes In the glyptodonts the carapace was entire and fixed, and even in some cases covered the belly as well as the back, but in all the living armadillos the shell is divided into an anterior, a posterior, and an entire or variously divided middle part When the division of the middle part is complete, the animal can roll itself into a ball The teeth are numerous, but vary in number and other characteristics with the several genera, in the genus *Protonotaria* they are a hundred in number The puma is an armadillo of the family *Tatusidae*, the *Tatusia nana*, the only one of the group found as far north as the United States There are other species The armadillos are the typical armadillos of the family *Dasypodidae* The peludo is *Dasypus villosus* The kabassou constitute the genus *Vermus* The kabassou is *Protonotaria* The armadillo is the three banded armadillo, of the genus *Tolypeutes* The pichichag constitute the family *Chlamyphoridae* they are the smallest and most peculiar forms being less than a foot long while the kabassou is three feet long without the tail All these animals are mild tempered, and inoffensive, subsisting on roots, leaves and fruits sometimes on insects or flesh They are able to dig into the ground with great rapidity, and escape from their enemies in this way as well as by rolling up in a ball The flesh is considered good for food

Armadillo or Peludo (*Dasypus villosus*)



2 In *Crustacea* (a) [*cap*] A genus of isopods, of the family *Uroselidae*, including the pill-bugs, which can roll themselves into a ball like the mammals called armadillos (b) A species of this genus, a pill-bug or sow-bug, a kind of wood-louse — 3 A name given to an electric battery composed of copper and zinc elements riveted together, and designed to be worn as a remedy in certain diseases

armado, *n* An erroneous form of *armada*

armament (ar-ma-mēt), *n* (< L *armamentum*, usually in pl *armamenta*, implements, esp tackle of a ship, < *armare*, *arm*, equip see *arm*, *v*)

v.] 1 A body of forces equipped for war used of a land or naval force.

The whole united armament of Greece
It was necessary for him to proceed with his twenty men of war to the Mediterranean, while his superiors, with the rest of the armament, returned to the channel

Macaulay, Hist Eng, xx

2 Munitions of war, especially, the number and weight of all the guns which a ship of war carries Within a comparatively short period remarkable changes have occurred in the size and weight of the armament of war vessels In the United States, before the civil war, the usual armament for both forts and vessels consisted of 32 pounders The war led to the construction and use of 15 inch smooth bore guns, weighing 50 000 pounds, and afterward of 20 inch guns, weighing 100 000 pounds Rifling was introduced in 1859, and is now universally employed reliance being placed upon the piercing power of elongated projectiles moving at a great velocity and fired from rifled guns The United States battle ship 'Kearsarge' (1868) carries four 13-inch, four 8 inch fourteen 5 inch, and twenty six quick fire guns In the British navy the 'Warrior', in 1861, was provided with 41 ton guns, but the weight of metal was successively increased up to the 80 ton guns of the 'Inflexible' (1876) and the 111 ton guns of the 'Suns Parcell' (1887) The 'Magnificent' (1894), the latest type, is armed with four 12 inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, and twenty eight smaller quick fire guns The more recent ships of other nations have similar armaments

armamentarium (ar'ma-men-tā'ri-um), *n*, pl *armamentaria* (-ā) [L] An armamentary

The physiological investigation of new remedies for the purpose of curbing the armamentarium of the physician
Therapeutic Gazette, IX 21

armamentary (ar-ma-men-tā'ri), *n*, pl *armamentaries* (-rīz) [L] An armamentary, an arsenal, armory, < *armamenta*, equipments see *armament*] An armory, a magazine or an arsenal

armarian (ar-mā'ri-an), *n* [L] An armarian, a bookcase, library see *armary*] A librarian See [*extra*] [*Karo*]

armarian an officer in the monastic libraries who had charge of the books to prevent them from being injured by insects and especially to look after bindings He had also to keep a correct catalogue
Chambers's Journal No 276, p 230 (N E D)

armary, *n* [ME *armarie* (Wycht), < L *armarium*, a chest, safe, or closet, a repository, in ML esp a bookcase, library, lit a place for arms or tools Cf *armory*, and *armory*, a different word, of the same ult origin, with which *armary* was confused] 1 A library used by Wycht in the plural for books, writings

Thou shalt find write in *armaries* [Vulgate, in *commentarius*]
Wycht, *Erasm* iv 15

2 An armory *Iceland*, *Itin*, IV 54 (N E D)

armata† (ar-mā'ta), *n* Obsolete form of *armada*

Armata (ar-mā'ta), *n* pl [NL, neut pl of *L* *armatus*, armed see *armada*] A group of geophytes having setae and a double blood-vascular system synonymous with *Chaetifera* It consists of the families *Echinidae* and *Sternaspidae*

armature (ar'ma-tūr), *n* [= *F* *armatura* = *Pr* *Sp* *Pg* *armadura* = *It* *armatura*, *armatura*, < *L* *armatura*, armor, equipment, armed troops, < *armatus*, pp of *armare*, *arm* see *arm*, *v*] 1† Military equipment, especially, defensive armor — 2 In *cool* and *anal* (a) Any part or organ of an animal serving as a means of defense or offense

Others armed with hard shells, others with prickles, others having no such *armature*
Ray, On Creation

It is remarkable that man, who is endowed with reason, is born without *armature*

Derham, Physico Theology iv 14

(b) Any apparatus or set of organs without reference to defense, an equipment, an apparatus as, the genital or the anal *armature*

All the crayfishes have a complete gastric *armature*

Huxley, Crayfish p 255

3 In *bot*, the hairs, prickles, etc., covering an organ — 4† A body of armed troops

Ground fit for the archers and light *armature*

Raleigh, Hist. of World, v 6

5 In *arch*, any system of bracing in timber or metal, as the iron rods used to sustain slender columns, to hold up canopies, etc The term is applied especially to the iron framework by which lead lights are secured in medieval windows

6 A piece of soft iron applied simply by contact to the two poles of a magnet or electromagnet as a means of maintaining the magnetic power undiminished In dynamo electric machines (which see, under *electric*) the armature is a cylinder or ring of laminated soft iron wound with coils of insulated copper wire This armature is rotated rapidly in the field of the adjacent electromagnets In the Holtz electric machine the armature is a strip of varnished paper attached to the edge of the openings or windows of the fixed plate Also called *armor*

armazine, *n* See *armoseen*

arm-band (arm'band), *n* A piece of crooked iron attached to a rail or to a stone block fixed against the walls in barrack-rooms, to retain the soldiers' muskets when not in use

arm-board (arm'bōrd), *n* A graining-board used in leather-working, made of the outer bark of the cork-oak, without grooves

arm-bone (arm'bōn), *n* A bone of the arm or fore limb, especially, the bone of the upper arm, the humerus

arm-chair (arm'chēr), *n* A chair with arms to support the elbows

arm-chest (arm'chest), *n* 1 *Naval*, a box placed on the upper deck, or in the tops, to contain a ready supply of rifles, pistols, or cutlasses — 2 A similar box or chest used in the military service for the transportation of small arms

armed (armed), *p a* [*< arm* + *-ed*]. 1 Bearing arms, furnished with means of offense and defense as, an *armed* force or ship, "the *armed* rhinoceros," Shak, Macbeth, III 4 — 2 Supported by arms, carried on or maintained by force or readiness for military action as, an *armed* inroad, *armed* peace or neutrality

I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any *armed* invasion of any part of the country
Lancelotti in *Kent*, p 132

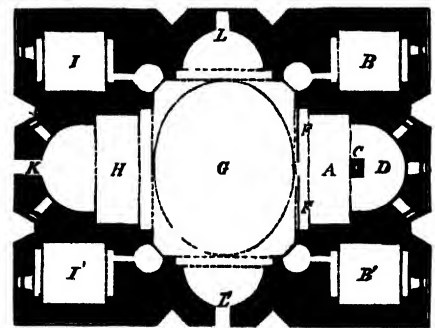
3 In *her*, having the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth, or, of an arrow or lance, having the head, of the color specified as, a lion gules *armed* or The word is not used for the horns of a hart or buck See *attired* — 4 In *phys*, furnished with an armature or a piece of iron so as to connect the poles, as a horseshoe magnet — 5 In *bot*, having prickles or thorns — *Armed at all points*

(a) Completely equipped with offensive and defensive arms, according to the fashion of the time equivalent to the French *armé de pied en cap* See *arm* under *armor* (b) In *her*, dressed in complete plate armor, but having the visor open, said of a warrior used as a hearing or supporter — *Armed in flute* See *flute* 2 *Armed neutrality*, the maintenance by a nation of an armed force held ready to repel any aggression on the part of belligerent nations between which it is neutral — *Armed peace*, the condition of a country which in time of peace maintains its military establishments on a war footing, so as to be ready for war at any moment

Armed ship, a merchant ship taken into the service of a government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war — *Armed to the teeth*, very fully or completely armed

On the ramparts of the fort stood Nicholas Koon, *armed to the teeth*, flourishing a brass battle sword
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 261

Armenian (ar-mō'nī-an), *a* and *n* [L *Armenius*, < Gr *Ἀρμένιος*, < *Ἀρμενία*, Armenia] 1. A Pertaining to Armenia, a former kingdom of Asia lying between the Black and Caspian seas, northeast of Asia Minor, now included in Turkey, Persia, and Asiatic Russia, or to its inhabitants — *Armenian architecture*, a term sometimes applied to the form of Byzantine church architecture



Armenian Architecture

Typical Church Plan St Hripsimeh near Echmiadzin
AD hemi or sanctuary B, B, parthenon E prothesis B, diakonikon C, altar D apse F, F, veil occupying the place of the iconostasis G dome and choir H nave I, I, antiparabola A, chief entrance, J north door, L south door

ture usual in Armenia The typical plan of such churches maintains a strict symmetry between the apsidal and western ends, having antiparabola to correspond with the parabemata, and omitting the narthex The central dome is often represented by a lofty tower *Armenian blue* See *blue* — *Armenian bole* See *bole* 2 — *Armenian cement*, a cement made by soaking shingles in water until it becomes soft, and then mixing it with spirit in which a little gum mastic and ammoniacum have been dissolved It is used to unite pieces of broken glass to repair precious stones, and to cement them to watch cases and other ornaments — *Armenian Church*, the ancient national church of Armenia It maintains that it was founded as early as A D 34, but while traces of Christianity are found previously to the fourth century the conversion of the country as a whole was the work of St Gregory the Illuminator, who began his evangelistic labors about the year 301, and from his name it is sometimes known also as the Gregorian Church The Armenian Church has for the most part remained estranged from the orthodox Greek Church since the latter part of the fifth century, when it rejected the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A D 451). It has therefore been credited

with holding Monophysite or Eutychian doctrine, but many authorities hold that the differences arose from misunderstandings occasioned by the incapacity of the Armenian language to express the finer distinctions of Greek terminology. The Armenian Church accepts all the first seven ecumenical councils, with the exception of that of Chalcedon, the doctrines of which they seem, however, to hold under a different phraseology. Their doctrines and usages closely resemble those of the Greek Church, with the exception of their use of unleavened bread and of an unmixed chalice in the eucharist. The priesthood is hereditary. The bishops are governed by four patriarchs the primate being the catholicos, who resides in the monastery of Etchmiadzin, a short distance north of Mount Ararat. Since the fifteenth century a large number of the Armenians have joined the Roman Catholic Church and are known as *United Armenians*. A separate Armenian Protestant Church has also recently been formed — **Armenian era, liturgy**, etc. See the nouns — **Armenian stone**, a soft blue carbonate of copper also, a commercial name for lapis lazuli.

II. n 1 A native of Armenia — 2. Eccles, an adherent of the Armenian Church — **3 The Armenian language**

Armeno-Turkish (är-mē'nō-tēr'kish), *n* The Turkish language as written by Armenians in Turkey, with letters of the Armenian alphabet

armental (är-men'tal), *a* [*< L armentalis, < armentum, old form armenta, cattle for plowing, collectively a herd, drove, prob contr from *armentum, < arare, plow see arable*] Of or belonging to a drove or herd *Bailey*

armentinet, *a* [*< L armentum, a herd (see armentum), + -ine*] Same as *armental* *Bailey*

armentoses (är-men'tōs), *a* [*< L armentosus, abounding in herds, < armentum, herd see armentum*] Full of great cattle, abounding with herds or beasts *Bailey*

armer (är'mer), *n* [*< arm + -er*] One who arms or supplies with arms, one who equips

Builders and armers of vessels [of war]

Woolen, Introd to Inter Law, § 100

arnet (är'met), *n* [*F, OF also arnette, armeret, dim of arnes, armer*] The most complete and perfect

defensive head-covering of the middle ages, introduced about 1450, and remaining in use until the abandonment of the closed headpiece, more than a century later. It was lighter than the heaume and even the basinet, and was a better protection than the sallet. (See these words.) It fitted the head well, allowed of some movement, and had openings for sight and breathing. It was forged in many parts, which fitted together accurately and were secured by hinges, hooks, and the like, and when closed was very rigid and firm.

armful (ärm'fūl), *n* [*< arm + full*] As much as the arms can hold, what one holds in one's arms or embrace

'Tis not the wealth of Plutus, nor the gold Locked in the heart of earth, can buy away This armful from me *Beau and Fl, Philaster, I, 1*

I stood where Love in blissing armfuls bore Slight wanton flowers and foolish toys of fruit *D G Rossetti, Sonnets, xiv*

arm-gaunt, *a* [An isolated form, appar *< arm* (or *arm*, *arms*) + *gaunt*, as if 'with gaunt limbs,' or 'worn with military service', in either case a violent formation. Perhaps merely a scribe's or printer's sophistication of some word which must be left to conjecture.] An epithet of disputed meaning, applied by Shakspeare to a horse, and in some editions changed to *arrogant*

So he nodded,

And soberly did mount an arm-gaunt steed, Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke Was beatly dumb'd by him *Shak, A and C, I, 5*

arm-great, *a* [ME *arm-gret*, *< arm* + *great*] As thick as a man's arm

A wrethe of gold, arm-gret, of hugo wighte, Upon his hood *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I, 1287*

arm-guards (ärm'gärdz), *n pl* A general name of plate-armor for the defense of the arms. It corresponds to *brassart* (which see) and to the French *garde-bras*. See also *bracelet, vambrace, and rebrace*

armhole (ärm'höl), *n* [*< ME armhole, corruptly harmole, < arm + hole*] 1. The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit [Now rare]

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the armholes, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in these parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. A hole in a garment for the arm

armiak (är'myak), *n* [*< Russ. armyak, of Tatar origin*] 1. A stuff woven of camel's hair by the Tatars — 2. In Russia, a plain caftan or outer garment, made of armiak or a similar material, worn by the peasantry

armiferous (är-mif'e-rus), *a* [*< L armifer, < arma, arms, + ferre = E bear*] Bearing arms. *Blount*

armiger (är'mi-ger), *n* [*L, armor-bearer, < arma, arms, + gerere, bear, carry*] 1. An armor-bearer to a knight, a squire, the second in rank of the aspirants to chivalry or knighthood — 2. One who has a right to armorial bearings formerly used after the proper name by a person possessing such right, but no higher title thus, "John Bolton, armiger," is nearly equivalent to "John Bolton, gentleman" In Shakspeare, *armigero*

A gentleman born, master parson who writes himself armigero, in any bill warrant, or obligation, *armigero* *Shak, M W of W, I, 1*

This young armiger must be the too attractive cynic to our poor little minds *R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, II*

armigeral (är-mi-j'e-räl), *a* [*< armiger + -al*] Of the class of squires, gentle

I am exempted at present from residence as preacher to the Foundling Hospital had it been otherwise, I could, I think, have lived very happily in the country, in armigeral, privately, and some feeding such *Sudbury Smith to Francis Jeffrey*

armigero (är-mi-j'e-ro), *n* [= Sp *armigero*, a squire, = Pg *armigero*, a page, < L *armiger* see *armiger*] Same as *armiger*, 2

armigerous (är-mi-j'e-rus), *a* [*< L armiger (late), but rarely, armigeros*], bearing arms see *armiger*] Entitled to bear heraldic arms

They belonged to the armigerous part of the population *De Quincey, Works, VII, 46*

armil (är'mil), *n* [*< late ME armille, < OF armille, < L armilla, a bracelet, armet, hoop, ring, dim prob of armus, shoulder, upper arm see arm*] 1. An ancient astronomical instrument consisting of a ring fixed in the plane of the equator, sometimes crossed at right angles by another ring fixed in the plane of the meridian. In the first case it was an *equinoctial armil*, in the second a *solstitial armil*. Also called *armilla* See *armillary*

With the advance of geometrical conceptions there came the hemisphere of Ptolemy, the equinoctial armil, the solstitial armil, and the quadrant of Tolemy all of them employing sinuous as an index of the sun's position, but in combination with angular divisions *H Spencer, Universal Progress, p 172*

2 Same as armilla, 1

The armil, or bracelet was looked upon by the Anglo Saxons as one among the badges of royalty *Roth, Church of our Faith, I, 436, note*

armilla (är-mi-lä'sh), *n*, *pl armillae* (-sē) [*L, origin uncertain, said by Isidore to be a contr of *armulausa, < amus, shoulder, + clausus, pp of claudere, shut in see arm, clause, and clow*] 1. A kind of Roman military tunic — 2. A garment worn in England and on the Continent during the middle ages, probably differing in shape at different times. Myrick describes it as "a body garment the prototype of the surcoat," but it seems always to have been an outer garment, and even worn over the armor

armilla (är-mi-lä'sh), *n*, *pl armilla* (-sē). [*L see armil*] 1. In *archæol*, a bracelet or armet as, a Roman or Frankish armilla. Also called *armil* — 2. In *mach*, an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move — 3. In *anat*, the annular ligament of the wrist which binds together the tendons of the hand — 4. Same as *armil*, 1 — 5. In *ornith*, a colored ring encircling the tibia of a bird just above the heel-joint [Little used]

armillary (är'mi-lä-ri), *a* [*< L armilla, an armlet, ring, etc see armil*] Resembling a bracelet or armilla, consisting of rings or circles — **Armillary sphere**, an arrangement of rings, all circles of a single sphere, intended to show the relative positions of the principal celestial circles. The whole revolves upon its axis within a horizon divided into degrees and minutes in every direction upon a brass support. There are two kinds of armillary sphere, one with the earth and one with the sun in the center, called



Armillary Sphere

respectively the sphere of Ptolemy and the sphere of Copernicus. Since the main use of such a contrivance is to give an accurate representation of the apparent motions of the solar system, the former is the one most used, the latter having little practical value

armillate (är'mi-lät), *a* [*< L armillatus, < armilla, bracelet see armil*] Wearing a bracelet *Asht*

armillated (är'mi-lä-ted), *a* Wearing bracelets *Cockram*

armillett (är'mi-let), *n* [*< OF armillet, dim of armille see armil, armilla*] A small armilla or armet. See *armilla*

armint, *n* [*< F armil, armilla*] A kind of ornament for the pike. It appears to have been a piece of stuff wound around the staff, perhaps to afford a firm hold for the hand

armine, *n* [Perhaps for **arming* (of which, however, no record is found for 400 years preceding) *< early ME arming, < AS arming, a wretched person, < earn, wretched, miserable, poor, = OS arm = OFries arm, arm = D arm, OIIG arm, MIIG arm = Icel arm = Sw. Dan arm = Goth arms, wretched, miserable. See yearn*] 1. A beggar, a mendicant

Lucy So young an armine! Flow Armine, sweetheart, I know not what You mean by that, but I am almost a beggar *London Prodigal (1606)*

armine, *armined*, *armine*, *armined*. Obsolete forms of *ermine*, *ermine*

arming (är'ming), *n* [*< ME arming, verbal n of arm, v*] 1. The act of taking arms or furnishing with arms, an extensive arming of the people — 2. In *her*, a coat of arms

When the Lord Beaumont who thick armings knew, Their present peril to his Suffolk shows *Drayton*

3 Naut (n) A piece of tallow placed in a cavity at the lower end of a sounding-lead to bring up a sample of the sand, mud, etc., of the sea-bottom

On the arming from an eight fathom east there was a perfect impression of an Aztec, apparently alive *Bacon, Coral Reefs, p 11*

(b) *pl* A kind of boarding-nettings (c) *pl* Red dress-cloths formerly hung fore and aft outside the upper works on holidays still used by some nations *Smyth*

arming-buckle (är'ming-buk'el), *n* 1. A buckle used in defensive armor — 2. In *her*, such a buckle, generally having the shape of a lozenge, used as a bearing

arming-doublet (är'ming-dub'-let), *n* A doublet used in military dress, forming an essential part of the harness of a light-armed foot-soldier in the middle ages and later. It is probable that

it was a very close fitting garment worn under the corselet. The general use of it seems to have suggested a style of cut in elegant costume, as we find of arming doublets of costly material

That every man have an arming doublet of fustian or canvas *Duke of Norfolk's Order, Hen VIII, an 10*

An arming doublet of crimson and yellow satin with the ends of Venice gold *Inventory Henry VIII, 1542, quoted by Planché*

arming-point (är'ming-point), *n* A point used in fastening together parts of a suit of armor

arming-press (är'ming-press), *n* A small hand-power stamping-press used by bookbinders. Its earliest employment was in stamping heraldic arms on the sides of books whence its name. In the United States this form of press is known as a *stamping press* or *embossing press*

arming-spear (är'ming-spär), *n* A spear used in war

arming-sword (är'ming-sörd), *n* A sword made especially for use in battle, as distinguished from one worn as a part of military dress or uniform in time of peace, and from that used in tournaments or the like

A helmet of proof, which strait did provide, A strong arming sword shee girt by her side *Perry's Reliques*

Arminian (är-min'i-an), *n* and *a* [*< NL Arminianus, < Arminius, Latinized from the name of Harmenianus*] 1. *n* 1. One of a Christian sect named from James Arminius (Jacobus Harmenianus), a Protestant divine of Leyden, Netherlands (1560-1609). Its members were also called *Remonstrants*, from a statement of their views in the form of a remonstrance presented to the States General in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their doctrine of predestination. The sect as a distinct organization is chiefly confined to the Netherlands where its numbers are only about twenty congregations and a few thousand adherents

2 A believer in the Arminian doctrines. These doctrines are (1) conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination as taught by

Calvin (2) Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but the elect can be partakers of its benefits. (3) That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God. (4) That this man is not irresistible. (5) That believers are aided by the aid of the Holy Spirit to resist sin but that there is always in this life the possibility of a fall from grace. In opposition to the Calvinistic doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. Protestants in general shared in the controversy excited by the promulgation of these doctrines and all opponents of Calvinism are still often characterized as Arminians. In the Church of England Arminianism was especially favored by the High Church party. The Methodist denomination was divided on the subject, the followers of Wesley being Arminians, and those of Whitfield Calvinists.

II *a* Pertaining to Arminius or to his doctrines.

Arminianism (ar-min'i-an-izm), *n* [*< Arminius + -ism, = 1st Arminianism*] The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

Arminianize (ar-min'i-an-iz), *v*, pret and pp *Arminianized*, *ppa* *Arminianizing* [*< Arminian + -ize*] **I** *trans* To make Arminian, tinge or permeate with Arminian doctrines.

II *intrans* To teach Arminianism.

armipotency (ar-imp'o-tens), *n* [*< 1st L armipotens, < L armipotes (-is) see armipotent*] Power or ability in arms. *Bailey*

armipotent (ar-imp'o-tent), *a* [*< ME armipotent, < 1st L armipotes (-is), powerful in arms, < arma arms, + potens (-is), powerful see potent*] Powerful in arms, mighty in battle [Rare]

The temple of Mars *armipotent*
Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, l. 1124

The manifold linguist and the *armipotent* soldier
Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 3

Who dost pluck
With hand *armipotent* from foathly clouds
The mansion of turks
Pletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 1

armisonant (ar-min'so-nant), *a* [*< 1st L arma, arms, + sonant (-is), ppr of sonare, sound (see sonant)*], suggested by *armisonous*, *q v* Same as *armisonous*. *Ash*

armisonous (ar-min'so-nus), *a* [*< 1st L armisonus, < arma, arms, + sonare, sound (see sonant)*, and *< armisonant*] Sounding or rustling with arms or armor. *Bailey*

armistice (ar'mis-tis), *n* [*< F armistice = Sp 1st L armistia = 1st L armistia, < NL armistitum, a cessation of hostilities, < arma, arms, + -stium, < status, a standing, ppr of sistere, cause to stand, fix, reduplicated from stare, stand (see state, stand) (1 soldier, interstice)*] A temporary suspension of hostilities by convention or agreement of the parties, a truce.

But while an *armistice* is an interval in war and supposes a return to it, a peace is a return to a state of amity and intercourse implying no intention to recommence hostilities. An *armistice* again leaves the questions of the war unsettled, but a peace implies in its terms that redress of wrongs has been obtained or that the intention is to proceed to seeking to obtain it.

Wooden, *Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 150

armless (ar'mless), *a* [*< ME armles < arm + -less*] Without arms. In *and* specifically applied to the *Lophobrotus* or those echinoderms as sea urchins and sea cucumbers which have no distinct rays or arms.

armless (ar'mless), *a* [*< arm + -less*] Devoid of weapons, defenseless.

Spain lying *armless* and open. Howell, *Letters*, l.

armlet (ar'mlet), *n* [*< arm + -let, dim suffix, suggested prob by armillet, q v*] (1



1 Iron

Armlets

2 Egyptian

on the upper arm — 3 That part of a dress where the sleeve joins the shoulder.

armoire (ar'moir), *n* [*< F see ambry*] An ambry, a large wardrobe or movable cupboard, with doors and shelves, especially, one which is inclosed or shut in with doors from base to cornice, and is simple and roomy in design.

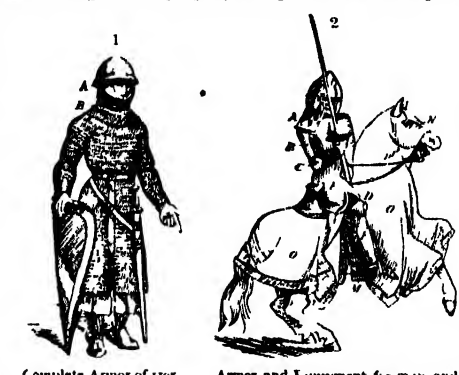
armoiriet (ar'moir-i), *n* [*< F*] An old form of *armoire*.

The great aim was to elevate then subject by tracing back the use of *armoiries* to the patriarchal and heroic Jewish and pagan antiquity. *Faxon Brit* XI 712

armoniact, *a* An old corruption of *ammomaet* (Chaucer).

armor, armour (ar'mor), *n* [Second form now usual in England. *< ME armour, armour*, earlier and more commonly *armure*, armor (often in pl

armures, armurs, armers, armures, weapons), *< OF armure, armure, F. armure = Sp. Pg. armadura = 1st L armadura, armatura, armor, < L armatura, armor see armature*] 1 Defensive arms, any covering worn to protect the person against offensive weapons. All available materials that offer some resistance to edge or point have, at various epochs and among various peoples, been put to use for this purpose.

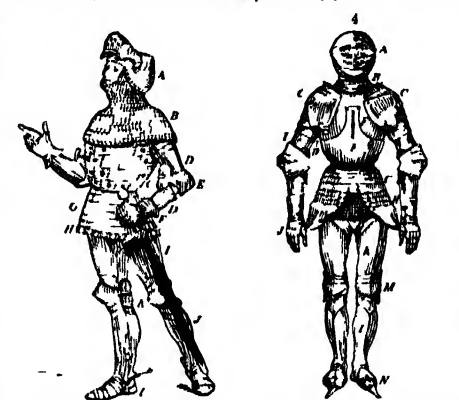


Complete armor of 1195

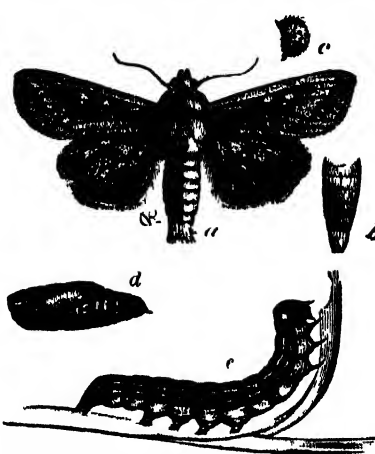
Armor and equipment for man and horse about 1200

1 Conical helmet set upon the head. 2 Hood of leather. 3 and 4 Chain mail secured to the head. This is here separate from the hauberk though it was often a part of it. The hauberk of mail reaches to the knees and is divided by a seam in the center. 5 A skirt of mail. 6 A skirt of mail. 7 A skirt of mail. 8 A skirt of mail. 9 A skirt of mail. 10 A skirt of mail. 11 A skirt of mail. 12 A skirt of mail. 13 A skirt of mail. 14 A skirt of mail. 15 A skirt of mail. 16 A skirt of mail. 17 A skirt of mail. 18 A skirt of mail. 19 A skirt of mail. 20 A skirt of mail. 21 A skirt of mail. 22 A skirt of mail. 23 A skirt of mail. 24 A skirt of mail. 25 A skirt of mail. 26 A skirt of mail. 27 A skirt of mail. 28 A skirt of mail. 29 A skirt of mail. 30 A skirt of mail. 31 A skirt of mail. 32 A skirt of mail. 33 A skirt of mail. 34 A skirt of mail. 35 A skirt of mail. 36 A skirt of mail. 37 A skirt of mail. 38 A skirt of mail. 39 A skirt of mail. 40 A skirt of mail. 41 A skirt of mail. 42 A skirt of mail. 43 A skirt of mail. 44 A skirt of mail. 45 A skirt of mail. 46 A skirt of mail. 47 A skirt of mail. 48 A skirt of mail. 49 A skirt of mail. 50 A skirt of mail. 51 A 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pose, as thick skins, garments of linen or of silk stuffed with vegetable fiber, or made of many thicknesses of material. Thin plates of horn or metal sewed to some textile fabric and lapping over one another like scales, etc. Usually the headpiece was the first piece of armor to be made in solid metal. (See *helmet*.) The Greeks had a solid cuirass from a very early period. (See *cuirass* and *thorax*.) Thus with the helmet and the greaves (see *greave*) constituted the whole armor of the heavy armed Greek warrior of historic times. The Roman legionary was in general similarly armed, sometimes wearing only one greave. Chain mail was introduced in the armor of the Roman soldier. The Norman invaders of England in 1066 wore a conical helmet with a nasal or strong projecting piece of iron coming down over the nose, and long gowns of stuff to



Arne, *ar'ne*, n. [L. *Arbanus*, an Albanian, + *-itri*, E *-itic*²] A native of Albania, an Albanian
Arnee, *ar'ni* (ar'ne), n. Same as *arna*



Army worm (*Trichanthes unipuncta*) about natural size
a male moth b abdomen of female c eye d pupa e caterpillar

sometimes marches over a country, completely stripping it of all the grasses and young grain in its way. It undergoes transformation in the ground. The pupal moth has a conspicuous white dot on the disk of the front wings.

arn (arn), *n* [See, perhaps a reduction of *altern*, *aldern*, of *alder*, or else of Gael *fearn*, *alder*, = Ir *fearn*, *alder*, = W *qweirn*, *alder-trees*] The alder. *Alnus alutosa*

arna (ar'na), *n* [Hind *arnā*, fem *arnī*] A name of the wild Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus arn*, notable for its size and the length of its horns. Also *arnæ*, *arnæ*.

Arnaout (ar-nout'), *n* [Also as *F*, *Arnaout* = *G* *Arnaut* = *Serv* *Arnaut*, *Arnautin*, *Bulg* *Arnauten*, ζ *Turk* *Arnaut*, ζ *N* (gr $\lambda\alpha\nu\alpha\beta\eta\tau\epsilon$ trans-

posed from Ἀρβανίτη for *Ἀλβανίτη, < ML
Albanus, an Albanian, + -ίτη, E -ite²] A na-
tive of Albania, an Albanian

[illegible]

arnica (ăr'nî-kă), *n* [NL, origin unknown, perhaps a perversion of *Plarmica*, *q v*] 1 A plant of the genus *Arnica*—2 [cap] A genus of perennial herbs, natural order *Compositae*, natives of the northern temperate and



Mount sin tobacco (*Arnica montana*)

arctic zones, with showy yellow flowers and opposite leaves. The most important species *A. montana*, the mountain tobacco of central Europe has long been a popular remedy in Germany. *A. alpina* is found in high northern regions in all parts of the world. One species is peculiar to the Atlantic States, and a dozen others are natives of western North America.

3 A tincture of the roots or flowers of *A. montana*, much used as an external application in wounds and bruises, and internally as a stimulant in debilitated states.

arnicin, arnicine (ăr'nî-sin), *n* [*< arnica* + -in] An acrid bitter principle in the flowers and roots of *Arnica montana*.

Arnoldist (ăr'nold-ist), *n* [*< Arnold* + -ist] A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in Italy in the twelfth century preached against the ambition and luxury of ecclesiastics, not sparing the pope himself. He maintained the subordination of the ecclesiastical to the temporal power and proclaimed the necessity of both a civil and an ecclesiastical revolution. In 1146 he put himself at the head of a temporarily successful insurrection against the temporal power of the pope. He was put to death in 1155.

Arnold's ganglion, nerve. See the nouns.

arnot, arnott, *n* See *arnut*.

arnotto (ăr-not'ô), *n* [In various other forms, *arnatto*, *anatto*, *anotta*, *annatto*, *annotta*, prob a native Amer name] 1 *Bixa*



Annatto (*Bixa orellana*)

Orellana, a small tree, natural order *Buraceae*, a native of tropical America. It is extremely common in Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, and has been introduced into tropical regions of the old world.

2 The dye or coloring matter obtained from the seeds of this plant. The seeds are covered with a reddish or reddish yellow waxy pulp, which is dissolved in water, then dried to the consistency of putty, and made up in rolls or folded in leaves, or dried still more and

made into cakes. It is employed as a dye for silken, woolen, or cotton stuffs, as an auxiliary in giving a deeper shade to simple yellows, and also as a coloring ingredient for butter, cheese, and chocolate, and for varnishes and lacquers.

arnut, arnot (ăr'nut, -not), *n* [E. dial = *earthnut*, *q v* (*< arling* for *earthling*)] The earthnut (which see). Also spelled *arnott*.

aroeira (ar-ô-a'rá), *n* [Braz] The native name of a small anacardiaceous tree of Brazil, *Schinus terebinthifolius*, the resin obtained from which, and also the bark and leaves, are used as a remedy for rheumatism and other complaints.

aroid (ar'oid), *n* [*< Arum* + -oid] One of the *Aroudeae* or *Araceae*.

Aroideae (a-ro'idê-ê), *n pl* [NL, *< Arum* + -oides] Same as *Araceae*.

aroint, aroynt (a-roint'), *v* [Found only in the expression "haint thee, witch!" in two passages of Shakspeare, and in modern imitations, being prob Shakspeare's own adaptation (*aroynt*, after *around* (see below), or with an unoriginal introductory syllable due perhaps to forcible utterance, or perhaps merely initial, for *roynt*, *rynt*, the diphthong *oy*, or being then and still dial often equiv to *y*, *i*) of an E dial (*Cheshire*) proverb, "Rynt you, witch," quoth Bessie Locket to her mother," so recorded by Ray in 1693, but prob in use in Shakspeare's time. (If original with him, it could not have passed into popular speech so early as 1693.) The proverb, which bears the marks of local origin, from some incident long forgotten, contains a particular use of the same verb that occurs in E dial *ryntye* (given by Ray in connection with the proverb), *ryndia* (Thoresby, 1703), *rynt thee*, an expression "used by milk-maids in Cheshire to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her get out of the way" (Clark and Wright, ed Shak, 1 c, note), that is, *round ye*, *round thee*, move round, turn about, *rynd*, *rynt*, being a dial form of *round* (see *round*)] 1 *intrans*. An interjectional imperative, equivalent, in the passages quoted, to *avaunt!* begone! See etymology.

'Avaunt thee, witch!' the rump fid ronyon cries
Shak, Macbeth, I 3
He met the night mare and her nine fold,
Bid her alight,
And her troth plight,
And aroint thee, witch, aroint thee!

Shak, Lear, III 4
II. *trans*. To say "aroint" to, bid begone.

Whiskered cats, arointed flea
Mrs Brownlow, 10 Flush, xviii
That Humbug, whom thy soul aroints
Browning, Two Poets

arolium (a-rô'li-um), *n*, *pl arolia* (-a) [NL] An appendage of the tarsus of some insects, as the *Trichoptera*, or caddis-flies.

A short cushion (plantula) and two membranous arolia
Pawson, Zool Class, p 120

arolla (a-roll'ă), *n* The Swiss stone-pine, *Pinus cembra*.

aroma (a-rô'mă), *n*, *pl aromas* (-ma-z), sometimes *aromata* (-ma-ta) [Early mod E *aromat*, *< ME aromat*, *< OF aromat*, mod F *aromat*, mod E directly *< L aroma*, *< Gr ἀρωμα* (*arōma*), any spice or sweet herb, perhaps orig the smell of a plowed field, and so identical with *ἀρωμα*, a plowed field, arable land, *< ἀρῶν*, plow, = *L arare*, plow (see *arable*)] 1 *Spice* usually in the plural, spices. *N E D*—2 An odor arising from spices, plants, or other substances, more especially an agreeable odor, fragrance, spicy perfume.

The air had the true northern aroma
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 276

3 Figuratively, a characteristic but subtle quality, a pervasive charm or flavor.

The subtle aroma of genius
Saturday Rev

A happy surprise awaits those who come to the study of the early literature of New England with the expectation of finding it altogether arid in sentiment, or void of the spirit and aroma of poetry.

M C Tyler, Hist Amer Lit, I 264

= *Syn*. 2 *Perfume*, *Fragrance*, etc. See *smell*, *n*.
aromatic (ar-ô-mat'ik), *a* and *n* [Early mod E *aromatich*, -yque, *< ME aromatich*, *< OF aromatich*, *< L aromaticus*, *< Gr ἀρωματικός*, *< ἀρωμα*, spice, sweet herb (see *aroma*)] 1. *a* 1 Giving out an aroma, fragrant, sweet-scented, odoriferous, of spicy flavor.

Great blueberry bushes hanging thick with misty blue spheres aromatic and sweet with a sweetness no tropic suns can give
R T Cook, Somebody's Neighbors, p 291

2 Caused by an aroma or fragrant odor.

Dio of a rose in aromatic pain
Pope, Essay on Man, I 200

3 In chem, an epithet formerly applied to a small group of organic bodies, of vegetable

origin, which had an aromatic smell and taste; now applied to all those compounds which are derived from the hydrocarbon benzene, C_6H_6 . They are distinguished from those of the fatty series by not being derived from methane, CH_4 , and by the fact that hydrogen in the aromatic hydrocarbons is easily directly replaced by another univalent element or radical, while in compounds of the fatty series it is not. They generally contain more carbon, also, than the compounds of the fatty series—**Aromatic vinegar**, a volatile and powerful perfume made by adding the essential oils of lavender, cloves, etc., and often camphor, to strong acetic acid. It is an excitant in fainting, languor, and headache.

II. *n* A plant, drug, or medicine which yields a fragrant smell, as sage, certain spices and oils, etc.

aromatical (ar-ô-mat'î-kal), *a* Same as *aromatic*.

aromatically (ar-ô-mat'î-kal-î), *adv* With an aromatic or agreeable odor or taste, fragrantly.
aromatite (a-rô'ma-tit), *n* [*< L aromatis*, a precious stone of the smell and color of myrrh, aromatic wine, *< Gr ἀρωματιστής*, aromatic, *< ἀρωμα*, spice (see *aroma*)] 1 A bituminous stone, in smell and color resembling myrrh—2 A factitious wine, containing various aromatics.

aromatization (a-rô'ma-ti-zā'shon), *n*. [*< aromatize* + -ation] The act of rendering aromatic, aromatic flavoring.

aromatize (a-rô'ma-tîz), *v t*, pret. and pp *aromatized*, ppr *aromatizing* [*< late ME aromatysen*, *< OF aromatiser*, *< L L aromatizare*, *< Gr ἀρωματίζω*, spice, *< ἀρωμα*, spice, sweet herb (see *aroma*)] To render aromatic or fragrant, give a spicy flavor to, perfume.

aromatizer (a-rô'ma-tî-zer), *n* (One who or that which aromatizes, that which communicates an aromatic quality.

Aromatizers to enrich our soulets Evelyn Acetaria, vi

aromatous (a-rô'ma-tus), *a* [*< aroma* (-t) + -ous] (Containing an aromatic principle, aromatic.

Aromochelyina (ar-ô-mok'e-lî-nâ), *n pl* [NL, *< Aromochelys* + -ina] A subfamily of turtles (the stinkpots), typified by the genus *Aromochelys*, referred by Gray to his family *Chelydridae*. They have a cruciform plastron of 11 shields, of which the gular pan is united and linear. *A odorata* is the common stinkpot of the United States.

Aromochelys (ar-ô-mok'e-lîs), *n* [NL, *< Gr ἀρωμα*, in mod sense 'sweet smell,' + *χελύς*, a tortoise] A genus of terrapins, including the stinkpot of North America, *A odorata*, typical of the subfamily *Aromochelyina*.

arondie, arondy, *a* Variants of *arround*.

Aronhold's theorems. See *theorem*.

aroom, prep *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< ME aroum*, *a room*, *on rum*, *a, on*, E *ar*, to or at, *room*, rum, space, E *room* see *a* and *room*] To or at a distance, abroad, apart.

I aroum was in the fælde
Chaucer, House of Fame, I 540

aroph (ar'of), *n* [Said to be *< ML aro(ma) ph(osophorum)*, aroma of the philosophers] 1 A name formerly given to saffron—2 A chemical preparation concocted by Paracelsus, used as a remedy for urinary calculus.

arose (a-rôz'), Preterit of *arise*.

arotelle (a-rô-tel'le) [It *a* (*< L ad*), to, with, *rotelle*, pl of *rotella*, a small wheel, disk, dim of *rota*, a wheel (see *rota*)] With disks, roundels or rosettes used in works on decorative art in describing objects so ornamented as, "an amphora with handles *a rotelle*" (Birch), that is, having handles which, rising above the lip of the vase, form a circular ornament, often filled with a mask.

around (a-round'), prep *phr* as *adv* and prep [ME *around*, *aronde*, *a round*, *< a* + *round*, *n*. Hence by spherism *round*, *adv* and *prep*].
I *adv* 1 In a circle or sphere, round about, on every side as, a dense mist lay around.

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And on the right and left the palace bound
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, I 223

And naught above, below, around,
Of life or death, of sight or sound
Wittier, New England Legend

2 From place to place, here and there, about as, to travel around from city to city. [U. S.]
—3. About, near as, he waited around till the fight was over [U. S.]

II *prep* 1 About, on all sides, encircling, encompassing.

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brow
Dryden, Æneid

Around us ever lies the enchanted land,
In marvels rich to thine own sons displayed
Jones Very, Poems, p 52.

2. From place to place; at random as, to roam around the country. [U S.]

aroura, *n.* See *arura*.

arousal (a-rou'zal), *n.* [*< arouse + -al*] The act of arousing or awakening, the state of being aroused or awakened

The arousal and activity of our better nature *Hare*

Cognition of these relations [between the organism and some noxious agent] will determine the arousal of some antagonistic feeling *Mind*, IX 342

arouse (a-rouz'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp *aroused*, ppr *arousing* [*< a- + rouse*, after *arise*, *risc*, etc.] To excite into action, stir or put in motion or exertion, awaken as, to arouse attention, to arouse one from sleep, to arouse dormant faculties

Crying with full voice,
"Traitor, come out, ye are trapped at last"
Lancelot *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*

They [the women of Goethe] satisfy for the present, yet arouse an infinite expectation *Marq Fuller*, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 129

arouse (a-rouz'), *n.* [*< arouse, t*] The act of arousing, an alarm [Rare] *A E D*

arouser (a-rou'zer), *n.* One who or that which arouses

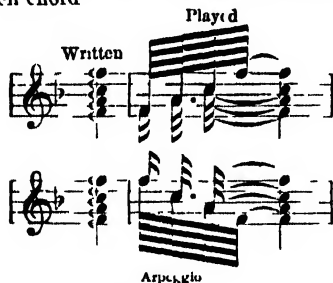
arow (a-rō'), *prep. phr* as *adverb* [ME *arowe*, *a-roue*, *arowe*, *arane* (early mod E also *arow*, < ME *arow*, *araw*), < *a² + row²*] In a row, one after the other

Her teeth *arow*,
And all her bones might through her cheeks be red
Spenser, *F Q*, V vii 29

And twenty rank in rank they rode *arow*
Dryden, *Flower and Leaf*, l. 249

arpeggiation (ar-pej-ta'shon), *n.* Playing in arpeggios

arpeggio (ar-pej'ō), *n.* [It, lit *harping*, < *arpeggiare*, play on the harp, < *arpa*, harp, < ML *arpa*, also *harpa*, harp see *harp*] 1 The sounding of the notes of an instrumental chord in rapid succession, either upward or (rarely) downward, as in harp-playing, instead of simultaneously—2 A chord thus sounded, a broken chord



Arpeggio

Sometimes written *harpeggio*

arpen (ar'pen), *n.* Same as *arpen*

arpenus (ar-pen'us), *n.*, pl *arpeni* (-i) [ML, also *arpenum*, -a, -is, etc. see *arpen*] Same as *arpen* *Bowyer*

arpen (ar'pen), *n.* [Early mod E also *arpen*, *arpen*, < *arpen* = *Pr arpen*, *arpen* = Sp *arpende*, < ML *arpenus*, *arpena*, *arpendis*, *arpendum*, etc., < LL *arpenus*, L *arpenus*, a word of Celtic origin Columella (5, 1, 6) says "Galli semijugerum quodam arpenum vocant" The semijugerum was equal to 14,400 square feet] An old French measure for land By a royal edict of 1609 it must contain 100 perches of 22 feet each (linearly), or 48,400 square feet This was called the *arpen royal*, *arpen d'ordonnance*, or *arpen des eaux et forêts* The common arpen had 40,000 square feet, the arpen of Paris 32,400, these being based on perches of 20 and 18 feet The following are the arpen in acres: arpen of Paris, 34 1887 common arpen, 42 2084, royal arpen, 51 0720, English acre, 40 4678 The arpen is still used in Louisiana and in the province of Quebec Formerly also *arpen*, *arpen*

If he be master
Of poor ten arpenes of land forty hours longer,
Let the world impute me an honest woman
Belshazz, *Devil's Law Case*, III

arpenator (ar-pen-tū-tor), *n.* [NL, < ML *arpenator*, one of the numerous variants of L *arpenis* see *arpen*] A measurer or surveyor of land *Bowyer*

arpenet (ar'pin), *n.* Same as *arpen*

arquata (ar-kwā'tā), *n.* [NL, prop *arcuata*, fem of L *arcuatus* see *arcuate*] An old name of the curlew, *Numenius arquatus*, from its long arcuate bill Also written *arcuata*

arquated (ar-kwā-ted), *a* [For *arcuated* see *arcuate*] Shaped like a bow, arcuate [Rare]

arquebus, **arquebuse**, **arquebuser**. See *harquebus*, *harquebuser*

arquerite (är-ke-rit), *n.* [*< Arqueros*, near Coquimbo, a seaport town of Chili, + *-ite²*] A mineral silver amalgam, occurring in small octahedrons and in arborescent forms It contains 80 per cent of silver and is the chief ore of the rich silver mines of Arqueros

arquivoux (är-ki-fō), *n.* Same as *alquivon*

arr (är), *n.* [E dial, < ME *aric*, *eric*, < Icel *orr*, *or* = Sw *arr* = Dan *ar*, a scar] A scar Also spelled *ar* [Prov Eng]

arr², *v. t.* [*< ME arren* = LG *arren*, vex, < *arri* = AS *irre*, *iric*, *coric*, anger, as adj *angry*, cf Dan *arrig*, angry, which, however, is commonly associated with Dan, Norw Sw *arrig*, wicked, bad, = G *arrig* = AS *cary*, timid, cowardly] To anger, vex, worry

He *arried* both the clergy and the laity
Bacon Hist Discourse xiv 216 (A F D)

arr³, *v. t.* [*< late ME arrie*, cf E dial *narr*, *nurr*, imitative, cf "R is the dog's letter, and hurrlin in the sound" (B Jonson) see *hur*] To snarl as a dog

A dog is full and quarrelsome, given to *arre* and war upon a very small occasion
Holland, tr of Hutcheson's *Morals*, p. 726

arrat, *n.* See *arika*

arracacha (ar-ä-kach'a), *n.* [*< Sp aracacha* (> NL *Aracacia*), of S Amer origin] A name given by the natives of western South America to several kinds of plants with tuberous roots, and especially to a species of the umbelliferous genus *Aracacia*, *1 esculenta*, which is extensively cultivated in the Andes, and has become naturalized in Jamaica The roots are divided into several lobes of the size of a carrot, which when boiled have a flavor between that of the parsnip and that of the chestnut It is said to be more prolific and nutritious than the potato The name is also given to a tuber bearing species of the *Oralis* *O. conata*

arrace¹, *v. t.* See *arac¹*, *arac¹*

arrace², *n.* See *arac²*

arrachet, *n.* See *orach*

arrachet, *t. t.* See *arac¹*

arraché (ar-ä-shü'), *a* [F, pp of *arracher*, uproot see *arac¹*] In *ho*, torn up by the roots applied to plants used as bearings, and to whatever has the appearance of having been severed by violence *Arased* is now in more general use

arrack (är'äk), *n.* [Better spelled *arack*, formerly *arak*, *arac*, now commonly shortened to *rack*, = F *arack* = Sp *arac* = Pg *araca*, *aracu*, < Hind *arak*, Tamil *araku*, *araku*, < A1 *arag*, sweat, spirit, juice, essence, distilled spirits, *arag*, *arack*, brandy, < *araga*, sweat, perspire The forms *arak*, *araki* (Tatar), and *araki* (Egyptian) are from the same source, the name being applicable to any spirituous liquor] Originally the name of a strong liquor made in southern Asia from the fermented juice of the date, but used in many parts of Asia and eastern Africa for strong liquors of different kinds It is made in Goa from the sap of the coco palm, and in Batavia from rice, and the arrack of eastern and northern India is a sort of rum distilled from molasses See *raki*

A servant brought in a silver tray, upon which were five glasses of the abominable spirit called *arrack*, each of which was supposed to be emptied at a draught
O'Donovan, *Meiv*, xi

Arragones, *n* and *a* See *Irragones*

arrak (är'ä), *interj* A common Anglo-Irish expletive, expressing excitement, surprise, etc

arraign¹ (ä-rän'), *v. t.* [*< ME araignen*, *araignen*, < AF *araigner*, *araigner*, < OF *araigner*, earlier *araigner*, *araigner* (later *araigner*, *araigner*, *araigner*, etc., > ME *araisnen* see *araisnen*), < ML *arationare*, call to account, arraign, < L *ad*, to, + ML *rationare*, reason see *raison* and *ratio* Cf *arraign¹*] 1 In law, to call to or set at the bar of a court, in order to plead guilty or not guilty to the matter charged in an indictment or information This term is unknown in the law of Scotland except in trials for high treason, in which the forms of procedure in England and Scotland are the same Hence—2 To call in question for faults, before any tribunal, call before the bar of reason or of taste, accuse or charge in general

The *arraign* d shall sink
Beneath thy sentence *Milton*, *P L*, iii 41

Is there not something in the phrasing eye
Of the poor brute that sniffs, which *arraigns*
The law that bids it suffer? *O W Holmes*, *Rights*

=Syn *Arise*, *Charge*, *Indict* See *accuse*

arraign² (ä-rän'), *n.* [*< araign¹*, *t*] Arraignment as, the clerk of the arraigns *Blackstone*

arraign³ (ä-rän'), *v. t.* [Early mod E also *araine*, *arame*, < AF *arraigner*, *arainer*, the latter an error for *arainer* (> ML *araimare*), OF *arainer*, *araimare* = Pr *araimare* = OCat *araimar*, < ML *adramare*, *adramare*, *adramare*, *agramare*, *araimare*, etc., < L *ad*, to, + **hramare*, prob. orig

with a sense subsequently lost in the technical use, < Goth *hramjan*, *us-hramjan*, crucify, lit. hang (cf. OHG *rama*, MHG *räme*, *ram*, G *rah-men* = D *raam* = Dan *ramme* = Sw *ram*, frame, support), = Gr *κρεῖναι*, *κρημνίζω*, hang] In old law, to appeal to, claim, demand in the phrase to *arraign an assize*, to demand, and hence to institute or prepare, a trial or an action

arraigner (ä-rä'nér), *n.* [*< araign¹* + *-er¹*] One who arraigns or accuses

The ordinary name for the Iconoclasts is the *arraigners* of Christianity *Milman*, *Latin Christianity*

arraignment (ä-rän'ment), *n.* [*< araign¹* + *-ment¹*] 1 In law, the act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation The form usually includes calling the prisoner, sometimes requiring him to stand or hold up his hand by way of identification, reading the indictment to him, and asking him whether he pleads guilty or not guilty

2 Accusation before any tribunal, as that of reason, taste, etc., a calling in question for faults, accusation

But this secret arraignment of the king did not content the unquiet prelate *Milman*, *Latin Christianity*, viii 8

The sixth satire seems only an arraignment of the whole sex *Dryden*, *Deed of Anecd*

Syn 1 Prosecution, impeachment, indictment

arraimeur, *n.* [AF, < *arraimer*, *aramer*, < OF *araimare*, *araimare* = L *araimare*, < ML *araimare*, *adramare*, etc., pledge, promise, appoint see *arraign²*] A post-officer who superintended the loading and unloading of vessels

arran (är'an), *n.* [E dial see *arain*] A spider Also called *arand* [Prov Eng]

arrand¹, *n.* An old form of *errand*

arrand², *a* An old form of *arrant*

arrand³ (är'and), *n.* Same as *arran* [Prov. Eng]

arrange (ä-ränj'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp *arranged*, ppr *arranging* [*< ME araignen*, *araignen*, < OF *araigner*, *araigner*, F *araigner*, put into a rank, arrange, < a- (< L *ad*, to) + *rangier*, *rangier*, range, put into a rank, < *rang*, *eng*, *eng*, F *rang*, a rank see *rank²* and *range*] 1 *trans* 1 To put in proper order, dispose or set out conformably to a plan or purpose, give a certain collocation to, marshal as, to arrange troops for battle

Arrange the board and him the glass
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cvii

When we come to arrange our shapes and our measurements [in biological investigations] we find a certain number of identities, and a certain number of variations
F D Cope *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 206

2 To adjust, settle, come to an agreement or understanding regarding as, to arrange the terms of a bargain

Matters, therefore, were happily arranged The baron pardoned the young couple on the spot
Irving *Sketch Book*, p. 209

3 In music, to adapt or alter so as to fit for performance by other voices or instruments than those designed by the composer as, to arrange an opera for the piano =Syn 1 To array, classify, group, dispose, sort - 2 To fix upon, determine, agree upon, draw up - to devise, organize, construct, construct

II intrans 1 To make preparations, carry out beforehand such negotiations or make such disposition in regard to some matter as may be necessary as, to arrange about a passport, or for supplies, arrange with a publisher - 2 To come to an agreement or understanding in regard to something, make a settlement

We cannot *arrange* with our enemy in this conjuncture, without abandoning the interest of mankind
Burke, *A Regicide Peace*

arrangeable (ä-rän'j'ä-bl), *a* [*< arrange* + *-able*] Capable of being arranged

Fishes have crania made up of bones that are no more clearly *arrangeable* into segments like vertebrate than are the cranial bones of the highest mammal
H Spencer, *Prin of Biol*, § 210

arrangement (ä-ränj'ment), *n.* [*< F arrange* = *arranger* + *-ment¹*] 1 The act of arranging or putting in proper order, the state of being put in order, disposition in suitable form Specifically in the fine arts, the combining of parts in a manner conformable to the character and aim of the design, composition

The freedom of syntactical arrangement which was possessed by the Anglo-Saxon is in considerably gone
G F Marsh, *Origin of Eng Lang*, p. 111

2 That which is disposed in order, a system of parts disposed in due order, any combination of parts or materials

The interest of that portion of social arrangement is in the hands of all those who compose it
Burke

3 The style or mode in which things are arranged

direct

arrest, **arrested** (a-*rek't*, a-*rek'ted*), *a.* [*< L. arrectus* see the verb] 1† **Erect**; **erected** — 2†. **Attentive**, as a person listening

Eager for the event,
Around the beldame all *arrest* they hang
Akenaid, Pleasures of Imagination, l. 200

3. In *bot.*, pointing upward; brought into an upright position *J. Gray*

arrectary (a-*rek'ta-rī*), *n.* [*< L. arrectarius*, perpendicular, neut. pl. *arrectaria*, the upright posts of a wall, *< arrectus*, erect see *arrest*] A beam or post standing upright, as opposed to one which is horizontal

The *arrectary* or beam of his cross

Sp. Hall, Works, II 278

arrector (a-*rek'tor*), *n.* [*NL. < L. arigere*, pp. *arrectus*, set up erect see *arrest*, *t*] That which *arrects*, an *erector*. **Arrector** *pill*, in *anat.*, the erector of the hair, a small strip of striated muscle running from the lower part of the hair follicle toward the surface of the skin, and by contraction under the influence of fight or cold, causing the hair to stand straight up or "on end" at the same time so raising the surface just around the orifice as to occasion goose flesh or horripilation

arreed, *t* See *aread*

arrel (ar'el), *n.* [*Sp.* also *arrelde* (> Basque *arreldea*, a weight of 10 pounds), *Sp.* *arrelle*, *Pg.* *arrelle*, a weight of 16 ounces (see *arrelle*), *< Ar.* *arrel*, + *rel*, a weight of 12 ounces] A weight of 4 pounds, used in Spain

Arremon, *n.* See *Arrhemon*

arrendation (ar-en-da'shon), *n.* Same as *arrentation*

arrendator (ar'en-dā-tor), *n.* [*Also arrendator*, *< Russ. arrendator*, *< ML. arrendator*, *arrendator*, a farmer of the revenue, *< arrendare*, *arrendare*, *arrendare*, let for a rent, farm the revenue see *arrest*] One who farms the revenues in certain Russian governments

arrenotokous, *a.* See *arrhenotokous*

arrent (a-*rent*'), *v. t.* [*< OF. arrento*, *arrenter* (*ML. arrentare*, *arrendare*), *< a* (*l. ad*, to) + *rente*, rent see *arrendator* and *rent*] To let for a rent, especially, in old *Eng. law*, to let out for inclosure, as land in a forest See *arrentation*

arrentation (ar-en-tā'shon), *n.* [*Also arrentation*, *< ML. arrentatio(n)-*, *arrendatio*, *< arrentare*, *arrendare* see *arrent*] In old *Eng. law*, the action or privilege of arrenting, the giving of permission by the lord of the manor to the tenant of land in a forest to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent Also written *arrendation*

arreption (a-*rep'shon*), *n.* [*< L. arripere*, pp. of *arripere*, snatch, seize to one's self, *< ad*, to, + *rapere*, snatch, seize see *rapacious*, *rapture*] The act of taking away

This *arreption* was sudden, yet Lilitha sees both the chariot and the horses, and the ascent

Sp. Hall, Rapture of Lilitha

arreptitious† (ar-ep-tish'us), *a.* [*< LL. arrepticius*, *arrepticius*, seized in mind, inspired, delirious, *< L. arripere*, pp. of *arripere*, snatch, seize see *arreption*] Snatched away, hence, seized or possessed, frantic, crack-brained, mad

Odd, *arreptitious*, frantic extravagances

Howells, Letters (1870) I 175

arreptitious† (ar-ep-tish'us), *a.* [*As if < L. arripere*, pp. of *arripere*, creep toward, steal softly to (*< ad*, to, + *ripere*, creep see *reptile*), + *-tious*, but appar. a mistaken def. of preceding] Creeping or having crept in privily *Blount*, *Basley*

arrest (a-*rest*'), *v. t.* [*< ME. aresten*, *arresten* (also by aphesis *resten*, > mod. dial. *rest*), *< OF. arester*, *F. arrêter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. arrestar* = *It. arrestare*, *< ML. arrestare*, stop, restrain, *< L. ad*, to, + *restare*, stay back see *rest*†] 1 To stop forcibly, check or hinder the motion or action of: as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the course of justice

As minding the causes of things to secret prophecies hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true inquiry *Bacon*

With the progress of adaptation each [human being] becomes so constituted that he cannot be helped without in some way *arresting* a pleasurable activity

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 96

2. To take, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a legal warrant or official authority, take into custody as, to *arrest* one for a crime or misdemeanor [*Shakespeare* most commonly construes this verb with *of*, like *accuse* as, "of capital treason we *arrest* you here," *Rich. II*, iv. 1]

According to law no Englishman could be *arrested* and detained in confinement merely by the mandate of the sovereign

Macaulay

3 To seize and fix; engage; secure, catch, take as, to *arrest* the eyes or the attention.

King If you prove it, I'll repay it back,

Or yield up Aquilain

Prin We *arrest* your word *Shak.* L. L. L., ii. 1

The appearance of such a person in the world, and at such a period, ought to *arrest* the consideration of every thinking mind *Blackminster*

4† To rest or fix

We may *arrest* our thoughts upon the divine mysteries *Tr. Tanton*

5 In *Scots* and *admiralty law*, to seize (property) for debt or the satisfaction of a claim, attach or levy upon = *syn* 1 To stay, interrupt, delay detain 2 To capture by lock up, take up, take prisoner

arrest (a-*rest*'), *n.* [*< ME. arest* < *OF. arest*, stoppage, delay, restraint, from the verb see *arrest*†, *v*] 1 The act of stopping or the state of being stopped, suspension of movement or action as, an *arrest* of the vital functions, "the stop and *arrest* of the air," *Bacon* — 2† Self-restraint, self-command

In noble courage oughty ben *arrest*,

And weyn everything by equity *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 306

3 Any seizure or taking by force, physical or moral, hindrance, interruption, stoppage, restraint

To the rich man who had promised himself ease for many years it was a sad *arrest* that his soul was surprised the first night *Tr. Tanton*

I could mingle my tears with you but when I consider the necessity of submitting to the divine *arrests*, I am ready to dry the mine and be silent *Tr. Tanton*, To his Brother G. Evelyn

4 In *mach.*, any contrivance which stops or retards motion

The *arrest* consists of a fly vane or escapement with wings, mounted on one of the arbors of the clock work acting on the wheel *See* *Time*, *Supp.*, XVII 974

5 In *law*, the taking of a person into custody of the law, usually by virtue of a warrant from authority. An *arrest* is made by seizing, or touching the body of another, taking possession of it. By the law of some jurisdictions, *arrest* is allowed in civil cases for the purpose of enforcing the payment of debts or preventing a defendant from eluding an obligation. In criminal or penal cases *arrest* is made for the purpose of compelling the person charged with a crime or an offense to appear and submit to justice. In civil cases it cannot be legally effected except by virtue of a precept or writ issued out of some court, but this is often dispensed with in criminal cases. *Arrest* in civil cases is of two kinds, viz., that which takes place before trial, and is called *arrest on *main* process*, and that which takes place after trial and judgment, and is called *arrest on *final process* or *arrest on execution**

6 In *admiralty law*, the taking of a ship into custody by virtue of a warrant from a court —

7 In *Scots law*, attachment, seizure of property, funds, etc., by legal process, as for debt or the satisfaction of a claim. **Arrest of judgment**, *in law*, the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict for causes assigned. Courts have at common law power to *arrest judgment* for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record as when the declaration varies from the original writ when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in point of law to found a motion upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion *in *arrest of judgment**. Modern practice largely supersedes these motions by requiring such defects to be objected to before judgment. **Breach of arrest** See *breach*

arrest (a-*rest*'), *n.* [*< OF. arest*, *arest*, mod. *F. arest*, awn, beard, heshbone, *arrest*, *< L. arista* see *arista* and *arris*] A mangy tumor on the back part of the hind leg of a horse. Also called *rat-tail*

arrestable (a-*rest'a-bl*), *a.* [*< arrest*† + *-able*] 1 Liable to be arrested or apprehended — 2 In *Scots law*, attachable, subject to seizure at the suit of a creditor of the owner, by a process in the nature of attachment or garnishment applied to property, funds, etc.

Though customs still stand in the peculiar position of being neither adjudicable nor *arrestable*, they are therefore bad security *Encyc. Brit.*, IV 65

arrestation (ar-es-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. arrestation*, *< ML. arrestatio(n)-*, *< arrestare*, *arrest* see *arrest*†, *t*] The act of arresting, an arrest or seizure [*Rare*]

The *arrestation* of the English raiding in France was dictated by the National Convention

H. M. Williams, Letters on France, I 1

arrestee (a-*rest-ē*'), *n.* [*< arrest* + *-ee*] In *Scots law*, the person in whose hands an arrestment is laid

arrestor, **arrestor** (a-*res'tér*, -*tor*), *n.* [*ME. arestor*, *< arrest*† + *-or*, or (*< ML. arrestator*)] 1 One who or that which arrests — 2 In *Scots law*, the person at whose instance an arrest is made See *arrest*, *n*, 7 [*Arrestor* is the form usual in legal documents]

arrestive (a-*res'tiv*), *a.* [= *OF. arrestiv* < *arrest*† + *-ive*] 1 Serving or tending to arrest — 2, In *gram.*, marking an arrest, restriction,

or qualification of thought applied to conjunctions like *but*, *yet*, *however*, etc. *Bain*, *Eng. Grammar*

arrestment (a-*rest'ment*), *n.* [*< OF. arrestment*, *< arest*, *arrest* see *arrest*†, *t*, and *-ment*] 1 The act of arresting or stopping, obstruction, stoppage

The first effect is *arrestment* of the functions of the spinal cord *Sir R. Christison*, Poisons, I 1 § 2

The fall of man would produce an *arrestment* in the progress of the earth in that last great revolution which would have converted it into an Eden

Darwin, Origin of World, p. 240

2 In *Scots law* (a) A process by which a creditor may attach money or movable property which a third person holds for behoof of his debtor. It bears a general resemblance to foreign attachment by the custom of London. See *attachment*. (b) The arrest or detention of a criminal till he finds caution or surety to stand trial, or the securing of a debtor until he pays the debt or gives security for its payment — **Breach of arrestment** See *breach*

arrestor, *n.* See *arrestor*

arrest, *t* See *arrest*

arrest (a-*rest*'), *n.* [*< F. arest*, *< OF. arest*, *arrest* see *arrest*†, *n*] The decision of a court, tribunal, or council; a decree published, the edict of a sovereign prince applied to the judgments and decisions of courts and tribunals in France

arra (ar'a), *n.*, pl. *arra* (-e) [*L.*, also *arrabo*, and later *arra*, *arabo*, *< Gr. arrhabo*, earnest-money (*< F. arras*)] Earnest-money paid to bind a bargain or contract, a pledge. Formerly also spelled *arra*

arrhal (ar'ul), *a.* [*< arra* + *-al*] Of the nature of earnest-money, given as a pledge

arrhaphectic (ar-a-fes'tik), *a.* [*Badly formed* < (*Gr. arrhabo*, seamless, *< a-* priv + *raffo*, a seam, *< parrere*, sew)] Seamless [*Clarke*]. Also written *araphetic*, *araphonetic* [*Rare*]

Arrhemon (a-*re-mōn*), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. arrhemon*, without speech, silent, *< a-* priv + *raffo*, a word, *< parrere*, speak] A genus of Central and South American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Tanagridae*, including a group of several species of tanagers with stout bills, like *I. silens*, the type. Also *Arrmon*, *Buarmon*

Arrhemonine (a-*re-mō-nī-ne*), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Arrhemon* + *-ina*] A group of tanagrine birds, named by Lafresnaye from the genus *Arrhemon*

arrhenotokous (ar-e-not'o-kus), *a.* [*Better "arrhenotokous"*, *< Gr. arrhenotokos*, bearing male children, *< arrhen* (*arrhenos*), male, + *tokos*, bearing, bear] Producing males only applied by Leuckart and Von Siebold to those parthenogenetic female insects which produce male progeny opposed to *thelytokous*. Also spelled *arrhenotokous*

The terms *arrhenotokous* and *thelytokous* have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively *Hutchins*, Anat. Invert., p. 384

arrhenotoky (ar-e-not'o-ki), *n.* [*As arrhenotokous* + *-y*] The producing of males only as a form of parthenogenesis. See *arrhenotokous*

arrhephore (ar'e-fōr), *n.* [*< Gr. arrhephora*, commonly in pl., *arrhephora* (see def.), of uncertain origin] One of four young girls of noble birth who were chosen annually in ancient Athens to dwell on the Acropolis and attend the priestess of Athena Polias. They played a ceremonial part in the festival of the Arrhephoria, on the night before which they bore baskets or vases of unknown contents from the Acropolis to an underground sanctuary near the peribolus of Aphrodite in the Gardens

Arrhephoria (ar-e-fō'rī-a), *n.* pl. [*Gr. arrhephora* see *arrhephore*] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated in the month of Skirophorion (June). It was connected with the Panathenaeic festival, and was the occasion of the ceremonial induction into their annual office, with a splendid procession to the Acropolis, of the four young priestesses of Athena called *arrhephora*

arrhinencephalia (ar-in-en-se-fā'h-a), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. arrhin* (*arrhin-*), without power of scenting (*< a-* priv + *raffo*, now), + *enkephalon*, the brain see *encephalon*] In *teratol.*, congenital absence of one or (usually) both sides of the olfactory lobe (rhinencephalon), accompanied with more or less dwarfing or absence of adjacent structures. Also spelled *arrhinencephalia*

arrhizal (a-*ri'zul*), *a.* [*As arrhizous* + *-al*] Same as *arrhizous*

arrhizous (a-*ri'zūs*), *a.* [*< NL. arrhizus*, *< Gr. arrhizo*, without roots, *< a-* priv + *raffo*, a root] Having no root applied to parasitical plants which have no root, but adhere to other plants

=**Syn** *Pride, Arrogance, Presumption, Assumption, Haughtiness, Dudaism, Loftiness, Superbity, Inso-*
lence, lordliness, self importance, imperiousness, swagger
(See *pride*) *Pride* and *dudaism* are the only words in
the list that may have a good meaning when applied to per-

sons: *as, pride in one's country, disdain of a base suggestion. Pride primarily respects the temper of the mind, not being necessarily manifested or directed toward others, it is the general term for an unreasonable estimate of one's own superiority in any respect. As it comes into relation and action, it may receive other titles. Thus, arrogance is, at its simplest, *pride with contempt of others*, and is essentially the same as *disdain*. In action, *arrogance* is the assertion of exorbitant claims to rank, dignity, estimation, homage, power, etc. *Presumption* is often used for *arrogance*, but more properly expresses a self-conceited and self-important forwardness to run risks, take liberties, and crowd in where one does not deserve to be. *Presumption* helps itself to what it wants, while *arrogance* claims from others, and feeds its *pride* by seeing them yield. *Presumption* is less selfish than *arrogance*, but more conceited and headstrong. *Assumption* has added to its other meanings a bad sense, kindred to *presumption*, it means a disposition to do what does not belong to one to do, and sometimes to claim to be more than one is. *Haughtiness*, like *disdain* and *loftiness*, dwells upon the inferiority of others quite as much as upon its own elevation, it is equally applicable to spirit and to manner. *Disdain* is a mingling of lofty contempt with aversion, abhorrence, or indignation. *Superciliousness*, as befits its derivation, is chiefly applied to manner, it is a manifested haughtiness. *Insolence* is exhibited not only in manner, but in conduct and language, it is *pride or haughtiness*, shown in contemptuous or overbearing treatment of others, especially by words, from an equal or an inferior it is an outrageous kind of impertinence. See *impudence*, *egotism*, and *scorn*.*

I know you proud to bear your name,
Your pride to yield no meek to mine,
Too proud to care from whence I came

Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere

Turbulent, discontented men of quality, in proportion as they are puffed up with personal *pride* and *arrogance*, generally despise their own order. *Buck*, Rev in France.

But most it is *presumption* in us, when
The help of Heaven we count the act of men

Shak, All's Well, II 1

His usual air of haughty *assumption*
Scott, Waverley, xlix

I own that there is a *haughtiness* and fierceness in human nature which will cause innumerable broils, place men in what situation you please

Burke

Good nature produces a *disdain* of all baseness vice, and folly

Steele, Tatler, No 242

The *loftiness* of man shall be bowed down

Isa II 17

Sometimes, it is true, the giraffe stoops to mammalian levels, but there is something so lofty even in its condition that the very act of bending enhances the *haughtiness* of its erect posture, and suggests that it does it from policy. To be always keeping state, and forever in the clouds, might make shorter animals accuse it of acting *superciliously*

P Robinson, Under the Sun, p 182

The *insolence* of the aggressor is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer

Ames, Works, II 96

arrogancy (ar'ô-gan-si), *n* [See *arrogance*] 1 The quality of being arrogant, *arrogance* as, "presumptuous *arrogancy*," North, tr of Plutarch, p 77

His *arrogancy* and his *impudence*, in commending his own things

B Jonson, Postaster, IV 1

2. A piece of arrogance; an arrogant act

That most odious of all repulsive *arrogancies*—Phari- seism

Harper's Mag, LXIX 472

arrogant (ar'ô-gant), *a* [CME *arrogant*, *arrogant*, < OF *arrogant*, < L *arrogant* (t)-s, assuming, arrogant, insolent, ppr of *arrogare*, assume, etc see *arrogate*] 1 Making or having the disposition to make unwarrantable claims of rank or estimation, giving one's self an undue degree of importance, aggressively haughty, full of assumption applied to persons

Arrogant Winchester? that haughty prelat?
Shak, I Hen VI, I 3

2 Characterized by arrogance, proceeding from an overestimate of one's importance or superiority to others applied to things. *as, arrogant claims*

The speech of Themistocles, the Athenian, which was haughty and *arrogant*, in talking so much to himself, had been a grave and wise observation and censure, applied at large to others

Bacon, True Greatness

Surely etiquette was never maintained in a more *arrogant* manner at the court of Louis XIV

Marg Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent, p 268

His [Lord Clarendon's] temper was sour, *arrogant*, and impatient of opposition

Macaulay, Hist Eng

=Syn. *Authoritative*, *Magisterial*, *Dogmatic*, etc (*as magisterial*), proud, assuming, overbearing, presumptuous, supercilious, lordly, cavalier, important, swelling, blustering, grand, disdainful, overweening

arrogantly (ar'ô-gant-li), *adv* In an arrogant manner, with undue pride and contempt of others, with haughty presumption

Godwin and his Sons bore themselves *arrogantly* and proudly towards the King usurping to themselves equal share in the Government.

Milton, Hist Eng, VI

arrogantness (ar'ô-gant-ness), *n*. Arrogance **arrogate** (ar'ô-gât), *v. t.*, pret. and pp *arrogated*, ppr. *arrogating*. [C L *arrogatus*, *adrogatus*, ppr of *arrogare*, *adrogare*, ask of, adopt, appropriate, assume, < *ad*, to, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. The form *adrogate* is confined to the

legal sense.] 1. To claim or demand unduly or presumptuously, lay claim to in an overbearing manner *as, to arrogate power or dignity to one's self*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren

Milton, P L, XII 27

A man possessed of such warm imagination commands all nature and *arrogates* possessions of which the owner has a blunter right

Goldsmith Tenants of the Lassowes

Even the spiritual supremacy arrogated by the Pope was, in the dark ages, productive of far more good than evil

Macaulay, Hist Eng, I

2 To lay claim to on behalf of another *as, to arrogate to the crown the privilege of issuing writs*

To antiquity we *arrogate* many things, to ourselves no

Coleridge The Friend, I 12 (N E D)

3 In *Rom law*, same as *adrogate*

arrogation (ar-ô-gâ'shon), *n* [C L *arrogatio* (n-), a taking to one's self, < *arrogare*, take to one's self, see *arrogate*, and cf *adrogation*] 1. The act of arrogating, or making unjust or unwarrantable claims or demands, the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to

Where selfishness is extinguished, all manner of *arrogation* must of necessity be extinct

Dr H More, Song of the Soul, p 372, note

2 In *Rom law*, same as *adrogation*

arrogative (ar'ô-gâ-tiv), *a* [C L *arrogatus* + *ive*] Making undue claims and pretensions, *arrogant*

Dr H More

arrollo (a-rô'lyô), *n* Same as *arroyo*

arroundi, arrondee (a-rôn'di, -dê), *a* [C F *arroundi* (fem *arroundi*), rounded, ppr of *arroundir*, make round, < *à* (< L *ad*, to) + *round*, round see *round*] 1. In *her*, rounded off applied to a bearing, especially a cross, the extremities of which are rounded. Also written *arondie*, *arondy*

Battled *arroundi* See *battled* Bend *arroundi*, fesse *arroundi*, etc See the nouns

arroundissement (a-rôn-dês'mon), *n* [F, lit a rounding, < *arroundir*, stem of certain parts of *arroundi*, make round see *arroundi*] In France, the largest administrative division of a department. The 87 departments are divided into 402 *arroundissements*. Each *arroundissement* is divided into cantons, and each of the latter into communes

arropé (a-rôp'), Sp pron a-rô'pâ), *n* [Sp (= Pg *arrobe*), < *arropar* (= Pg *arropar*), mix wine in a state of fermentation with boiled wine, lit clothe, < *ar-* (< L *ad*, to) + *ropa* = Pg *roupa*, OPg *rouba*, clothing, robe see *robe*] A sort of liquor used for increasing the body and darkening the color of sherry, made by boiling down must to one fifth or one sixth of its original quantity

arrose (a-rô's'), *v. t* [C F *arroser*, sprinkle, water, ult < LL *adrosare*, bedew, < *ad*, to, + *rosare*, distil dew, < *ros* (ror-), dew] To bedew, sprinkle, wet, drench

The blissful dew of heaven does *arrose* you

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v 4

arrosion (a-rô'zhon), *n* [C L *as* if "arrosio" (n-), < *arrosare*, ppr *arrosus*, gnaw at see *arrod*] A gnawing at [Rare]

This *arrosion* of the nails is the property of man in raged with cholera

J Bulwer, Chirologia p 100 (N E D)

arrow (ar'ô), *n* [Early mod E also *arowe*, *aroue*, < MF *arowe*, *aro*, *aru*, *aru*, *arowe*, *arowe*, *aroc*, < AS (1) *arwe*, fem, (2) *earh*, neut, = Icel or (gen *orvar*), an arrow, = Goth deriv *arhazna*, a dart (Gr *ῥαχμή*), prob orig 'that which belongs to the bow' (a 'bow-dart' as distinguished from a missile thrown by hand?); < **arhw* = L *arqus*, *arcus*, a bow, whence E *arc*, *arch*, and deriv *archer*, q v] 1 A slender, generally pointed, missile weapon made to

be shot from a bow. Arrows have nearly universally been made with a light, straight shaft of wood, fitted

with feathers at the nock-end to steady the flight, and with a pointed head of various forms often barbed so as to remain fixed in the object pierced

Those used in the middle ages rarely had barbed heads, sometimes the head was flat, sometimes conical, and fitted to the shaft like the ferrule of a walking stick. The arrow heads of the North American Indians were of flint, obsidian or other hard stone, or of bone as well as of metal, and were often barbed. They were secured to the shaft by lashings of hide or sinew. Arrow heads intended to be poisoned, as among South American Indians are said to be fastened lightly, so as to leave the shaft and remain in the wound. The feathers at the butt of the shaft seem to have been generally used in all ages and are so set, or are of such a form, as to give to the arrow a rotary movement, like that of a rifle ball. The arrow of the crossbow is called a *bolt* or *quarrel* (which see)

2 Anything resembling an arrow

(a) In *zoo* a small pointed horn rod, or a stick shod with iron stuck into the ground to mark a chain's length (b) In *bot*, a work placed at the salient angles of a plant, commencing with the covert way (c) A figure used in maps, architectural drawings, etc., to indicate direction as of winds currents rivers. In maps an arrow or half arrow, pointing north serves to fix the points of the compass (d) An arrow-shaped ornament, as for the belt — *Broad arrow* See *broad*

arrow (ar'ô), *v. t* [C L *arrow*, n] 1 To grow up into a long pointed stalk like an arrow

The West Indian planter must prevent his sugar canes from *arrowing*

Simmonds Colonial Mag

2 To move swiftly, as an arrow [Rare.]

About an hour ago did we see that identical sail

mon *arrow* up the bay

Blackwood's Mag, XXII 448

arrow-grass (ar'ô-gras), *n* A common name of plants of the genus *Triglochin*, especially of the common *T. palustre*. It is also sometimes applied generally to the members of the tribe *Juncaceae* to which *Triglochin* belongs, now usually included in the natural order *Scitamineae*

arrow-head (ar'ô-hed'), *n* and *a* I. *n* 1 The head of an arrow — 2 An aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria* so called from the shape of the leaves See *Sagittaria* — 3 A belemnite

II. *a* Written with arrow-headed characters as, an *arrow-head* inscription

arrow-headed (ar'ô-hed'ed), *a* Shaped like the head of an arrow —

Arrow-headed characters, al- phabetic, syl- labic and ideographic combi- nations of a tri- angular, arrow- head like, or wedge like fig- ure, hence, also called *triangular*

(wedge shaped) and *tail headed* characters See *cuneiform*

arrowleaf (ar'ô-lêf), *n* A South American aquatic plant, the *Sagittaria Montevideensis*, with large, arrow-shaped leaves

arrowlet (ar'ô-lê), *n* [C L *arrow* + *-let*] A little arrow

Tennyson [Poeta]

arrowroot (ar'ô-rot), *n* [C L *arrow* + *root*]; from the use of the fresh roots or tubers to absorb poison from wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows] A starch obtained from the horizontal rhizomes of several species of *Maranta*. It is much used as food and for other purposes and is ob- tained from the West In- dies. The species from which arrowroot is most commonly made is *M. arundinacea* hence called the *arrowroot plant*. Other starches than that of *Ma- rantia* are occasionally sold under the name of arrow- root. Brazilian arrowroot, or tapioca meal, more usu- ally known as *cassava* is obtained from the fleshy root of *Manihot utilissima*, after the poisonous juice has been removed. East Indian arrowroot, from the large root stocks of *Curcuma angustifolia*. Chinese arrowroot, from the creeping rhizomes of *Selentium speciosum*. English arrowroot from the po- tato, Portland arrowroot from the corns of *Arum maculatum*, and Oswego arrowroot, from Indian corn

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with feathers at the nock-end to steady the flight, and with a pointed head of various forms often barbed so as to remain fixed in the object pierced

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European (18th cen- tury) Arrow

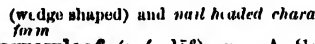
It is a foot 4 inches long, and has three feathers. (From Viollet le Duc's Dictionnaire des Arts et Métiers français)



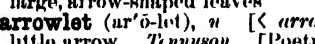
Assyrian Arrow headed Characters



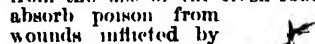
Assyrian Arrow headed Characters



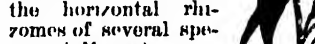
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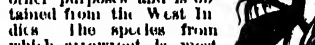
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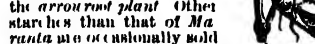
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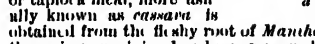
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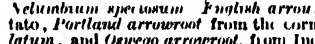
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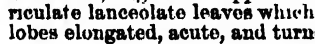
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Arrowroot Plant (Maranta arundinacea)

a rhizomes

arson² (är'son), *n* [*<* ME *arsoun*, *arsun*, *<* OF. *arcun*, *arzon*, *archon*, mod F *arçon* = Sp *arzon* = Pg. *arco* = It. *arcione*, *<* ML. *arco(n)-*], also

arce(n-), and corruptly **archo(n-)**, a saddle-bow, < L. *arcus*, a bow see *arch¹*, *arch²*] A saddle-bow; sometimes, a saddle

arst¹, *adv.* A Middle English form of *erst* Chaucer

arsy-versy (ar'se-vér-si), *adv.* [Also *arso-verso*, *arso-versie*, a humorous rhyming compound of F *ars* + L *versus*, turned Cf. *topsy-turvy*, etc.] In a reverse manner or way, backward, in a preposterous position, upside down, topsy-turvy as, "the world goes arso-verso," Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

I took the pen first of the lawyer, and turning it arsy-versy, like no instrument for a ploughman our youngsters and the rest of the faction burst into laughter at the simplicity of my fingering

Middleton Father Hubbard's Fals

art¹ (art), *v* [< ME *art*, *ert*, < AS *cart* = ONorth *art*, *arth* see *be*] The second person singular, indicative mood, present tense, of the verb *be* (which see)

art² (art), *n* [< ME *art*, *arte*, < OF *art*, F *art* = Sp Pg It *arte*, < L *art* (-t)s, acc *artem*, skill, prob orig skill in fitting or joining, akin to *artus*, a joint, *arma*, arms, *armus*, shoulder-joint, etc., < √ *ar, join see *artick*, *arm¹*, *arm²*] 1 The combination or modification of things to adapt them to a given end, the employment of given means to effect a purpose

With each gift of nature and of art

Pope Moral Essays, l 102

Mr. Mill says, "Art is but the employment of the powers of nature for an end. Yet but the employment is the art. That use or employment of the natural elements is precisely the function of the intelligence and the will, which differs from nature, in its proper use, as the active differs from the passive." Edinburgh Rev

2 Skill, dexterity, an especial facility in performing any operation, intellectual or physical, acquired by experience or study, knack

There is art in roasting eggs

Old Adam

Russell had the art of writing letters that exploded like bomb shells in the midst of some controversy

J. McCarthy, Hist Own Times, xx

3 Artfulness, cunning

She hath no faults, who hath the art to hide them

Whate, White Devil, v 2

Queen More matter, with less art

Pol Madam, I saw art, I use no art at all

Shak, Hamlet, ii 2

4. A system of rules and traditional methods for facilitating the performance of certain actions, acquaintance with such rules or skill in applying them, as in any manual trade or handicraft, technical profession, or physical accomplishment as, the art of building or of engraving; the healing art, the art of music or of dancing, the practical or the elegant arts in this sense opposed to science

The object of science is knowledge, the objects of art are works. In art, truth is the means to an end, in science it is only the end. Hence the practical arts are not to be classed among the sciences. Whewell

Theorists, by an observation of particulars and by generalizing on them, attempt to construct a system of scientific propositions with respect to a certain subject upon which system a set of rules is intended for the guidance of practice may be founded. These rules form an art

Sir G C Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, vi

5 [It *art*] An organized body of men practicing a given trade, and carrying out an established system of rules and traditions, a guild

The city [Florence] was first divided into *arts*, in the time of Charles I. These *arts* or companies were at first but twelve, but afterwards they were increased to twenty-one, and arrived at such power and authority that in a few years they wholly engrossed the government of the city. Sixteen of them were called the greater *arts*, and fourteen the less

J Adams, Works, V 54

A portion of the taxes was assigned to the work (building the Duomo, 1331) and the charge of it was committed to the Art of Wool that is to the corporation of the dealers in wool, the richest and most powerful of the Arts of Florence

C E Norton, Church building in Middle Ages, p 211

6 A branch of learning regarded as an instrument of thought, or as something the knowledge of which is to be acquired in order to be applied or practised chiefly in the plural, and in such phrases as master of arts, faculty of arts, etc. Formerly in the universities the seven liberal arts were the Roman trivium, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, and the Pythagorean quadrivium, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. But by art, in the middle ages, was usually meant logic, that being the principal study in the faculty of arts.

7. Esthetics; the science and theory of beauty in perception and expression

Art is simply the harmonic expression of human emotion

New Princeton Rev, II 20

8. Artistic or esthetic quality, the exhibition of the power of perceiving the beautiful and of expressing it in artistic forms, as, a picture

skilfully painted, but devoid of art—9. The actual production or construction of objects beautiful in form, color, or sound, the practical application of esthetic principles, as in the departments of production specifically called the *fine arts* (which see, below), especially, painting and sculpture

Nothing is better founded than the famous aphorism of rhetoricians that the perfection of art consists in concealing art

Campbell

Art and part, in Scots law, instigation abetting

By art is understood the mandate, instigation or advice that may have been given towards committing the crime. *part* expresses the share that one takes to himself in it by the aid or assistance which he gives the criminal in the execution of it

Johnson

Bachelor of Arts See *bachelor* — **Black art**, in many senses, the fancied power of performing wonderful feats by pretended means, especially means derived from the assistance of the powers of evil, opposed to *white art* or *white magic*, that is innocent magic. [Black art is a kind of translation of Middle Latin *magomantia* magic a corruption due to confusion with Latin *magus* black (see *magus*), of *magomantia* from the Greek *magos* (see *magus*)] The confusion was assisted by the common practice of painting the devil black — **Decorative art**, that branch of art which has for its primary object merely the pleasure of the eye, especially in decoration which is subservient to architectural features or to form, as in ceramics — **Faculty of arts**, the lowest and fundamental faculty of the four in the old universities, the faculty of philosophy which had charge of students upon their first entrance and until they took the degree of master of arts. When a boy could read, write and had mastered the elements of Latin grammar he was considered ready to begin his studies in logic at the university. The instruction in the faculty of arts was sharply separated from the texts preliminary to the conferring of degrees. In the middle ages the subjects of the ordinary lectures were Priscian's grammar, the language of sophistry Aristotle's Organon and the 16 Division and three books of the Topics of Boetius while the extraordinary lectures related to rhetoric, ethics and a little geometry and astronomy. Frequent disputations constituted the only exercises for the scholars and the master's disputation in public once a week. The degree conferred at the recommendation of the faculty of arts were those of bachelor and master. In Paris the degree of licentiate was a distinct one intermediate between the others. The licentiate or determination was not originally a degree. Upon the reform of the universities in the sixteenth century logic gave place to the humanities, and during the present century natural science has had a more considerable place in the instruction — **Fine arts**, those arts which seek expression through beautiful modes, especially architecture, sculpture, painting and engraving — **Hermetic art** See *hermetic* — **Master of Arts** See *master* — **Military art** See *military* — **Plastic art** or *arts*, sculpture including all subordinate or related arts by which objects are represented in the round or in relief — **Work of art**, anything in the formation or into the accomplishment of which art in any sense has entered especially a production of any one of the fine arts but especially of one of the imitative members of the group as a statue or a painting

That is best which liketh nearest

Shakpe from that thy work of art

Longfellow Gaspar Becerra

= Syn. 2 Aptitude, readiness, address, tact, adroitness, contrivance. 3 Skillfulness, subtlety, cunning, artifice, deceit, duplicity. — 4. *Art*, See *see*. The essential difference between an *art* and a *science* is in aim. "Science and art may be said to be investigations of truth, but science inquires for the sake of knowledge, art for the sake of production (*Karlsruhe*). Hence they differ somewhat in that with which they are concerned. An art directly and immediately by itself concerns itself with a faculty. It focuses upon that and keeps it ever in its view as it teaches how that may be developed, trained and guided. A science, on the other hand, regards rather the product of a faculty, and, keeping its eye directly upon that, proceeds to unfold its nature and proper characteristics. (H N Day, Art of Discourse § 1) Incident to this difference is a difference in method, science being analytic and critical, while art is synthetic and constructive. In the matter which makes up the body of the two an art involves the means of discipline in the use of the knowledge which may have been furnished by a corresponding science. The same branch of knowledge may be regarded as either a science or an art. It may be viewed theoretically, as seeking, coordinating, arranging, and systematizing knowledge, and by observation, comparison, abstraction, and generalization deducing laws, or as, with more or less reference to such preparatory work, framing rules which are the lessons of experience and are designed to facilitate work or give it superior excellence. The more complete the scientific basis of an art the more perfect the art. There is a secondary use of the word science by which it stands for an art that rests upon a science as in the following

The fundamental conception of the occupation of the architect embraces the two ideas of science and art. Architecture as an art is the work of the skilled hand as a science, it is that of the informed and cultivated brain

Edinburgh Rev

art³, *v* t [ME *arten*, *erten*, < OF *artare* = Sp *artar* (obs) = Pg *artear* = It *artare*, < L *artare*, ML often erroneously *artare*, compress, contract, draw close, < *artus*, drawn close, propped, pp of **arere*, √ *ar, fit, join see *art²*, *artick*, *arm²*, etc.] 1 To force, compel, constrain

I have arted me to do my observance

To his estate. Court of Love, l 46

2 To induce, incite.

What to arten hire to love he sought

Chaucer, Troilus, l 388

Also written *arct*

-art. A suffix, another form of *-ard*, as in *brag-art*.

artaba (ar'ta-bá), *n* [LL, < Gr *apráth*] A measure of capacity which appears to have originated in Egypt, where it had under the Pharaohs a capacity of 36 176 liters. A Persian measure of the same name had, according to Herodotus about the same capacity. The Romans reduced its volume to 27 1/2 liters (according to some to 20 3/4 or 20 9/16 liters). The Arabic and modern Persian measures have evidently been doubled, having respectively 60 000 and 60 238 liters.

Artamia (ar-tá'mi-a), *n* [NL] Same as *Artamus*, 1

Artamides (ar-tau'i-do), *n* pl [NL, < *Artamus* + *-ida*] A family of some passerine birds, the swallow-shrikes or wood-swallows, closely related to the *Dumetia*, and by some combined with that family. The species are chiefly East Indian and Polynesian. Leading forms besides *Artamus*, are *Orpheo*, *Isodactylus* and *Leucophaea*.

artamockes, *n* The mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus*

Artamockes the linguist, a bird that imitates and utters the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the country. Harriott, Virginia (1688)

Artamus (ar'ta-mus), *n* [NL, < Gr *aprámos*, a butcher, a cook] 1 The typical genus of the family *Artamidae*, and nearly a coterminous therewith *Leulot*, 1816. Also called *Artamia* — 2 A genus of arachnids. Koch, 1837

arted (ar'ted), *a* [< *art* + *-ed*] Skilled

Those that are thoroughly arted in navigation

Fullham, Resolves (ed 1670) I xli

It hath been counted ill for great ones to sing or play, like an arted musician

Fullham, Resolves (ed 1670), l xxxviii

artefact, *n* and *a* See *artifact*

artefactum (ar-te-fak'tum), *n* Same as *artifact*

artelriet, *n* A Middle English form of *artillery*. Chaucer

Artemia (ar-tē'mi-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀρτεμία*, that which hangs, as an earring, etc. < *ἀρτάν*, hang upon, fasten to] A genus of phyllopod or branchiopod entomostracous crustaceans, of the family *Branchiopoda*. The animals are notable as inhabiting saline waters, the other forms of the group being found in fresh water. *A. salina* a common British species, is known as the *brine shrimp* or *brine worm*

Artemis (ar-tē'mis), *n* [L, < Gr *Ἄρτεμις*] The origin of the name is undetermined. 1 In *Gr myth*, one of the great Olympian deities, daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), and twin sister of Apollo. She may be regarded as a feminine form of Apollo. She chastised evil with her keen shafts and with deadly sickness, and also protected mortals from danger and pestilence. Unlike Apollo, she was not connected with poetry or divination but, like him, she was a deity of light, and to her was attributed



Artemis (Diana) the Huntress — 1.ouvre Museum

authority over the moon, which belonged more particularly to her kinswoman Hecate and Selene. In art, Artemis is represented as a virgin of noble and severe beauty, tall and majestic, and generally bearing bow and quiver as the huntress or mountain goddess. She was identified by the Romans with their Diana, an original Italian divinity.

2 [NL] In *zool* (a) A genus of siphonate lamellibranch bivalves, of the family *Veneridae*, having the pallial margin sinuous. (b) A genus of coleopterous insects. Mulsant, 1851. *Ephesian Artemis* See *Diana*

Artemisia (ar-tē'miz'i-a), *n* [L, < Gr *ἀρτεμισία*, an herb like wormwood, prob < *Ἀρτεμισία*, pertaining to *Ἀρτεμις* see *Artemis*] A very large genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositae*, abundant in dry regions, and mostly of the northern hemisphere. The genus is allied to

the tansy (*Tanacetum*) and consists of low shrubs and herbs, with small discoid often pendulous heads panicately arranged, and all bitter aromatics. There are over 40 species in the United States mostly confined to the regions west of the Mississippi. Of the foreign species, the common wormwood, *A. Abundantissima*, was formerly much used as an anthelmintic, and furnished a volatile oil that is the peculiar ingredient in the French liqueur absinthe. *A. glauca* and *A. mutabilis* of the Alps are used in the manufacture of a similar liquor, except wormwood or tansy consists of the small and expanded flower buds of *A. paniculata* extensively collected on the steppes of Turkey and employed as an anthelmintic. The southern wood of gardens *A. thymifolia* and the tarragon, *A. Dracunculifolia* have a fragrant wormlike odor. Of the numerous North American species the best known are *A. tridentata* and *A. can.*, which are the sage brush of the western plains the first especially covering large areas in the valleys of the Great Basin. See cut under *Abundantissima*.

artemod (ar'te-mód), *n*. [*Artemis*, *n*. goddess of the moon, + *od*, *q. v.*] Lunar od, the odie force of the moon. *Baron von Reichenbach*

arter (ar'ter), *n*. [*OF* *arter*, a moth, *artere* *grise de bois*, a wood-louse (Colgrave), also *arte*, and *artison*, *artison*, *artison*, mod *F* *artison*, a wood-worm (cf *art-worm*). A wood-worm. Also called *art-worm*.

arteria (ar-tē'ri-ā), *n*, pl *arteria* (-ē) [*L* see *artery*] In *anat.*, an artery now mostly superseded by the English form of the word. Some of the principal arteries in the names of which the Latin form is still used are: *Arteria anastomotica*, one of the branches of the brachial or femoral artery, forming anastomoses about the elbow or knee; *arteria centralis nuchalis* or *retinae*, the central proper artery of the cochlea or of the retina; *arteria colica dextra, media, sinistra* the artery of the ascending transverse, and descending colon respectively; *arteria comans* a companion artery of a nerve as the phrenic and sciatic; *arteria coronaria ventriculi*, the proper gastric artery, a branch of the cellular axis; *arteria dorsalis hallucis, radialis, linguae, pedis, pollicis, scapulae* the dorsal artery of the great toe, index finger, tongue, penis, foot, thumb, and shoulder blade respectively; *arteria quatuor duodeni* *arteria quatuor capulae* two arteries of the stomach and associated parts; *arteria in nomenclata*, innominate artery, or anastomosis the first great arterial branch of the arch of the aorta on the right side; *arteria pancreatico hepatica parva*, *arteria pancreatico duodeni*, *superior* (inferior, large and small pancreatic arteries, and the superior and inferior arteries of the pancreas and duodenum; *arteria princeps cerebri*, *pollicis*, the principal branch of the occipital artery for the back of the neck, and the principal artery of the thumb respectively; *arteria profunda humeri superior et inferior*, *cervicis, femoris*, the superior and inferior deep branches of the brachial artery the deep cervical branch of the first intercostal artery, and the deep branch of the femoral artery respectively; *arteria sacra media* the middle sacral artery, the continuation of the abdominal aorta after giving off the iliac arteries; *arteria superficialis colae*, a small artery of the ball of the thumb, a branch of the radial usually continuous with the superficial palmar arch; *arteria transverse colae*, a branch of the thyroide axis which traverses the root of the neck and ends in the posterior scapular artery; *Arteria aspera*, the asper or rough artery, that is, the windpipe or trachea.

arteriacy (ar-tē'ri-ak), *a* and *n*. [*Gr* *ἀρτηρία*, *akē*, pertaining to the windpipe, fem *ἄρτηριος*, a medicine therefor, < *ἀρτηρία*, windpipe see *artery*] I. *a* Of or pertaining to the windpipe.

II. *n*. A medicine proscribed in diseases of the windpipe. *Dunghison*

arteriae, *n*. Plural of *arteria*

arterial (ar-tē'ri-al), *a* [= *F* *artériel*, < *NL* *arterialis*, < *L* *arteria*, artery see *artery*] 1 Of or pertaining to an artery or to the arteries as, *arterial action* — 2 Contained in an artery as, *arterial blood* — 3 Having a main channel and many branches or ramifications, like the arteries as, *arterial drainage* — **Arterial blood**, blood as it passes through the arteries after having been oxygenated in the lungs. It is distinguished from venous blood particularly by its lighter florid red color, due to the presence of oxygen. — **Arterial cone**, (a) The upper left conical portion of the right ventricle, from which the pulmonary artery leads. Also called *infundibulum*. (b) In *schk.*, the elongated conical ventricle of the heart, which is continuous with the bulbus arteriosus and is distinguished from the former by the presence of valves between the two. — **Arterial duct** (ductus arteriosus), the portion of any primitive aortic arch which serves to connect and furnish communication between a branchial artery and a branchial vein. — **Arterial navigation**, navigation by means of connected or branching channels of inland water, as rivers, deepened streams, and canals.

arterialisation, arterialise. See *arterialization, arterialize*

arterialization (ar-tē'ri-al-i-zā'shun), *n*. [*Gr* *ἀρτηρία*, *akē*, + *ἵσθαι*, to make, to form] The process of making arterial, the conversion of venous into arterial blood, during its passage through the lungs, by the elimination of carbon dioxide and the absorption of oxygen from the air. Also spelled *arterialisation*.

arterialize (ar-tē'ri-al-īz), *v* *t*, pret and pp *arterialized*, ppr *arterializing* [*Gr* *ἀρτηρία* + *-ize*, = *F* *arterialiser*] To convert (venous blood) into arterial blood by the action of oxygen in the lungs. Also spelled *arterialise*.

arterially (ar-tē'ri-al-ī), *adv*. In the manner of an artery, by means of arteries.

arteriocardillary (ār-tē'ri-ō-kar'd-i-lā-ri), *a*. [*Gr* *arteria* + *cardillary*] Pertaining to arteries and capillaries — **Arteriocardillary fibrosis**, the increase of connective tissue in the walls of arteries and capillaries.

arteriococcygeal (ār-tē'ri-ō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a* [*Gr* *arteria* + *coccygeal*] In *anat.*, pertaining to arteries and to the coccyx specifically applied to the glomerulus arteriococcygeus, or Luschka's gland. See *gland* and *glomulus*.

arteriogram (ar-tē'ri-ō-gram), *n*. [*Gr* *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *γραφία*, a writing.] A sphygmographic tracing or pulse-curve from an artery, a sphygmogram taken from an artery.

arteriography (ar-tē'ri-og'ra-fī), *n*. [*Gr* *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-γραφία*, < *γραφειν*, write, describe.] A description of the arterial system.

arteriola (ar-tē'ri-ō-lā), *n*; pl *arteriolae* (-lē) [*NL*] In *anat.*, a little artery, an arteriole. — **Arteriola recta**, small straight arteries supplying the medullary pyramids of the kidneys.

arteriole (ar-tē'ri-ōl), *n*. [= *F* *artériole*, < *NL* *arteriola*, dim of *L* *arteria*, artery.] A small artery.

The minute arteries, the *arterioles* of some distant organ like the brain. *B. H. Richardson*, *Pract. Med.*, p. 407.

arteriology (ar-tē'ri-ō-lō-jī), *n*. [*Gr* *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-λογία*, < *λογειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science of or a treatise on the arteries.

arteriosclerosis (ar-tē'ri-ō-sklē-ro'sis), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr* *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *σκληρωσις*, hardening see *sclerosis*] The increase of connective tissue in the walls of arteries, especially in the intima.

arteriotome (ar-tē'ri-ō-tōm), *n*. [*Gr* as if **ἀρτηριότομος* see *arteriotomy*] In *surg.*, an instrument for opening an artery.

arteriotomy (ar-tē'ri-ō-tō-mī), *n*. [*L* *arteriologia*, < *Gr* *ἀρτηριολογία*, the cutting of an artery (cf *ἀρτηριολογία*, cut an artery), < *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *τομή*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *taimēin*, cut.] 1 In *surg.*, the opening of an artery by the lancet or other instrument, for the purpose of letting blood — 2 That part of the science of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

arteriovenous (ar-tē'ri-ō-vē-nus), *a*. [*L* *arteria*, artery, + *vena*, vein see *venous*] Pertaining to an artery and a vein — **Arteriovenous aneurism**. See *aneurism*.

arteritis (ar-te-ri'tis), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr* *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-ίτις*] Inflammation of an artery or of the arterios.

artery (ar'te-ri), *n*, pl *arteries* (-riz). [*ME* *arterie* (early mod *E* also *arter*, *artere*, *arter*, *arture*, etc., < *OF* *artère*, mod *F* *artère* = *Pr* *Sp* *Arterio*), < *L* *arteria*, the windpipe, an artery, < *Gr* *ἀρτηρία*, an artery as distinct from a vein, but commonly the arteries were regarded as air-ducts (the name being supposed to come from *ἀήρ*, air), because found empty after death, and seem to have been conceived as ramifications of the windpipe; orig. the windpipe, perhaps < *ἀνερ*, *anēr*, raise, lift up, cf *aorta*, from the same source.] 1† The trachea or windpipe.

Under the artery or windpipe is the mouth of the stomach. *Sir H. Holland*

2 One of a system of cylindrical, membranous, elastic, and muscular vessels or tubes, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body by ramifications which as they proceed diminish in size and increase in number, and terminate in minute capillaries which unite the ends of the arteries with the beginnings of the veins. There are two principal arteries, the *aorta*, which rises from the left ventricle of the heart and ramifies through the whole body, and the *pulmonary artery* which conveys venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo arterIALIZATION. Most arteries are composed of three coats: an outer or fibrous, of condensed connective tissue well supplied with blood vessels and nerves; a middle or elastic consisting chiefly of circular, non striated muscular fibres, and an inner, thin, smooth, and dense, composed, from without inward, of an elastic sequestered membrane a layer of connective tissue and a lining of endothelium. The outer coat is the (*tunica*) *adventitia*, the middle, the (*tunica*) *media*, the inner, the (*tunica*) *intima*. The arteries in the human body which have received special names are about 350 in number. They range in caliber from more than the thickness of a finger to microscopic dimensions.

3 A main channel in any ramifying system of communication, as in drainage — **Artery-claw**, a locking forceps for holding an artery — **Artery of the bulb**, a small but surgically important branch of the internal pudic artery, supplying the bulb of the urethra — **Axillary artery**, **coronary artery**, **nutrient artery**, **radial artery**, etc. See the adjectives.

artery (ār'te-ri), *v* *t*, pret, and pp *arteried*, ppr *arterying* [*Gr* *ἀρτηρία*, *n*.] To supply with arteries, figuratively, to traverse like arteries.

Great rivers that arteried every State

N. A. Rev., CXXVI, 491

Artesian (ār-tē'zhan), *a*. [*F* *artésien*, properly pertaining to *Artois*, *OF* *Artois*, anciently *Artesium*, in France.] Pertaining to Artois, an ancient province of northern France, corresponding to the modern department of Pas-de-Calais — **Artesian well**, a name (usually without a capital letter) given to a peculiar kind of bored well from its long use in Artois.



Artesian Well
a, fruit filled with clay and impervious to water; b, impermeable strata; c, permeable strata; d, artesian boring and well.

In an artesian well proper the water rises to the surface and overflows. The geological conditions permitting this are not general, since it is necessary that the region should have a more or less complete basin structure and that there should be a series of permeable (covered by impermeable beds. In the United States any deep bored well is called *artesian*, even if the water has to be pumped from a considerable depth. Artesian wells vary in depth from less than 100 to nearly 4,000 feet some of the deepest borings being for petroleum.

artful (ar'tful), *a*. [*art* + *-ful*] 1 Done with or characterized by art or skill. [Rare]

Our psalms with artful terms inscribed.

Milton, *P. R.*, iv, 325

No one thinks when he looks at a plant, what restless activity is at work within it, for the cells perform their artful labor in stillness. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII, 185

2† Artificial, as opposed to natural, produced or produced by art as, "too artful a writer," *Dryden*, *Life of Virgil* — 3 Skilful (a) Of persons, skilful in adapting means to ends, adroit. (b) Of things, skilfully adapted, ingenious, clever. Hence — 4 Cunning, crafty, practising or characterized by art or stratagem as, "the Artful Dodger," *Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*.

Fair to no purpose, artful to no end.

Pop., *Moral Essays*, iv, 116

= *Syn.* 4. *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*), deceitful, politic, shifts, insidious.

artfully (ar'tful-ī), *adv*. In an artful manner. (a) With art or skill as, colors artfully distributed on the canvas. [Rare]. (b) With cunning or craft, craftily, cunningly.

Whether this motion was honestly made by the Opposition or artfully made by the courtiers, it is now impossible to discover. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi

artfulness (ar'tful-nes), *n*. The quality of being artful, craft, cunning, address.

arthent (ar'then), *a*. An old form of *earthen*.

arthra, *n*. Plural of *arthron*.

arthral (ar'thral), *a*. [*Gr* *arthron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an arthron or articulation, articular as, "the arthral surface of the ilium," *Wilder and Gage*.

arthralgia (ar'thral'jā), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr* *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in a joint, specifically, neuralgia in a joint.

arthralgic (ar'thral'jik), *a*. Pertaining to arthralgia.

arthrombolus (ār-throm'bō-lus), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr* *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *βολος*, a putting in place, the setting of a limb, < *ἐμβαλεῖν*, thrust in see *embolus*] In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in the reduction of dislocations. *Dunghison*.

arthria, *n*. Plural of *arthrum*.

arthritic (ar-thrit'ik), *a*. [*ME* *artetike*, < *OF* *artetique*, < *L* *arthriticus*, < *Gr* *ἀρθριτικός*, of the joints, gouty, < *ἀρθρις* see *arthrosis*] Pertaining to the joints, or to arthritis, or specifically to the gout, affecting the joints.

Pangs arthritic, that infect the toe.

Of libertine excess *Cowper*, *The Task*, 1

arthritical (ar-thrit'ī-kal), *a*. Same as *arthritic*.

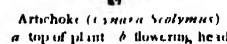
arthritis (ar-thri'tis), *n*. [*L*, < *Gr* *ἀρθρις* (see *vócos*, disease), joint-disease, gout, proper fem. adj., of the joints, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint see *arthron*.] Inflammation of a joint — **Arthritis deformans**, rheumatoid arthritis in which considerable deformity is produced. See *rheumatoid*.

arthrum (ar'thri-um), *n*; pl *arthria* (-ē). [*NL*, < *Gr*, as if **ἀρθριον*, dim of *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *entom.*, the minute penultimate tarsal joint of many *Coleoptera*.

arthrobranchia (ar-thrō-brang'ki-ē), *n*, pl. *arthrobranchiae* (-ē). [*NL*, < *Gr* *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In *Crustacea*, a distinct respiratory appendage of the maxillipeds. *Huxley*.

arthrocace (ar-throk'a-sē), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr* *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *κάκη*, badness, vice, < *κακός*, bad.] Caries of a joint. *Billroth*.

arthrocology (ar'thro-ka-kol'ō-jī), *n*. [*Gr* *arthrocace* + *-ology*, *q. v.*] The sum of human knowledge concerning diseases of the joints.



Europe early in the sixteenth century. — *Jerusalem artichoke* (corruption of *Helianthus tuberosus* sunflower artichoke) the *Helianthus tuberosus* a species of sunflower, native of Canada and the upper Mississippi valley. It was cultivated by the aborigines for its sweet and firm tuberos roots, and was introduced at an early date into Europe, where it is raised in considerable quantities as an article of food. The plant was long believed to be a native of Brazil and it is only recently that its true origin has been ascertained.

article (ar'ti-k'l), *n* [*< ME article, < OF article, < L articulus = Sp articulo = Pg articulo* (an arm and bot.), *artigo = It articulo, articulo, < L articulus, a joint, limb, member, part, division, the article in grammar, a point of time, prop. dim. of artus, a joint, akin to Gr ἄρθρον, a joint, article, < ἄρ, in, join see arm¹, arm², art², etc.] 1 A joint connecting two parts of the body — 2 One of the parts thus connected, a jointed segment or part*

The first pair of legs [of the whip scorpion] is the longest and the basal joint is broken up into a long series of articles. *Stand Nat Hist*, II 122

3 In *bot.*, the name formerly given to that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints. Hence — 4 A separate member or portion of anything. In particular — (a) A clause, item, point, or particular in a contract, treaty, or other formal agreement, a condition or stipulation in a contract or bargain. as, *articles of association*, *articles of apprenticeship*

Is direct

Against our articles

B Jonson, Alchemist, v 2

(b) A distinct proposition in a connected series, one of the particulars constituting a system as, the Thirty-nine *Articles*, the *articles of religion*

A Minister should preach according to the *Articles of Religion* established in the Church where he is. *Selden, Table Talk*, p 12

Cited much to my credit on *article* *Browning, Ring and Book* II 256

(c) A separate clause or provision of a statute as, the act of the six *articles* (see below) (d) A distinct charge or count as, *articles of impeachment* (e) A distinct item in an account or a list (f) One of a series of regulations as, the *articles of war* — 5 A literary composition on a specific topic, forming an independent portion of a book or literary publication, especially of a newspaper, magazine, review, or other periodical as, an *article* on war, or on earthquakes and their causes — 6 A material thing as part of a class, or, absolutely, a particular substance or commodity as, an *article* of merchandise, an *article* of clothing, salt is a necessary *article* — 7 A particular immaterial thing, a matter

While nature has bestowed a show of nice attention in the features of a man, he should laugh at it as misplaced. I have seen men who in this vain *article* perhaps might rank above you. *Sheridan, The Rivals*, in 2

8† A concern, a piece of business, a subject — 9 A point or nick of time joining two successive periods, a juncture, a moment, the moment of very moment. [Now rare or obsolete except in the phrase in the *article of death* (which see, below)]

Could my breath

Now execute on they should not enjoy

An *article* of time. *B Jonson, Catiline*, v 6

This fatal news coming, to Hicks Hall upon the *article* of my Lord Knecht's trial was said to have had no little influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice. *Felton*

An Indian building just in the *article* of falling. *Wollaston, Relig. of Nat.* v 99

10† The number 10, or any number ending in a cipher — 11 In *gram.*, a word used attributively to limit the application of a noun to one individual or set of individuals, and also to indicate whether the noun used signifies indefinitely one or any one of the class which it names, or definitely a specific object of thought. The two articles are regarded as a distinct part of speech. They are in English an (before consonant sounds) and the. In was originally the same word as one and in meaning is in unambiguous any. It singles out an individual as an example of a class any other member of the class being capable of serving as example equally well. An or on is accordingly called the *indefinite article*. The was originally a demonstrative pronoun, and in meaning is in unambiguous this or that. It points out a particular individual or set of individuals, and is consequently known as the *definite article*. Articles may therefore be regarded as a specialized and segregated class of pronouns. Some languages as Latin have no articles others as Hebrew and Greek have the definite article only. The indefinite article is always of later formation than the definite. [The name *article* is a translation of the word *appos* joint, which was applied by the Greek grammarians to the *an* article of that language (the definite) on account of its frequent use after the manner of a relative to join an adjective to a noun

as, *ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός*, literally man the good, for (the) man who (is) good, that is, the good man.] — *Articles of association*, or *articles of incorporation*, the certificate filed, in conformity with a general law, by persons who desire to become a corporation, and setting forth the rules and conditions upon which the association or corporation is founded — *Articles of Confederation*. See *Confederation* — *Articles of faith*, the main or essential points of religious belief, specifically, an authoritative and binding statement of such points as held by a particular church or denomination, a doctrinal creed — *Articles of impeachment*, the accusations in writing which form the basis of an impeachment trial. They take the place of the indictment in ordinary criminal, and of the declaration or complaint in civil, actions — *Articles of Perth*, five articles agreed upon at a General Assembly of the Church of Scotland convened by James VI in 1618, on joining certain episcopal observances, such as the observance of feast days, kneeling at the Lord's supper, etc. They were ratified by the Scotch Parliament in 1621 and became a subject of bitter controversy between the king and the people — *Articles of the peace*, an obligation to keep the peace for a certain time, under a penalty, and with or without sureties, imposed upon an individual against whom some one has exhibited a complaint that there is just cause to fear that the party complained of will burn the complainant's house or do him some bodily harm, or procure a third person to do it — *Articles of Schmalkald*, articles of Protestant faith drawn up by Luther, and submitted to a meeting of electors, princes, and states at Schmalkald (or Schmalkalden), Germany, in 1547, designed to show how far the Protestants were willing to go in order to avoid a rupture with Rome — *Articles of war*, a code of regulations for the government and discipline of the army and navy. In Great Britain they are embodied in the Mutiny Act, which is passed every year. The *articles of war* of the United States are 128 in number, anything relating to the army not comprehended therein is published in general orders or in established regulations, issued from time to time by the War Department, copies of which are furnished and read to the troops — *City article*. See *city* — In the *article of*, in the matter of, as regards

As he [P. L. K. Oliphant] views matters, we have been steadily going down hill, in the *article* of our mother tongue. *P Hall, N. A. Rev.*, CXIX 321

In the *article of death* (Latin, *in articulo mortis*) at the moment of death, in the last struggle or agony

In the *article of death*, I give you my thanks, and pray for you. *Shak., Titus*, II 11, No 82

Lords of the Articles. See *Lord* — **Marriage articles**. See *marriage* — **Memorandum articles**. See *memorandum* — **The Five Articles and the Five Points**, statements of the distinctive doctrines of the Arminians and Calvinists respectively, the former promulgated in 1610 in opposition to the restrictive principles of the latter, which were sustained by the Synod of Dort in 1619, and are the following: particular predestination, limited atonement, natural inability, irresistible grace, and the perseverance of saints. The discussion of these differences at that time is sometimes called the *great quarrel of the articles*. The *Lambeth Articles*, nine articles drawn up in 1595 at Lambeth England, intended to embody the Calvinistic doctrine respecting predestination, justification, etc. They were never approved by the church in any regular synod, and therefore possess no ecclesiastical authority — **The Six Articles**, sometimes called the "whip with six strings," articles imposed by a statute (often called the Bloody Statute) passed in 1539, in the reign of Henry VIII. They decreed the acknowledgment of transubstantiation, the sufficiency of communion in one kind, the obligation of vows of chastity, the propriety of private masses, celibacy of the clergy and auricular confession. Acceptance of these six doctrines was made obligatory on all persons under the severest penalties. The act, however, was relaxed in 1544, and repealed by the Parliament of 1549 — **The Thirty-nine Articles**, a statement of the particular points of doctrine, thirty nine in number, maintained by the Church of England first framed by an ecclesiastical commission in forty two articles (1562), and revised and promulgated in thirty nine articles by a convocation held in London in 1562-63. With some alterations they were adopted by the Church of Ireland in 1635, and by the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1804 and with certain modifications, by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in 1801 — **The Twenty-five Articles**, the doctrinal basis of the Methodist Episcopal Church substantially the thirty nine Articles of the Church of England with the omission of the 1st, 8th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 29th, 33d, 34th, and 37th. They were originally framed by John Wesley, and, with some modification, were adopted, substantially as now held in 1784.

article (ar'ti-k'l), *r*, pret and pp *articled*, ppr *articling* [*< article, n*] I. *trans* 1 To state in detail, particularize, specify [Rare]

If all his errors and follies were *articled* against him. *J. Taylor, Holy Living* (ed. 1727), p 92

2 To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles or accusations [Rare]

What I have *articled* against this fellow

I justify for truth. *Middleton, Spanish Gipsy*, v 1

3 To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation as, to *article* an apprentice

II. *intrans* To agree by articles, stipulate. Came Sir John knight to *article* with me about his brick work. *Evelyn, Diary*, Sept 7, 1667

They have so *articled* with us. *Wassenger, The City Madam*, II 3

Then he *articled* with her that he should go away when he pleased. *Selden, Table Talk*

articular (ar'tik'ū-lār), *a* and *n* [*< L articulus*, pertaining to the joints, *< articulus*, a joint see *article*] I. *a* 1 Belonging to or affecting an articulation or joint, entering into

the composition of an articulation. as, the *articular surface* of a bone; an *articular cartilage*; an *articular disease* — 2. In *soöl.*, articulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Articulata*. [Rare] — **Articular bone**. Same as *articulare* — **Articular eminence of the temporal bone**, the cylindrical elevation forming the anterior root of the zygoma in front of the glenoid fossa, the preglenoid process — **Articular process of the lower jaw**, the process which is capped by the condyle. Also called *condylar process*

II. *n* Same as *articulare* **articulare** (ar'tik'ū-lār), *n.*, pl *articularia* (-rī-ā) [NL, neut of *L articulus* see *article*] A bone of the lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals, by means of which the jaw or mandible articulates with its suspensorium. See cuts under *acrodont*, *Cycloodus*, and *Galina*

articularly (ar'tik'ū-lār), *adv* 1 In an articular manner — 2 Articulate, article by article, in detail. *Huloet*

articulary (ar'tik'ū-lār), *a* Articular.

Articulated by a double *articulary* head with the mastoid and posterior frontal. *Encyc Brit.*, XII 642

Articulata (ar'tik'ū-lā'tā), *n* pl [NL, neut pl of *L articulus*, jointed. see *articulate*] In *soöl.*, a name variously applied. (a) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third prime division of the animal kingdom, including all segmented invertebrates in which the body is made up of a series of rings (metameres), is endowed with a ganglionated nervous system, and possesses distinct respiratory organs. It is divided into five classes, *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, and *Annelida*. This division corresponds to the *Annulosa* of some zoologists, but neither of these terms is now recognized by leading naturalists. Cuvier's first four classes of *Articulata* are now made the phylum *Arthropoda*, while his *Annelida* are referred to another phylum, *Vermes*. (b) One of two orders of *Brachyopoda*, some times styled the *Arthropomata* (which see), the other order being called *Inarticulata*. It corresponds to the arthropomatus *Brachyopoda*, containing those brachiopods in which the shell is hinged, the mantle lobes are not entirely free, and the intestine is creal. (c) One of two divisions of cyclostomatous polyzoans, containing the families *Salicornidae* and *Cellulariidae* opposed to *Inarticulata*. (d) One of two divisions of cyclostomatous polyzoans, represented by the family *Crasidea*. Also called *Radicata*. (e) One of two divisions of crinoids, the other being *Tesselata*

articulate (ar'tik'ū-lāt), *v*, pret and pp *articulated*, ppr *articulating* [*< L articulatus*, pp of *articulare*, divide into joints or members, utter distinctly, articulate, < *articulus*, a joint, article, etc. see *article*] I. *trans* 1 To joint, unite by means of a joint as, two pieces loosely articulated together. See *articulation*, 2

Plants have many ways of articulating their parts with one another. *H Spencer, Prin of Biol.* § 216

The delicate skeleton of admirably articulated and related parts which underlies and sustains every true work of art, and keeps it from sinking on itself a shapeless heap, he [Carlyle] would crush remorselessly to come at the marrow of meaning. *Lovell, Sturdy Windows*, p 123

2 To utter articulately, produce after the manner of human speech

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue in *articulating* sounds into voices. *Glennville, Scope* 84

3 To utter in distinct syllables or words — 4† To formulate or set forth in articles, draw up or state under separate heads

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*, from blar'd at market crosses, read in churches. *Shak., 1 Hen IV*, v 1

=Syn 2 and 3 Pronounce, Enunciate, etc (see *utter*), speak

II. *intrans* 1 To form an articulation (with), connect (with). as, the ulna articulates with the humerus — 2 To utter articulate sounds, utter distinct syllables or words as, to articulate distinctly

It was the eager, inarticulate, uninstructed mind of the whole Norse people, longing only to become articulate, to go on articulating ever farther. *Carlyle*

3† To enter into negotiations; treat, come to or make terms

Send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may *articulate*,
For their own good, and ours. *Shak., Cor.* I 9

articulate (ar'tik'ū-lāt), *a* and *n* [*< L articulatus*, jointed, distinct (applied particularly to utterance), pp of *articulare* see *articulate*, *v*] I. *a* 1 Jointed, segmented, articulated as, an *articulate limb*, an *articulate animal* — 2 Specifically, having the character of the *Articulata* — 3 Jointed by syllabic division, divided into distinct successive parts, like joints, by the alternation of opener and closer sounds, or the intervention of consonantal utterances (sometimes also of pause or hiatus) between vowel sounds said of human speech-utterance, as distinguished from other sounds made by

human organs, and from the sounds made by the lower animals. The terms *articulate*, *articulation*, etc., as applied to human utterance, are not seldom misunderstood and wrongly used as if the "jointing" intended were that of the physical organs of utterance, a narrowing or closing of the organs at some point or points. Such action, however, belongs to all utterance, articulate or inarticulate, whether of man or of the other animals. See *consonant*, *syllable*, *vowel*.

Hence—4 Clear, distinct

La bousseuse a voice was naturally soft and low yet twas an articulate voice. Stern, *Tristram Shandy* v 1

The sentiment of Right once very low and indistinct but ever more articulate, because it is the voice of the universe, pronounces Freedom. Emerson, *West Indian Emancipation*, p 175

5 Formulated or expressed in articles, or in separate particulars [Rare]

Total changes of party and articulate opinion. Carlyle

6 Consisting of tens as, *articulate numbers*

—*Articulate adjudication* See *adjudication*

II. n. One of the *Articulate*

articulately (ar-tik'ū-lāt-lī), *adv* 1. In a jointed manner, by joints as, parts of a body *articulately* united—2 In an articulate manner, with distinct utterance of syllables or words

Is it for nothing the wind sounds almost *articulately* some times—wings as I have lately heard it shug at night? Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xlv

3 Article by article, in detail

I had *articulately* set down in writing our points. Fuller, *Ch Hist* ix 116

articulateness (ar-tik'ū-lāt-nēs), *n* The quality or condition of being articulate

articulation (ar-tik'ū-lā'shon), *n* [*L. articulatio(n)*], a putting forth of new joints, as a vine, a disease of the vine at the joints, lit a jointing, < *articulare*, joint, articulate see *articulate*] 1 The act of articulating, or the state of being articulated (a) The act of putting together so as to form a joint or joints (b) The uttering of articulate sounds—2 In a concrete sense (a) In *anat*, a joint, as the joining or juncture of bones or of the movable segments of an arthropod. The articulations of bones are of three kinds (1) *Diarthrosis*, or a movable connection with a synovial cavity, including *arthrosis*, or the ball and socket joint, *arthrodia*, or the gliding joint, *gynyria*, or the hinge joint, the trochoid, or the wheel and axle joint, otherwise called *diarthrosis rotatoria* and the condyloid, or saddle joint (2) *Synarthrosis*, immovable connection, including suture, gomphosis, and symphysis (see these words) (3) *Anphiarthrosis*, an articulation with slight but not free motion, as between the vertebral centra (b) In *bot* (1) A joint, a place where separation takes place spontaneously, as at the point of attachment of a deciduous organ, such as a leaf or the pedicel of a flower, or easily, as at the divisions of the stem of the horsetail (2) A node applied either to the thickened joint-like part of the stem where a leaf is placed or to the space between two such points (c) In *gram*, an articulate sound or utterance, especially, a consonant, as ordinarily affecting and marking syllabic division. *Acromioclavicular articulation*. See *acromioclavicular*—*Articulation of a science*, the system upon which its parts are put together. *Articulation school* or *class*, a school or class in which the deaf and dumb are taught to speak—*Clavate articulation*. See *clavate*—*Harmonic articulation*. See *harmonic*

articulative (ar-tik'ū-lā-tiv), *a* [*L. articulatus* + *-iv*] Pertaining or relating to articulation

articulator (ar-tik'ū-lā-tor), *n* [*L. articulatus* + *-or*] 1. One who articulates (a) One who utters or pronounces words (b) One who articulates bones or mounts skeletons—2 An apparatus for obtaining the correct articulation of artificial sets of teeth—3 A contrivance for preventing or curing stammering—4 An attachment to the telephone, producing regularity of vibrations and smoothness of tone

articulatory (ar-tik'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a* [*L. articulatus* + *-ory*] Pertaining to the articulation of speech

artculus (ar-tik'ū-lus), *n*, pl *artculi* (-lī) [*L.*, a joint see *articulus*] A joint, specifically, one of the joints of the stem of a cinnoid

arterial, *n* An old form of *artery* Marlowe

artifact (ar-ti-fakt), *n* and *a* [*L. ar(t)-is, art, + factus*, made see *fact*] I. *n* 1 Anything made by art, an artificial product—2 A natural object modified by human art

Also *artefactum*

II. *a* Not natural, but produced by manipulation, as some microscopic feature in a hardened tissue

Also spelled *artefact* [Rare in all senses] **artifex** (ar-ti-feks), *n*. [*L.* see *artifex*] An artificer [Rare]

artifice (ar-ti-fis), *n* [*F. artifice*, skill, cunning, < *L. artifex*, a craft, employment, art,

cunning (cf. *artifex* (*artifice*), artist, master in any occupation), < *ar(t)-is*, art, skill, + *facere*, make] 1 The art of making

Strabo affirms that the Britons were so simple, that though they abounded in milk, they had not the artifice of cheese. Sir T. Browne *Vulgar Err*, p 312

2 An ingenious or skillfully contrived work.

The material universe which is the artifice of God, the artifice of the best mechanist. Cudworth, *Morality*, iv 2, § 14

Morality is not the artifice of ecclesiastics or politicians. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII 538

3 Skill in designing and employing expedients, artful contrivance, address, trickery

His (Cromwell's) plots are constructed without much artifice. Craik *Hist Eng Lit* II 257

4 A crafty device, an ingenious expedient, trick, shift, piece of finesse

Those who were conscious of guilt employed numerous artifice for the purpose of avoiding inquiry. Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, xxi

=*Syn* *Artifice*, *Maneuver*, *Stratagem* Web *Trick*, *Ruse*, *Prison*, *device*, *contrivance*, *cunning*, *craft*, *deception*, *cheat*, *fraud*, *guile*, *imposition*, *dodge*, *subterfuge*, *double dealing*. These words generally imply a careful endeavor to compass an end by deceiving others, not necessarily, however, with evil intent. They all imply management and address. An *artifice* is prepared with art or care. It is craftily devised. *Maneuver* suggests something more elaborate or intricate, a carefully contrived movement or course of action for a definite purpose. It is the quiet or secret marshaling of one's intellectual or other resources to carry a point. *Stratagem* is like *maneuver*, a figurative term drawn from war, it is upon a larger scale what *ruse* is upon a smaller, a device to deceive one who is the object of an imagined warfare, so that we may catch him at a disadvantage and discomfit him, or more generally, a carefully prepared plan to carry one's point with another—to capture it or him so to speak. A *ruse* may be peculiarly cunning or insinuating. *Trick* is the lowest and most dishonorable of these words. It may be a low or underhand act in violation of honor or propriety for the purpose of cheating, or something as bad. A *ruse* is a deception of some elaborate nature intended to cover one's intentions, help one to escape from a predicament, etc., it is a plausible way of blinding about what we desire to happen, without apparent interference on our part. *Prison* is subtle in action. It is a more delicate sort of artifice. See *artful*, *cunning* and *craft*.

A favorite *artifice* [with Venetian beggars] is to approach charity with a slice of polenta in one hand and, with the other extended, implore a sallow to buy cheese to eat with the polenta. Howells, *Venetian Life*, xx

Pope completely succeeded [in startling the public] by the most subtle *maneuver* ever imaginable. I. B. Macaulay, *Quin of Auth*, II 100

This gold mine coin a stratagem, Which, cunningly effected, will light A very excellent piece of villainy. Shak, *Tit And*, II 3

Who can describe Women's hypocrites' their subtle wiles, Betraying smiles, feigned tears, incantations? Otway, *Orphion*

But, Valentin being gone, I'll quickly cross By some sly trick, blunt Thurio's dull proceeding. Shak, *F G of V*, II 6

The departure of the Mahatmas was a ruse. Their object in leaving the Ganges was to blind Chander Sahib and in this they fully succeeded. J. T. B. Kocher, *Shat Hist Ind*, p 27

[Montaigne] was not provided with the usual means which he considered most efficacious in elections, nor possessed the talent of not the splendor of his powerful competitors. He was to derive all his resources from diplomatic means. I. B. Macaulay, *Quin of Auth*, IV 201

artificer (ar-ti-fis-er), *n* [*L. ME artifice* (cf. mod *F. artifice*), maker of fireworks, < *ML. artificarius*, artist, artisan, < *L. artificum* see *artifice* and *-er*] 1 A maker, a constructor, a skilful or artistic worker, a handicraftsman, a mechanic

But till some genius as universal as Aristotle shall arise, who can penetrate into all arts and sciences without the practice of them, I shall think it reasonable that the judgment of an *artificer* in his own art should be preferred to the opinion of another man, at least when he is not blinded by interest, or prejudiced by malice. Dryden, *Ded. of All for Love*

Horrible ant heaps, thick with the artificers. H. I. Stevenson, *The Dynamiter* p 251

2 One who contrives or devises, an inventor, especially, an inventor of crafty or fraudulent artifices as, "artificer of fraud," Milton, *P L*, iv 121, "artificer of lies," Dryden, "let you alone, cunning artificer," B. Jonson—3 *Milit*, a soldier-mechanic attached to the artillery and engineer service, whose duty it is to construct and repair military materials—4 One who uses artifice, an artful or wily person—*Artificers' knot*, a knot consisting of two half hitches that join tight when pulled. See *knot*

artificial (ar-ti-fish'al), *a* and *n* [*L. ME artifice* < *L. artificialis*, of or belonging to art, < *artificum*, art, skill, theory, system, etc. see *artifice*] I. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to art, in accordance with the rules of art, technical—2 Contrived with skill or art, artistically done or represented; elaborate.

It [a picture] tutors nature artificial strife Lives in these touches, livelier than life. Shak, *T of A*, I 1

Some birds build highly artificial nests. Coues

3 Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor opposed to natural as, artificial heat or light, an artificial magnet.

That is the pattern of his father's glory Dwell but amongst us industry shall strive To make another artificial nature, And change all other seasons into ours. Dekker and Ford, *Sun's Darling*, iv 1

All artificial sources of light depend upon the development of light during incandescence. *Lensum*, light p 2

4 Made in imitation of or as a substitute for that which is natural or real as, artificial pearls or diamonds, artificial flowers—5 Feigned, fictitious, assumed, affected, constrained, not genuine or natural said of things.

I can Wet my cheeks with artificial tears, And frame my face to all occasions. Shak, *Henry VI*, III 2

O let them [the humors] meet with artificial note, To please a tyrant strain the little lily, But sing what Heaven inspires and wonder where they will. Beattie

The whole artificial dialect of books has come into play as the dialect of ordinary life. De Quincey, *Style*, I

6 Full of affectation, not natural said of persons

Efforts force growth and make men talkative and enter talking but they make the marriage. Emerson, *Farming*

7 Artful, subtle, crafty, ingenious

We, Hermin, like two artificial gods, Have, with our needles, created both one flower. Shak, *M N D*, III 2

Artificial argument, in *rhet*, an argument invented by the speaker for distinction from laws authorities etc., which are called *unartificial* arguments or proofs.

Artificial caoutchouc See *caoutchouc*. **Artificial cinnamon** See *cinnamon*. **Artificial classification**, in *nat hist*, a method of arrangement by a few prominent points of resemblance or difference, without reference to natural affinities, the chief object being convenience and facility of determination.

Artificial day See *day*. **Artificial gems**, imitations of gems made of a kind of glass called paste or strass, mixed with metallic oxides capable of producing the desired color.

Artificial harmony See *harmony*. **Artificial horizon** See *horizon*. **Artificial light**, any light except what proceeds from the heavenly bodies.

Artificial lines, on a sector or scale lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve with tolerable exactness questions in trigonometry navigation etc.

Artificial marble See *marble*. **Artificial meerschaum** See *meerschaum*. **Artificial mineral**, a mineral made in the laboratory, not by processes of nature alone.

Artificial number, logarithmic—**Artificial person** See *person*. **Artificial printing**, a method of printing from an etched plate in which the print owes more or less of its tone to the way in which the ink has been spread over the plate, whether by playing over the surface with a soft muslin rag rolled together by flinging with a stiff rag, or by wiping with the rag only.

In artificial printing difference of tone is also obtained by increasing or diminishing the pressure and by variety of texture in the muslin rag used. Also called *artistic print*.

Artificial sines, tangents, etc., the logarithms of the natural sines, tangents, etc. *Syn* 3 Manufactured—4 and 5 Shown pretended, spurious—4-6 Unnatural, etc. See *fartitious*.

II. *n* 1 A production of art. Sir W. Petty. [Rare]—2 An artificer, an artisan

No, sir, you are deceived I am no peasant I am Bunch the butcher presents be ploughman I am an artificial. Webster (2), *Wakest* Goeth to the Wall, III 6

artificiality (ar-ti-fish'-al-i-ti), *n*, pl *artificialities* (-i-ties) [*L. artificial + -ity*] 1 The quality of being artificial, appearance of art, insincerity

It is a curious commentary on the artificiality of our lives, that men must be disguised and masked before they will venture into the obscure corners of their individuality, and display the true features of their nature. Lowell, *Friendship*, p 55

2 That which is artificial, an artificial thing or character

artificialize (ar-ti-fish'-al-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *artificialized*, ppl *artificializing* [*L. artificial + -ize*] To render artificial [Rare]

It has *artificialized* large portions of mankind. J. M. M. *Vol 1*, *Leon*, II 12

artificially (ar-ti-fish'-al-i), *adv* 1 In an artificial manner, by art or human skill and contrivance

The entire spot church mansion, cottages and people form a piece of ancient England artificially preserved from the intrusion of modern ways. Froese, *Sketches*, p 239

2 With good contrivance, with skill or ingenuity

A grove of stately trees, amongst which are sheep shepherds and wild beasts, cut very *artificially* in a gray stone. Colman, *Diary Oct 17, 1844*

The spider's web, finely and *artificially* wrought. Tillotson, *Sermons* I xv

3. Artfully; craftily [Rare.]

There was not, perhaps, in all England a person who understood more *artificially* to disguise her passions than the late queen. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry

artificialness (ar-ti-fish'-ul-nēs), *n* The quality of being artificial

artificialist (ar-ti-fish'-us), *a* [*< L. artificus, made with art, artificial, < artificum, art, etc. see artifice*] Same as *artificial*

artificializer (ar-ti-fiz'), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *artificialized*, *pppr* *artificializing* [*< OF. artifizier, make artificial (Cotgrave), as if < artifice, art, < art + -ial* see *art*, *-al*, *-ize*, and *el. nativ-al-ize* Cf. also *OF. artiller*, fortify, equip, also prepare or do with art see *artiller*] To give an appearance of art to, render artificial [Rare.]

If I was a philosopher says Montaigne, I would naturalize art instead of *artificializing* nature. The expression is odd but the sense is good. *Bolingbroke*, To Pope

artillery, *n* [*ME. also artiller, < OF. artiller, artiller, artiller (also artiller, after the ML.) = Sp. artillero = Pg. artilhiero = It. artiglierie (ML. reflex artillier, etc.), < ML. *articularius (cf. *OF. artiller, artiller, fortify, equip, provide with artillery, also prepare or do with art, = Sp. artillar = Pg. artillar = It. artiglierie, provide with artillery, < ML. *articularis, < ML. artilla, art, articulum, art, artifice, skill, dim. of L. ar(t)-, art < OF. engue and quā, ult. < L. ingenium, genius, skill. The word has also been referred to L. artulus (> *OF. artel, artol*), a joint, dim. of L. artus, a joint, which is closely related.] A maker of implements of war, especially, a howitzer**

artilleryman (ar-til'-e-ri-an), *n* [*< artillery + -ist*] 1 A person skilled in designing and constructing artillery

Our *artillerymen* have paid more attention to the destructive properties of cannon than to range. *R. F. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 246

2 One skilled in the use of artillery, a gunner, an artilleryman

artillery (ar-til'-e-ri), *n* [*< ME. artilliere, artillier, artiller, etc., < OF. artillier, artillier = Pg. artilhiero = Sp. artilhiero = Pg. artilhiero = It. artiglieria (ML. reflex artillier, etc.), < ML. as if *articularia, fem. abstract to *articularius see *artiller* and *-ery*]*

1† Implements of war in this sense formerly with a plural

With towns such as have castles and other munitions, and armure, and *artilleries*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibee

In particular—2† Engines for discharging missiles, as catapults, bows, crossbows, slings, etc.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and sent unto him, Go, carry them to the city. *1 Sam. xv. 10*

The Parthians having all their hope in *artillery* overcame the Romans often rather than the Romanists in *Ascham*

3 In modern use, properly, all firearms discharged from carriages, in contradistinction to *small arms*, which are discharged from the hand, cannon, ordnance (guns howitzers and mortars are the three kinds of artillery employed in the land service of the United States). They are classified as *light* and *heavy artillery*, according to their character, and as *field guns*, and *sea coast artillery*, according to their principal use. See *phrases below*

Hence—4 The particular troops employed in the service of such firearms—5 The science which treats of the use and management of ordnance

Artillery fire See *fire*—**Field-artillery** Same as *light artillery* but often used specifically for foot artillery the heaviest class of field artillery—**Flying artillery**, artillery designed for very rapid evolutions the guns being either all mounted or accustomed to ride up on the ammunition chests when the pieces are to be dragged from one part of the field to another—**Foot-artillery**, field artillery which is served by artillerymen on foot, as distinguished from horse artillery. It is used in connection with infantry—**Heavy artillery**, all artillery not formed into batteries or equipped for field evolutions, it is divided into *gun* and *sea coast artillery*—**Horse-artillery**, light field or machine guns of which the cannon is in miniature, or machine guns mounted on horseback. It generally accompanies cavalry—**Light artillery**, artillery for service in the field. It is organized into batteries and is armed with guns of different calibers according to its special function, and with machine guns, and includes flying artillery, foot or field artillery, horse artillery, and mountain artillery. Also called *field artillery*—**Mountain-artillery**, light artillery of small caliber used in mountain warfare and mounted either on light carriages or on pack animals for transportation—**Park of artillery** See *park*—**Royal regiment of artillery**, a collective name for the whole of the artillery belonging to the British army. This force is divided into a number of brigades which in respect of size would correspond with the regiments into which the other forces are divided—**Sea-coast artillery, artillery consisting of guns of the heaviest caliber used for the purpose of permanent works chiefly on the sea coast. Their carriages do not subvert the purpose of transportation. Four distinct systems of mounting are used with such artillery namely, the *siege*, the *cannon*, the *barbette*, and the *mortar***

carriage—**Siege-artillery**, artillery used in attacking fortified places, and, when it accompanies armies in their operations in war, mounted on carriages for transportation, when employed in the defense of field-works it is sometimes called *garrison-artillery*—**Train of artillery**, a number of pieces of ordnance, mounted on carriages, with all their furniture, and ready for marching

artillery-carriage (ar-til'-e-ri-kar'-aj), *n* See *gun-carriage*

artillery-level (ar-til'-e-ri-lev'-el), *n* An instrument for indicating the angle of elevation which it is desired to give to a piece of artillery in aiming. It is made to stand on the piece, and marks, by means of a pendulous pointer, the angle made by the axis of the piece with the horizon

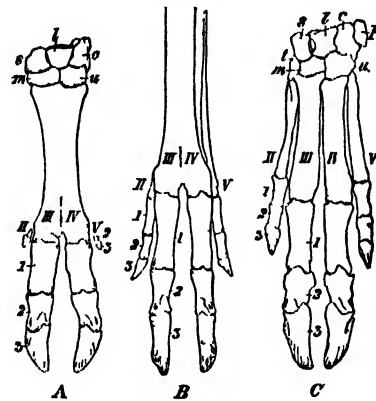
artilleryman (ar-til'-e-ri-man), *n*, *pl* *artillerymen* (-men) [*< artillery + man*] One who serves a piece of artillery or cannon; a soldier in the artillery corps

artillery-plant (ar-til'-e-ri-plant), *n* A name given to some cultivated species of *Pilea*, as *P. serpyllifolia* and *P. muscosa*, natives of tropical America. The name has allusion to the forcible discharge of the pollen from the anthers by the sudden straightening of the elastic filaments

artimorantico (ar-ti-mor'-an-tē'-kō), *n* Alloy imitating old gold, composed of tin, bismuth, sulphur, and copper

artiodactyl, **artiodactyle** (ar-ti'-ō-dak'-tīl), *a* and *n* [*< NL. artiodactylus, < Gr. ἀρτιος, even in number, complete, perfect, exact (< ἀρτι, just, exactly, just now, < √ *ap, join, fit, reduplicate apapierkeiv see art, arm, etc.), + δακτυλος, a finger, toe see dactyl*] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to the *Artiodactyla*, cloven-footed, even-toed. Also *artiodactylous*

II *n* One of the *Artiodactyla*
Artiodactyla (ar-ti'-ō-dak'-tī-lī), *n* *pl* [*NL, neut. pl. of artiodactylus see artiodactyl*] An order or a suborder of ungulate or hoofed mammals which are cloven-footed or even-toed and have hoofs in pairs (either two or four), as all ruminants (*Bovidae*, *Cervidae*, etc.) and hog-like ungulates (*Hippopotamidae*, *Suidae*, etc.) opposed to odd-toed ungulates or *Perissodactyla*, as the horse, rhinoceros, tapir, etc. The character indicated in the name is only one expression of a wide difference which exists between all the living ungulates of the two orders named, though various extinct forms go far toward bridging over the gap between them. The functional digits of the *Artiodactyla* are the third and fourth of the typical pentadactyl foot, forming the pair of large true hoofs, in addition to which there may be present a pair (second and fifth) of smaller hoofed digits, the false hoofs. The metacarpals and metatarsals are correspondingly modified. In typical cases by the reduction of the lateral ones (second and fifth) and the ankylosis of the enlarged third and fourth into a stout single cannon bone.



Artiodactyl 1 cet

A, *Sus scrofa* (pig); B, *Equus caballus* (horse); C, *Camelus* (camel). 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

There are also modifications of the (cannon and tarsal bones) the femur has a third trochanter. The distal end of the tibia is, in general, 19 dorsal 12-13, lumbar 7-8. The premaxillary bones are more or less flattened toward the ends and in the ruminants bear no teeth. The stomach is more or less subdivided and complex. This group includes all the ungulate (not the solidungulate, however) animals domesticated from time immemorial as the ruminants and the pigs. All the wild ruminants, as the deer and antelope and the peccaries and hippopotamuses

artiodactyle, *a* and *n* See *artiodactyl*

artiodactylous (ar-ti'-ō-dak'-tī-lūs), *a* [*As artiodactyl + -ous*] Same as *artiodactyl*

artisan (ar-ti'-zan, in England often ar-ti-zan'), *n* [*Also artizan, < F. artisan, earlier artisien, artisan, = Sp. artesano = Pg. artesão = It. artigiano (ML. reflex artesanus), < ML. *artisanus, < L. artius, skilled, pp. of artire, instruct in arts, < ar(t)-, art, skill. see art²]* 1. One

skilled in any art, mystery, or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic

The painter who is content with the praise of the world in respect to what does not satisfy himself, is not an artist, but an *artisan*. *Austen*

The soldier was on a sudden converted into an *artisan*, and, instead of war, the camp echoed with the sounds of peaceful labor. *Prescott*, *Herd and Isa.*, I 15.

2† One skilled in a fine art, an artist

Best and happiest *artisan*,
Best of painters. *Guardian*.

artist (ar-tist), *n* [*< F. artiste = Sp. Pg. It. artista, < ML. artista, < L. ar(t)-, art see art² and -ist*] 1† A person of special skill or ability in any field; one who is highly accomplished; especially, one versed in the liberal arts.

The wise and fool, the artist and unread
Shak., T and C, I 3.

Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scaliger (Julius Caesar) the pattern of the general *artist*, whose own son Joseph might have been his father in many arts. *Fuller*

2 One skilled in a trade; one who is master of a manual art, a good workman in any trade as, a tonsorial *artist* [Obsolete, colloquial, or vulgar]

When I made this an *artist* undertook to imitate it, but using another way, fell much short. *Newton*

"You shall have no cause to rue the delay," said the smith, "for your horse shall be better fed in the mean time than he hath been this morning, and made fitter for travel." With that the *artist* left the vault, and returned after a few minutes interval. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, I 13

3 One who practises any one, or any branch, of the fine arts; specifically, a painter or a sculptor

Miss Sharp's father was an *artist*, and in that quality had given lessons of drawing in Miss P.'s school.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, II 11

Love, unperceived,

A more ideal *artist* he than all,

Came, drew your pencil from you

Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*

4 A member of one of the histrionic professions, as an actor, a tenor, or a dancer—5 In universities, a student in the faculty of arts.—6† One who practises artifice, a trickster

artiste (ar-tist'), *n* [*F., an artist see artist*] One who is peculiarly dexterous or skilful in the practice of some art not one of the fine arts, one who makes an art of his employment, as a dancer, a hair-dresser, or a cook same as *artist*, 2 and 4

artistic (ar-tis'-tik), *a* [*< F. artistique, < artiste see artist and -ic*] Pertaining to art in any sense, or to artists, characterized by or in conformity with art or with an art, displaying perfection of design or conception and execution, specifically, pertaining to or characterized by art in the esthetic sense, pertaining to one of the fine arts

To be *artistic*, that is, to excite the feeling of beauty critically, the notes [of a song] must not be all forte or all piano, and the execution is the finer the more numerous the gradations supposing these are such as to satisfy other requirements. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 537

Artistic printing, in *change*, same as *artificial printing* (which see under *artificial*)

artistical (ar-tis'-tik-al), *a* 1 Same as *artistic*

—2† Produced by art, artificial

artistically (ar-tis'-tik-al-ē), *adv* In an artistic manner

artist-like (ar-tist'-lik), *a* 1 Befitting an artist—2 Executed in the manner of an artist, conformable to the rules of art

To this day though we have more finished drawings, we have no designs that are more *artist like*.

Hewell, *Hist. Induct. Sciences*, xvii 2

artistry (ar-tis'-tri), *n* [*< artist + -ry see -ery*] 1 Artistic pursuits collectively *Browning*—

2 Artistic workmanship or effect, artistic quality

The scene overpowered by these heavenly frescoes, molding there in their airy artistry!

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 20.

Artium Baccalaureus (ar-ti-um bak-a-lā-rē-us) [*ML., NL.*] Bachelor of Arts. See *bachelor*

Artium Magister (ar-ti-um mā-jis'tēr) [*ML., NL.*] Master of Arts. See *master*

artize (ar-tiz), *v* [*< art² + -ize*] 1. *trans* To form by art

II. *intrans* To live by or exercise an art.

artless (ar'tles), *a* [*< art² + -less*] 1 Unskilful, wanting art, knowledge, or skill

The high shod plowman, should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand.

Dryden, *tr. of Persius*, *Satires*, v 140

In early times very little that resembles modern joinery was known, every part was rude, and joined in the most artless manner. *Ewey*, *Brit.*, IV 485.

2. Without knowledge of art; ignorant of the fine arts [Rare.]

And as for Mr. Ruskin's world of art being a place where he may take life easily, woe to the luckless mortal who enters it with any such disposition. The poor wanderer soon begins to look back with infinite longing to the lost paradise of the artless.

H. James, Jr., *Portraits of Places*, p. 68

3. Showing no artistic skill, inartistic; rude [Rare.]

Had it been a practice of the Saxons to set up these assemblages of artless and massy pillars, more specimens would have remained. T. Norton, *Hist. of Kildington*

4. Free from guile, craft, or stratagem; simple, sincere, unaffected, undesigning, unsophisticated as, an artless mind

The little artless Rosy warbled on her pretty ditties
Thackeray, *The Newcomes*, II 58

-Syn. 4. Guileless, open, candid, frank, natural, unaffected, ingenuous, simple minded, naive, honest.

artlessly (ar'tles-lee), adv. In an artless manner (a) Without art or skill [Rare] (b) Without guile, naturally, sincerely, unaffectedly

Some buds she arranged with a vast deal of care,
To look as if artlessly twined in her hair

Lowell, *Fable for Critics*

artlessness (ar'tles-ness), n. The quality of being artless, simplicity, sincerity, unaffectedness

artily (ar'ti-lee), a. [*art* + *-ly*] Artistic, skilful, artful [Rare]

Their artily and pleasing relation

Chapman, *Odyssey*, ix 212

artocarpad (ar-to-kar'pad), n. A member of the tribe *Artocarpeae* Lindley

Artocarpeae (ar-to-kar'pā-ē), n. pl. [NL, < *Artocarpus*, q. v.] A tribe of trees or shrubs under the natural order *Urticaceae*, but by some botanists retained as a distinct order, characterized generally by a milky juice, small unisexual flowers numerous upon a fleshy receptacle, erect anthers, and pendulous ovules. There are about 25 genera, including the fig (*Ficus*) the cow tree (*Samanea*) the ipu (*Artocarpus*), the India rubber tree of Central America (*Castilloa*), and the breadfruit (*Artocarpus*). The tribe is mostly tropical, and is represented in the United States only by a few species of *Ficus* in southern Florida.

artocarpous, artocarpeous (ar-to-kar'pus, -pē-us), a. [*NL* *Artocarpus* + *-ous*, *-eous*, q. v.] Relating to the *Artocarpeae*, or to the breadfruit-tree

Artocarpus (ar-to-kar'pus), n. [NL, < Gr *ἀρτοκάρπος*, bread (of unknown origin), + *καρπος*, fruit] A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Urticaceae*, tribe *Artocarpeae*. Many species are known, some of which in the forests of Bengal and Malabar yield valuable timber, called *amul wood*. The most important species is *A. indica*, the breadfruit tree of the South Sea Islands. See *breadfruit tree*. The Jack tree or Jack tree, *A. integrifolia*, is the breadfruit of tropical Asia, where it is extensively used for food. See *Jackfruit*.

artolateri, n. [*Gr* *ἀρτοκάρπος*, bread, + *-λατρίαι*, worship. See *artolatry*] A worshiper of bread

artolatry (ar-to-lā'trē), n. [*Gr* *ἀρτοκάρπος*, bread, + *-λατρία*, worship] The worship of bread, especially in the mass or eucharist

artole (ar'tō-lē), n. An East Indian weight, equal to 90 grains Troy

artophorion (ar-tō-fō'ri-on), n., pl. *artophoria* (-i) [*Gr* *ἀρτοφόριον*, a pyx, a bread-basket (cf. *ἀρτοφόρος*, holding bread), < *ἀρτος*, bread, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E* *bear*] In the *Gr* Ch., a pyx

J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, 1

artotype (ar'tō-tip), n. [*Irreg* < *art* + *type*] A form of photolithograph printed in ink from a photographic plate in brominated gelatin

artotypy (ar'tō-tī-pi), n. The art or process of making artotypes

Artotyrite (ar-tō-tī'rit), n. [*LL* *Artotyrite*, pl., < *Gr* *ἀρτοτύριος*, bread and cheese, < *ἀρτος*, bread, + *τύριος*, cheese. Cf. *butter*] One of a sect in the primitive church who used bread and cheese in the eucharist, alleging that the first oblations of man were the fruits of the earth and the produce of their flocks. They admitted women to the priesthood and to the episcopate

artsman (arts'man), n., pl. *artsmen* (-men) [*Gr* *ἀρτῆς*, poss. of *ἀρτῆς*, + *άνθρωπος*. Cf. *craftsman*] A man skilled in an art or in the arts, especially, a learned man, a scholar. [Archaic]

The pith of all sciences which maketh the artsman differ from the inept is in the middle proposition

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II xii § 2

The triumphs of an artsman

Or all infirmities

Mauninger, *Emperor of the East*, iv 4

No artsman is literally without conscious and systematic, selected knowledge, which is science, and no scientist can remain absolutely inoperative

Dr. J. Brown, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 185

art-union (ar'tū-ni-on), n. An association or society the object of which is to cultivate art, to aid in extending the knowledge of and love for the arts of design, or to give encouragement and aid to artists. The method employed by associations called art unions has been usually the distribution of works of art by lot among subscribers to their funds, this distribution being the chief inducement for subscription. Such art unions have at one time numerous in the United States, but they were generally declared by the courts to be of the nature of lotteries, and therefore illegal

artus (ar'tus), n., pl. *artus* [L, a joint, a limb. See *article*] In anat., a limb; a member, an extremity. — *Artus abdominalis*, *artus pelvici*, *artus posticus*, the abdominal, pelvic or hind limb. — *Artus anticus*, *artus pectoralis*, the fore limb, or pectoral limb

art-worm, n. [As *art(er)* + *worm*] Same as *arter*

Arum (ā'rum), n. [L, also *aron*, < (*Gr* *ἀρον*, the wake-robin)] 1 A genus of plants, natural order *Araceae*, natives of Europe and of regions bordering on the Mediterranean

The only British species is *A. maculatum* (wake-robin, cuckoo (ant or lords and ladies) the root of which yields a starch known as Portland sago or arrowroot. See also *cut* under *Aracea*

2 [*Gr* *ἀρον*] A name given in the United States to plants belonging to the order *Trachea* but not to the genus *Arum* (although some of them were formerly so classed), as the arrow-arum (*Peltandra Virginica*), the dragon-arum (*Dasisma Dracontium*), and the water-arum (*Calla palustris*)

Arundelian (ar-un-dē-li-an), a. Pertaining to an Earl of Arundel, particularly to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and of Norfolk (1592-1646)

— *Arundelian* or *Arundel marbles* See *marble*

arundiferous (ar-un-dī-fē-rus), a. [*Gr* *ἀρουνδίζω*, *harundifer*, cane-bearing, < *harundo*, reed, cane, + *φέρω* = *E* *bear*] Producing reeds or canes

arundinaceous (a-run-di-nā'shi-us), a. [*Gr* *ἀρουνδινάειος*, *harundinaceus*, like a reed, < *harundo* (-din-), a reed, cane] Pertaining to a reed, resembling a reed or cane

Arundinaria (a-run-di-nā'ri-a), n. [NL, < *Arundo* (-din-) + *-aria*] A genus of tall woody grasses, allied to the bamboo, including about 25 species of America and Asia. *A. sinensis*, the cane of the southern United States, and *A. indica*, the small or switch cane, are the only bamboo cane species that are found in North America north of Mexico. The cane ranges from Texas to Kentucky and Virginia, occupying rich river bottoms and forming dense cane brakes. It grows to a height of from 10 to 40 feet, rarely producing seed. It is used for fishing rods and various other purposes, and cattle and hogs are fond of the young plants and the seeds

arundineous (ar-un-dī-nē-us), a. [*Gr* *ἀρουνδινέος*, *harundineus*, reedy, like a reed, < *harundo* (-din-), a reed] Resembling a reed, reedy

Arundinicola (a-run-di-nī-kō-lā), n. [NL, < *Arundo* (-din-), a reed, + *colere*, inhabit] A genus of South American clamorous passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidae*. *A. lucicola* and *A. dominicana* are two Brazilian species. Lagresnaye, 1839

arundinose (a-run-di-nō-sē), a. [*Gr* *ἀρουνδινός*, better *harundinosus*, abounding in reeds, < *harundo* (-din-), a reed] Abounding in reeds

Arundo (a-run'do), n. [L *arundo*, better *harundo*, a reed] A genus of tall reedy grasses, with large, dense flowering panicles. There are 6 or 7 species, widely distributed over the globe, of which *A. donax* is the most common a native of the south of Europe, Egypt, and the East and also found in the warmer parts of America. It is sometimes cultivated, and attains a height of 9 or 10 feet, or even more, with broad and long leaves. Its canes or stems are imported from Spain and Portugal for the use of weavers and for fishing rods

arura (a-ro'ra), n. [*Gr* *ἀρουρα*, tilled or milled land, ground, a measure of land in Egypt, < *αρουρα*, plow, = *L* *arare*, plow. See *arable*] An ancient Egyptian measure of surface, according to Herodotus the square of 100 cubits, which would be 27 35 acres, or 0 676 of an English acre. Under Roman rule in Egypt another arura was established, equal to 2 Jugera, which was 1/10 of the old arura. Also spelled *aroura*

aruspex, aruspice (a-rus'pek-s, -pi-s), n.; pl. *aruspices* (-pi-sēz) See *haruspex*

aruspicry (a-rus'pi-si), n. See *haruspicy*

arval¹, arvel (ār'val, -vel), n. and a. [Now only dial., also *arvel* and *averil*, formerly *arvall*, *arvell*, < ME. *arvell* (cf. equiv. W. *arvel*, appar. adapted from the E), appar. < Icel. *arval* = OSw. *arval* = Dan. *arvel*, a wake, a funeral feast (cf. Icel. *arfi* and *erjaka-oltr*, the same), < Icel. *arfi* (= Sw. *arf* = Dan. *ar* = AS *eife*, *yrf*), inheritance, + *ol*, an ale, a feast. See *ale*, and cf. *brudal*] I. n. A funeral feast, a wake

II. a. Connected with or relating to funeral celebrations

The marriage and arval gatherings after the summer

Encyc. Brit., XII 620

arval² (ār'val), a. [*L* *arvals*, < *arvum*, a field, prop. neut. of *arvus*, that has been plowed, < *arare*, plow. See *arable*] Pertaining or relating to arable or plowed land. — *Arval Brethren* or *Brothers* (Latin *Fratres Arvales*), a college nominally of twelve priests in ancient Rome, who offered sacrifices, with a fixed ceremonial, to the rural goddesses *Dia*. The lists of them never gave more than nine names, but the college was supposed to have been instituted by Romulus with twelve members, consisting of himself and his eleven foster brothers, sons of his nurse Acca Larentia. One of their principal duties was the annual performance of the public amburbalia on the borders of the country, at the same time with the private ones. See *amburbalia*. The college existed till about A. D. 400

arvel, n. and a. See *arval*

Arvicola (ar-vī-kō-lā), n. [NL, < *L* *arvum*, a field, arable land (see *arval*), + *colere*, inhabit] The central and typical genus of the subfamily *Arvicolinae*, containing the great bulk of the species which have perennial prismatic molars,



Meadow mouse (*Arvicola riparius*)

ungrooved incisors, and no special peculiarity of the tail or claws. The best known species are the water vole and field vole of Europe, *A. amphibius* and *A. agrestis*, and several meadow mice of North America, as *A. riparius*, *A. austriacus* and *A. montanus*

arvicolid (ar-vī-kō-līd), n. Same as *arvicoline*

Arvicolidæ (ar-vī-kō-lī-dē), n. pl. [NL, < *Arvicola* + *-ida*] The *Arvicolinae*, rated as a family. Waterhouse, 1840

Arvicolinae (ar-vī-kō-lī-nē), n. pl. [NL, < *Arvicola* + *-ina*] One of several subfamilies into which the family *Muridae* is divided. It contains those murine rodents which (except *Exotomys*) have the following characters: particularly growing, prismatic, rootless molars, with flat crowns and serrate periphery. Incisors usually broader transversely than in the opposite direction. The root of the under incisor sometimes forming a protuberance on the inner side of the mandibular ramus between the condyloid process and the strong hamate angle of the mandible, which latter attains the level of the molar crowns. The zygomatic high and wide, not dipping to the level of the zygomatic palate, and the nasal bones not produced beyond the premaxillaries, and the dental formula of 16 teeth there being 1 incisor and 1 molar on each side of each jaw without any canines or premolars. The *Arvicolinae* are especially characteristic of the northern hemisphere and are very abundant in high latitudes. They include all kinds of voles or field mice properly so called, the water rat of Europe, the meadow mice of America, the lemmings, the muskrat, etc. The leading genera are *Exotomys* (Cous.), *Arvicola* (Lacépède) with its several subdivisions, *Synaptomys* (Baird), *Microtus* (Pallas), *Ctenodactylus* (Wagler), and *Fiber* (Cuvier). The species are very numerous

arvicoline (ar-vī-kō-līn), a. and n. [*NL* *arvicolinus* see *Arvicolinae*] I. a. 1 Inhabiting fields — 2 In zool., having the characters of the *Arvicolinae*.

II. n. A rodent of the subfamily *Arvicolinae*. Also called *arvicol*

arviculous (ar-vī-kō-lus), a. Same as *arvicoline*, 1

arwet, n. A Middle English form of *arrou* *Chaucer*

ary (ār'ē or ār'ē), a. [Formerly also *oy*, a modification of *er* for *er* (with *er* in a generalizing sense) toward *any* of which *ary* is now regarded as a dial. form (cf. the negative *nary*] Any as, I haven't seen any of them. [Prov Eng and U. S.]

-ary¹. [*L. -arius* (fem. *-aria*, neut. *-arium*), > It. *-ario*, *-ajo*, Sp. Pg. *-ario*, OF. reg. *-ar*, usually *-ier*, *-er* (> ME *-er*, E. *-er*, q. v., in some cases *-ar*, q. v.), later partly restored *-arie*, mod. F. *-aire* (> *-ary*²). A suffix of Latin origin, occurring (1) in adjectives, as in *arbitrary*, *contrary*, *primary*, *secondary*, *sumptuary*, etc., and (2) in nouns denoting either (a) persons, as *antiquary*, *apothecary*, *notary*, *secretary*, etc., or (b) things, as books, writings, etc., as in *dictionary*, *glossary*, *hierarchy*, *diary*, *vocabulary*, *formulary*, etc., or (c) places, repositories, etc., as in *apothecary*, *granary*, *pasture*, *library*, *religiosity*, *sanctuary*, etc.

-ary². [*L. -arius* (neut. *-arium*), > It. *-arie*, Sp. Pg. *-ario*, OF. reg. *-ar*, mod. E. restored *-arie*, q. v.), later *-arie*, mixed with *-are*, E. *-ary*¹. A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ar*¹, occurring in adjectives, as *auxiliary*, *capillary*, *complanary*, *military*, *salutary*, etc., some of which are also used as nouns, as *auxiliary*, *capillary*, *military*, etc.

Arya (ar'yā), n. [Skt. *arya* see *Aryan*] Same as *Aryan*.

But besides these *Aryas* there were also the *Dasyas*, of whom we learn little but that they were dark in complexion and constantly at war with the *Aryas*.
J. Robinson, *Hinduland*, p. 11

Aryan (ar'yān or ar'yān), a and n. [Also written *Arian*, after L. *Arianus*, belonging to *Ariana* or *Aria*, (Gr. *Ἀρια*, *Ἀρία*, or *Ἀρία*, the eastern part of ancient Persia, <Skt. *arya*, the name by which the Sanskrit-speaking immigrants into India called themselves, in distinction from the aborigines of the country, whom they called *Dasya*, *Sudra*, etc. The ancient Persians gave themselves the same title (OPers. *Ariya*, Zend *Arya*), and it appears in the name of their country, *Aryana* or *Aria* see *Hansa*. There are no traces of the word to be found outside of these two races. Its origin is obscure and disputed, there is no probability that it has anything to do with a root **ar*, plow.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Aryans or to their speech. See II.

Our faith, our customs, our language were all but fragments of the primitive *Aryan* stock common to Rome and Germany.
R. A. Freeman, *America*, p. 118

II. n. 1. A member of the eastern or Asiatic division of the Indo-European family, occupying the territories between Mesopotamia and the Bay of Bengal, in the two subdivisions of Persia, or Iran, and India. [This is the older more scientific and still widely current use of the word. More recent but increasingly popular is the second use.]

2. An Indo-European or Indo-German or Ja-phetic, a member of that section of the human race which includes the Hindus and Iranians (Persians) as its eastern or Asiatic division, and the Greeks, Italians, Celts, Slavonians, and Germans or Teutons as its western or European division. The languages of all these branches or groups of people are akin—that is to say, they are descendants of one original tongue once spoken in a limited locality by a single community, but where or when it is impossible to say.

Many words still live in India and England that have witnessed the first separation of the northern and southern *Aryans*, and these are witnesses not to be shaken by any cross examination. The terms for God, for home, for father, mother, son, daughter, for dog and cow, for heat and tears, for axe and tree, identical in all the Indo-European idioms, are like the watchwords of soldiers. We challenge the seeming stranger, and whether he answers with the lips of a Greek, a German, or an Indian, we recognize him as one of ourselves. There was a time when the ancestors of the Celts the Germans the Slavonians the Greeks and Italians the Persians and Hindus were living together beneath the same roof, separate from the ancestors of the Semitic and Hamitic races.
Max Müller

Aryandic (ar-yān'dik), a. Originating with Aryandes, Persian satrap of Egypt, condemned to death by Darius for coming silver finer than that of the great king himself—*Aryandic coin*, a coin struck by Aryandes.

Aryanic (ar'yān-iz or ar'yān-iz), v. t., pret. and pp. *Aryanized*, ppr. *Aryanizing*. [*L. arianus* + *-ize*] To render Aryan in character or appearance, impart Aryan peculiarities to. [Rare.]

European artists who have not lived among the African race sometimes try their hands at a pretty negro, but they always *Aryanize* the type.
G. Allen, *Physical Anthropology*, p. 241

aryballus (ar-i-bal'us), n., pl. *aryballi* (-i). [*L. ari-ballus*, a bag or purse made so as to draw close, a vessel so shaped.] In *archæol.*, a form of Greek vase probably in ancient times this name was applied to a large vase with a small neck used for carrying water to the bath. In modern archæological nomenclature it generally denotes a small vase shaped like a ball, with a short neck and a small orifice sur-



Archæic Aryballus.

rounded by a broad flat rim, used like the alabastrum in anointing the body with oil.

aryepiglottic (ar'i-ep-i-glot'ik), a. [*< ary* (te-noid) + *epiglottic*] Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

Folds of mucous membrane, extending from the epiglottis to the arytenoid cartilages, are the *aryepiglottic ligaments*.
Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 91

aryepiglottidean (ar-i-ep'i-glo-tid'ē-an), a. Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

aryteno-epiglottic (ar-i-tē-nō-ep-i-glot'ik), a. [*< aryteno* (id) + *epiglottic*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages and the epiglottis—*Aryteno-epiglottic fold*, one of two folds of mucous membrane passing from the tips of the arytenoid cartilages and the cornicula laryngis to the lateral margins of the epiglottis.

aryteno-epiglottidean (ar-i-tē-nō-ep'i-glo-tid'ē-an), a. [*< aryteno-epiglottideus* + *-an*] Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

aryteno-epiglottideus (ar-i-tē-nō-ep'i-glo-tid'ē-us), n., pl. *aryteno-epiglottides* (-i). [NL.] The name of one of two pairs of small muscles of the larynx extending from the arytenoid cartilages to or toward the epiglottis—*Aryteno-epiglottideus inferior*, muscular fibers arising from the arytenoid cartilages and spreading out upon the laryngeal pouch, which is compressed by the action of the muscle. Also called *compressor sacculi laryngis*.—*Aryteno-epiglottideus superior*, a few muscular fibers extending from the apex of the arytenoid cartilages to the aryteno-epiglottidean fold of mucous membrane.

arytenoglottidean (ar-i-tē-nō-glo-tid'ē-an), a. Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

arytenoid (ar-i-tē-noid), a. and n. [*< NL. arytenoides*, < Gr. *ἀρτενοειδής*, < *ἀρτενα*, fem. form of *ἀρτεν*, a ladle or cup (< *ἀρτεν*, draw water), + *-ειδής*, form] I. a. Ladle- or cup-shaped in *anat.*, applied to two small cartilages at the top of the larynx, and also to the muscles connected with these cartilages—*Arytenoid cartilages*. See *cartilage*.—*Arytenoid gland*. See *gland*.—*Arytenoid muscle*. Same as *arytenoides*.

II. n. An arytenoid cartilage.
arytenoidal (ar-i-tē-noi'dal), a. Same as *arytenoid*.

arytenoides (ar-i-tē-noi'dēs), n., pl. *arytenoides* (-i). [NL. see *arytenoid*] The arytenoid muscle, a muscle of the larynx passing transversely behind the arytenoid cartilages from one to the other. *Arytenoides major*, the arytenoid muscle. *Arytenoides minor*. Same as *arytenoides obliquus*. *Arytenoides obliquus*, two small oblique bundles of muscular fibers crossing behind the arytenoid cartilages, regarded as parts of the arytenoid glottidean muscles—*Arytenoides transversus*, the arytenoid muscle.

as¹ (az), adv., conj., and pron. [*< ME as, ase, aly, also, also, also, alsa, al so, al sra, < AS alsuā, calswā, cal swā* (= OS *alsu* = OFries *as, ase, ast, als, alsa* = D *als* = OHG *alsō*, MHG *alsō, also, al so, als*), lit. 'all so,' wholly so, quite so, just so, being the demonstrative adv. so, qualified by the intensive adv. *all*. As a demonstrative, the word retains its full form (see *also*), as a relative or correlative, the word, through weakening of force and accent, has been reduced to *as*. It is thus historically so with an absorbed intensive, whose force has disappeared, and it has all the relational uses of *so*, the difference being only idiomatic. The peculiar form and uses of *as* have arisen out of the correlation *so*—*so* (AS *swā swā*, or, without separation, *swā swā*), in which both terms were orig. demonstrative. The second term passed into the relative use, and the first, remaining demonstrative, was strengthened by the adv. *all* (AS *cal swā* . . . *swā*). The second term, as a relative, became weak in accent, and after assuming the prefix *all* in conformity to the first, was gradually reduced, through *also, als, als, ase*, to *as*, to which, in turn, the first term in many constructions conformed. The resulting correlations *so*—*so*, *as*—*as*, *so*, *as*, through

involvement of uses, transposition of clauses, and ellipsis of one or the other term, extending often to the whole clause, present in mod. E. a complication of constructions which cannot be fully exhibited except at great length, and in connection with the earlier uses. They are also involved with the kindred correlations *such*—*as* (*such* being historically *so*, with an absorbed relational suffix) and *same*—*as*, in which the relative conj. *as* varies with *that*, and leads to the use of *as* as a simple relative pronoun.] I. *adv.* (*demonstrative or antecedent*). The antecedent in the correlation *as*—*so*, or *as*—*as*. In that degree, to that extent, so far. The correlation *as*—*so* is obsolete, *as*—*so* is in extremely common use, being, besides *like*, the regular formula of comparison to express likeness or equality, as, *black as jet*, *as cold as ice*, *as wise as Solomon*, etc., the

verb in the relative clause, when the same as in the principal clause, being usually omitted, as, *it is as cold as ice* (sc. *is*), *come as soon as you can* (sc. *come*).

He was *al so* [var. *also, als, as*] freche as is the moneth of Mai.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 92.

Lo! whik he sleighes and subtiltees
In women ben' for ay as bly as bees
Ben they, vs sely men for to deceyve
Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, Prolog., l. 4

We [Americans] use these words [faith and hope] as if they were as obsolete as Helah and Amen.
Emerson, *Man the Reformer*

The relative clause is often omitted, especially in colloquial speech, being inferred from the antecedent, as, *this will do as well* (sc. *as that*), *I would as lief walk* (sc. *as ride*).

The bad man shall attend as bad a master
Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, v. 3

I will be temperate
In speaking, and as just in hearing
Beau and Fl., *Philaster*, iv. 3

These scruples to many perhaps seem pretended, to others, upon as good grounds, may seem real.
Milton, *Epiconiastes*, xi

The appointment of a regular wit has long ceased to be a part of the economy of a morning paper. Editors find their own jokes, or do as well without them.
Lamb, *Newspapers 35 Years Ago*

II. *conj.* (*conjunction or relative adv.*) 1. The consequent in the correlations *as*—*as*, *so*—*as*, *such*—*as*, *same*—*as*, etc., expressing quantity, degree, proportion, manner, etc. The relative uses are as exhibited in I. (where see examples). Through ellipsis of the antecedent, it enters into many peculiar idiomatic phrases.

No tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but tis enough, twill serve
Shak., *R. and J.*, iii. 1

His resolutions were as fained as his vows were frus-trated.
Milton, *Epiconiastes*, xxv

The results of this campaign were as honorable to Spain as they were disastrous and humiliating to Louis the Twelfth.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 13

The clauses may be transposed for emphasis.

As thy days, so shall thy strength be.
Isa. xxxiii. 25

As it is in particular persons, so it is in nations.
Bacon, *Athelam*

The antecedent *as* is often, and *so* is usually, omitted, as, *black as jet*, *cold as ice*, *do as you like*.

The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.
Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1

I desire no titles,
But as I shall deserve em.
Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, ii. 3

Black it stood as night,
Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell.
Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 671

I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did.
Swift

It is in criticism, as in all other sciences and speculations.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 291

In parenthetical clauses involving a concession, the relative *as* (the antecedent being omitted) may be equivalent to *though*, as, *late as it was* we set forth on our journey.

Title as the counsel was in this emergency it was to me as if an angel had spoken.
Lamb, *Amicus Redivivus*

Neither the arguments nor entreaties of his friends, backed as they were by the avowed wishes of his sovereign, could overcome his scruples.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 5

In parenthetical clauses involving a contrast or negation as to fact with the principal clause, *as* approaches an adversative *as* use, being nearly equivalent to *but*.

Had I but time, (as this fell sergeant, Death,
Is strict in his arrest,) O, I could tell you,
But it is too late.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2

I must confess I lov'd her, as who would not?
Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, v. 7

In subordinate clauses involving a supposition, *as* is conditional, being equivalent to *as if*, *as though*, which are the ordinary forms. This use is now rare or only poetical except in the independent phrase *as it were* (see phrases below).

It lifted up its head, and did address
Itself to motion, like as it would speak
Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 2

And all at once their breath drew in,
As they were drinking all.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, l. 165

The young lambs bound
As to the labor's sound
Wordsworth, *Intimations of Immortality*

The clause introduced by *as* may be reduced by ellipsis of its verb and other elements to one or two important words, having *as* as a quasi-connective. (a) Between an adverb or adverbial phrase in the principal clause and an adverb or adverbial phrase constituting the subordinate clause.

It suffices me to say that men here, as elsewhere, are indisposed to innovation.
Emerson, *Lit. Ethics*

(b) Between the principal verb or its subject and the subordinate subject or object, which becomes equivalent to a predicate appositive or facilitative object after the principal

verb, as meaning 'after the manner of,' 'the same as,' 'like,' 'in the character or capacity of,' etc. as, the audience rose as one man, all these things were as nothing to him, he has been nominated as a candidate. Hence in constructions where the appositive clause depends directly upon the noun as, his career as a soldier was brilliant, his reputation as a scholar stands high, and so in naming phases of a general subject as, Washington as a general, man as a thinker. The construction as a quasi predicate appositive, or factitive object after a principal verb is usual after verbs of feeling or regarding.

Evil was embraced for good, wickedness honour'd and esteem'd as virtue. *Milton, Hist. Eng., III*

That law which concerneth men as men. *Hooker, Eccles. Pol.*

This gentleman was known to his contemporaries as a man of fortune, and as the author of two successful plays. *Macaulay*

Our age is bewail'd as the age of Introversion. *Emerson, Amer. Scholar*

The subordinate clause introduced by *as* is often not dependent grammatically upon the principal verb, but serves to restrict or determine the scope of the statement as a whole. Such clauses are parenthetical, and usually elliptical, some of them *as usual* and *as a rule*, having almost the idiomatic unity of an adverbial phrase.

The streets were narrow, as is usual in Moorish and Arab cities. *Irving, Granada, p. 2*

In certain emphatic formulas, *as* ('even as') introduces a solemn attestation ('as truly or surely as') or adjuration ('in a manner befitting the fact that'), approaching a causal sense, 'since, because' (See 2, below).

But truly as the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, the re is but a step between me and death. *1 Sam. XX*

Now, as you are a Roman, tell me true. *Shak., J. C. IV*

As ever thou lov'st valour, or what stands To punish baseness, shew it! *Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta, IV*

2. Of reason Since, because, inasmuch as

He who would persuade us of his sorrow for the sins of other men, as they are sins, not as they are sins against himself, must give us first some testimony of a sorrow for his own sins. *Milton, Eklogues, VII*

As the wind was favorable, I had an opportunity of enjoying this amazing scene. *Bp. Berkeley*

3. Of time When, while, during the time that

And whilst as he went for want of thought. *Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, I*

As day broke, the scene of slaughter unfolded its horrors. *Irving, Granada, p. 97*

4. Of purpose or result The consequent in the correlations *so as, such as*. To such a degree that, in such a manner that followed by an infinitive or, formerly, by a finite verb (but in the latter construction that has taken the place of *as*)

So many examples as filled xv books. *Annam, The Sholemester, p. 157*

The relations are so uncertain as they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon*

Indeed the prospect of affairs here is so strange and melancholy as would make anyone desirous of withdrawing from the country at any rate. *Hume*

With a depth so great as to make it a day's journey from the sea to the sea, and a front so narrow as to consist of one gun and one horseman. *Clayton, China, III*

5. Of mere continuation, introducing a clause in explanation or amplification of a word or statement in the principal clause, especially in giving examples. For example, for instance, to wit, thus

Winter birds, as woodcocks and fieldfares. *Bacon*

A simple idea is one idea as sweet, bitter. *Locke*

6. In dependent clauses That. Formerly *as* was often attached, like that to the adverbs *there, then, where, when, etc.* to make them distinctly relative. These forms are now obsolete, except *whereas* which remains in a deflected sense. See *whereas*. From this interchange with that followed the use of *as* for *that*, in introducing an object clause after *say, know, think, etc.*, varying with *as that* and *as how* only in dialectal use. *us, I don't know as I do* and *I don't know as I do*, the sense varying with the accent. [Colton, New Eng.]

'Dunnow z I know the nearest your true Yankee ever comes to acknowledging ignorance. *Lowell, introd. to Biglow Papers, 2d ser.*

7. After comparatives Than [Now only prov. Eng., et G. als, the regular construction after comparatives]

How may the hero be more contrite and meek as when of wry contrivance we make merry and forgiveness of almighty god? *Bp. Fisher, I*

Darkness itself is no more opposite to light as thick actions were diametrically to their words. *Hemill, Early of Beasts, p. 48*

I rather like him as otherwise. *Scott, St. Romain's Well*

8. Before certain adverbs and adverbial phrases, including prepositional phrases. Even, just restricting the application to a particular point as, *as now, as then, as yet, as here, as there, etc.* [Now only dialectal, except *as yet*. See phrases below]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be assumed and set off with cheerfulness—which in a thousand outward

and intermitting crosses may yet be done well, as in this vale of tears. *Milton*

Before punishment he was to be heard as to morrow. *Marburton*

Before prepositional phrases *as* becomes attached in thought to the preposition, making practically a new prepositional unit, *as concerned as concerning as for, etc.*, below. *As agent, as concerning, as touching*, more commonly *as for, as to*, so far as it concerns as regards as respects in regard to in respect to introducing a particular point or subject of thought.

And in regard of causes now in hand, Which I have open'd to his grace at large. *Shak., Hen. V. I*

So A Jack 'Jack' what think you of blooming love breathing seventeen? *Shak., Twelfth Night, I*

The *as* to that sh I am quite indifferent. If I can please you in the matter, tis all I desire. *Shak., The Rivals, III*

As if, as though, as it would be if or supposing that

It seemed to the affrighted inhabitants as if the fiends of the air had come upon the wings of the wind, and possessed themselves of tower and turret. *Irving, Granada, p. 21*

Blinded alike by sun and rain, and from rain, As though a rose should shut and be a bud again. *Kratt, Eve of St. Agnes*

As it were, as if it were so, in some sort, so to speak a parenthetical clause indicating that a statement or comparison is admitted to be incorrect, though substantially correct for the purpose intended.

Brutus, that expelled the kings out of Rome, was for the time set to be, as it were, a king himself till matters were set in order as in a free commonwealth. *Milton, Practical Episcopacy*

As much, what amounts to the same thing, the same

But if you hang at my rude carriage In power, I'll do as much for you in war. *Shak., J. C. IV*

As well (as), just as much (as) equally (with) in addition (to), besides as that is true but it is true of the other as well. This is the case with manufacturing as well as with agricultural interests.

In order to convict Peacham it was necessary to find facts as well as law. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon*

As who, as one who as if one as *as who* should say. *Forasmuch*, See these words.

III. *et prout* That, who, which after *such* or *same*, and introducing an attributive clause

as, he did not look for such a result as that, he traveled the same route as I did.

They fear religion with such a fear as loves not. *Milton, Church Government, II*

[In this use also formerly after *that* *that what* now dialectally or vulgarly also after a personal pronoun, or, by omission, as a simple relative dependent on a noun.

That gentleness And show of love as I was wont to have. *Shak., J. C. I*

Under these hard conditions as this time Is like to lay upon us. *Shak., J. C. I*

Here I do bequeath to the In full possession half that Kendall hath, And what our Bradford holds of me in chief. *Out Play (Dobson, II 47)*

Take the box as stands in the first place. *Dickens, Pickwick Papers*

as² (uz), i. An obsolete and dialectal or colloquial form of *has* in colloquial speech often further reduced to *as, who's* been here?

as³ (us), n, pl *as* (as) (as) [Icel. *as*, pl *asir*, a god, demigod = Goth. **ans* (inferred from the Latinized plural form in Jornandes about A. D. 552 'Goths proceres suos quasi

qui fortuna vincunt non parvum dominum sed semideos, ut est *anses*, vocaverunt') = AS *os*, found as the name of the rune for *o*, and twice in doubtful gen. pl *osot*, otherwise only in compound proper names, = OHG **ans* in like compounds AS *Oswald* Oswald, *Osu* (= OHG *An-sah*), *Osne*, *Oswin*, *Oswin*, *Oswin*, *Oswin* = Icel. *Isbjörn*, *Osborn*, OHG *Anselm*, *Anselm*, etc.] In Norse myth, one of the gods the inhabitants of Asgard. See *Asgard*.

as⁴ (as), n; pl *asses* (as⁴es) [L, a unit, one pound of money, etc., usually derived from *as*, said to be the

Tarentine form of Gr. *as*, one, but this derivation is very doubtful. See *ace*] 1. In Latin, an integer, a whole or single thing, especially, a unit divided into twelve parts. Thus, the *jugerum* was called an *as*. Hence—2 As a unit of weight, 12 ounces (1 *uncia*, twelfth), the libra or pound, equal to 325.8 grams, or 5.023 grains—3 A copper coin, the unit of the early monetary system of Rome. It was first coined in the fourth (according to Mommsen, the fifth) century B.C. and was at first nominally of the weight of a libra or pound that is 12 ounces. It was gradually reduced in weight, about 200 B.C. weighing 4 ounces and about 250 B.C. 2 ounces. In 80 B.C., after having fallen to half an ounce it ceased to be issued. The smaller copper coins forming the divisions of the *as* were named *sestis* (half of the *as*), *triens* (third), *quadrans* (fourth), *sestans* (sixth), and *uncia* (twelfth). The constant obverse type of the *as* has the double head of Juno, the reverse a prow. Its subdivisions bore various devices. Coins struck on the same system (called the *libral* system) were issued in other parts of Italy from the fourth century B.C. See *as grave*, under *as*.

as⁵, n [ME *as*, etc. (see *ace*), in def. 2 = D. *as* = Sw. *ass* (see *ace*) = G. *ass*, in technical sense < L. *a* — see *as*] 1. Obsolete form of *ace*. *Chance*—2 An old Swedish and Dutch unit of weight equal to 4.8042 centigrams, or about three quarters of a Troy gram. See *asducat* and *ass*.

As, Chemical symbol of *arsenic*

As, An abbreviation of *Anglo-Saxon*

as¹, [L. *as*, assimilated form of *ad* before *s*. The reg. OF and ME form was *a*, later restored to *as*, as in *assent*, *assault*, etc.] An assimilated form of *ad* before *s*, as in *assimilate*, *assort*, *assume*, etc.

as², [L. *ab*, reduced in OF and ME before a consonant to *a*, erroneously restored to *as* before *s*] An erroneously restored form of *a*, originally Latin *ab*, in *absolvent*, *absolve*, from the Latin *absolvere*, absolve.

as³, [ME and OF *as*, var. of *ex*, < L. *ex* — see *ex*, *ex*] A variant of *ex*, Latin *ex*, in *asawar*, *asay*, *astonish*, obsolete *ascape*, *aschew*, *assumple*, etc., now represented also, or only, by *ex*, as in *escape*, *eschew*, or *s*, as in *scape*, *sample*. See *es*.

asa (as'a), n [NL, < Pers. *āzā*, mastic see *asafetida*] A name for certain drugs, originally used separately with the Latin adjectives *dulcis* and *frida* (*fatida*), now joined to them as a prefix. See below. Also spelled *asana*.

asadulcis (as-a-dul'sis), n [NL, lit. sweet gum, < *asa*, gum, + L. *dulcis*, sweet] The *laser* or *laser* (*gummi*) of the ancients, a very highly esteemed drug, usually supposed to have been a gummy secretion from *Thapsia Garganica*, an umbelliferous plant of northern Africa and southern Europe. It was believed by some to be the same as benzoin, to which the name (*asa dulcis* or *odorata*) still sometimes applied. The drug now obtained from this plant is used as an active irritant.

asafetida, asafetida (as-a-fet'i-dā), n [NL, formerly also *asafetida*, < *asa* + L. *fatida*, *fatida*, from *fatidus*, *fatidus*, stinking see *asa* and *fatid*] A fetid unspiced sap from Persia and Afghanistan, the concrete juice from the roots of several large umbelliferous plants of the genus *Foeniculum*, especially *F. Nardus* (*Nardus asafetida*) and *F. Semodosma* (*Semodosma fatida*). The drug has a powerful and persistent alliaceous odor and bitter mild taste, and consists of resin, gum and an essential oil which contains sulphur. It is used as an antispasmodic, and in India and Persia also as a condiment. Also spelled *asafetida*.

Asaphes (as'a-fes), n [NL, < Gr. *ασαφής*, obscure, not clear, < *as* - priv + *σαφής*, clear] 1. A genus of very minute parasitic ichneumonid flies, which prey on, and keep in check, the aphids, so destructive to crops and fruits. The female punctures the whorled female aphids with her ovipositor and lays an egg in each puncture. The egg hatches, becomes a maggot, and eats out the inside of the aphid. 2. A genus of coleopterous insects. Kirby, 1837.

asar (a'sar), n [Pers.] A Persian gold coin, equal in value to about \$1.60.

asarabacca (as'a-ra-bak'a), n [Formerly also *asarabak*, and erroneously *asarabacca*, < L. *asarum* (see *asarum*) + *bacca*, *bacca*, berry] A common name of a European plant, a species of *Isarum*, *Isarum Europaeum*. See *asarum*. Also spelled *asarabata*.

asarin, asarine (as'a-rin), n [C. *Isarum* + *arin*] 1. A volatile crystallizable solid (C₂₀H₂₀O₂) obtained from the plant *Isarum Europaeum* having an aromatic taste and smell like camphor—2. A bitter principle obtained from the plant *Isarum Europaeum*.

asarone (as'a-one), n [C. *Isarum* + *one*] Same as *asarin*, 1.



Obverse



Reverse

Roman As in the British Museum

Asarum (as'a-rum), *n* [L. < Gr *ασαρον*, *asarabacca*.] A genus of apetalous exogenous plants, natural order *Trientaliaceae*, low, stemless herbs, with dull-brownish flowers and aromatic root-stock. The few species are natives of the northern temperate zone. The *asarabacca* (*L. europaeum*), was formerly used as a purgative and an emetic. The common American species, *L. canadense*, is known as wild ginger or snake-root. Five other species are found in the Alleghenies and Sierra Nevada and four or five in Asia.



Asarum europaeum

asbestic (as-bes'tik), *a* [*< asbestos + -ic*] Relating to or containing asbestos. Also *asbestinus*.

asbestiform (as-bes'ti-form), *a* [*< L. asbestos + forma* shape] Having the form or appearance of asbestos.

asbestine (as-bes'tin), *a* [*< Gr ασβηστινός, < ασβηστος asbestos*] Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

asbestinite (as-bes'tin-it), *n* [*< asbestine + -ite*] Actinolite or strahlstein. **Calceiferous asbestinite**, a variety of actinolite.

asbestoid (as-bes'toid), *a* [*< asbestos + -oid*] Resembling asbestos.

asbestos, **asbestos** (as-bes'tos, -tus), *n* [Also *asbest* (*< L. asbestus*), *abest*, *abest* (*< OE abeste*), also, and in ME, *asbeston*, *abeston*, *abuston*, *abeston*, etc., and in other corrupt forms (in earlier use only in sense 1), *< L. asbestos*, used by Pliny in ref. to the mineral asbestos, which he believed to be vegetable (see def. 2), *< Gr ασβηστος*, applied by Dioscorides to unslaked lime, lit. inextinguishable, unquenchable, *< απρις + σβηστος*, verbal adj. of *σβηστω*, extinguish, quench] 1. A fibrous stone, which, once set on fire, could not be quenched. A notion due to observation of the effect of cold water in heating quicklime.

My mind is like to the Asbestos stone
Which, if it once be heat in flames of fire,
Denieth to be quenched cold again.

George Alphonsus

2. A supposed kind of flax alleged to be incombustible. [An erroneous notion of the mineral. See 1.] 3. A fibrous variety of amphibole or hornblende, composed of separable filaments, with a silky luster, also, in popular use, a similar variety of serpentine called *chrysotile*. Its fibers are sometimes delicate, flexible and elastic, some times stiff and brittle, and when reduced to a powder are soft to the touch. Its colors are various shades of white, gray or green, passing into brown red or black. It is incombustible, and is therefore used for making lamp wicks, paper, firemen's clothing, building materials, twine and rope for packing steam joints and pistons. It is also prepared as a cement for protecting heated surfaces, roofs and floors and for various fireproofing purposes. It is found in Canada, Vermont, Virginia, South Carolina and in Staten Island, New York. Some varieties are compact and take a fine polish; others are loose like flax or silky wool. *Liquidum asbestos* or *mountain wood* is a variety presenting an irregular filamentous structure like wood. Other varieties of hornblende asbestos are *rock-wool*, *mountain leather*, *foam paper* and *foam flax*. A fine variety is called *amiantus* (which see). **Blue asbestos**, the mineral crocidolite (which see).

asbestos-stove (as-bes'tos-stöv), *n* A gas-stove with asbestos spread over the burners, so as to form an incandescent radiator.

asbestous (as-bes'tus), *a* [*< asbestos + -ous*] Same as *asbestic*.

asbestus, *n* See *asbestos*.

asbolan, **asbolane** (as'bō-lan, -lan), *n* [*< Gr ασβόλος, also ασβόλη, soot* (cf. *σμός*, soot, smoke), *+ -an*] Earthy colliat, was containing oxid of cobalt. It is used in the manufacture of small. Also called *asbolite*.

asbolin, **asboline** (as'bō-lin), *n* [As *asbol-an* + *-ine*] An oil-like, nitrogenous matter, acid and bitter, obtained from the soot of wood.

asbolite (as'bō-lit), *n* [As *asbol-an* + *-ite*] Same as *asbolan*.

Ascalabota (as-ka-lā'bō'ta), *n pl* [NL. see *Ascalabotes*] One of the major groups of the *Lacertidae*, consisting of the geckos alone. See *Geco* and *Gecconidae*. Also called *Nyctisauria*.

Ascalabotes (as-ka-lā'bō'tēs), *n* [NL. < Gr *ασκαλαβωτης*, the spotted lizard, prob. *Lacerta gecko*] A genus of nyctisaurian lizards, of the family *Gecconidae* or *Gecconidae*. A few individuals are sometimes known by the name *tarentola*. The genus was originally, as used by Cuvier, coterminous with the family, or with the modern superfamily *Ascalabota*.

Ascalaphidae (as-ka-lā'fī-dē), *n pl* [NL. < *Ascalaphus* + *-idae*] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, related to the ant-lions (*Myrmeleontidae*), and characterized by long clavate antennae and a comparatively short body. It corresponds to the genus *Ascalaphus* of Fabricius.

Ascalaphus (as-ka-lā'fūs), *n* [NL. < Gr *ασκαλαφος*, an unknown bird, supposed to be a kind of owl] 1. The typical genus of the family *Ascalaphidae*.—2. [*< L. c*] The specific name of a horned owl, *Bubo ascalaphus*, of Europe and Africa.

Ascalopax (as-ka-lō'paks), *n* [NL. Cf. Gr *ασκαλωπας* (sic), a bird, supposed to be the same as *ασκαλαφος* see *Ascalaphus*] In *ornith* (a) An old form of *Ascalaphus*. (b) A synonym of *Gallinago*.

ascan (as'kan), *a* [*< ascus + -an*] Of or pertaining to an ascus. **NE D**

ascancel, *adv* See *askance* 1.

ascance, *adv* See *askance* 2.

ascant, *adv* See *askant*.

ascarid (as'ka-rīd), *n* One of the *ascaridae*.

Ascaridae (as-ka-rī-dē), *n pl* [NL. < *Ascaris* + *-idae*] A family of worms, of the order *Nematoda* and class *Nemathelmintha*, containing several genera of round-worms or thread-worms, which are intestinal parasites of man and other animals. They have a cylindrical elastic body tapering toward each end, and a trilobed head. The leading genera are *Ascaris* and *Oxyuris*. See *ent* under *Oxyuris*.

Ascaris (as'ka-rīs), *n* [NL. < Gr *ασκαρις*, a worm in the intestines] 1. A genus of round-worms, typical of the family *Ascaridae*, infesting the small intestines. The best-known species, *A. lumbricoides*, is so called from its resemblance to an earth worm in size, shape, and general appearance. It has a cylindrical body with ends of equal size, a somewhat conoid head with trilobate terminal mouth and a slit form anus. The genital pore of the female is in the anterior part of the body. The female attains a length of from 12 to 14 inches; the male is less than half as long. 2. [*< L. c*, pl *ascarides* (as-ka-rī-dēs)] A thread-worm or pinworm of the rectum, formerly placed in this genus, now referred to a different genus, *Oxyuris* (which see).

ascance, *adv* See *askance* 1.

ascance, *adv* See *askance* 2.

ascend (as-sen'd), *v* [*< ME ascenden, ascenden*, *< L. ascendere, ascendere*, go up, climb up to, *< ad*, to, + *scandere*, climb, see *scan*, and cf. *descend, transcend*] 1. *intrans* 1. To move upward, mount, go up, rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.

In our proper motion we ascend
Up to our native seat—descent and fall
To us is adverse.

Milton P. L., li 75

2. To rise, in a figurative sense, proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, etc.

By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ. Watts, Improvement of Mind.

It is some time questioned whether morals have not declined as the arts have ascended. Emerson, Works and Days.

3. To slope upward.—4. To go backward in the order of time, proceed from modern to ancient times, as, our inquiries ascend to the remotest antiquity.—5. To rise, as a star, appear above the horizon.

Higher yet that star ascends
So J. Bourne, Waltham. Tell us of the Night

6. In music, to rise in pitch, pass from any tone to one more acute. = *syn* To mount, to climb.

II *trans* 1. To go or move upward upon, climb, as to ascend a hill or ladder, to ascend a tree.

We returned to the great tower and ascended the steep flight of steps which led to its door of entrance.

R. Curzon, Monist in the East p. 77

2. To move upward along, go toward the source of, as, to ascend a river. = *syn* To mount, climb, scale.

ascendable (as-sen'da-bl), *a* [*< ascend + -able*] Capable of being ascended. Also written *ascendible*.

ascendance, **ascendence** (as-sen'dans, -dens), *n* Same as *ascendancy* [rare].

I had too much ascendancy on the mind.

Fielding, Joseph Andrews ix

ascendancy, **ascendency** (as-sen'dan-si, -den-si), *n* [*< ascendant, -ant, + -ancy, -ency*] The state of being in the ascendant, governing or controlling influence, domination.

The great Latin war, the war in which the first Decimus gave himself for Rome, marks the last struggle of Rome's immediate kinsfolk against her ascendancy.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 317

= *syn*. Influence, Authority, Ascendancy, etc. (see authority), mastery, dominion, superiority, advantage, upper hand.

ascendant, **ascendent** (as-sen'dant, -dent), *a* and *n*. [*< ME ascendent, ascendent, n*. (the form *ascendant* being later, after F. *ascendant*), *< L. ascendens* (tense), ppr of *ascendere*, go up, rise, ascend; see *ascend*] 1. *a* 1. Proceeding upward; rising, mounting.—2. Superior; predominant, surpassing, as, "an ascendant spirit over him," South.—3. In *astro*, rising over the horizon, or nearly so.

The constellation of Pegasus is about that time ascendant. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

4. In *bot*, same as *ascending*.—5. In *her*, rising or issuing upward (the reverse of *issuant*) as, rays of the sun ascendant from the bottom of the shield, from a fesse, etc.

II *n* 1. In *astro*, the point of the ecliptic or the sign of the zodiac that is situated on the eastern horizon at any particular moment, as at the moment of birth or of the propounding of any question, the horoscope. The house of the ascendant includes that part of the zodiac which extends from 5 above the horizon to 25 below it. The lord of the ascendant is the planet that rules the ascendant. This planet is generally the significator of the querist, and the decision of the question depends upon its aspects. Hence, to be in the ascendant signifies to have commanding power or influence, to occupy a ruling position, and lord of the ascendant, one who has possession of such power or influence, as, to rule, for a while, lord of the ascendant.

The ascendant, so to say, as well in all nativities as in questions and elections of times, is a thing which the Astrologers greatly observe, who for the most convenient sake that I speak of the ascendant to make of it special declaration. The ascendant, so to say, to take it at the highest, is thence degree that ascends at any of these forecast times upon the east Orizont, and there fore, if that any planet ascends at that same time in thence forecast degree of his longitude, Men sayn thence planet is in horoscope. Chaucer.

Science that were then in their highest ascendant. Sir W. Temple.

Mailborough had not, when Popery was in the ascendant, crossed himself, shriven himself, done penance, taken the communion in one kind, and as soon as a turn of fortune came, apostatized back again.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx

2. Superiority or commanding influence, predominance, especially in the phrase to gain the ascendant over one.

What star I know not, but some star, I find,
Has given thee an ascendant over my mind.

Druiden, in of Parnassus, Satires, v 66

She had art enough to gain an entire ascendant over the king. Goldsmith, Voltaire.

The secular authority long unduly depressed, regained the ascendant with startling rapidity.

Macaulay, Von Ranke.

3. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred, opposed to *descendant*.

The succession of ascendants of the deceased, of his male paternal ancestors, if any survived him. Mayr, Early Law and Custom, p. 111.

4. In *arch*, one of the two sides or vertical members of the chambrane of a door or window.

ascendence, **ascendency**, **ascendancy**. See *ascendancy*, etc.

ascender (as-sen'dér), *n* 1. One who ascends.

—2. An ascending letter. See *ascending*.

ascendible (as-sen'di-bl), *a* [*< L. ascendibilis* (also, from pp. *ascensus*, *LL. ascendibilis*), *< ascendere*, ascend, see *ascend* and *-ible*, and cf. *ascendable*] Same as *ascendable*.

ascending (as-sen'ding), *a* 1. Proceeding from a lower position to a higher, rising; moving upward, figuratively, proceeding from the less to the greater, proceeding from a later to an earlier time, rising from grave to acute.—2. In *bot*, growing upward, as the stem of a plant, which is called the *ascending axis* (commonly restricted to the axis of growing up obliquely or in a curve from the base. In distinction from *erect* and from *decumbent* or *horizontal*.—*Acute ascending paralysis*. See *paralysis*.—*Ascending latitude*, the latitude of a planet when moving toward the north pole.—*Ascending letter*, in *typ* founding, a letter which reaches to the extreme upper part of the body of the type. In Roman types of the minuscule or "lower case" form the ascending letters are b, d, f, h, i, j, k, l, t. All capitals are ascending letters.—*Ascending node*, that point of a planet's orbit at which it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the *northern node*.—*Ascending ovule*, in *bot*, an ovule that is attached above the base of the ovary and directed upward.—*Ascending rhythm*, in *pros*, a rhythm or movement composed of feet in which the metrically accented part (commonly called the *arsis*) follows the metrically unaccented part (commonly called the *thesis*), as an iambic or anapestic rhythm opposed to *descending rhythm*, such as the trochaic or dactylic.—*Ascending signs*, the signs Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, so called because the sun, while in them, is approaching the north celestial pole, which is to our view elevated.—*Ascending vessels*, in *anat*, those vessels which carry the blood upward or toward the superior parts of the body.

ascension (a-sen'shon), *n.* [*ME. ascensoun, ascensoun, < L. ascensio(n)-, a rising, ascension, < ascendere, pp. ascensus, rise, ascend: see ascend*] 1 The act of ascending; a rising, specifically, the bodily passing from earth to heaven of Christ, in the presence of his disciples (Mark xvi 19, Luke xxiv 50, 51, Acts i 1-11) — 2 [*cap*] The day on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated in the church, Ascension day — 3 That which rises or ascends, a fume

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous ascensions from the stomach
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

4. In *astron.*, the rising of a star or point above the horizon on the celestial sphere — 5 A going back in time, or in the order of genealogical succession, ascent — **Apparent right ascension.** See *apparent* — **Ascension day,** the fortieth day after Easter, on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated, some times called *Holy Thursday* — **Oblique ascension,** of a star, in *astron.*, an arc of the equator intercepted between the vernal equinox or first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the horizon at the same time with the star — **Right ascension.** (a) In *old astron.*, vertical rising

The signs of *right ascension* begin from the head of Cancer to the end of Sagittaire, and these signs also more upright
Chaucer

(b) In *mod. astron.*, the *right ascension* of a star or point of the sphere is the arc of the equator intercepted between its circle of declination and the vernal equinox or first point of Aries, reckoned toward the east. This meaning is derived from the conception of an observer at a point on the earth's equator where all the stars rise vertically

ascensional (a-sen'shon-al), *a* [*< ascension + -al*] Relating to ascension or ascent, ascending or rising up

That idea [of the gun cotton rocket] was to place a disk or short cylinder of the gun cotton in the head of a rocket, the *ascensional* force of which should be employed to carry the disk to an elevation of 1,000 feet or thereabouts
Tyndall, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII 281

Ascensional difference, in *astron.*, the difference between the right and the oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere, used chiefly as expressing the difference between the time of the rising or setting of a body and six o'clock, or six hours from its meridian passage

ascensive (a-sen'siv), *a* [*< L. ascensus (pp of ascendere see ascend) + -ive*] 1 Characterized by an ascending movement, tending to ascend, rising, tending to rise, or causing to rise
Sir T. Browne — 2 In *gram.*, increasing force, intensive, augmentative [*Rare*]

ascend (a-sen't), *v* [*< ascend, formed like descend, F. descendre, < descend, F. descendre*] 1 The act of rising or ascending, upward movement as, the ascent of vapors, or of a balloon
To him with swift ascent he up returned
Milton, P. L. x 224

Hence — 2 A rising from a lower to a higher state, degree, or grade, advancement

As to the genesis of man and the universe, the less cultured tribes claimed to be an *ascend* from birds, fishes, snakes
Faiths of the World, p 252

3. The act of climbing or traveling up, the act of advancing from a lower to a higher position, a going up, as up a mountain, river, stairway, etc — 4 An eminence, a hill or high place

Depressed valleys and swelling ascents
Bunton

5 The way by which one ascends, the means of ascending, activity, upward slope

It was a rock
Conspicuous far, winding with one ascent
Milton, P. L. iv 545

Next the proud palace of Salomo stood
A mount of rough ascent, and thick with wood
Dryden, Sig. and Gals., i 102

Clambering up the very steep ascent, I took my place upon the ramparts to watch the sunrise over the plain
O'Donovan, Merv., xlv

6 The angle made by an ascending line or surface with the horizontal line or plane as, the road has an ascent of five degrees — 7 A proceeding upward or backward in time or in logical order of succession

The ascents from particular to general are all successive, and each step of this ascent requires time and labour
J. S. Mill, System of Logic

Line of ascent, in *genealogy*, ancestry

They [ancient Hindu law teachers] say hardly anything of inheritance as now understood, save in the direct line of descent or ascent
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p 112

ascertain (as-er-tān'), *v* t [*Early mod. E and late ME. ascertainne, ascertainne, ascertainne, -tayne, etc., with ascer-, ascer-, in erroneous simulation of words like ascent, ascend, etc., earlier ME. ascertainen, ascertainen, < OF ascertainer, ascertainer, make certain, < a, to, + certain, certain see a-11 and certain*] The word is thus etymologically a-11 + certain, and was so pronounced in early mod. E. 1. To make certain, deter-

mine; define or reduce to precision by removing doubt, obscurity, or ambiguity, establish, prove [*Archaic*]

The two first lines of the following book seem to ascertain the true meaning of the conclusion of this. *Copeper*

In 1005 he [Moyk] was chosen to represent the borough of Saltash in parliament, a circumstance which ascertains the place before us to have been written subsequent to that period. *Malone, note in Dryden's Life of Lucian*

We must look some what deeper, would we learn why a book which now tries our patience was not undervalued of those multiplied editions which have ascertained its popularity
I D Israeli Amen of Lit. I 27

2 To find out by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know as certain, acquire an accurate knowledge of as, to ascertain the weight of a commodity or the purity of a metal

To pass to ascertained facts there actually are words which were ventured many generations ago but, for some reason or other, were not taken up and yet are now familiar to everybody. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p 131, note*

3 To make sure of, insure [*Archaic*]

The ministry, in order to ascertain a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers
Smollett

4 To make certain or sure, certify, assure, inform [*Rare*]

I am desirous of an inging with you such just and practicable conditions as will ascertain to you the terms at which you will receive my part of your debts
Jefferson, in Morse, p 334

Musset assumed them that the design was approved of by Heaven, and that the Almighty had in a dream ascertained him of its effects
Robertson

5 To establish with certainty, render invariable, or not subject to caprice, fix [*Rare*]

The mildness and precision of their laws ascertained the rule and measure of taxation
Gibbon

ascertainable (as-er-tān-able), *a* [*< ascertain + -able*] 1 Capable of being determined or made certain — 2 Capable of being ascertained or found out by trial, experiment, investigation, inquiry, etc

ascertainer (as-er-tā-ner), *n* One who ascertains

ascertainment (as-er-tān-ment), *n* [*< ascertain + -ment*] 1 The act of fixing or determining, a reducing to certainty [*Archaic*] — 2 The act of attaining certainty, the acquisition of certain knowledge concerning something, a finding out

Our ancestors guided their course by the stars, without knowing much about the stars, the ascertainment of a few relative positions sufficed
G. H. Lewis, Probs. of Lit. and Mind I 1 52

We can proceed in the ascertainment of internal truths as we proceed in the ascertainment of external ones
H. Spencer

ascetery (a-set'a-ri), *n*, pl *asceteries* (-riz) [*< L. Gr. ασκητήριον, < ασκητής, a monk see ascetic*] Originally, a dwelling-place of ascetics, a monastery, now, in certain religious houses, a common meeting-place for spiritual exercises and reading

ascetic (a-set'ik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr. ασκητικός, ascetic, laborious, as noun, a hermit, an ascetic, < ασκήτης, one who exercises, an athlete, eccles. a monk or hermit, < ασκείν, work, exercise, eccles. mortify the body*] 1 A practising special acts of self-denial as a religious exercise, seeking holiness through self-mortification; hence, rigidly abstinent and self-restrained as to appetites and passions

He was for his life so exact and temperate that I have heard he had never been surprised by excess, being ascetic and sparing
 Evelyn, Diary

Genius is always ascetic and pious and love Appetite shows to the finer souls as a nuisance
 Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p 210

Hence — 2 Unduly strict or rigid in religious exercises or mortifications, severe; austere

A constant ascetic course of the severest abstinence and devotion
 South, Sermons (ed 1717), II 31

A dominant religion is in *ascetic*
 Macaulay, Dryden

3 Pertaining to or resembling the ascetic

II. n 1 In the early Christian church, one who practised unusual self-denial and devotion, in modern usage, also one who retires from the customary business of life and engages in pious exercises, a hermit, a recluse

He that preaches to man should understand what is in man, and that skill can scarce be attained by an ascetic in his solitude
 Atterbury

2 pl [*cap*] The title of certain books on devout exercises as, the *Asketica* of St Basil

ascetical (a-set'ik-al), *a* [*< ascetic + -al*] Pertaining to the practice of rigid self-denial and the mortification of the body as a means of attaining virtue and holiness, ascetic — **Ascetical theology,** a name given to the science which treats

of virtue and perfection and the means by which they are to be attained *Cath. Diet*

ascetically (a-set'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an ascetical manner, by the practice of asceticism, as an ascetic; to or toward asceticism as, persons ascetically inclined

asceticism (a-set'ik-izm), *n* [*< ascetic + -ism*]

1 The life or practice of an ascetic, the principles and historic course of the ascetics. In ancient Greece *asceticism* (*ascetice*) meant the discipline undergone by athletes while training. In the schools of the Stoics the same word was applied to the controlling of the appetites and passions and the practice of virtue. Among Christians through contact with the Alexandrian school of philosophy, the word early came into use with a similar meaning, namely, the habitual use of self-discipline, such as had been practised by individuals and even by communities among the Jews. The object of this discipline was to control and subdue the bodily nature with its passions and desires as the stronghold of evil inherent in man since the fall of Adam, the means used being, fasting, celibacy, poverty, penance, and solitude, a mode of life which developed in the course of a few centuries into monasticism. Similar and even greater asceticisms have been practised from very early times by many among various pagan nations and in connection with various religious systems such as Hinduism, Buddhism, etc., under the influence of the idea that matter is essentially evil and that an approach to ideal good or an escape from the evils of existence can be effected only by subduing or torturing the body

Asceticism again, including under this term all efforts to withdraw from the world in order to cultivate a higher degree of sanctity. It belongs naturally to a society which is somewhat rude, and in which isolation is frequent and easy
Locke, Europ. Morals, I 130

2 In *theol.*, the theory or systematic exposition of the means, whether negative, as self-denial and abstinence, or positive, as the exercise of natural and Christian virtues, by which a complete conformity with the divine will may be attained. See *ascetical theology*, under *ascetical*. — *Syn.* Self-denial, *Asceticism*, etc. See *self-denial*

ascham (as'kam), *n* [*Atti Roger Ascham, who in 1545 published "Toxophilus," a celebrated treatise on archery*] A cupboard or case to contain bows and sometimes arrows and other implements of archery
Encyc. Brit.

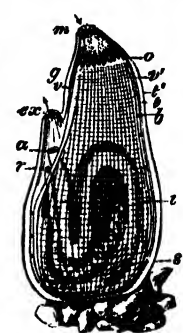
Aschiza (as-ki'zā), *n* pl [*NL, < Gr. a-priv + σχίζω, a cleft see schism*] In Brauer's system of classification, a division of cyclophorid dipterous insects or flies, of the suborder *Cyclophorida*, containing the families *Syrphidae*, *Platyptorida*, *Phorida*, and *Pipunculidae*, thus collectively contrasted with *Schizophora* (which see)

Aschizopoda (as-ki-zop'o-dā), *n* pl [*NL, < Gr. a-priv + σχίζω, a cleft, + ποδς (pod-) = E. foot*] A division of marinus decapodous crustaceans, embracing most of the group, as distinguished from the *Schizopoda* or opossum-shrimps

ascl, *n* Plural of *asclus*

ascian (as'ian), *n* [*< L. ascus, < Gr. ἄσκιος, without shadow, < a-priv + σκιά, shadow*] A person who casts no shadow at noon. The inhabitants of the torrid zone fulfil this condition, having the sun twice a year in their zenith at noon

Ascidia (a-sid'i-ā), *n* pl [*NL, pl of Ascidium, q v*] 1 A class of animals connecting the molluscan invertebrates with the *Vertebrata*, the tunicates, tunicaries, or sea-squirts, otherwise called *Tunicata*, *Ascozoa*, *Urochorda*, or *Protovertebrata* (in part), the ascidians. They are asymmetrical marine animals, simple or compound, fixed or free, with a monoganglionic nervous system, tubular heart, and no foot. The integument is a leathery sac, with two orifices, oral and anal. The young are free swimming and tadpole like, and in this larval condition show traces of vertebrate affinities in the possession of a notochord, or notochord of the tail, a condition retained permanently in one family the *Appendicularia*. They are found at low water mark on the sea beach, and, attached to stones, shells, and fixed objects, are dredged from deep water. An ascidian presents externally the appearance of a wine jar or double necked bottle, the one aperture of the bottle corresponding to the mouth and the other to the vent or excretory aperture. A feature in the organization of these animals is that a large proportion of the tough outer case or test is composed of cellulose, a starchy substance highly characteristic of plants. The mouth opening leads into a large buccal sac or breathing sac and from the bottom of this sac the digestive system, consisting of stomach and intestine, is continued, the intestine opening into a second sac, the atrial chamber. This latter cavity opens externally by the second aperture of the body, and also emits the effete water which



Ascidia mentula.
a termination of intestine b branchial sac c atrial sac d ventral sinus e dorsal sinus f atrial sac g branchial sac h oral opening i anal opening j atrial sac k branchial sac l oral opening m anal opening n atrial sac o branchial sac p oral opening q anal opening r atrial sac s branchial sac t oral opening u anal opening v atrial sac w branchial sac x oral opening y anal opening z atrial sac

has been used in breathing. A single nervous mass or ganglion represents the nervous system, this mass being placed between the two apertures of the body. Male and female reproductive organs exist in each ascidian. These animals may be *single*, *social*, or *compound*. In social ascidians the individuals of a number of individuals are united into a common tubular stem with a partial common circulation of blood. The species are more or less gelatinous and some are used as food in China and on the shores of the Mediterranean. The *Ascidia* are divisible into two orders not well defined called *Lophota* and *Thaliacea* and by other names one containing the *Salpidae* and *Doliolidae* the other the rest of the class. Also written *Ascidia*. See cuts under *Apseudodaria*, *Doliolidae*, *Salpidae* and *Pinnulata*.

2 [Used as a singular] Less proper form of *Ascidium* — 3 [l c] Plural of *ascidium*, 2.

Ascidacea (a-sid-i-a-se-a), n pl [NL, < *Ascidium* + -a] Same as *Ascidoida*, 2.

Ascidia (a-sid-i-a), n pl [NL, pl of *Ascidia*, 2] 1 In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of *Thaliacea*, embracing the true ascidians as distinguished from the *Pyrosomatidae*, *Doliolidae*, and *Salpidae*. It contains three groups, *Simplex*, *Socialis*, and *Composita*, or the simple, social, and compound ascidians. 2 Same as *Ascidium*, 1.

ascidian (a-sid-i-an), a and n [< *Ascidium* + -an] 1. a Of or belonging to the *Ascidia* or *Tunicata*.

II. n One of the *Ascidia* or *Tunicata*, a sea-squirt.

ascidiarian (a-sid-i-ā-r-i-um), n, pl *ascidiaria* (-ia) [NL, < *Ascidium* + -arium] A compound ascidium, consisting of two or more individual ascidians. See cut under *cythozoid*.

It is a fixed ascidium, may remain simple, or it may develop buds and give rise to a compound organism or *Ascidium* consisting of many ascidians united together. Huxley Anat. Invert., p. 511.

ascidiate (a-sid-i-āt), a [< *Ascidium* + -ate] Shaped like a small bottle, or like an ascidian.

Ascidicola (as-i-dik'ō-lā), n [NL, < *Ascidium* + *L. colere*, inhabit] The typical genus of the family *Ascidicolidae*.

Ascidicolidae (a-sid-i-kol'i-dē), n pl [NL, < *Ascidicola* + -idae] A family of copepod entomostracous crustaceans, parasitic upon ascidians.

ascidiform (a-sid-i-fōrm), a [< *Ascidium* + *L. forma*, shape] 1 Shaped like an ascidian, bottle-shaped. — 2 Having the structure of an ascidian, related to the *Ascidia*.

Also *ascidiform*.

ascidiid (a-sid-i-id), n One of the *Ascidida*.

Ascididae (as-i-dī'dē), n pl [NL, < *Ascidia*, 2 + -idae] A family of solitary ascidians, typically with the branchial aperture 8-lobed, the atrial 6-lobed, the branchial sac not folded, the tentacles simple, and the genitalia in close connection with the mantle. It is the typical family of the ascidians proper, including the simple forms, as *Tholypa*, *Cynthia*, *Ascidia* or *Phallusia* etc., as distinguished from the social and compound forms, and contains many species. See cut under *Ascidia*.

ascidiiform (a-sid-i-i-fōrm), a Same as *ascidiform*.

ascidioid (a-sid-i-oid), a [< *Ascidium* + -oid] Of or resembling an ascidian as, an *ascidioid* form. Huxley.

Ascidioidea (a-sid-i-oi'dē), n pl [NL, < *Ascidia*, *Ascidium*, + -oidea] 1 Same as *Ascidia*, *Ascozoa*, or *Tunicata*, as a class or phylum of animals. — 2 An order of *Ascidia*, continuous with *Ascozoa* (which see). Also called *Ascidacea*.

ascidiology (a-sid-i-ol'ō-jī), n [< *Ascidium* + -ology] That department of zoology which treats of the ascidians or tunicates.

ascidiozoid (a-sid-i-zō'id), n [< *Ascidium* + *zoid*] One of the zooids or individual organisms which collectively constitute a compound ascidian or *ascidiarium* (which see). See cuts under *cythozoid* and *Doliolidae*.

In the compound or social *Tunicata*, many *ascidiozooids*, which are united by a common test into an *ascidiarium*, are produced by gemmation from a solitary metamorphosed larva. Huxley Anat. Invert., p. 522.

Ascidium (a-sid-i-um), n [NL, < Gr *ασκιδιον*, dim of *ασκος*, a leathern bag, a wine-skin see *ascus*] 1 [Also less prop. *Ascidia*] A genus of tunicates, typical of the principal family of the class *Ascidia*, some of whose species are known as sea-squirts, synonymous with *Phallusia*. — 2 [l c, pl *ascidia* (-ia)] In bot. (a) Any tubular, horn-shaped, or pitcher-like formation, arising usually from the union of the margins of a leaf or other organ, or from the disproportionate growth of some part. The ascidium ordinarily known as a *pitcher*, as in the pitcher plants (*Nepenthes*) and side saddle flowers (*Sarracenia*) is often covered by a lid and contains a secreted fluid in which insects are drowned and macerated. The small aquatic sacs of species of *Utricularia* are also ascidia. See cut in next column. (b) Same as *ascus*, 1.

asciferous (a-sif'e-rus), a [< NL *ascus*, q. v., + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*] Having asci.

There is a parallelism between the fructification of lichens and the *asciferous* section of fungi. Fung. Brit., XIV 557.

ascigerous (a-sij'e-rus), a [< NL *ascus*, q. v., + *L. gerere*, bear] In bot., bearing asci as lichens and ascomycetous fungi. See *ascus*, and compare *ascosporous*.

ascites (a-si'tēz), n [L, < Gr *ασκίτης* (see *ascos*, disease), a kind of dropsy, < *ασκός*, a leathern bag, a bladder see *ascus*] In pathol., a collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity, dropsy of the belly.

ascitic (a-sit'ik), a Relating to ascites, dropsical.

ascitical (a-sit'i-kal), a Same as *ascitic*.

ascititious (as-i-tish'us), a Same as *ascititious*.

ascient (as-kient'), adv A Scotch form of *asciant*.

Asclepiad (as-klē'pi-ad), n [< L *Asclepiadum* (sc. *strutium*), < Gr *Ἀσκληπιάδης* (see *στίρις*, meter), the meter of *Ἀσκληπιάδης*, a Greek poet, lit. descendant of Asclepius, < *Ἀσκληπιός*, Asclepius see *Asclepius*] 1 [cap] In an. pros., an Asclepiad (verse or line). — 2 In bot., a member of the order *Asclepiadaceae* — 3 [cap] One of the *Asclepiads* (which see).

Asclepiadaceae (as-klē'pi-a-dē'sē-dē), n pl [NL, < *Asclepias* (-ad-) + -aceae] A natural order of gamopetalous exogenous plants, with pollen in waxy masses, the pollinia attached in pairs to glandular appendages of the stigma, the fruit a pair of follicles, and the seed comose. They are mainly tropical, many of them African and Indian twining shrubs usually with milky juice which often has strong emetic and purgative qualities. It includes the milkweed (*Lobelia*), carion flower (*Stapelia*), wax plant (*Hoya*), and other handsome greenhouse plants, the Indian sarpa-parilla (*Hemidionea Indica*), and several fiber plants, as species of *Catropa* and *Marsdenia*, a species of the latter genus yielding a fine dye from milky indigo.

Asclepiadaceus (as-klē'pi-a-dē'shi-us), a Belonging to the *Asclepiadaceae*.

Asclepiadæ (as-klē'pi-a-dē), n pl [NL see *Asclepiads*] Same as *Asclepiads*.

Asclepiadean (as-klē'pi-a-dē'an), a [< L *Asclepiadeus* (see *Asclepiad*) + -an] In an. pros., consisting or composed of *Asclepiads*.

In his combinations of the *Asclepiadean* [metr.] we note the grave and thoughtful temperance of tone which pervades those in which the three *Asclepiadean* lines are combined with one Glyconic. Encyc. Brit. XII 186.

Asclepiadean strophe, a strophe or stanza composed of *Asclepiads* with or without other verses such as Glyconics and Iambics.

Asclepiadic (as-klē'pi-a-dē'ik), a and n [< *Asclepiad* + -ic] 1. a Of or pertaining to the *Asclepiad* or *Asclepiadean*, a kind of verse.

II. n In an. pros., a verse consisting of a spondee, two (or three) chorambi, and an iambus, or, according to other authorities, a logædic verse consisting of a basis, three cyclic dactyls, of which the second is syncopated (or five cyclic dactyls, of which the second and fourth are syncopated), and a trocheic dipody catalectic. The shorter form is called the *lesser*, the longer the *greater*, *Asclepiadic*.

Mæce | nas ātāvis | editō rō | gībūs
Mæce | nas ātā | vis | editō | regibūs

Tū ne | quāstēris | schē nēfās | quem mihī quēm | tibi
Tū ne | quāstē | ris | scīrē nē | fas | quem nulli | quēm tibi

Asclepiads (as-klē'pi-adz), n pl [< Gr *Ἀσκληπιάδης*, pl of *Ἀσκληπιάδης*, a descendant of Asclepius] An order of Greek physicians, priests of Asclepius or Æsculapius, the god of medicine, whose descendants they claimed to be. They practiced medicine under the reputed inspiration of that deity and were bound by oath not to reveal the secrets of their art. Also *Asclepiade*.

From these primitive clinical records, the half priestly, half philosophic caste of the *Asclepiads* compiled the data upon which the earliest generalisations of medicine, as an inductive science, were based.



Ascidium of a Plant
Leaf of pitcher plant (*Nepenthes*) with a winged petiole and termin. stipe. In an opercular pitcher. (From J. C. Maunt and Derriman's "Illustrated General Botany.")

Asclepias (as-klē'pi-as), n [NL, < Gr *ἀσκληπίας*, an uncertain plant, < *Ἀσκληπιός*, Doric *Ἀσκληπιός*, Asclepius, > L *Æsculapius*, Æsculapius, the tutelary god of medicine] A large genus of North American herbs, natural order *Asclepiadaceae*, popularly known as milkweed or silkweed. The plants are perennial herbs with milky juice, mostly upright with opposite or verticillate leaves, the flowers in umbels, and the seeds tufted with long silky hairs. Of the more than 70 species, nearly 50 are found within the United States. The butterfly weed or pleurisy root *A. tuberosa*, has diaphoretic and mild purgative properties. The bastard ipecacuanha of the West Indies, *A. curassavica*, is a powerful emetic. Some of the species afford an excellent fiber.

ascocarp (as'kō-kārp), n [< Gr *ασκός*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *καρπός*, fruit] The developed fructification in *Ascomycetes*, consisting of asci and ascophores.

ascogenous (as-kō'jē-nus), a [< Gr *ασκος*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *-γενής*, producing see *-genous*] In bot., producing asci applied to the hyphae upon which asci are developed in the ascomycetous fungi.

ascogone (as'kō-gōn), n Same as *ascogonium*.

ascogonium (as-kō-gō'n-i-um), n, pl *ascogonia* (-ia) [NL, < Gr *ασκος*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *-γονος*, producing see *-gony*] The female organ in certain of the lower cryptogams, which after fertilization develops asci. Also called *carpogonium* and *archicarp*.

Ascomycetes (as'kō-mī-sē'tēz), n pl [NL, < Gr *ασκός*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *μύκης*, pl *μύκητες*, a mushroom, akin to L *musca* see *muscus*] A family of fungi characterized by the formation of free spores within elongated cells (asci), often associated with alternation of generation. It includes a great variety of forms, such as the microscopic yeast fungi or fermenters, various mildews, ergot, the subterranean truffles, the more la, helvetic, etc., which represent the several orders *Saccharomycetes*, *Perisporiacea*, *Pyrenomycetes*, *Tuberacea*, and *Discomycetes*. Most of the lichens are now also generally considered as belonging to this family. See cut under *ascus*.

ascomycetous (as'kō-mī-sē'tus), a [< *Ascomycetes* + -ous] Of or pertaining to the *Ascomycetes*.

Ascomyzon (as-kō-mī'zon), n [NL, < Gr *ασκός*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *μύζων*, ppr of *μύζω*, suck in] The typical genus of the family *Ascomyzontidae*.

Ascomyzontidae (as'kō-mī-zon'ti-dē), n pl [NL, < *Ascomyzon* (-t-) + -idae] A family of parasitic epizoe crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma*.

ascon (as'kon), n, pl *ascons*, *ascons* (-konz, as-kō'nēz) [NL, < Gr *ασκος*, a bag see *ascus*] One of the *Ascones*, a sponge having the characters of the *Ascones*.

Ascones (as-kō'nēz), n pl [NL, pl of *ascon*] A group of the lowest and simplest chalk-sponges, having a ventricle with walls so thin that the inhalent pores open directly into the ventricular cavity distinguished from *Leucones* and *Sycones*. See *Olynthus*.

Asconidae (as-kōn-i-dē), n pl [NL, < *ascon* + -idae] A family of *Calcipponina*, the same as *Ascones*.

ascophore (as'kō-fōr), n [< Gr *ασκοφόρος*, bearing wine-skins, < *ασκος*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*] In bot., the ascus-bearing form or stage of development in some groups of the *Ascomycetes*. See cut under *ascus*.

ascophorous (as-kō'fō-rus), a [As *ascophore* + -ous] In bot., bearing an ascus or asci applied to the hyphae in lichens, which develop asci at the end of the branches.

ascospore (as'kō-spōr), n [< Gr *ασκος*, a bag, + *σπορος*, seed see *ascus* and *spore*] In bot., one of a cluster of spores borne within an ascus.

The characteristic form of reproduction of the *Ascomycetes* is by *ascospores* formed within asci by free cell formation. Encyc. Brit., IX 838.

ascosporous (as-kō'spō-rus), a [As *ascospore* + -ous] Having *ascospores* as, "ascosporous fungi." Encyc. Brit., IV 162.

Ascozoa (as-kō-zō'ā), n pl [NL, < Gr *ασκος*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *ζῷον*, an animal] A name of the tunicates or ascidians, synonymous with *Ascidia*, 1 (which see).

ascozoan (as-kō-zō'an), n [< *Ascozoa* + -an] One of the *Ascozoa*, an ascidian or tunicate.

ascozoic (as-kō-zō'ik), a [< *Ascozoa* + -ic] Of or pertaining to the *Ascozoa*, tunicate; ascidian.

ascribable (as-kri'ba-bl), a [< *ascribe* + -able] Capable of being ascribed or attributed; attributable.

ascribe (as-krib'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *ascribed*, ppr. *ascribing* [Altered to *ascribe* (after L.) from early mod E *ascrive*, < ME *ascriven*, < OF. *ascrive* (ascrive) = It *ascrivere*, < L *ascribere*, annex by writing, add to a writing, enroll, enter in a list, impute, attribute, < *ad*, to, + *scribere*, write see *scribe*] 1 *To add in writing, append (one's name) to a document, etc., subscribe*

The *ascribing* of my name would have subtracted from the weight of those discourses *Netherholt, Self Cond., p. 3 (N F D)*

2 *To inscribe or dedicate*

The second pillar called Dorica being *ascribed* to Hercules *Shute, Archit., (C) b (V F D)*

3 *To enroll or register*

He would long since have been *ascribed* a member there *Aubrey, in Letters of Linn. Pers. (Bliss), II 612 (N E D)*

4 *To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause or source, assign, set down as, losses are often to be ascribed to imprudence*

This speech is, I think, the finest that is *ascribed* to Satan in the whole poem *Addison, Spectator, No. 321*

But many atrocious proceedings must, doubtless, be *ascribed* to heated imagination, to perverted principle, to a distaste for what was vulgar in morals, and a passion for what was startling and dubious *Macaulay, On History*

5 *To attribute, as a quality or an appurtenance, consider or allege to belong*

1 will *ascribe* righteousness to my Maker *Job xxxvi. 3*

They have *ascribed* unto David ten thousands and to me they have *ascribed* but thousands *1 Sam. xviii. 8*

= *Syn. Attribute, Refer, etc. See attribut.*

ascript (as-kript'), *n.* [*L. ascriptus, adscriptus*, pp. of *ascribere, adscribere*, annex by writing see *ascribe, subscript*] Registered, enrolled

ascription (as-krip'shon'), *n.* [*L. ascriptio(n)-*, an addition in writing, lit. the act of *ascribing*, < *ascribere*, pp. *ascribitus*, add to a writing see *ascribe*] 1 The act of *ascribing*, imputing, or affirming to belong, to be due, etc.

Self abnegations often reported simply on the part of the actor as the *ascription* of relative selfishness to others who profit by the self abnegations *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 96*

2 An expression *ascribing*, words in which one *ascribes*

Offering up the *ascriptions* justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings *Lincoln in Raymond, p. 391*

Also rarely *adscriptio*

ascriptitious (as-krip-tish'us), *a.* [*L. ascriptitius*, enrolled as a citizen, soldier, etc. (*ascriptionem servi*, slaves bound to the soil), < *ascriptus*, pp. of *ascribere*, enroll see *ascribe, script*] 1 Bound or attached to the soil applied to vassals under the feudal system, who were annexed to the freehold and transferable with it

—2 Added, as to a list, numbered

An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary god *Paradise, Sermons, p. 3*

Also rarely *adscriptitious*

ascry, *v.* [Early mod E, < ME *ascryen*, *ascryen*, *ascryen*, < AF *ascrier* (later ME *ascryn*, < OI *ascryer*, mod F *ascryer*), < *as-* (< L *er*) out, + *crier*, cry Cf *ascry*, and by aphesis *ascry*, doublet of *ascry* see *as-*, *es-*, and *ery*] 1 *To call forth or out, call upon, challenge* —2 *To decry*

II. *intrans.* To cry out, shout, or exclaim

ascry, *n.* [*ascry, v.*] Outcry, clamor, shouting.

Ascry arose at skarmyssh al withoute *Chaucer, Troilus, II 611*

ascula (as-kū-lā), *n.*, pl. *asculae* (-lā) [*NL*, < *dim of ascus*] 1 That stage of the young of sponges (as *Olythius*, *Sycon*, *Haliophysma*) in which, after ceasing to be a free-swimming embryo, and before it has changed into adult form by the development of spiculae in the ectoderm, or other modifications, it becomes attached to some support *Haeckel* —2 The first period of attachment of certain sponges, namely, that in which the sponge has lost or is losing its collar, opening the primitive cloacal collar, and forming the first central cavity without lateral ampullae. It corresponds to the protospongia stage of *Haeckel* *Hyatt*

ascus (as'kus), *n.*, pl. *asci* (as'i) [*NL*, < *Gr ascus*, a leathern bag, bottle, bladder, wine-skin see *Ascidum*, *Ascidia*, etc.] 1 In *bot.*, the spore-case of lichens and ascomycetous fungi, consisting of a single cell, usually the swollen terminal cell of a branch of a hypha, from the protoplasm of which the spores (typically 8) are produced. Also called *ascidium* and *theca* —2 In *archaeol.*, same as *askos*

ascyphous (as'i-fus), *a.* [*Gr ἀσφυος*, without a cup, < *a-* priv + *σφυος*, a cup] In *bot.*, having no *scyphi* applied to lichens without cup-shaped bodies (*scyphi*) bearing the organs of fructification

as-ducat (as'duk at), *n.* An old German unit of weight, used in Saxony, equal to 5.2875 centigrams, or five sixths of a troy grain

asea (a-sē'), *prep* *phr* as *adv.* [*a' + sea* (cf *aland*)] At sea, on the sea, to the sea

aseel (a-sēl'), *n.* [*E Ind*] A variety of the common hen, similar to the Malay. It is of medium size and is esteemed in the East India for its pungency

aseismic (a-sis-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr a-sis + seismos*] Not seismic, free from shock, mitigating the effects of earthquake-shocks applied to certain contrivances designed to secure stability, as of lighthouses and other structures during earthquakes as, *aseismic* joints, *aseismic* tables

aseity (a-sē'i-ti), *n.* [= *F aseité*, < *ML aseitas*, the state of being of one's self, independent existence, < *L a se*, of one's self *a* for *ab*, of, from, *se*, self see *se*] The mode of being of that which is undervived from anything else, independent existence, existence by self-origination

By what mysterious light have you discovered that *aseity* is entailed on matter? *Centiman Instructed (ed. 1712), p. 426*

The absolute being and *aseity* of God *W. R. Smith*

Aselli, *n.* Plural of *Asellus* 1

asellid (a-sel'id), *n.* An isopod of the family *Asellidae*

Asellidae (a-sel'id-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Asellus* + *-idae*] A family of isopodous crustaceans, of which the genus *Asellus* is the type. It also contains the genus *Lamora* of which the species *L. terrestris*, the griddle, is destructive to submerged water other genera are *Lara* and *Munna*. Its various forms inhabit both fresh and salt water

Asellota (as-el'ō-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Asellus* + *-ota*] A synonym of *Asellidae*

Asellus (a-sel'us), *n.* [*L*, dim of *asellus*, an ass see *asell*] 1 [*Pl. Aselli* (-i)] A name given to each of the two stars γ and δ (Caner), lying east of the quadrangle of that constellation —2 [*NL*] The typical genus of the family *Asellidae*. *A. aquaticus*, the water hog-louse, is a common form in fresh water

asemia (a-sē'mi-k), *n.* [*NL*, < (*Gr. ασμια*, having or giving no sign, < *a-* priv + *σμια*, a sign)] In *pathol.*, the loss of the power of forming or understanding any sign or symbol of thought, whether spoken, written, or acted. Also called *asymbolia*

asepsis (a-sep'sis), *n.* [*NL*, < (*Gr a-* priv + *σepsis*, putrefaction)] Absence of living germs of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation

asepta (a-sep'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL*, neut. pl. of *aseptus*, < (*Gr. ασπτος*, not liable to decay see *aseptic*)] Things not liable to putrefy

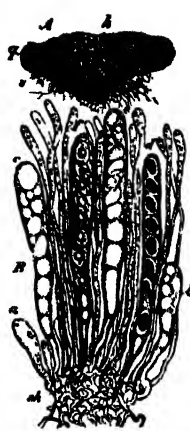
aseptic (a-sep'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ασπτος*, not liable to decay, < *a-* priv + *σπτος*, septic see *septic*] Free from the living germs of disease, fermentation, or putrefaction

asepticity (as-sep-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. ασπτος* + *-ity*] The character or quality of being aseptic

There are absence of damp soil, *asepticity* of the air, and dryness of the atmosphere *Med. Venus, XLVII*

asepticize (a-sep'ti-siz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *aseptized*, ppr. *aseptizing* [*Gr. ασπτος* + *-ize*] To render free from living germs of disease, fermentation, or putrefaction

asexual (a-sek'shū-al), *a.* [*Gr a-* priv (*a-*) + *sexual*] 1 Not sexual, not sexed, having no sex, as a species or other group of animals which have no sexual system or organs —2 Neuter, being of neither sex, as some individuals of species in which other individuals are male or female, or as some stages in the growth of individuals which later develop into male or female —3 Effected or produced by other than sexual processes, agamic, agamogenetic as, *asexual* reproduction



A section of *Penicillium mycelium* magnified 2 times of the fungus surrounding by its mycelium (a) the hyphae (b) which contains the ascus (c) A group of ascus (d) hyphae mycelium (e) subhyphal layer of hyphae (from Sachs' Lehrbuch der Botanik)

Little colonies of these parasites, the Cunnine, ultimately develop into medusae. Here is an *asexual* multiplication, but no true alternation of generation *Science, VII 204a*

Asexual reproduction, any process of propagation that is not effected by means of sexual organs as in bot. in many of the cryptogams by cell division etc. and in phytogams when propagation is carried on by buds off shoots bulbs etc.

asexually (a-sek'shū-al-i), *adv.* In an asexual manner; agamically, agamogenetically

For what are the phenomena of Agamogenesis stated generally? An impregnated egg develops into an asexual form A this gives rise *asexually* to a second form of form, B more or less different from A. B may multiply *asexually* again in the simpler cases, however it does not but acquiring sexual characters produces impregnated eggs from whence A once more arises *Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 311*

Asgard (as'gard), *n.* [*Ice. ásgarðr*, < *áss*, a god, + *garðr*, an inclosure, = E *yard* see *Asd*, *garth* and *yard*] In *Vorse myth*, the abode of the twelve gods and twenty-six goddesses, and of heroes slain in battle, formed of the eyebrows of the giant Ymer. In the midst of Asgard were the plain of Ida (Idavoll) where the gods assembled in council and Odinn throned (Midskjalf). The several gods and goddesses had their own dwellings, and Valhalla (Odin's hall) Gladsheim (the special hall of the gods) and Vingolf (that of the goddesses) were common meeting places for them all. Asgard was connected with Midgard (the earth) by the bridge Bifrost.

ash (ash), *n.* and *a.* [*ME ash, asch, cashe*, etc., < *AS as = D asch = OHG ase, MHG*

asch, m., < *cashe*, 1, = *leel askr* = Dan *Sw.*

ask = *OHG aska* = *Lath usas*, the ash] 1. *n.*

1 In *bot.* (a) The popular name of trees belonging to the genus *Fraxinus* (which see). The common ash of Europe *F. excelsa* is native through the greater part of Europe, northern Africa, and some parts of Asia. It is a handsome ornamental tree and is exceedingly valuable for its timber which is close grained and remarkably tough and elastic. It was therefore in early times the chief material in the construction of bows and spears, and is now largely used wherever these qualities are needed. In its younger state the tree is called ground ash and a variety is well known in cultivation as weeping ash. The flowering ash, *F. ornata*, is a small tree of southern Europe, some times cultivated for ornament. It yields a saccharine exudation which forms the best known and most important of the various kinds of manna. In the United States several species of the genus are commonly known under the name, as the black ash, ground ash, or hoop ash, *F. sambucifolia*, the blue ash *F. quadrangulata*, the green ash, *F. viridis*, the red ash *F. pyramidalis*, the water ash *F. platycarpa*, and the white ash, *F. americana*. The last is the most valuable, its wood closely resembles that of the European ash and is used for similar purposes. (b) The name (with some adjunct) of various trees or shrubs of other genera, generally from some resemblance in foliage or qualities of the wood to the common ash. (See below) (c) Also, in parts of England, the name of some herbaceous plants, chiefly umbelliferous, as the ground-ash, or ashweed, *Egopodium Podagraria* and *Angelica sylvestris*, and the sweet ash, *Inthrusus sylvestris* —2 The wood of the ash-tree, hence, something made of ash, as the shaft of a lance or spear

My grained ash a hundred times hath broke *Shak., Cor., iv. 5*

Ash of Jerusalem, an old English name for woad or dyes a weed *Isatis tinctoria* and *Isatis tinctoria* *Bitter*

ash, a West Indian name of the quassia tree *Quassia excelsa* *Cape ash*, the *Eschscholzia capensis* a large medicinal tree of southern Africa, furnishing valuable timber

Poison ash, the poison sumac *Rhus toxicaria* *Prickly*

ash, a name given to species of *Vanthorium* (*A. americanum* *A. Canadense* the latter also called *sea ash*)

Quaking ash, in Scotland, the ash tree — *Red ash*, of Australia, the *Alphitonia excelsa*, a tall rhymous cone tree with very hard wood

Wild ash, an old English name for the mountain ash *Yellow ash*, a leguminous tree of the United States *Cladrastis tinctoria* See *yellow wood* (See also *hoop ash*, *mountain ash*, *water ash*)

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash, made of ash

ash (ash), *n.* [*E dual pl. asch, Sc. as, ass, pl. asch, are, pl. asches, aschen, asken, asen, < AS*

asce, asic, asz, pl. ascan, ascan, ascan, ascan, = D

asch = *OHG asga, asca, MHG asche, cashe, G*

asche = *Ice. Sw. aska* = Dan *aski* = Goth *asqō*, ash] 1 What remains of a body that is burned, the combustible residue of organic substances (animal or vegetable) remaining after combustion, in common usage, any incombustible residue of materials used as fuel usually in the plural

As a commercial term the word generally means the ash of vegetable substances, from which are extracted the alkaline matters called pot-ash, pearl-ash, kelp, barilla, etc.

The ash of tobacco *Donne, Polydoron (1631) p. 142*

A residue consisting of carbon, or carbon and ash *Ure*

2 Fine material thrown out of a volcano in eruption

It is not like ordinary ashes a residuum of the combustion of a substance containing carbonaceous mingled with inorganic matter but is finely pulverized lava, derived in part from the actual tearing asunder of

the not fully consolidated material by the expansive force of the gases which it contains, and in part from mechanical pulverization by friction in the chimney of the volcano. Large particles are called *cinders*, coherent masses of still larger size, *scoriae*, *cinders*, and *bombs*. If the erupted ashes fall into water, they assume a stratified form. Rocks of this character have been called *igneo aqueous* and *pluto neptunian*. See *lava*, *volcano*, and *tuff*.

3. *pl* The remains of the human body when burned, hence a dead body or corpse, mortal remains.

Poor key cold figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster!
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood!
Shak., Rich III, I, 2

Black ashes, crude soda. **Blue ashes** See *blue-glavelled ashes*. See *glavelled*. — **Dust and ashes**, a Scriptural phrase expressive, when applied to one's self, of deep humiliation. — *as*, 'I which am but dust and ashes', Gen. xviii, 27. **Ultramarine ashes** See *ultramarine*.

ash (ash) *v* *t* [*< ash², n*] 1 To strew or sprinkle with ashes.

They ash and powder their pericraniums
Hortell. Letters, iv, 5

2 To convert into ashes.

The folded filter paper brought into a scuffler and ashed in a glowing muffle. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII, 78.

ashame (a-shām'), *v* [*< (1) ME aschamen, aschamen, < AS āscaman, āscaman (= MIG āscamen, āschamen, G āschamen), mixed with (2) ME yshamen, yschamen, < AS yscaman, yscaman, gemoman (= both gaskaman, rell), and (3) ME ofschamen, < AS *ofscaman (the last two in ME only in pp), < AS ā- (E ā-), AS y- (E ā-), or AS of- (E ā-), respectively, + scaman, scaman, shame see a-1, a-6, a-4, and shame, 1*] 1. *trans* To feel shame, be ashamed.

II *trans* To shame, make ashamed. [Now rarely used except in the past participle *ashamed*, with the force of an adjective.]

It should humble, ashame and grieve us.
Barrow, Works, II, 417

ashamed (a-shūm'd'), *pp* [*< (1) ME aschamed, aschamed, < AS āscamad, mixed with (2) ME yschamed, < AS yscamad, and (3) ME ofschamed, < AS *ofscamad, pp of the preceding verb*] 1 Affected or touched by shame, abashed or confused by guilt or a conviction of some wrong action, indecorous conduct, or other impropriety hardly used attributively followed by *of*, or by a dependent clause with *that*.

They shall be turned back, they shall be greatly ashamed,
that trust in given images. Is. xlii, 17

I feel sufficiently my folly's penance,
And am ashamed that shame a thousand sorrows
Feed on continually. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, 1, 7

Those who base their hopes for the future on the glorious revelations of the Bible need not be ashamed of its story of the past. *Parson, Nature and the Bible*, p. 181.

"Thy name!"
"Ashamed am I that I should tell thee
My pride is broken: men have seen my fall."
Tennyson, Guinevere

2 Reluctant through fear of shame followed by an infinitive *as*, I am ashamed to offer it, it is so little.

I cannot dig, to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi, 3

It was not ashamed to answer that he could not live out of the royal smile. Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

ashamedly (a-shā'med-lī), *adv* With shame.

ashamedness (a-shā'med-nes), *n* The state of being ashamed.

Ashantee, Ashanti (a-shan'tē), *n* and *a* [Native name] 1. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Ashantee, a state in western Africa.

II. *a* Of or pertaining to Ashantee.

ash-barberry (ash'bar-ber-ī), *n* A name given to pinnate-leaved species of barberry (*Berberis*) belonging to the section *Mahonia*.

ash-bead (ash'bēd), *n* In the manufacture of varnish, a layer of ashes placed near the fire over which the gum is melted. The pot containing the gum is placed upon the ashes when the heat becomes too great, or when the varnish is ready for mixing.

ash-bin (ash'bin), *n* A receptacle for ashes and other refuse.

ash-cake (ash'kak), *n* A cake baked on or in hot ashes.

ash-candles (ash'kan'dl-z), *n* *pl* Ash-keys — an English name of the fruit of the European ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

ash-color (ash'kul'or), *n* The color of ashes, a clean, neutral gray.

ash-colored (ash'kul'ord), *a* Of the color of ashes, cinerous.

ashen (ash'en or ash'n), *a* [*< ME *aschen, < AS *asmen (Bosworth), < as, ash see ash¹ and -en²*] Pertaining to the ash-tree or its timber, made of ash.

His ashen spear, that quivered as it flew
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii, 494

ashen (ash'en or ash'n), *a* [*< ash² + -en²*] Consisting of or resembling ashes; ash-colored. *as*, "the ashen hue of age," Scott, Marmion, vi, 14.

ashen (ash'en or ash'n), *n* Obsolete plural of *ash* (*Chaucer*). **ashery** (ash'e-ri), *n*, *pl* *asheries* (-riz) [*< ash² + -ery*] 1 A place for ashes, an ash-hole. — 2 A manufactory of potash or pearl-ash.

ashet (ash'et), *n* [*Sc*, earlier *asset*, *< F assette*, a plate] A large platter or dish, generally of an oval shape, on which meat is brought to the table. [*Scot. h*]

ash-fire (ash'fir), *n* A slow fire of live coals banked or covered with ashes, used in chemical operations, and by bakers and others.

ash-fly (ash'fī), *n* The oak-fly, *Cynips quercus-foli*.

ash-furnace (ash'fēr-nās), *n* A kind of furnace or oven in which the materials for glass-making are fitted.

ash-hole (ash'hōl), *n* A repository for ashes, the lower part of a furnace, an ash-bin.

ashine (a-shīn'), *prep* *phr* *as adv* or *a* [*< a³ + shine*] Shining, bright, luminous.

His hard features all aglow and ashine with glee.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iii

Ashkenazic (ash-kō-naz'ik), *a* Pertaining or relating to the Ashkenazim. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV, 292.

Ashkenazim (ash-kō-naz'im), *n* *pl* [*Heb*] German-Polish Jews, as distinguished from the Sephardim or Spanish-Portuguese Jews. They form about 90 per cent of the Jewish race, and differ from the Sephardim in liturgy and in pronunciation of Hebrew, but not in doctrine.

ash-key (ash'kē), *n* [*< ash¹ + key¹* Cf *maple-key*] The key or samara of the ash-tree, the pericarp of the ash, in *her* (in the plural), a representation of the keys or samaras of the ash-tree, used as a bearing. Also called *ash-candle*.

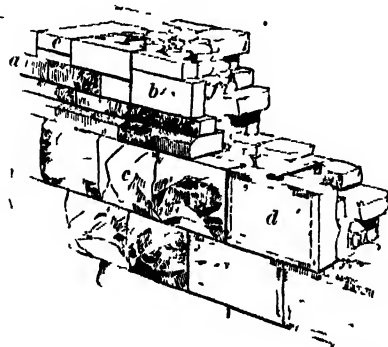
ashkoko (ash-kō'kō), *n* A native name in Abyssinia of the cony, a species of *Hyrax*. Bruce. Also called *ganam* and *wabber*. See *cony*, 2.

ashlar, *n* See *ashler*. **ash-leach** (ash'lēch), *n* A hopper in which ashes are placed during the process of the removal of their soluble salts by lixiviation.

ashler, **ashlar** (ash'lēr, -lār), *n* [Early mod E also *astler*, *astler*, etc., *< ME asheler, ascheler, achiler*, *< OF aseler*, *ashler*, *< OF aselle, aselle*, *aselle*, *< ML asella*, a little board or shingle (*cf* *L asella*, a chip, shingle), dim of *L assis* (*> It asse = F as*), a board, plank, also spelled *asiz*, and the same word as *asiz*, *asiz* see *asiz* and *astel*] 1 A block of building-stone, rough as it is brought from the quarry, such stones collectively. — 2. In masonry, a squared stone,



Ash Keys



Ashler

a, random range quarry faced ashler. *b*, random range dressed face ashler. *c*, coursed quarry faced ashler. *d*, coursed dressed ashler with margin dr. *e*, also showing iron anchor. *f*, ruble filling back of ashler.

as distinguished from a stone which is of irregular shape, such stones collectively.

Ashlar stones or ashlars as they are commonly called, are made of various sizes on the surface, as the character of the edifice may require. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 471.

3. **Masonry constructed of ashler** When the courses are not regular but broken up by the use of stones of different thicknesses, it is called *broken ashler* or *random range ashler*. *Small ashler* employs stones of less than one foot in breadth. *Basal ashler* is an ashler face backed with rubble or other inferior work, as in all courses but the lowest in the cut. Ashler is said to be *plane* when it is smoothed on the exposed face, *tooled proper*, when the tooling is in grooves, *random tooled*, when cut without regularly, *chiseled* or *beveled*, when wrought with

a narrow tool; *pointed*, when wrought with a tool still narrower, *rusticated*, or *quarry faced*, when the joints only are hewn, the face of the stone being left irregular, *prison rustic*, when pitted into deep holes, *herring bone*, when tooled obliquely in alternate directions, and *nigged*, when dressed with a pointed hammer.

The ashler buttress braves its force,
And ramparts frown in battled row.
Scott, Cadzow Castle.

Dressed ashler, a Scotch name for ashler of inferior quality, whether chiseled or random tooled.

ashlering (ash'lēr-ing), *n* [*< ashler + -ing¹*]

1. In *carp*, short upright pieces to which laths are nailed, extending from the floor-beams to the rafters in garrets. — 2. In masonry, ashler used as a facing to the body of a wall, bastard ashler.

ashore (a-shūr'), *prep* *phr* *as adv* or *a*. [*< a³ + shore¹*] 1. On shore, on or to the land adjacent to water *as*, bring the goods *ashore*, the ship was driven *ashore*. — 2. On land opposed to *aboard* or *aft* *as*, the captain of the ship remained *ashore*.

ash-pit (ash'pit), *n* 1 A place of deposit for ashes and house-rubbish generally. — 2. The place where the cinders fall under a furnace or fireplace.

ash-plate (ash'plāt), *n* The rear plate of a furnace.

ashraf (ash-raf'i), *n* [*Pers ashrafī*] A Persian gold coin, weighing rather more than 53 grains, and worth about \$2.43.

ash-shoot (ash'shōt), *n* A tube leading upward from the stoke-hole of a ship to the deck, through which the ashes are lifted. The shoot is also utilized as a ventilating shaft.

Ashtaroth (ash'ta-roth), *n* [*Heb*] Plural of *Ashtoreth*.

Ashtoreth (ash'tō-reth), *n* [Written *Astoreth* by Milton. *a* Heb, orig Phœnician, name, equivalent to the Assyrian *Ishhtar*] Same as *Asiarte*.

Ashura (ash'ū-rā), *n* [*Ar* *ashūr*, tenth, *< ash-ara*, ten] A voluntary fast-day observed by the Mohammedans on the 10th day of the month Muharram. Hughes.

Ash Wednesday (ash wenz'dā) [*ME asche-, ash-, az-wednesday, ash² and Wednesday*] The first day of Lent. It is named from a custom in the West in Church of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents admitted to penance on that day. The origin of this ceremony is generally attributed to Gregory the Great. According to the present rite in the Roman Catholic Church, the ashes are consecrated on the altar, sprinkled with holy water, signed with the cross, and then strewn on the heads of the clergy and people, the priest repeating, "Memento quod cinis es, et in cinerem reverteris" (Remember that thou art dust, and wilt to dust return).

ashweed (ash'wēd), *n* [Formerly also *ashe-, ash-weed, < ash¹ + weed¹*] The goutwort, *Egopodium Podagraria*.

ashy (ash'i), *a* [*ME ashy, asky, < ash² + -y*] 1 Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling ashes, hence, ash-colored, pale.

A timely parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, moulted, pale, and bloodless.
Shak., 2 Hen VI, iii, 2

2 Sprinkled with ashes (*Chaucer*).

Asian (ā'shian or ā'zhian), *a* [*< L Asianus, < Gr Ἀσιανός, < Asia, Asia, a town in Lydia, then the region around, extended to mean what is now known as Asia Minor, in Pliny Asia is used, as now, for the whole continent. The origin of the name Asia is unknown*] Pertaining to Asia, a continent extending from Europe eastward to the Pacific ocean, and from the frozen ocean on the north to the Indian ocean on the south.

Asiatic (ā-shī- or ā-zhi-an'ik), *a*. [*< Asian + -ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to Asia Minor.

A syllabic writing, evidently of immense antiquity, which prevailed throughout the whole of Asia Minor, and which has been designated by Professor Sayce as the *Assyrian* syllabary. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II, 116.

2 Pertaining to or characterized by Asianism, or a florid and inflated style of literature.

Asianism (ā'shian- or ā'zhian-izm), *n*. [*< Asian + -ism*] A florid and inflated style of oratory or rhetorical treatment, such as was characteristic of the Asiatic Greeks in the three centuries preceding the Christian era.

Asiarch (ā'shī-ārk), *n* [*< LL Asarcha, < Gr Ἀσάρχης, < Asia, Asia, the province so called, + ἀρχή, rule, govern*] In the Roman province of Asia, one of the presidents of the provincial games. The Asiarchs were chosen annually, and celebrated the games wholly or in part at their own expense.

It was probably the policy of the Romans to encourage centralization in the religious organization of their provinces, and the titles "Archiereus of Asia" and *Asiarch* were probably introduced by them into Asia Minor.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 165.

Asiatic (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Asiaticus*, < Gr. *Asiaticus*, < *Asia*, *L. Asia*, Asia see *Asian*.] 1 *a.* 1. Belonging to or characteristic of Asia or its inhabitants — 2 Characterized by Asianism — *Asiatic cholera*. See *cholera* — *Asiatic pills*, in *med.*, pills of arsenious oxid and black pepper

Asiaticism (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'ik-sizm), *n.* [*Asiatic* + *-ism*] Something characteristic of Asiatics, specifically, Asiatic, as distinguished from European, modes of thought and life [Rare]

The great struggle between Protestantism and Asiaticism
New Eng Jour of Education, XX 75

Asiaticization (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'ik-si-zā'shon), *n.* [*Asiatic* + *-ation*] The act of rendering Asiatic, or of permeating with Asiaticism. [Rare]

The Asiaticization of European life
J. Fiske, *Amer Pol Ideas*, p. 117

Asiaticize (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'ik-siz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *Asiaticized*, ppr. *Asiaticizing* [*Asiatic* + *-ize*] To render Asiatic, tinge or imbue with Asiatic ideas, customs, etc. [Rare]

The close of the seventeenth century, which marks the culmination of the Asiaticizing tendency in Europe, saw despotism, both political and religious, firmly established in France, and Spain, and Italy, and in half of Germany
J. Fiske, *Amer Pol Ideas*, p. 119

Asida (as'i-dā), *n.* [*NL.*] The typical genus of beetles of the subfamily *Asidina*, containing numerous wingless species with ovate bodies, inhabiting desert regions of Europe and North America

aside (a-sid'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* and *prep* [*ME aside*, a *side*, on *side*, on *syd* (also with adverbial gen. suffix, *asides*, *asydis*) see *on*, *a³*, and *side¹*] 1. *adv* 1. On or to one side, to or at a short distance, apart; away from some normal direction or position. as, to turn or stand *aside*, to draw a curtain *aside*.

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full 2 Ki 1 v 4
He took him *aside* from the multitude Mark vii 23

The flames were blown *aside*
Dryden, *Fal and Arc*, l 1639

2. Apart or separately (from), in a state of withdrawal or exclusion (from) [A use of *aside* for *apart* nearly or quite peculiar to the United States]

I give thee love as God gives light,
Aside from merit or from prayer
R T Cooke, *Poems*, p. 78

That we agree with him [Emerson], or that he always agrees with himself, is *aside* from the question
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 107

3. Out of one's thoughts, consideration, or regard, away, off as, to lay *aside* one's animosity, to put one's cares *aside*

Without laying *aside* that dauntless valour which had been the terror of every land from the Elbe to the Pyrenees
Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, l

Books can only reveal us to ourselves, and as often as they do us this service, we lay them *aside*
Thoreau, *Letters*, p. 153

No man can put abstract notions more entirely *aside* than he
N A Rev, (XVII) 506

4. So as not to be heard by some one present chiefly a dramatic use Thus, on the stage, to utter a speech *aside*, is to utter it in such a manner that it is assumed not to be heard by the other characters, or to be heard only by those for whom it is intended

O dear, madam, you are not to say that to her face — *aside*, ma'am, *aside* — The whole scene is to be *aside*
Sheridan, *The Critic*, iii 1

II *prep* By the side of, beside [Rare, except in old English and Scotch]

Hence slake your thirst *aside* their liveliest rill *Lancelot*

aside (a-sid'), *n.* [*Aside*, *adv*] Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one or more present, especially, a remark uttered by an actor on the stage, and assumed not to be heard by the other characters on the stage, or to be heard only by those for whom it is intended

asiderite (a-sid'e-rit), *n.* [*Gr a-priv + siderite*, of iron see *a-18* and *siderite*] A meteoric stone which contains no metallic iron. See *meteorite*

Asidina (as-i-di-nā), *n. pl* [*NL.*, < *Asida* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of arachneate heteropterous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*, typified by the genus *Asida*

Asilid (a-sil'i-dī), *n. pl* [*NL.*, < *Asilus*] A name given by Latreille to a group of tetrachetous brachypterous insects, corresponding most nearly to the modern family *Asilidae*, or hornet-flies Latreille divided the Linnean genus *Asilus* into two groups, which he called *Asilid* and *Hybodontid*.

Asilidae (a-sil'i-dē), *n. pl* [*NL.*, < *Asilus* + *-idae*.] A family of dipterous insects, or flies, belonging to the group *Tetrachetidae* of the suborder *Brachycera*, the hornet-flies, very active, predaceous, and voracious, preying upon other insects, and making a humming noise in flight

Asilus (a-sil'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. asilus*, a gadfly, horse-fly] 1 A genus of two-winged flies, of the family



Robber fly (*Asilus sexeps*, Say) natural size

Asilidae, popularly known as hornet-flies, robber-flies, or hawk-flies They are large, rather slender bodied flies, having strong legs and a remarkably strong beak with which they pierce their prey They destroy caterpillars, grass hoppers, and even honey bees Their larvae live under ground

2 In ornith (1 c) An old name (Gessner, 1555, to Brisson, 1760) of the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus* (b)

A genus of such warblers *Bechstein*, 1802
Asimina (a-sim'i-nā), *n.* [*NL.* (of Canadian *F. asinine*, the fruit, *asinine*, the tree), < *asimina*, the northern Algonkin corruption of southern Illinois *asimina* (pl), the name of the fruit, prob, as Dr Trumbull suggests, < *rassa*, a sleeve, + *mina*, pl *mina*, fruit, from its shape] An anomalous genus of shrubs of the Atlantic and Gulf States, including half a dozen species Of these the most widely distributed is the common pawaw, *A. triloba*, which becomes a small tree and bears a large edible fruit The others are low shrubs, confined to the Gulf States Some doubtful species are also credited to Mexico and the West Indies

asinary (as'i-nā-ri), *a.* [*L. asinarius*, < *asinus*, an ass see *ass¹*] *Asinine* *Barley*

asinogot (as-i-nō'go), *n.* [Also *asinus*, Sp *asino*, a little ass, dim of Sp Pg *asno*, < *L. asinus* see *ass¹*] 1 A little ass — 2 A foolish fellow

Thou sudden witted lord! thou hast no more brain than I have in mine elbows, an *asinogot* may tutor thee
Shak, I and C, ii 1

Also spelled *assinego*
asinine (as'i-nin or -nin), *a.* [*L. asinus*, < *asinus*, an ass see *ass¹*] 1 Belonging to or characteristic of the ass — 2 Having the qualities attributed to the ass, stupid, obstinate, obtrusively silly, offensively awkward

This one act proclaims his *asinine* nature
B Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass*, l 6

The gravest historians of the Netherlands often relieved their elephantine labors by the most *asinine* gambols
Mollen, *Dutch Republic*, l 88

asininity (as-i-min'i-ti), *n.* [*asinine* + *-ity* (cf *ML. asinitas*, stupidity)] The quality of being asinine, obstinate stupidity

The elephant's discourse
Will neutralize the stupid *asininity*
The Century, XXVII 960

asinus (as'i-nus), *n.* [*L.*, an ass see *ass¹*] In *zool* (a) Specifically, the ass, *Equus asinus* (b) [cap] Generically, a subgenus of *Equus*, including the asses, as the hemion, onager, quagga, zebra, etc

asio (ā-si-ō), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. asio* (in Pliny, with var reading *asio*), a horned owl.] An old name of a horned owl It was made a genus by Brisson, 1780, having as type the common long eared owl of Europe, *A. otus*, and the name has been given with little discrimination to sundry horned or eared owls Now usually (a) [cap] A genus comprehending only *A. otus* and its immediate relatives, as *A. wilsonianus* of North America, *A. accipitrinus*, the short eared owl, etc See cut under *owl* (b) The specific name of the small red or gray owl of North America, *Strix asio* (Linnaeus), now *Scops asio*

Asiphonata (a-si-fō-nā-tā), *n. pl* [*NL.*, neut pl of *asiphonatus* see *asiphonate*] An order of acephalous lamellibranchiate mollusks, containing headless bivalves without respiratory tubes or siphons like those which in the *Siphonata* convey water from the gills, and having the lobes of the mantle free Most of the *Asiphonata* are fixed, the foot being small or wanting, and many secrete a byssus The order includes in general those bivalves best known and most useful and valuable to man as oysters, pearl oysters, scallops, mussels, unios, etc., and is now divided into about 12 families Synonymous with *Atrachia* Also *Amphonia*, *Amphionata*, *Amphionida*

asiphonate (a-si-fō-nāt), *a.* [*NL. asiphonatus*, < *Gr a-priv + siphon*, siphon see *a-18* and *siphonate*] Not possessing a respiratory tube or siphon opposed to *siphonate*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Asiphonata*. *H. A. Nicholson*. Also *amphionate* and *asphonate*

Asiphonia (as-i-fō-ni-ā), *n. pl* [*NL.*] Same as *Asiphonata*

Asiphoniata (as-i-fō-ni-ā-tā), *n. pl* [*NL.*] Same as *Asiphonata*

asiphoniate (as-i-fō-ni-āt), *a.* Same as *asiphonate*

Asiphonida (as-i-fon'i-dī), *n. pl* [*NL.*] Same as *Asiphonata*

-asis. See *-asis*

asitia (a-sish'i-tā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr asitia*, want of food or of appetite, < *aitos*, without food, < *a-priv* + *aitos*, food] Loss of appetite, loathing of food

ask (āsk), *v.* [E dial also *ax* and *ass* (prot *ast*), < *ME asken*, *evken*, assimilated *asken*, *assen*, *ashen*, *essen*, transposed *axen*, *assen*, *axen*, < *AS āscan*, often transposed *āscan*, *āscan*, *āscan*, = *OS āscan* = *OFries āska* = *D. eschen* = *OHG eschen*, *MHG eschen*, *G. eschen*, *heischen* = *Sw āska* = *Dan ask*, *ask* (of leel *askya*, wish see *wish*), = *OBulg iskati* = *Bohem jskati* = *Russ skati* = *Lith jaskoti* = *Lett skat*, seek, cf *Skt √ish*, seek, desire] 1. *trans* 1. To request, seek by words to obtain, petition for commonly with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person to whom the request is made

Ask counsel of God Judges xviii 5

2 To demand, expect, or claim with *for* as, what price do you *ask*, or *ask for* it?

Ask me never so much dowry Gen xxxiv 12

3 To solicit from, request of with a personal object, and with or without *for* before the thing desired as, *I ask you a great favor*, to *ask one for* a drink of water

I came near, and asked him the truth of all this Dan vii 16

4 To require as necessary or useful, demand, exact

The exigence of a state *asks* a much longer time to conduct the design to maturity *Addison*

To find the medium *asks* some share of wit, And therefore tis a mark fools never hit *Cowper*, *Conversation*

5 To interrogate or inquire of, put a question to

He is of age, *ask him* John ix 21

6 To inquire concerning, seek to be informed about as, to *ask the way*, to *ask a question*

Here kennel'd in a brake she finds a hound, And *asks* the weary *cliff* for his master *Shak*, *Venus and Adonis*, l 914

7. To invite as, to ask guests to a wedding or entertainment — To *ask in church*, to publish banns of marriage [The verb *ask* is used in this phrase because the publication is really an inquiry whether any one can state any valid objection to the marriage] = *Byn* 1 to 4. *Ask*, *Request*, *beg*, *demand*, *claim*, *require*, *solicit*, *beseech*, *entreat*, *crave*, *supplicate*, *implore*, *importune*

Ask is the generic word in this list, it implies neither that what is asked must be rendered, nor, on the other hand, that it would be a favor Demand, claim, and require ask imperatively or authoritatively the others call for a favor with different degrees of urgency or humility *Beseech*, *entreat*, *importune*, and sometimes *beg*, imply great urgency, *crave*, *supplicate*, and *implore* imply great urgency and great dependence on humility *Request* is a little more formal or carefully civil than *ask* as, your attendance is requested *Beg* is primarily to ask as a beggar, sometimes, by the hyperbole of social usage, to ask as a favor real or professed as, *I beg your pardon* Demand and claim more often refer to things require applies more often to action as he demanded his share, he claimed the whole, he required me to come, he required some proof to back my demand and substantiate my claim *Solicit* is urgent but less so than the words that follow it as, he solicited my vote *Beseech* is most applicable to the act of asking on the ground of pure favor *Entreat* implies continued appeal or representations of a moving kind *Crave* is almost or quite object like *beg*, it has been taken into polite forms of speech, and in that use robbed of most of its force *Supplicate* and *implore* are, figuratively, modes of prayer as to a superior being, they imply urgent or desperate appeal, perhaps in many words To *importune* is generally to beg in a persistent, wearying way, with urgency, but perhaps without especial dependence on humility

To *ask* and have, command and be obeyed
Marlowe, *Tamburlaine*, l iv 8

To night we hold a solemn supper, sir, And I'll request your presence *Shak* *Macbeth*, iii 1

These matters could not be thus carried without a *beg* and borrowed force from worldly authority
Milton, *Church Government*, ii 3

It is only when the reasonable and the practicable are denied that men demand the unreasonable and impracticable
Lowell, *Democracy*

Since the knight
Came not to us of us to claim the prize,
Ourselves will send it after
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

The guards opened the doors, we were told that we could proceed no further, and were required to alight
Froude, *Sketches*, p. 41

The port was crowded with those who hastened to solicit permission to share in the enterprise
Benbow, *Hist U S*, l 40.

As new morbid elements are formed in the disintegrating processes of disease, the ravages of which they thereupon accelerate, so new products of an *asocial* or antisocial kind are formed in the retrograde metamorphosis of the human kind. *Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 241*

asomatous (a-sō'mā-tus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀσώματος, without a body, < ἀ-priv + σῶμα(-r-), body*] Without a material body, incorporeal [Rare]
Asopia (a-sō'pi-ē), *n.* [NL, cf *Asopus*] A genus of pyralid moths *A. jatinahis* is the meal-moth

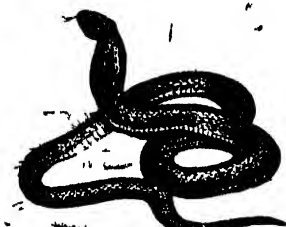
Asopinae (as-ō'pi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, cf *Asopus + -ina*] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Asopus*. Also *Asopina*

Asopus (a-sō'pus), *n.* [NL, appar. *< L. Asopus*, Gr. Ἀσωπός, name of several rivers and of a river-god] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Pentatomidae*

asor (as'ōr), *n.* [Heb.] A ten-stringed musical instrument of the Hebrews, played with a plectrum, and supposed to have borne some resemblance to the nebel. *See K Handbook Mus Inst*, p. 19

asp (asp), *n.* [*< ME asp, aspe, aspe, < AS *asp, aspe, aspe, aspe, transposed asp, = D esp = OHG aspa, MHG aspe, G aspe = Icel asp, asp, aspi, aspen wood, = Dan sw asp, asp, origin unknown*] The E form *aspen* is prop. an adj. see *aspen*] A European tree of the poplar family, *Populus tremula*. In America a similar species, *P. tremuloides*, is known as the quaking asp or aspen. The white poplar, *P. alba*, is also sometimes called the white asp. The form *aspen* is also common

asp (asp), *n.* [In ME as *L. aspis*, OF *aspe* = Fr. *aspic* (> F. *aspic*, > E *aspic*, q. v.) = Sp *aspid*, *aspide* = Pg. *it aspid*, < *L. aspis* (*aspis*), < (Gr. ἄσπις (*aspid-*), an asp, Egyptian viper] 1 A very venomous serpent of Egypt, ek-brated in connection with the story of Cleopatra's suicide. It is identified with greatest probability with



Asp (*Naja haje*)

the horned viper, of the genus *Cerastes*, a snake about 15 inches long. The name has also been commonly applied to the *Naja haje*, a species attaining a length of 3 to 4 feet, related to and resembling the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*. It is of a mottled green and brown color, with the skin of the neck dilatible, though less so than that of the true cobra. This serpent is of frequent occurrence along the Nile, and is the sacred serpent of ancient Egypt, represented commonly in art as a part of the head-dress of kings and divinities, and often connected with their emblems as a symbol of royal power. In archaeology it is usually known as the uraeus.



Asp is an Egyptian royal symbol, the uraeus, father of Rameses II

2 The common viper or adder of Europe, a feebly poisonous serpent, formerly named *Vipera communis*, now *Pelias berus*, of the family *Viperidae*. See cut under *adder*. 3 A name of sundry other poisonous serpents

Aspic and *aspik* are obsolete or poetic forms
Aspalacidae (as-pa-las'ī-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Spalacidae*

Aspalacinae (as-pal-a-sī-nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Spalacinae*

aspalathus (as-pal'a-thus), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. ἀσπλάθος, a prickly shrub yielding a fragrant oil]

1. An unknown aromatic thorny shrub mentioned in the Apocrypha and by some of the old herbalists

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and aspalathus
 Eccles. xxiv. 15

2 [cap.] The South African broom, a large genus of African plants, natural order *Leguminosae*, with small heath-like leaves, and generally with yellow flowers

Aspalax (as-pa-laks), *n.* Same as *Spalax*

asparagi (as-par'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL, pl. of *asparagus*] In bot., scaly shoots from underground, as in asparagus. Also called *turions*

asparagic (as-pa-raj'ik), *a.* [*< asparagus + -ic*] Same as *aspartic*

asparagin, asparagine (as-par'a-jin), *n.* [*< asparagus + -in, -ine*] A crystallized substance (C₄H₈N₂O₃) found in the juice of asparagus, beets, and other vegetables, in the sprouts of cereals, and in leguminous seeds during germination. It is an amide of aspartic acid,

and forms compounds with both acids and bases. Some times called *asheim* or *asparagind*

asparaginous (as-pa-raj'i-nus), *a.* [*< asparagus + -in, -ous*] Belonging to asparagus, resembling asparagus, specially, having tender edible shoots like those of asparagus as, *asparaginous plants*

asparagus (as-par'a-gus), *n.* [*< L. asparagus, < Gr. ἀσπάραγος, Attic ἀσπαράγος, asparagus, said to be of Pers. origin*] In ML by aphoresis also *sparagus*, *sparagi*, > It *sparagio*, OF *esparage*, > early mod. E *sparage*, *sparage*, *sparach*. The ML form *sparagus* was in E. Stereotyped by popular etymology into *spargrass* and *sparrow-grass* (sometimes simply *grass*), which were until recently in good literary use. 1 A plant of the genus *Asparagus*, especially 1 *officinalis*—2 [cap.] A large genus of plants of the old world, natural order *Liliacea* that which is cultivated in gardens, the common asparagus or *Asparagus officinalis* has a much branched stem rising from thick and unbranched perennial root at base, and small greenish yellow flowers. The narrow three-angled leaves are in reality branches growing in clusters in the axils of the true but scale-like leaves. The roots have a bitterish unpalatable taste, and the stalk is in some degree acrid and deobstinate, but not very efficacious. The part eaten is the turion, or young shoot covered with scales in place of leaves. The sprouts contain the crystalline substance called *asparagin*. French or Prussian *asparagus*, a name in some parts of England for the fleshy spike of *Ornithogalum purpuraceum*

asparagus-bean (as-par'a-gus-ben), *n.* See *bean*, 1

asparagus-beetle (as-par'a-gus-bē'tl), *n.* A name given to two species of leaf-beetles (*Croceidae*) of the genus *Croceis*, *C. asparagi* (Linnaeus) and *C. duodecimpunctata* (Linnaeus), which prey upon the asparagus-plant



Asparagus beetle (*Croceis asparagi*)
 a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, and larva enlarged

Both species were imported into the United States from Europe. Both the beetles and their larva fed upon the asparagus plant, but the damage is principally done by the larva. *C. asparagi* is blackish in color, the elytra being reddish above, and the elytra ornamented with yellowish spots of varying extent. *C. duodecimpunctata* is nearly uniformly reddish, the elytra having twelve small black spots. The larva of the two species resemble each other closely, the young being cylindrical, tapering somewhat toward the head, shining, and of a dirty olive green color.

asparagus-stone (as-par'a-gus-ston), *n.* A yellowish-green variety of the mineral apatite, occurring in Spain in small transparent crystals

asparamide (as-par'a-mid), *n.* [*< aspar(agin) + amide*] Same as *asparagin*

asparaginic (as-par'a-jin'ik), *a.* [*< aspar(agin) + -ic*] Same as *aspartic*

asparmate (as-par'māt), *n.* [*< aspar(agin) + -ate*] Same as *aspartate*

aspartate (as-par'tāt), *n.* [*< aspar(agin) + -ate*] Any salt of aspartic acid

aspartic (as-par'tik), *a.* [*< aspar(agin) + -ic*] Pertaining to or obtained from asparagin. Also *asparaginic*, *aspartic*—**Aspartic acid**, C₄H₇NO₄, a crystalline acid derived from asparagin

aspet, *n.* An old spelling of *asp* and *asp*

aspect (as'pekt, formerly as-pekt'), *n.* [*< ME aspekt, < L. aspectus, seeing, look, appearance, countenance, < aspicere, look, behold, < ad, to, + specere, look, see, species and spy*] 1 The act of seeing, or of looking at anything, view, gaze, glance, look [Archais]

Some other mistress hath thy sweet aspects
 Shak., C. of F., II. 2

His aspect was bent on the ground
 Scott

Meeting the cold aspect of Duty
 O. W. Holmes, Anticraft, xl

2 Countenance, look or holier appearance of the face, mien, air as, a mild or severe aspect

When princes patron the arts, and carry an indulgent aspect unto scholars
 Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, h. 3

Yet had his aspect nothing of severity,
 But such a face as promised him sincere
 Dryden, Character of Good Person, l. 12

3 Appearance to the eye or mind, look as, the physical aspect of the country

And then our arms, like to a muffled drum,
 Save in aspect, have all offence
 Shak., K. John, II. 1

How sweet, how fair, and lovely her aspects are
 Her eyes, like bright Eoa flames, shoot through me
 Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, III. 3

What a collegiate aspect has that fine Elizabethan hall, where the fountain plays!
 Lamb, Old Benches

4 One of the ways in which a thing may be viewed or contemplated as, to present an object or a subject in its true aspect, in a double aspect, a favorable aspect

Something loftier, more adorned
 Than is the common aspect, daily gaze,
 Of human life
 Wordsworth, Prelude, v

Undoubtedly we have a right to make new words, as they are needed by the fresh aspects under which life presents itself here in the New World, and, indeed, when every language is alive, it grows

Lowell, Intro. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

5 Practical bearing or reference [Rare]
 The aspect of atonement is obviously toward creatures, working effects on them, not on God
 J. Gilbert, Christ Atonement, p. 167 (V. F. D.)

6 View commanded, prospect, outlook
 This town has a good aspect toward the hill from whence we descended
 Evelyn

[Now used in this sense mainly with reference to the points of the compass as, a house has a southern aspect or (exposure)]

7 In *astral* the relative positions of the planets as they appear at any given time to an observer upon the earth, the combined look of the heavenly bodies from the earth. The aspects are nine in number: (1) *conjunction*, a difference of longitude of 0° (2) *sextile*, of 60° (3) *square*, of 90° (4) *trine*, of 120° (5) *semitrinary*, of 135° (6) *biquintile*, of 144° (7) *opposition*, of 180° (8) *trine*, of 120° (9) *sextile*, of 60°

Good aspects are the *sextile*, *square*, *trine*, and *biquintile*. Bad aspects are the *conjunction*, *opposition*, *semitrinary*, and *trine*. Aspects are such as are formed by the houses in horary astrology and by the numbers of the planets in nativities

The glorious planet Sol, whose milder diurnal eye
 Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil
 Shak., I. i. c. 1, l. 3

We, that behold the sad aspects of heaven,
 Leading some blinded men, feel grief enough
 To know, though not to speak, their miseries
 Beaumont and Fletcher, Thierry and Theodoret, III. 3

8 In *her*, the position of an animal with reference to the spectator—**Ambulacral aspect**

See *ambulatory*. **Aspect of a plane**, in *math*, the direction of its normal. In *full aspect*, same as *affronte*, 2

In *trian aspect*, in a position between *affronte* and *passant*. **Mental aspect**, See *mental*

aspect (as-pekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. aspicere, look at, view, freq. of aspicere, look at, see aspect, n.*] To behold, look upon

Happy in the mistakes those people whom
 The northern pole aspects
 See *W. Temple*, G. of Uman in Herod. Virtue

aspectable (as-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [*< L. aspectabilis, that may be seen, < aspicere, see, look at, see aspect, n.*] 1 Capable of being seen, visible

What is in this aspectable world?
 Ray, Creation

2 Fair or fit to be seen
 Via Vittoria, the aspectable street
 Where he lived mainly
 Browning, Ring and Book, I. 67

[Rare in both senses]
aspectant (as-pek'tant), *a.* [*< L. aspectant(-t)-s, pp. of aspicere, see aspect, n.*] In *her* same as *affronte*, 2

aspected (as-pek'ted), *p. a.* [*< aspect + -ed*] 1 Looked at, viewed—2 Having an aspect or look [Rare]

Your lawyer's face, a contracted, a subtle, and intricate face, full of quivers and turnings, a labyrinthine face, now angularly now circularly every way aspected
 B. Tinsley, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1

aspecting (as-pek'ting), *p. a.* [Pp. of *aspect*] Same as *affronte*, 2

aspection (as-pek'shon), *n.* [*< L. aspectation(-n-), < aspicere, look at, see aspect, n.*] The act of viewing or looking upon, view

A Moorish queen, upon aspection of the picture of Anthonia, conceived and brought forth a fair one
 Sir T. Browne

aspector (as-pek'tor), *n.* [*< L. as if *aspector, < aspicere, look at, see aspect, n.*] A beholder, a spectator. [Rare]

The first method of galvanism may contract a muscle, or relax the rigidity of an eye lid, but it is the second (animal magnetism) that throws the dilator aspector into paroxysms
 Lou Bee, Ess. on Samuel Rook

aspen (as'pen), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME aspen, < AS *aspen (not authenticated), = OFries aspen = D aspen = G aspen, a, < *asp, aspe, asp, + -en, see asp and -en*] 1. a 1 Of or pertaining to the tree named asp

Not aspen leaves confess the gentlest breeze
 Day

2 Tremulous, like an aspen-leaf, quivering

II. *n.* [A mod. substantive use of the adj., prob. due to such phrases as *aspen leaf*, *aspen tree*, *aspen wood*, etc., regarded as compounds, cf *linden* for *lin*] Same as *asp*. [*Aspen* is

the usual form in poetry, and is also common in prose]

His hand did quake
And tremble like a leaf of *Aspen* green
Spenser, F Q, I ix 51

Only the pattering *aspen*
Made a sound of growing rain
Lowell, Singing Leaves

asper¹ (as'pér), *a* [*< ME aspre, aspre, < OF aspre, < L asper, rough, origin undetermined*] Rough, rugged, harsh, cruel, savage *Chaucer*
All hark notes give an *asper* sound
Bacon, Nat Hist, § 173

asper¹ (as'pér), *n* [Short for *L spiritus asper*, a translation of the *πνευμα δασυ*, rough breathing see *spirit* and *aspir*, *a*] In *Gr gram*, a sign (') placed before or over an initial vowel or *p* to show that it is aspirated, that is, pronounced as if *h* preceded it, the rough breathing. Thus, *as* = *has*, *pe* = *hpe* [In Latin, and hence in modern words derived from the Greek, aspirated *r* is represented by *rh*, as in *rhythm*, *rhythm*, the *h* being silent in the modern pronunciation]

asper² (as'pér), *n* [= *F aspre = It aspero, < ML asperus, asprus, asperum, asprum, < MGr ἀσπερος*, prop neut of *ασπρος*, white In Turkish this coin is called *aspha*, lit whitish, *< as*, white, + *-cha*, *-ya*, equiv to *E -ash*] An old Egyptian and Turkish silver coin now only a money of account. A plaster is considered equal to 100 good aspers or 120 current ones. One current asper is equal to four ninths of a United States mill

Demanded of me,
For what I valued at so many *aspers*,
A thousand ducats

Mansinger, The Renegade, I 3

aspera (as'pé-rá), *n* [*< NL, fem of L asper, rough*] Same as *asper-artery*

asper-artery (as'pér-ár'te-rí), *n* [*< L aspera arteria, or arteria aspera, a tr of Gr ἀσπρία τριχία*, lit rough artery see *asper*¹, *artery*, and *trachea*] The trachea or windpipe *Cous*

asperate (as'pé-rít), *v* [*< L asperatus, pp of asperare, roughen, < asper, rough see asper*¹] To make rough or uneven in surface, sound, etc [Rare]

The level surface of clear water being by agitation asperated
Boyle, Works, I 681

asperation (as-pé-rá'shon), *n* [*< asperate + -ion*] A making rough *Bailey*

asperge (as-pérj'), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *asperged*, ppr *asperging* [= *F asperger, < L aspergere*, sprinkle, *< ad*, to, + *aspergere*, sprinkle see *sparse*, and cf *aspurse*] To sprinkle

Each thing in order, as before,
His plumes hands array,
Asperge the shrine and then once more
He takes his cheerful way
Butler, tr of Schiller's *Fridolin*

aspergeoiret, *n* [*OF, also aspergoir* (mod *F aspersoir*), cf *ML aspergerium, < L aspergere*, sprinkle see *asperge*, and cf *aspergillus*] Same as *aspersorium*, 1

asperges (as-pér-jéz), *n* [*LL, prop second pers sing future ind of L aspergere, sprinkle see asperge*] In the *Rom Cath Ch* (a) An antiphon, taken from the *Miserere*, intoned by the celebrant and sung by the choir before the solemn mass on Sundays, during which the priest sprinkles with holy water the altar, clergy, and people With some modifications, the same rite is practised in the Greek and Oriental churches (b) The sprinkling performed by the priest during the antiphon

aspergill (as'pér-jíl), *n* [*< ML aspergillus, q v*] Same as *aspersorium*, 1

aspergilla, *n* Plural of *aspergillum*

aspergilli, *n* Plural of *aspergillus*

aspergilliform (as-pér-jíl-i-fórm), *a* [*< ML aspergillus, q v, + L forma, shape*] 1 Shaped like an aspergillus or sprinkler — 2 In bot, brush-shaped, made up of numerous spreading hairs

aspergillum (as-pér-jíl-um), *n*, pl *aspergilla* (a) [*ML see aspergillus*] 1 Same as *aspersorium*, 1 — 2 [*cap*] [*NL*] A genus of mollusks, the watering-pot shells, of a family *Aspergillidae* a synonym of *Brechtia* *La-marck*, 1799

aspergillus (as-pér-jíl-us), *n*, pl *aspergilli* (i) [*ML (in sense 1), < L aspergere, sprinkle (see asperge), + dim -illus*] 1 Same as *aspersorium*, 1 — 2 [*cap*] [*NL*] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, including several of the common molds Some of the species have been found to be only conical forms of corresponding species of *Eurotium*, and it is probable that the same is true of all Several have been detected in the human ear and in diseased lungs See cut under *Eurotium*

Asperifolia (as'pér-i-fó-li-á), *n*, pl. [*NL, fem. pl of asperifolius see asperifolious*] Same as *Boraginaceae*

asperifoliate (as'pér-i-fó-li-át), *a* [*< NL asperifolius, < L asper, rough, + folium, leaf see asper*¹ and *foliate*] Having leaves rough to the touch

asperifolious (as'pér-i-fó-li-us), *a* [*< NL asperifolius see asperifoliate*] Same as *asperifoliate*

asperity (as-per'i-tí), *n*; pl *asperities* (-tíz) [*Early mod E asperite, < ME asprete, < OF asprete, mod F asprete and asprété, < L asperita(t)-s, roughness, < asper, rough see asper*¹] 1 Roughness of surface, unevenness opposed to smoothness
The pores and asperities of dry bodies
Boyle, Works, I 683

Four thousand pioneers were sent in advance to conquer, in some degree, the asperities of the road
Irving, Granada, p 120

2 Roughness of sound, harshness of pronunciation

Those dissonances and asperities which still adhered to our diction
T. Watson, Hist of Eng Poetry, iii 62

3 Harshness of taste, sourness

The asperity of tartarous salts
Bp Berkeley, *Siris*, § 86

4 Roughness or ruggedness of temper, crabbedness, bitterness, severity as, to chide one with asperity, "asperity of character," *Landor*.
It could only have been the strong political feeling of *Watson* which could have induced him to censure the prose of *Milton* with such asperity
I D Israeli, Quar of Auth, p 261

A royalist, without any of that political asperity which is as unwomanly as a long beard
Macaulay, Sir William Temple

5 Disagreeableness, unpleasantness, difficulty as, "the acclivities and asperities of duty," *Barrow*, *Sermons*, III xlii

The allurements of praise and the asperities of censure
Sumner, *Same and Glory*

—*Syn* 4. *Acrimony, Harshness, etc* See *acrimony*
asperity (as'pér-lí), *adv* [*Early mod E also asperly, < ME asperly, < asper¹ + -ly²*] Roughly, sharply, vigorously

Enforced their enemies to strike on land, and there asaulted them so asperly
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i 17

aspermatis (as-pér-ma-tíz), *n* [*< Gr ἀσπρματίζω, seed, + -ism*] 1 Absence of seminal secretion — 2 The non-emission of semen in the sexual orgasm, owing to its reflux into the bladder

aspermatus (as-pér-ma-tus), *a* Same as *aspermous*

aspermous (as-pér-mus), *a* [*< NL aspermus, < Gr ἀσπερμος, seedless, < ἀσπρματίζω, seed see sperm*] In bot, destitute of seed

aspermation (as-pér-má'shon), *n* [*< L aspermatio(n)-, < aspermari, pp aspermatus, disclaim, spurn, neglect, < ab, from, + spernari, despise, spurn*] 1 A despising, etc *Bailey*, 1731 — 2 Neglect, disregard *Johnson*

asperness, *n* [*ME aspernesse, < asper¹ + -ness*] Harshness, severity *Chaucer*

asperous (as'pér-us), *a* [*< L asper, rough (see asper¹), + -ous*] Rough to the touch, uneven, harsh, severe

asperse (as-pér-sé), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *asperseed*, ppr *asperseing* [*< L aspersus, pp of aspergere, besprinkle, bespatter see asperge*] 1. To besprinkle, scatter over

Asperse and sprinkle the attendants
J. Heath, *Flagellum*, p 169

The mourners returning from a Roman funeral, asperseed with water and stepping over fire, were by this double process made pure
F. B. Tylor, *Prim Culture*, II 398

2 To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges, tarnish in point of reputation or good name; slander, calumniate

With blackest crimes asperseed
Cowper, *Ilad*, vi
What perplexed us most, was to think who could be so base as to asperse the character of a family so harmless as ours
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xiv

—*Syn* 2. *Asperse, Defame, Calumniate, Slander, Malign, Traduce, Libel, Injury, de cry, depreciate, disparage, slur, run down, lampoon, blacken* These words all describe five of attempts to injure reputation by false statements. They all apply primarily and chiefly to persons. There is often little or no difference between them. *Asperse* is, literally, to bespatter, as with mud or dirt. It sometimes implies injury to reputation by indirect insinuation. *De fame* is, literally, to lower the fame or repute of, to bring toward infamy, to make charges that are more open and weighty than aspersions. *Calumniate, slander, and malign* represent the most deliberate and deadly assaults upon reputation. The calumniator is most often the inventor of the falsehoods he circulates. The slanderer is less inventive and more secret, his work being generally behind the back of the injured person. The maligner is most mischievous, malicious, or malignant in his motives. To traduce is to misrepresent, to show in an odious light

Libel and slander are the words most used in speaking of injury to reputation in its relation to the possible recovery of damages at law. To *libel*, therefore, often suggests the pecuniary loss by defamation, *libel* is strictly effected by publication, while *slander* is strictly by word of mouth. *Libel* is, literally, to make one (seem) vile, it suggests a defamation of the coarser and more abusive sort. See *de cry*

I am not sure whether I ought not to call you out for aspersing the honour of the family
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I 35

Whenever you would ruin a person or a government, you must begin by spreading calumnies to defame them.
Quoted by *I D Israeli*, *Amen of Lit*, II 75

One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain and calumniate another
Bp Sprat

Thou sittest and speakest against thy brother, thou slanderest thine own mother's son
Ps I. 20

You malign our senators, for that
They are not such as you
Shak, *Cor*, I 1

Traduc'd by ignorant tongues,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through
Shak, *Hen VIII*, I 2

His [Dr Kendrick's] virulent attack on Johnson's Shakespeare may be preserved for its total want of literary decency. He libelled all the genius of the age, and was proud of doing it.
I D Israeli, *Cal of Auth*, p 217

When I find the first of men, in rank and genius, hating one another, and becoming slanderers and liars in order to lower and vilify an opponent, I look back in vain on any barbarous people for more barbarism.
Landor, *Peter the Great and Alexis*

asperseed (as-pér-sé'), *p*, *a*. In *hen*, same as *aseme*

asperser (as-pér-sér), *n* 1 An aspersorium — 2 One who asperses or vilifies another

asperion (as-pér'shon), *n* [= *F asperion, < L aspersio(n)-, a besprinkling, < aspergere, besprinkle see asperse, asperge*] 1 A sprinkling, as of or with water

No sweet asperion shall the heavens let fall
To make this contract grow
Shak, *Tempest*, iv 1
To season a surly discourse with a more pleasing asperion of love matters
Burton, *Anat of Mel*, p 424

Altho, unable to administer the rite to each individual, was obliged to adopt the expedient familiar to the Christian missionaries, of christening them en masse by asperion, as attesting the consecrated drops from a mop, or hyssop, as it was called, which he twirled over the heads of the multitude
Prescott, *Kerd and Isa*, II 6

2 The making of calumnious reports, imputations, or charges, a derogatory assertion or criticism, calumny, censure

There, sir, an attack upon my language! what do you think of that?—an asperion upon my parts of speech!
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III 3

Every candid critic would be ashamed to cast wholesale aspermons on the entire body of professional teachers
Grute, *Hist Greece*, II 67

asperive (as-pér-sív), *a* [*< asperse + -ive*] Tending to asperse, defamatory, calumnious, slanderous

asperively (as-pér-sív-lí), *adv* In an aspersive manner; by way of asperion

aspersoir (as-per-swór'), *n* [*F, < ML aspersorium*] Same as *aspersorium*

aspersorium (as-pér-só-rí-um), *n*, pl *aspersoria* (a) [*ML, < L aspergere, pp aspersus, besprinkle see asperse*] 1 A brush, or oftener a metallic instrument, used by the priest in Roman Catholic churches for sprinkling holy water. Also called *aspergillus*, *aspergillum*, *aspergill* — 2 A holy-water stoup or font *Parker*, *Concise Glossary* [Not in common Middle Latin use]

aspersory (as-pér-só-rí), *a* [*< asperse + -ory. (f aspersorium)*] Tending to asperse, defamatory

asphalt (as'falt or as-falt'), *n* [Also written as *F asphalt*, and as *NL asphaltum*, formerly also *asphaltus*, *-os*, *-a*, and as *It, asfalto*, in *ME* spelled *asfalt*, once *asfaltoun*, *< OF *asfalt = Pr asphalt = Sp asfalto = It asfalto, asfalto, < Gr ἀσφαλτος*, asphalt, bitumen, a word of undetermined foreign origin] 1 Same as *asphaltum* — 2 A bituminous material, employed for the covering of roofs and arches, for the lining of tanks, for pavement and flooring, and as a cement. See *asphaltum*. In the United States the substance so named is commonly made of refuse tar from gas houses, mixed with slaked lime and gravel. Also called *asphaltic cement*

3 A thick solution of the finest asphaltum in spirits of turpentine, used by opticians. It is used for making cells on pieces of glass, in which objects may be preserved in liquid, for examination with the microscope.
Asphalt-furnace, a portable furnace in which asphalt cement is heated for use in roofing, paving, etc — **Asphalt stone, asphalt rock**. See *asphaltum* — **Asphalt tiling**, a mosaic of china or glass bedded in asphalt, and made in the form of flooring tiles — **Asphalt varnish**, a black var-



Aspersorium

ish composed of 3 parts of asphalt, 4 of boiled linseed oil, and from 15 to 18 of oil of turpentine — *Mexican asphalt*. Same as *chapepot*.

asphalt (as-fal't), *v. t.* [*asphalt*, *n.*] To cover or treat with asphalt.

asphalter (as-fal'tér), *n.* One who covers (as a path or a roof) with asphalt.

asphaltic (as-fal'tik), *a.* [*asphalt* + *-ic*] Of the nature of or containing asphalt, bituminous — **Asphaltic cement** or **asphaltic mastic**. Same as *asphalt*, 2.

asphalting (as-fal'ting), *n.* The process of covering or paving with asphalt.

In Paris *asphaltum* is still extensively practiced in the more spacious thoroughfares.

Farrow, Mil. Encyc., p. 112

asphaltite (as-fal'tit), *a.* [*L. Asphaltites*, a term applied especially to the Dead Sea, < *Gr. ἀσφαλτῖτης*, of asphalt, < *ἀσφαλτος*, asphalt] Asphaltic; bituminous.

asphaltos (as-fal'tos), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσφαλτος* see *asphalt*] Same as *asphalt*.

asphaltotype (as-fal'tō-tip), *n.* [*Gr. ἀσφαλτος*, bitumen, + *τυπος*, type] A negative photograph produced, by the process of Niepce, on a plate coated with a film of bitumen. See *photography*.

asphaltum (as-fal'tum), *n.* [*NL.* see *asphalt*] One of the so-called bituminous substances which are widely diffused over the earth, and are of great practical importance. See *bitumen* and *bituminous*.

The asphaltums of various localities differ from each other considerably in the mineral composition, as is proved by their different chemical reactions. They all agree, however, in being amorphous, in having the luster and general appearance of pitch (whence the name of *mineral pitch*, often applied to them) in melting at about the temperature of boiling water and in taking fire when heated and burning with a bright but smoky flame. They differ essentially from coal in being more or less soluble in various reagents, such as oil of turpentine, ether, and alcohol. Asphaltum seems, in most cases at least, to have resulted from the hardening of the more liquid forms of bituminous substances, namely, maltha and petroleum, which have oozed out upon the surface and become inspissated by oxidation or evaporation of their more volatile portions, or by both causes combined. The most interesting locality of asphaltum is the so-called pitch lake in the island of Trinidad, about a mile and a half in circumference, and filled with asphaltum, which near the shore is quite solid, but near the center, in places, is soft and bubbling. Most of what is called asphaltum consists of this material more or less mixed with sand or other mineral substances. Asphaltum is extensively used in a variety of ways, and especially for pavements, foot walks, and roofing. For this purpose the material is prepared by mixing it with hot water and fine gravel, or by causing it to be absorbed by paper. Certain kinds of asphaltic rock, or asphaltas (*Gr. ἀσφαλτης*), as they are frequently called, are peculiarly adapted for pavements or other special purposes. The localities of *Asphaltum* in France and Val de Travers in Switzerland are the most important of this kind. A much of this *asphaltum* consists of limestone impregnated with bituminous material to the amount of from 4 to 16 per cent. This rock, especially that from Val de Travers, is the remarkable property of forming without any admixture, an extraordinary durable and elastic roadway, and is, although expensive, extensively used for that purpose in Paris and other large cities of Europe. The rock has only to be heated, when it crumbles to powder, in which condition it is compressed in molds into blocks, or simply spread over the surface required to be covered, and packed or pressed by cattle or roller when, after cooling, it assumes a condition closely resembling that of the original rock. See *maltha*, *naphtha*, and *petroleum*. Also *asphalt*.

asphizer (as-fet'e-riz), *n.* [*Gr. ἀσφίς*, *asphís*, one's own, + *-izer*, Cf. *Gr. ἀσφίς*, appropriation] Denial of the right of private property, the principle of communism. *Southey* [Rare]

asphizerize (as-fet'e-riz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *asphizerized*, ppr *asphizerizing* [*Gr. ἀσφίς*, one's own, + *-ize*, Cf. *spheterize*] To practise aspheterism. *Coleridge* [Rare]

asphodel (as-fō-del), *n.* [*L. asphodelus*, < *Gr. ἀσφodelός*, king's-spear, a plant of the lily kind, as adj., *ασφodelός λεῖμων*, in Homer, the asphodel meadow of the dead, origin unknown. The *E* forms *afodil*, *daffodil*, *daffodilly*, etc., are corruptions of *asphodel* see *daffodil*.] A name of various species of *Asphodelus*, a genus of plants, natural order *Liliaceae*, natives of southern Europe. The yellow asphodel or king's spear, *A. luteus*, is the handsomest and best-known species, though others are sometimes cultivated for ornament. The asphodel of the earlier English and French poets is the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. In *Gr. myth* the asphodel was the peculiar plant of the dead its pale blossoms covering the meadows of Hades. It received this attribution, perhaps, because in Greek lands it is a very common weed, plentiful in barren and desert places and about tombs.



Branched Asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*)

The banks of *asphodel* that border the river of life.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv

Bog-asphodel, the name of species of *Narthecium*, *N. ossifragum* and *N. Americanum*. — **False asphodel**, the American name of plants of the genus *Tofieldia* — **Scotch asphodel**, *Tofieldia palustris*.

asphyctic (as-fik'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀσφυκτικός*, without pulsation (see *asphyxia*), + *-ic*] 1 Pertaining to asphyxia — 2 Pulseless.

asphyxia (as-fik'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσφῖξια*, a stopping of the pulse, < *ἀσφυκτός*, without pulsation, < *ἀ-* priv + *σφίξιν* (√ *σφιν*), pulsate, throb] 1t. Originally, absence of pulse — 2

The extreme condition caused by lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood, brought about by any sufficient interference with respiration, as in choking, drowning, or paralysis of the muscles of respiration. Also *asphyzy* — **Local asphyxia**. See *Ramond's disease*.

asphyxial (as-fik'si-āl), *a.* [*asphyxia* + *-al*] Relating to asphyxia, resulting from or indicating asphyxia as, *asphyxial symptoms*.

asphyxiant (as-fik'si-ant), *n.* [*asphyxia* + *-ant*] Any poisonous chemical substance which produces asphyxia.

asphyziate (as-fik'si-at), *v. t.*, pret and pp *asphyziated*, ppr *asphyziating* [*asphyxia* + *-ate*] 2 To produce asphyxia in, suffocate, or deprive of oxygen to the extent of producing death or very serious symptoms.

The deprivation of oxygen and the accumulation of carbonic acid, cause injury long before the asphyxiating point is reached. *Huxley and Saunders, Physiol., § 128*

asphyziation (as-fik'si-ā-shun), *n.* [*asphyziate* + *-ion*] The act of causing asphyxia, a state of asphyxia.

asphyziative (as-fik'si-ā-tiv), *a.* [*asphyziate* + *-ive*] Suffocating, producing asphyxia or suffocation.

asphyzy (as-fik'si), *n.* See *asphyxia*.

aspic, **aspick** (as-pik), *n.* [Early mod *E* also *aspice*, < *F. aspic*, < *Pr. aspic*, < *L. aspis* (*aspis*), an asp see *asp* 2] 1 A venomous serpent same as *asp* 2, but used chiefly in poetry.

That to a woman of her hopes bequid,
A viper tied on or an aspic's mild.

Patches, Spanish Curate, iv 1

Showing the aspic's bite. *Lansdown, Fish Women*

2t A piece of ordnance of small caliber.

aspic (as-pik), *n.* [Early mod *E. aspicke*, < *F. aspic*, in *huile d'aspic* for *huile de spic* (so first in *E.*, "oil of uspeke"), *spic*, lavender spike, orig. spikenard see *spike*] The great lavender, *Lavandula spica*. See *lavender*.

aspice (as-pik), *n.* [*F.*, perhaps < *aspic*, an asp (see *aspic*), with allusion to its coolness, there being a French proverbial saying, "Cold as an aspic" (*littre*), or perhaps from the (supposed) custom of flavoring or seasoning this dish with spikes of lavender see *aspic* 2] In *cookery*, a side dish consisting of a clear, savory meat-jelly containing fowl, game, fish, etc.

aspick, *n.* See *aspic*.

aspiculat (as-pik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *aspidiculat*.

aspidiculous (as-pik'ū-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀσπίς*, a point see *aspidiculous*] Having no hard spicule.

Aspidisca (as-pi-dis'kā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς*, *aspís*, from form of *ασπίδακος*, a boss, dim of *ασπίς* (*aspís*), a shield] 1 A genus of elatoid infusorians, type of the family *Aspidiscula*. *Ehrenberg*, 1840 — 2 A genus of lepidopterous insects.

Aspidiscidae (as-pi-dis'kā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Aspidisca*, 1, + *-idae*] A family of hypotracheous *Ciliata*.

Aspidium (as-pid'i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίδιον*, a little shield, dim of *ασπίς* (*aspís*), a shield] 1 A genus of ferns variously limited, but in its broad sense including all those in which the dot-like sori are covered by a roundish, peltate, or reniform indusium. Those with a reniform indusium, attached by the sinus are often separated as the genus *Nephrodium*. When the indusium is oblique or oblongate the species are not distinguishable from forms of *Polypodium*. The genus is cosmopolitan, including nearly 900 species, which vary greatly in size, texture, venation, and division of the fronds. About 40 species are found within the United States. The common species are usually known as wood ferns or shield ferns. See *shield fern*.

2 A genus of hymenopterous insects. Also *Aspidion*.

Aspidobranchia (as-pi-dō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *βράγχια*, gills] A group of prosobranchiate gastropods, approximately equivalent to *Scutinia*, *anchia*, *Rhynchoglossa*, or *Chastoneura*. It includes such

families as *Fossurellidae*, *Haliotidae*, etc. Also *Aspidobranchiata*.

Aspidochirotes (as-pi-dō-ki-rō'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *χείρ*, a hand] A group of ordinary pedate holothurians or sea-cucumbers, with peltate tentacles equivalent to the family *Holothuridae* contrasted with *Dendrochirotes* (which see). Also spelled *Isopodochirotes*.

In the *Aspidochirotes*, or holothurians with disk or shield shaped tentacles furnished with tentacular ampullae, the left respiratory tree is bound to the body wall, there are no retractor muscles to the pharynx, and Cuvierian organs are present. These are the highest type of Holothuroidea, and are mainly tropical in their distribution.

Stand Nat Hist., I 182.

aspidochirote (as-pi-dō-ki-rō'tē), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Aspidochirotes*. Also spelled *aspidochirote*.

Aspidogaster (as-pi-dō-gas'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *γάστρον*, stomach] A genus of *Trematoda*, or fluke-worms, parasitic in the pericardial cavity of the fresh-water mussel *A. conchicola* is an example. See cut under *Trematoda*.

Aspidoglossa (as-pi-dō-glos'sā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue (ligula)] A genus of beetles, family *Cassididae*, of the group *Scaritini*. About 20 species are known, mostly from Central or South America. One, *A. subangulata* (Chandler), occurs in the more southern portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. It is an elongate, convex and shining insect, nearly 8 millimeters in length, with very stout femoral legs, and deeply punctulato-reticulate. Its color is black with a greenish tinge but the antennae legs, and apex of the elytra are reddish. It is found on moist ground, where it preys on soft bodied insects.

Aspidonectes (as-pi-dō-nek'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *νηκτερι*, a swimmer, < *νηχέω*, swim] A genus of leather-back or soft-shelled turtles.

Aspifer is a common carapaceless voracious species of North America.

Aspidophora (as-pi-dōf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, nout pl of *aspidophorus*, adj. see *Aspidophorus*] 1 In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his phyllopodous branchiopods, containing the genera *Ipas* and *Lepidurus*, and equivalent to the modern family *Ipodidae* of the order *Phyllopoidea*. Also *Aspidophora*. See *Podostomatia* — 2 In Allman's system of classification a sub-order of polychaetes constituted for the reception of *Rhabdopleura*.

Aspidophorus (as-pi-dōf'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίδοφορος*, shield-bearing, < *ασπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *-φορος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear* 1] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes armed with shield-like scales synonymous with *Agonus*.

aspidorhynchid (as-pi-dō-rhynch'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Aspidorhynchidae*.

Aspidorhynchidae (as-pi-dō-rhynch'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Aspidorhynchus*, 1, + *-idae*] In Günther's system of classification, a family of lepidosteoid fishes with an elongated body covered with ganoid scales, a series of enlarged scales along the sides, jaws prolonged into a beak, the vertebral column homocercal, the fins furnished with fulcra, and the dorsal fin opposite the anal. The species are extinct, they lived during the Mesozoic epoch.

Aspidorhynchus (as-pi-dō-rhynch'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *ρυγχος*, a snout, a beak] 1 The typical genus of *Aspidorhynchidae*. *Agassiz*, 1843 — 2 A genus of reptiles.

— 3 A genus of worms.

Aspidotraca (as-pi-dōs'tra-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *στράκον*, a shell] In Burmeister's system of classification, one of three orders of *Crustacea*, divided into five sub-orders called *Parantia*, *Lophyropoda*, *Phyllopoidea*, *Curripedia*, and *Pacilopoda*. See these words.

aspit, *t.* A Middle English form of *aspy*.

Aspla (as-pi-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπλος*, spotted, < *ἀ-* priv + *σπλος*, spot, speck] 1 A genus

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aspidorhynchid (as-pi-dō-rhynch'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Aspidorhynchidae*.

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Aspidorhynchus (as-pi-dō-rhynch'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *ρυγχος*, a snout, a beak] 1 The typical genus of *Aspidorhynchidae*. *Agassiz*, 1843 — 2 A genus of reptiles.

— 3 A genus of worms.

Aspidotraca (as-pi-dōs'tra-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *στράκον*, a shell] In Burmeister's system of classification, one of three orders of *Crustacea*, divided into five sub-orders called *Parantia*, *Lophyropoda*, *Phyllopoidea*, *Curripedia*, and *Pacilopoda*. See these words.

aspit, *t.* A Middle English form of *aspy*.

Aspla (as-pi-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπλος*, spotted, < *ἀ-* priv + *σπλος*, spot, speck] 1 A genus

of beetles, family *Cassididae*, of the group *Scaritini*. About 20 species are known, mostly from Central or South America. One, *A. subangulata* (Chandler), occurs in the more southern portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. It is an elongate, convex and shining insect, nearly 8 millimeters in length, with very stout femoral legs, and deeply punctulato-reticulate. Its color is black with a greenish tinge but the antennae legs, and apex of the elytra are reddish. It is found on moist ground, where it preys on soft bodied insects.

Aspidonectes (as-pi-dō-nek'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀσπίς* (*aspís*), a shield, + *νηκτερι*, a swimmer, < *νηχέω*, swim] A genus of leather-back or soft-shelled turtles.

Aspifer is a common carapaceless voracious species of North America.

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of moths, family *Noctuidae*, founded by Guénée. The larvae are smooth, soft leaf feeders. *A. nigriventris* is a beautiful moth with oliveous forewings, marked with three distinct pale lines, relieved by olivaceous deeper shades.



Aspila nigriventris (Natural size)

2 A genus of coleopterous insects.

aspirant (as-pir'ant or as-pir'ant), *n* and *a* [*Fr* < *asp* + *-ant*] Of or pertaining to an asp, snakey. *as*, "aspine venom," *Quarles*.

aspirant (as-pir'ant or as-pir'ant), *n* and *a* [*F* *aspirant*, a candidate (prop. *ppr*), < *L aspirans* (-*ans*, *ppr* of *aspirare* (> *F aspirer*), *as-pire* see *aspire*] 1 One who aspires, one who seeks advancement, elevation, or preference.

Our young aspirant to the name and honours of an Englishman. *Sp. Ward*.

"Beauty and extraordinary goodness were her dowry, and she was claimed by four separate aspirants." *Bancroft Hist. U. S.*, I, 196.

II *a* 1 Aspiring, ambitious *as*, "our aspirant souls," *Mrs. Browning*—2 Ascending, mounting up *as*, aspirant flames. [Rare in both uses.]

aspire (as-pir'at), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *aspirated*, *ppr* *aspiring* [*L aspiratus*, *pp* of *aspirare*, give the *h*-sound to, breathe or blow upon see *aspire*] 1 *trans* 1 To pronounce with a breathing or an audible emission of breath, pronounce with such a sound as that of the letter *h* *as*, we *aspire* the words *house* and *house*, but not *hour* and *honor*, cockneys often *aspire* words beginning with a vowel.

Such mutters as were originally *aspirated*—that is to say, had an audible bit of an *h* pronounced after them. *Whitney Lang* and Study of *Lang*, p. 93.

2 To remove by aspiration. **Aspiring winnowing-machine**, one in which aspiration or suction is used instead of a blast. See *winnowing*.

II *intrans* To be uttered with an aspirate or strong breathing. [Rare]

When a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent, for *ou* and *h* *aspirate*. *Duden*.

aspire (as-pir'at), *a* and *n* [*L aspiratus*, *pp* see the *verb*] I *a* Pronounced with the aspirate or rough breathing, pronounced with the *h*-sound, or with a strong emission of breath.

The *and* often showing an *aspirate* initial where the Sanskrit has the unspirate, and vice versa.

Hadley, Essays, p. 172.

They are not *aspirate*, *i. e.*, with such an aspiration as *h*. *Holder* *Elem. of Speech*.

II *n* An aspirated sound, or a sound like our *h* a sound with which the *h*-sound is combined, or which corresponds historically to a sound of this nature. Thus, the Sanskrit *kh*, *gh*, *bh*, etc., and the Greek *ch*, *th*, *ph* (*γ*, *θ*, *φ*) are called *aspirates*, as are also the English *f*, *th*, which are more properly called breathings or spirants. Also, a character or combination of characters representing a sound thus described, as the letter *h*, the Greek rough breathing, etc.

aspirated (as-pir'at-ed), *p* *a* Same as *aspirate*.

aspiration (as-pir'at-shon), *n* [*L aspiratio* (-*on*), a breathing upon, aspiration of a sound, the aspirate letter *h*, < *aspirare* see *aspire*, *v*] 1 The act of aspirating or breathing, a breath.

Enriched with continued breezes, and gentle aspirations of wind. *Stech* *Englishman*, No. 26.

2 An aspirated sound, a phonetic breathing.

The *h* the pure aspiration is an expulsion of flatus through the position of the adjacent letter, whether vowel, semivowel, or nasal.

Whitney *Life and Growth of Lang*, p. 67.

The Latin grammarian Priscian about 500 A. D. tells us that the sound then expressed by *f* was originally signified by *p* with an aspiration (that is, by *ph*).

Hadley, Essays, p. 172.

3 The act of aspiring or ardently desiring, an ardent wish or desire, chiefly after what is elevated or spiritual.

She feels neither inclination to pleasure nor aspiration after virtue. *Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 112.

All human aspirations were toward greatness of character, greatness of wisdom, nobility of soul.

The Century, XXXII, 928.

4 And, inspiration, countenance.

To God's honour, without the aspiration and help of whose especial grace no labours of man can profit.

St. T. More, Works, p. 367.

5 The act of removing a fluid, as pus or serum, from some cavity of the body, by means of a

hollow needle or trocar connected with a suction-syringe—6. Suction; the act or process of drawing air through (by some method of exhaustion), as opposed to the act or process of forcing it through—that is, to a blast.

For cleaning grain there are other kinds of apparatus in which the principle of aspiration, or drawing currents of air through the grain, is now extensively employed.

Encyc. Brit., IX, 444.

=Syn 3 Longing, yearning.

aspirator (as-pir'at-er), *n* [*NL*, < *L aspirare*, breathe or blow upon see *aspire* and *aspire*] 1 An apparatus for creating a vacuum by the action of a moving fluid. A common form is that of a simple vessel filled with water and connected with the vacuum to be drained of air. On permitting the water to escape below, a partial vacuum is formed above it.

2 A surgical instrument, consisting of a hollow needle, or trocar, connected with a suction-syringe, used in removing fluids from the cavities of the body—3 A form of winnowing-machine employing aspiration instead of a blast. See *aspiration*, 6.

aspiratory (as-pir'at-ory), *a* [*L* as if **aspiratorius*, < *aspirare*, breathe upon see *aspire* and *-ory*] Pertaining to breathing, suited to the inhaling of air.

aspire (as-pir'), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *aspired*, *ppr* *aspiring* [*L* late ME *aspire*, < *F aspirer* = *Pr* *Sp* *Pg* *aspirar* = *It* *aspirare*, < *L aspirare*, *ad-spirare*, breathe or blow upon, desire to reach, < *ad*, to, + *spirare*, breathe, blow see *spirit* Cf. *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *suspire*, *transpire*] 1 *trans* 1 To breathe to or into.

To breathe like flames upon vs, and *aspire* his breath into vs.

Sir T. More, *Apol.*, xlix. (*N. E. D.*)

2 To breathe forth or exhale. *Shenstone*.

Whose notes the air aspire.

Of the old Egyptian or the Thracian lyre.

B. Jonson, *Golden Age Restored*.

3 To breathe after, seek with eagerness to attain to, long or try to reach, attempt.

Who dare aspire this journey? *Donne* *Poems*, p. 184.

4 [See II, 2] To mount or soar to, attain.

That gallant spirit hath *aspired* to the clouds.

Shak., *R. and J.*, iii, 1.

Come, there was never any great thing yet.

Aspired, but by violence of fraud.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iii, 3.

II *intrans* 1 To be eagerly desirous, aim ambitiously, especially at something great or noble, be ambitious followed by an object with *to* or *after*, or by an infinitive *as*, to *aspire* to a crown or after immortality.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell.

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, i, 127.

He aspired to see

His native Pisa queen and mistress

Of cities. *Bryant*, *Knight's Epitaph*.

2 [Partly influenced by association with *spire*] To rise up as an exhalation, or as smoke or fire, hence, to mount or ascend, tower up or rise high.

Whose flames aspire

As thoughts do blow them, higher and higher

Shak. *M. W. of W.*, v, 5, song.

aspiret (as-pir'et), *n* [*L* *aspire*, *v*] Aspiration, ardent wish or desire.

And mock the fondling for his mad *aspiret*. *Chapman*.

aspiement (as-pir'ement), *n* [*L* *aspire* + *-ment*] The act of aspiring, aspiration.

By which *aspiement* she let wings display.

Ant. Brewer (*O.*), *Language*, iii, 4.

aspirer (as-pir'er), *n* One who aspires, an aspirant.

aspiring (as-pir'ing), *p* *a* 1 Animated with an ardent desire, as of power, importance, or excellence, ambitious, soaring *as*, "aspiring nobles," *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

Aspiring beggary is wretchedness itself.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iii.

Freely filled with love's hopes, longings, this aspiring heart of man.

Lowell, *Anti Apis*.

2 Rising, towering or soaring.

To sore destruction dooms the *aspiring* wall.

Pope, *Illad*, xii, 368.

In an aspiring manner, soaringly, ambitiously.

aspiringness (as-pir'ing-ness), *n* The state of being aspiring, ambitiousness. [Rare]

aspis (as-pis), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *ασπίς*, an asp, the Egyptian cobra see *asp*] 1 Same as *asp* or *aspic*. Also used as a generic term—2

[*cap*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *German*—3

[*cap*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Treitschke*, 1829.

aspish (as-pish), *a* [*L* *asp* + *-ish*] Of or pertaining to asps, snakey. *N. E. D.*

Aspisoma (as-pi-sō'mā), *n*. [*NL*, irreg. < *Gr* *ασπίς*, a shield, + *σώμα*, body] A genus of South American fireflies, of the family *Telephoridae*, belonging to the malacodermatous division of pentamerous (oleoptera). *A. lineatum* is the common firefly of the Amazon region.

Asplanchna (as-plangk'nā), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *ασπλάνχνη*, without bowels, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σπλάνχνα*, bowels] A genus of free *Koelifer*, having a rounded sac-like body, devoid of appendages, and possessing neither anus nor intestine, whence the name. The genus is typical of the family *Asplanchnidae*.

asplanchnic (as-plangk'nik), *a*. [*L* *asplanchnus*, without bowels (see *Asplanchna*), + *-ic*] Having no intestine or alimentary canal; anenterous.

asplanchnid (as-plangk'nid), *n*. A rotifer of the family *Asplanchnidae*.

Asplanchnidae (as-plangk'nī-dē), *n* *pl*. [*NL*, < *Asplanchna* + *-idae*] A family of rotifers having the trochal disk rounded, the wreath single and marginal, the trophi incedate, and no intestine, anus, or foot. *Asplanchna* is the leading genus.

Asplenium (as-plē-ni-um), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *ασπλήνιον*, also *ασπλάνιον*, usually *ασπλάνιον* (> *L asplenium*), spleenwort, supposed to be a cure for the spleen, < *a-* euphonic + *σπλήν*, spleen see *spleen*] A genus of ferns characterized by linear or oblong sori lying on the veins (which are free in most species) and obliquely to the costa, the involucre being conformable to the sori and opening toward the costa when single. It is the largest genus of the order (*Filices*) excepting *Polypodiaceae*, and its species are found in all parts of the world, wherever ferns grow. It includes very varied forms. Many of the species are evergreen, and some are cultivated for their beauty. Among the more common species, generally known as spleenwort, are the lady fern (*A. Filix femina*), black maidenhair (*A. Trichomanes*), distributed all around the globe, wall rue (*A. Ruta muraria*), and ebony spleenwort (*A. ebeneum*).

aspidiot, *n* An obsolete and corrupt form of *aspidiot* (*Aspidiotus ramosus*). Also *aspidiot*. *Holme*, 1688.

asporous (as-spo-rus), *a* [*L* *a-* priv. + *σπορος*, seed see *spore*] Without spores, not developing spores.

In the case of the simplest and most minute Schizomycetes (*Micromycetes*, etc.) no definite spores have been discovered, any one of the vegetative micrococci may commence a new series of cells by growth and division. We may call these forms *asporous*, at any rate provisionally.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI, 404.

asport (as-pōrt'), *v* *t* [*L* *asportare*, carry away < *ab-*, away (see *ab-*), + *portare*, carry]

To carry away, especially, to remove feloniously. *N. E. D.* [Rare]

asportation (as-pōrt'at-shon), *n* [*L* *asportatio* (-*on*), a carrying away, < *asportare*, *pp* *asportatus* see *asport*] 1 A carrying away or off. [Rare]

Anbury whose "Miscellaneous" were published in 1696, had no doubts whatever as to the physical asportation of the witch.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 115.

2 In criminal law, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited. It may be theft, though the goods be not carried from the house or apartment.

aspret, *a* A Middle English form of *asper*.

Aspredinæ (as-prē-dī-nē), *n* *pl* [*NL*, < *Aspredo* + *-inæ*] Same as *Aspredinina* or *Aspredinidae*. *Swainson*, 1839.

aspredinid (as-prē-dī-nid), *n* A fish of the family *Aspredinidae*.

Aspredinidae (as-prē-dī-nī-dē), *n* *pl* [*NL*, < *Aspredo* (-*din-*) + *-idae*] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Aspredo*, containing a few fresh-water catfishes of South America. They have no operculum, no adipose fin, no spine in the dorsal fin, reduced gill openings, small eyes and mouth and 6 to 8 barbels. The skin is either smooth or tuberculous.

Aspredinina (as-prē-dī-nī-nā), *n* *pl* [*NL*, < *Aspredo* (-*din-*) + *-ina*] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridae* protopodes, with the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other, the lower lip not reverted, and the humerocubital process much developed and prolonged synonymous with the family *Aspredinidae*.

Aspredo (as-prē-dō), *n* [*NL*, < *L aspredo*, roughness, < *asper*, rough see *asper*] A genus of nematognathous fishes, typical of the family *Aspredinidae*.

asprely, *adv* See *asperly*.

aspreness, *n* See *asperness*.

asprino (as-prē-nō), *n* [*It.*, prop. dim. of *aspro*, sour, sharp, < *L. asper* see *asper*] A

white wine made in the neighborhood of Rome. The best-known quality is sparkling.

aspyt, *n* and *v* A Middle English form of *espy*.
asquat (a-skwo't'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*a*³ + *squat*] In or into a squatting posture.

Sitting *asquat* between my mother and sister.

Richardson

asquint (a-skwi't'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*ME. asquint, a squynte*, appar. < *a*³ + **squint* (cf. *D. schuinte*, slope, slant), but *squint* is not found in *ME*, the mod. form *squint*, *adv* and *a*, having come by apheresis from *asquint* see *squint*].

1 To or out at the corner or angle of the eye, obliquely, toward one side, not in the straight line of vision, askance, furtively.

Who look *asquint* or shut their eyes.

Swift

Edifices, with all their coathouses, looking some *what asquint* on the visitor, as if questioning his right to enter them.

Alcott, *Tablets*, p. 70

2 In the condition of squinting, oblique.

The eye is muddy and sometimes *asquint*.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 120 (N. F. D.)

asquirm (a-skwi'm'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*a*³ + *squirm*] On the squirm, squirming.

Hawells

ass (as), *n* [*ME. as, ass, asse*, < *AS. assa*, in (fem. *asni*, not **asse*), an isolated form, perhaps adapted from *ONorth. asald, asald, asal* (which is from the Celtic), the earlier form, of the common Teut. type, being *asol, esol* = *OHG. esol* = *D. esel* (> *E. esel*, *q. v.*) = *OHG. esel*, MHG. *G. esel* (> *Dan. esel*, *esel*) = *Goth. asilus* (cf. *Ir. and Gael. asal* = *Manx. asyll*, and *OBulg. asilū* = *Bohem. asel* = *Pol. osiel*, *osiel* (barred) = *Russ. oselū* = *Lith. asilas* = *OPruss. asilus*), prob. the same, with variant termination, as *leol. asni*, *m. ayna*, fem. = *Sw. äsna* = *Dan. asen* (cf. *W. asyn* = *orn. asen* = *Bret. asen*), all appar. (the Slav and Lith. forms through Teut.) < *L. asinus* (> *It. asino* = *Sp. P. g. asno* = *Port. asno* = *OF. asne*, *f. au*) = *Gr. asnos* (orig. **asvor*), an ass, perhaps ult. of Semitic origin, cf. Heb. *āšōn*, a she-ass. Cf. *G. assel*, esp. in comp. *keller-assel* (also *keller-essel*), a wood-louse, so named from its color, < *L. asellus*, a little ass, dim. of *asinus*, cf. *Gr. oīos*, a wood-louse.] 1 A solidungulate quadruped of the family *Equidae*, the *Equus asinus*.

This animal has long ears, a short mane, and a tall covered with long hairs at the end. It is usually ash colored with a black cross over the shoulders, formed by a longitudinal and a transverse dark streak. The tame or domestic ass is patient, and carries a heavy burden. It is slow, but very sure footed, and for this reason very useful on rough steep and hilly ground. The ass is supposed to be a native of central Asia (by Darwin and others, of Abyssinia), where vast troops roam over the great deserts in a wild state. The wild ass is a fine fleet animal and is accounted the noblest game in Persia, where its flesh is prized as venison is with us. The domesticated ass has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. See *jackass*.

2 Any wild species of the subgenus *Asinus*, as the dziggatai or hemione, onager, etc.—3 A dull, heavy, stupid fellow, a dolt, a fool, a blockhead.

If this be not a fit of some violent affection I am an ass in understanding.

Forl., *Love's Sacrifice*, II. 2

4 A post in the bridge of a pulp-vat on which the mold is placed to drain.—*Asses' bridge* (*pons asinorum*), a name humorously given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid's *Elements* of Geometry. See *pons asinorum*.—*Feast of asses*. See *foal*.

The Two Asses, the stars γ and δ of the constellation Cancer, on either side of the nebula Praesepe. See *Asellus A. D.*

ass² (as), *n* [*Scotch form of ash²*] Ashes.
ass³ (as), *n* A unit of weight in use in different parts of Germany until the adoption of the metric system. It was equal to 5 centigrams, or three quarters of a grain troy.

assacu (as'a-ko), *n* [*Braz.*] A euphorbiaceous tree of South America, *Hura crepitans*, the bark and sap of which contain a very acrid poisonous principle. Applied to the skin the milky sap produces a pustular eruption, the natives prepare from it a poisonous drink also used as an antihelmintic. The seeds are most violently purgative. A decoction of the bark is used as a remedy for elephantiasis, and the pounded leaves are used for rheumatism.

assafetida, *n* See *asafetida*.

assagai (as'a-gi), *n* [*Also written assegas, assagay, assegay, and formerly assague, azagani* (also *zagaye, zagave*, < *F. zagave*), and early mod. *E. archegaye* (< *F. archegaye, archegaye, archigayc*), < *F. azegaye, azagaye*, < *Pg. azagaya*, *Sp. azagaya* (*Sp.* formerly also without the *az*, *zagaya*, > *It. zagaia*, *F. zagave*, above), < *Ar. az-zaghāyah*, < *al*, the, + *zaghāyah*, a spear, a native Berber word. Cf. *lanogay*.] A slender spear or lance of hard wood, usually having an iron head now most commonly applied to the throwing-spear or javelin used in battle by the na-

tives of South Africa, especially the Zulus and Kafirs. Also spelled *assegai*.

assagai (as'a-gi), *r. t.* [*Assagai, n.*] To strike or kill with an assagai. Also spelled *assegai*.

Upon a signal the Zulus rushed upon their unarmed guests and assailed them to the last man.

Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 173

assagai-wood (as'a-gi-wūd), *n* The wood of a cornaceous tree of southern Africa, *Curtinia laginea*, of which the Zulus make their spears.

assail¹ (as-sā'i), *adv* [*It.*] very, much, enough. < *ML. ad satis* *L. ad*, to, *satis*, enough. See *asseth*, *assets*.] In music, very *ass*, *allargo assai*, very quick, *adagio assai*, very slow.

assail² (a-sī'), *n* [*Braz.*] A native name in Brazil of several species of palms of the genus *Euterpe* (which see). The *assai ram* (that is, false euterpe) is the *Gonomia amara*. *Assai* is a drink prepared from the nuts of *E. olivera*.

assail (a-sā'l'), *r. t.* [*ME. assailen, assailen* (later often by apheresis *assail*), < *OF. assailin, assailin*, later *assailin* = *P. assailin*, *assailin* = *It. assalire*, < *ML. assalire, assalire*, *assail*, for *L. assilire, assilire*, leap upon, < *ad*, to, + *salire*, leap, jump, rush forth see *salient* (cf. *assault*)] 1 To fall upon with violence, assault, attack.

With greedy force hegan the fight *assail*.

Spenser

The covert of some enclosed ground in the rear enabled a party to steal round and *assail* their unexpectedly in flank.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, III. 74

2 To attack with reasoning, arguments, censure, abuse, criticism, appeals, entreaties, or anything that bears upon the mind or feelings as, to *assail* an obnoxious person with jeers.

The prince next *assailed* the baron upon the subject of settling his estate on his daughter.

Scott

The really efficient weapons with which the philosophers assailed the evangelical faith were borrowed from the evangelical morality.

Macaulay, *Von Ranke*

The metaphysical doctrine assailed by Hume tended when carried to its logical extreme, to identify reality with reason.

Isidore Stephen, *Eng. Thought*, I. 84

3 To fall upon, bring something to bear upon or against, come in contact with as, the ship was assailed by a severe storm.

Sit down awhile

And let us once again assail your ears.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 1

When trouble did thee sore assail,

On me then didst thou call.

Milton, *Ps. lxxxii*

= *Syn. 1. Attack*, *fasten upon*, *fall upon*, *assail*, *assault*, *Attack*, literally to fasten to is the most general of these words. *Set upon* and *fall upon* have the vigor of short and familiar words and they express a sudden energetic attack. *Assail* and *assault* literally to leap on spring at, are to attack vehemently and perhaps suddenly. *Assault* is the stronger of the two, and is especially used of attacks with personal violence, as with fists stones, etc. All five of these words may be extended to warfare, and to contests and struggles of any kind.

This king's [Memphitah] first experience in war was against an army of wilder nationality than had ever before attacked Egypt.

H. S. Osborn, *Ancient Egypt*, p. 74

He look'd, and more amazed

Than if seven men had set upon him, saw

The midsea standing in the dewy light.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

My lord is weary with the flight before

And they will fall upon him unawares.

Tennyson, *Geraldine*

The indignation which aims itself with secret force does not awaken until we are pricked and stung and sorely assailed.

Lawson, *Compensation*

Then they assailed one of the gates, which they burned but only to find that the defenders had raised a more formidable barrier behind it.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, III. 64

assailable (a-sā'la-bl), *a* [*Assail + -able*] Capable of being assailed, attacked, or invaded.

He lived among a generation of sinners, whose consciences were not assailable by smooth circumlocutions, and whose vices required the sword and the hot iron.

Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, II. 86

assailant (a-sā'lant), *a* and *n* [*F. assailant*, *ppr. of assailler* see *assail* and *ant¹*] 1. *a* 1. Assaulting, attacking, invading with violence.

Milton—2. In *her*, same as *salient*.

II. *n* One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

The wise man throws himself on the side of his *assailant* and it is more his interest than it is thine to find his weak point.

Emerson, *Compensation*

assailer (a-sā'ler), *n* [*ME. assailour, assailour*, < *OF. assailleur*, < *assailir* see *assail*] One who assails.

assailment (a-sā'l'ment), *n* [*Assail + -ment*] An assault, an attack. [Rare]

His most frequent *assailment* was the headache.

Johnson, *Pope*

assai-palm (a-sī'pām), *n* Same as *assai²*.

assamar (as'a-mār), *n* [*L. assus*, roasted, + *amarus*, bitter] A bitter substance produced by roasting in the air such substances as sugar,

meat, bread, grain, etc., until they turn brown. *Baron von Reichenbach*.

Assamese (as-a-mēs' or -mēs'), *a* and *n* [*Assam + -ese*] 1. *a* Pertaining to Assam or its inhabitants.

II. *n* *sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Assam, an eastern province of British India adjoining Burma and Tibet.

assapani, **assapanici** (as-a-pan', -ik), *n* [*N. Amer. Ind.*] The native name of the American flying-squirrel, *Sciuropterus volucella*. Also *assapanuk*, *assaphan*.

assart (a-sart'), *r. t.* [*AF. assartir*, *OF. assartir*, < *ML. exartare, exartare* (freq. of **exartare*), grub up, < *ex*, out, + *sartare* for **sartare*, freq. of *L. sartire, sartire*, pp. *sartitus*, hoe, weed, grub.] In *Eng. law*, to grub up (trees and bushes), clear (wood-land).

assart (a-sart'), *n* [Now also *essart*, < *AF. assart*, *OF. essart* (> *law L. assarta, assarta, essartum*), < *ML. exartum*, prop. neut. of **exartus*, pp. of **sartire, *sartire* see *assart*, *v.*] In *Eng. law* (a) The act of grubbing up trees and bushes in a forest. This act as destroying thickets and covets was in some circumstances forbidden by law. (b) A tree grubbed up by the roots. (c) A piece of land cleared, as by grubbing.

In those districts and in many others in the neighbourhood the copyhold lands which have been reclaimed from the forest waste are known as *assart lands*.

Fulton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 192.

assart², *n* [*Gr. assartion*] The Roman coppor coin called *as*.

assassin (a-sas'in), *n* [*F. assassin* = *P. assassin* = *Sp. asesino* = *Pg. It. assassino*, < *ML. assassinus*, prop. one of the *assassini*, *Assassini*, *Assessini*, *Assessini* (also *Assari, Haussari*, cf. *OF. Assarus, Haussari*, *M. Haussari*, *pl.* from the *Ar. sing.*), < *Ar. Hashshashin* and *Hashshashin*, the order or sect of the Assassins, lit. hashsh-eaters (so called because the agents selected to do murder were first intoxicated with hashsh), *pl.* of *hashshāsh* and *hashshāshiy*, hashsh-eater, < *hashsh*, hashsh see *hashsh*] 1 [*cap.*] One of the Assassins, a military and religious order in Syria, founded in Persia by Hassan ben Sabbah about the year 1090.

A colony migrated from Persia to Syria, settled in various places with their chief seat on the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their secret murders in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Manichaeism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism. One article of their creed was that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief and that his orders proceeded from God himself. The chief of the sect is best known by the denomination *old man of the mountain* (Arabic *shaykh al-jabal*, chief of the mountains). These barbarous chieftains and their followers spread terror among nations far and near for almost two centuries. In the time of the crusades they murdered to the number of 50,000, and presented a formidable obstacle to the arms of the Christians. They were eventually subdued by the sultan Bibars about 1272.

2 One who undertakes, for a reward previously agreed on, to put another person to death by surprise or secret assault, hence, one who kills, or attempts to kill, by treacherous violence, a murderer—3 [*With allusion to its 'killing' effect*] A breast-knot, or similar decoration worn in front. *Ladus' Inet*, London, 1694.

assassinat (a-sas'in), *r. t.* [*F. assassiner, assassinat*, worry, vex, = *It. assassinare, assassinare*, < *ML. assassinare*, from the noun] To murder, assassinate.

With him that *assassinates* his parents.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, p. 502

assassinacy (a-sas'i-nā-si), *n* [*Assassin + (-te) + -cy*] The act of assassinating. *Hammond*.

assassinant (a-sas'i-nant), *n* [*F. assassinant*, *ppr. of assassiner* see *assassin*, *v.*] An assassin.

assassinate (a-sas'i-nāl), *r. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* *assassinated*, *ppr.* *assassinating* [*ML. assassinatus*, *pp.* of *assassinare* see *assassin*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1 To kill or attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault, murder by sudden or treacherous violence.

Help, my neighbors, my house is broken open, and I am ravished and like to be assassinated.

Dryden

2 To assault, maltreat.

Such usage as your honourable lords

Alford me, assassinated and betrayed.

Milton, *S. A.* I. 1109

3 Figuratively, to blight or destroy treacherously, overthrow by foul or unfair means as, to *assassinate* a person's character or reputation. = *Syn.* 1 *Slay*, *Murder* etc. See *kill*.

II. *intrans.* To commit murder by assassination.

Where now no thieves assassinate

Sandys, *Paraphrase of Judges*, v.

Roger North, Examen [Rare.]

3. To state as true, affirm; asseverate; aver, declare

There is no proof of what is so commonly asserted, that the heel is longer in proportion to the foot in Negroes
Huxley Anat Vert, p. 419

To assert one's self, to assume and defend one's rights, claims, or authority as to one's influence — sometimes, to thrust one's self forward unduly or obtusely

The natural strength and firmness of his nature began to assert itself
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, li 2

While the struggle between the Emperor and the Pope absorbed the strength of both it became possible for the people to assert themselves

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 408
= **Syn** 2 *Assert*, *Defend*, *Maintain*, *Vindicate*. *Assert* supports a cause or claim aggressively; its meaning is well brought out in the expression *assert yourself*, that is, make your influence felt. *To defend* is primarily to drive back assaults. *To maintain* is to hold up to the full amount of demand from disputation. *To vindicate* is to restore ancient customs, liberties, rights. *To vindicate* is to restore, as from disputation, dishonor or censure, as, *to vindicate the ways of God to man*, *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, l. 16

And as my vassals, to their utmost might,
Assert my person, and assert my right
Dryden, *Pal and Arc*, l. 1,000

It is time now to draw home ward, and to think rather of defending myself, than assaulting others
Dryden, *Pict to Mock Astrologer*

I will maintain
My truth and honour firmly
Shak, *Laar*, v. 3

If it should at any time so happen that these rights should be invaded, there is no remedy but a reliance on the courts to protect and vindicate them

D. Webster, *Convention to Revise the Const.*, 1821

3. *Assert*, *Affirm*, *Declare*, *Aver*, *Asseverate* (see *declare*) allege, protest, avow, lay down (see *protest*). *Assert* seems to expect doubt or contradiction of what one says. *Affirm* strengthens a statement by resting it upon one's reputation for knowledge or veracity, as, *'she [Rhoda] constantly affirmed that it was even so'* *Acts xii 15*. *Declare* makes public, clear, or explicit, especially against contradiction. *Aver* is positive and peremptory. *Asseverate* is positive and solemn

We can assert without assenting
J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 11

It is a pure impertinence to affirm with oracular assurance what might perhaps be admissible as a suggestion offered with the due diffidence of modest and genuine scholarship
Swinnburne, *Shakespeare*, p. 23

Our Hebrew songs and harps, in Babylon
That pleased so well our victors, *our declare*
That rather Greece from us these airs derived
Milton, *P. R.*, li 337

Then all *asserted* I had killed the bird
That brought the fog and mist
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, li

It is impossible to calculate the good that such a work would have done if half which is *asseverated* had only been proved
J. J. Hunt

assertable (a-sér'ta-bl), *a* [*< assert + -able*] Capable of being asserted or maintained. Also *assertible*

assertation (a-sér'tā-shon), *n* [*< ML assertatio(n) - < assertare, pp assertatus, assert see assert*] An assertion. *Sir T. More*

assertative (a-sér'ta-tiv), *a* [*< assert + -ative*] Assertive

asserter (a-sér'tér), *n* 1 One who asserts or maintains, a champion or vindicator

Hermodius and Aristogiton had assassinated Hipparchus from mere private revenge, but they were now called *asserters* of public liberty
J. Adams, *Works*, IV 455

2 One who asserts or declares, one who makes a positive declaration

Also *asserter*

assertible, *a* [*< assert + -ible*] See *assertable*

assertion (a-sér'shon), *n* [*< L assertio(n) - < assertare, assert see assert*] 1 The act of setting free, liberation — 2 The action of maintaining a cause or a claim as, the *assertion* of one's rights — 3 The act of stating something to be true

Assertion unsupported by fact is nugatory
Junius

4 A positive declaration or avowment, an unsupported statement or affirmation as, his *assertion* proved to be false

An *assertion* is as distinct from a conclusion as a word of command is from a persuasion or recommendation
J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 3

The capacity of fully (protoplasm) to make forces which Professor Huxley says is a fact of the profoundest significance to him, is not a fact at all, but merely an *assertion*
Bale, *Protoplasm*, p. 85

= **Syn** 2 *Vindication*, *defense*, *maintenance* — 3 and 4. *Statement*, *assertation*, *protestation*

assertional (a-sér'shon-al), *a* [*< assertion + -al*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an assertion, containing an assertion [Rare]

assertive (a-sér'tiv), *a* [*< ML *assertivus* (implied in *adv assertive*), *< L assertus*, pp of *assertere* see *assert* and *ave*] Positive, dogmatic, affirming confidently, peremptory, affirmative

Proposing them not in a confident and *assertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheses
Glanville

assertively (a-sér'tiv-l), *adv* In an assertive manner, affirmatively

assertiveness (a-sér'tiv-nes), *n* The quality of being assertive, or self-assertive

As for this *assertiveness* one should admire it, it tends to the virtue of contentment
W. Shepherd, *Prairie Experiences*, p. 114

assertor (a-sér'tor), *n* [*< L assertor, declarator, advocator, defender, < assertere see assert*] See *asserter*

assertorial (a-sér'tō-rī-al), *a* [*< LL assertorius* (see *assertory*) + *-al*] Asserting a fact as true, but not holding it to be necessary. See *assertory*, the common form.

assertorially (a-sér'tō-rī-al-l), *adv* In an assertorial manner; as an assertion

assertoric, assertorical (a-sér'tor'ik, -i-kal), *a* [*< assertor + -ic, -ical*] Asserting, assertory, assertive as, an *assertoric* judgment. See *assertory*

assertory (a-sér'tō-ri), *a* [*< LL assertorius, < L assertor see assertor*] Affirming, maintaining, declaratory, affirmative, assertive

We have not here to do with a promissory oath it is the *assertory* oath that is now under our hand
By Hall, *Causes of Conscience*, n. 5

An *Assertory* Oath is made to a Man before God, and I must swear so, as man may know what I mean
Selden, *Table Talk*, p. 77

Assertory proposition, in *logic*, a proposition stating something to be true, but not stating it as necessary

assertress (a-sér'tres), *n* [*< asserter + -ress*] A female who asserts

assertive (a-sér'v), *v t* [*< L assertivus, serve, aid, < ad, to, + servare, serve see serv*] To help, serve, second. *Bayley*

assertvile (a-sér'vil), *v t* [*< as-1 + servile*] To render servile or obsequious

[I] am weary of *asserting* myself to every man's charity
Bacon, v. 240 (Ord MS)

asses, *n* Plural of *ass* and of *ass*

assess (a-ses'), *v t* [*< late ME assesse, also assesser* (whence by aphoresis *assess*, *assess*), *< OF assesser, < ML assessare, fix a rate, impose a tax, freq. of L assidere, pp assensus, sit beside, be assessor to a judge, in ML fix a rate, impose a tax, assess (cf. *assessor*), < L ad, to, + sedere, sit, = E sit Cf. *assess*] 1 To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon, by way of tax as, to *assess* each individual in due proportion*

His method of raising supplies was to order some rich country to pay a sum, and then sell this order to some speculator with the power of taxing the person assessed
Brougham

2 To estimate the value or amount of (property or income) as a basis for taxation — 3 To set, fix, or determine as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages

assess (a-ses'), *n* [*< assess, t*] Assessment

assessable (a-ses'a-bl), *a* [*< assess + -able*] Capable of being assessed, liable to assessment

assessably (a-ses'a-bl-l), *adv* By assessment

assession (a-sesh'on), *n* [*< L assessio(n) - < L assessere, sit by or near, < assidere, sit by or near see assess, v*] A sitting beside or together, a session [Rare]

assessionary (a-sesh'on-ā-rī), *a* [*< assession + -ary*] Of or pertaining to an assessor or to assessors as, "at the *assessionary* court," *R. C. New*, *Survey of Cornwall* [Rare]

assessment (a-ses'ment), *n* [*< ML assessamentum, < assessare, assess see assess and -ment*] Also by aphoresis *assessment* 1 The act of assessing, determining, or adjusting the amount of taxation, charge, damages, etc., to be paid by an individual, a company, or a community

2 The amount so determined, the tax or specific sum charged upon a person or property as, an *assessment* upon stockholders to pay corporate debts — 3 An official valuation of property, profits, or income, for purposes of taxation — 4 The value thus ascertained or assigned — *Commissioners of estimate and assessment* See *commissioner* — *Political assessments*, in the United States, contributions of money levied by political committees upon the office holders and candidates belonging to their respective parties, in order to defray the expenses of a political canvass — *Union Assessment Acts*, English statutes of 1882 (25 and 26 Vict. c. 103), 1884 (27 and 28 Vict. c. 40), and 1880 (43 and 44 Vict. c. 7), which relate to the poor rates and secure a uniform valuation of parishes in England = **Syn** *Impost*, *Rates*, etc. See *tax*

assessor (a-ses'or), *n* [Early mod E also *assessor*, *< ME assessor*, *< OF assessor*, mod. F *assesseur* = Pr *assessor* = Sp. *assesor* = Pg *assessor* = It. *assessor*, *< L assessor*, an assistant judge, in ML also an assessor of taxes, lit one who sits by another, *< assidere*, sit by see *assident*, *assess*] 1. One who sits by another,

hence, one who shares another's position, rank, or dignity, an associate in office.

Don Quixote, or his *assessor*, the curate and the barber
T. Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, I 338

2 An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist a judge as a law authority, in Scotland, the legal adviser of a magistrate, with judicial powers

Minos the strict inquisitor appears,
And lives and crimes with his *assessor* hears
Dryden, *Æneid*, vi

3 In England, a person chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of a borough in matters concerning elections — 4 In some universities, as the Scotch, the title of the elected members of the university court or supreme governing body of the university — 5 One appointed to make assessments, especially for purposes of taxation — *Assessor of the vice-chancellor*, in English universities, a deputy of the vice-chancellor appointed by him to hear causes and to be his vicegerent in court — *Nautical assessors*. See *nautical*

assessorial (a-ses'ō-rī-al), *a* [*< assessor + -ial*] Pertaining to an assessor, or to a court of assessors

assessorship (a-ses'or-ship), *n* [*< assessor + -ship*] The office of assessor

Be this as it may, his progress from the passive assessorship towards any active *Assessorship* is evidently of the slowest
Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 86

asset (as'et), *n* See *assets*

asset, *n* [ME, also *aseth*, *aseth*, *aseth*, *aseth*, *aseth*, etc. (= Sc *aseth*), *< OF asset*, *asset*, *aseth*, *aseth*, in the phrase *fero asset*, *asset fero* (*< L (ad) satia facere*), make amends, lit do enough see *asset*, *assets*, the same word, of later and different use in E] Satisfaction; amends

We may perhaps be assailed by the temptation but if make *aseth* in that that we may

Religious Pieces (ed. Percy), p. 6

Yit never shall make his riches
Asset unto his greedynesse
Rime of the Rose, l. 5000

assets (as'ets), *n pl*, orig *sing* [*< AF assetz*, *assetz* (OF *assetz*, *assetz*, *assetz*, *assetz*, mod F *assetz* = Pi *assetz* = OSp *assetz* = Pg *assetz*, *assetz* = It *assetz*), enough, in the law phrase *aver assets*, have enough, taken into E as 'have assets', *< ML ad satis*, lit up to enough, equiv to L *satis*, enough see *satisfy*] 1 In law (a) Sufficient estate, property sufficient in the hands of an executor or heir to pay the debts or legacies of the testator or ancestor to satisfy claims against it (b) Any goods or property or right of action properly available for the payment of a bankrupt's or a deceased person's obligations or debts generally used to signify resources for the payment of debts, etc. *Assets are real or personal* *Real assets* are lands such as descend to the heir, subject to the fulfillment of the obligations of the ancestor, *personal assets* are the money or goods of the deceased or insolvent, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is to collect or convert into money

2 Property in general, all that one owns, considered as applicable to the payment of his debts as, his *assets* are much greater than his liabilities — 3 [As a singular, *asset*] Any portion of one's property or effects so considered as, these shares are a valuable *asset*.

— *Equitable assets* See *equitable* — *Marshaling assets* See *marshaling*

assever (a-sév'er), *v t* [*< L asseverare, assert strongly, speak in earnest, < ad, to, + severus, earnest, serious, severe see severe*] To asseverate

Anselmus not only *assevereth* it, but also *endeavoureth* to set out the true proportion of it.
Fotherby, *Atheomastix*, p. 817

asseverate (a-sév'er-āt), *v t*, pret and pp *asseverated*, ppr *asseverating* [*< L asseveratus*, pp of *asseverare* see *assever*] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity

Charity nigh chokes
Ere swallow what they both *asseverate*
Though down the gullet faith may feel it go
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I 85

= **Syn** *Assert*, *Affirm*, *Declare*, etc. (see *assert*), to say, allege, protest, insist, maintain

asseveration (a-sév'er-ā-shon), *n* [*< L asseveratio(n) - < asseverare, assert strongly, speak in earnest, < asseverare, pp of asseverare see assever*] 1 The act of asseverating, positive affirmation or assertion, solemn declaration

"My God!" cried the monk, with a warmth of *asseveration* which seemed not to belong to him
Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 21.

2. That which is asseverated; an emphatic assertion

He [Leeds] denied with the most solemn *asseverations* that he had taken any money for himself
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xli.

asservative (a-sev'er-ā-tiv), a [*asservate* + *-ive*] Pertaining to or characterized by asservation

Jean Thompson looked at his wife, whose applause he prized, and she answered by an *asservative* loss of the head
G. W. Cable, *Old Creole Days*, p. 71

asservatory (a-sev'er-ā-tō-n), a [*asservate* + *-ory*] Of the nature of an asservation, solemnly or positively affirming or averring

After divers wai and *asservatory* answers made by Mr Atkins, the captain stopped short in his walk
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 247

ass-head (as'hed), n One who is dull, like the ass, one slow of apprehension, a blockhead

Will you help an *ass head*, and a coxcomb, and a knave? a thin faced knave, a gull?
Shak., I, N, v. 1

assibilate (a-sib'i-lāt), t; pret and pp *assibilated*, ppr *assibilating* [*L. assibilatus*, pp of *assibilare*, whisper at or to, < *ad*, to, + *sibilare*, whisper see *sibilant* The *E* sense of *assibilate* depends on that of *sibilant*] To render sibilant, as a sound, change into a sibilant or hissing sound, alter, as a sound, by the phonetic process called assibilation The term may be applied to the whole word so affected as, *church* is an *assibilated* form of *kyrk*

assibilation (a-sib-i-lā'shon), n. [*assibilate*] The act of making sibilant, specifically, in *philol*, the change of a dental or guttural (or a labial) mute into a sibilant (*s, z, sh, zh, ch = tsh, / = dch*), or into a sound approaching that of a sibilant, as for instance a palatal This change usually results from a tendency to accommodate the mute to an immediately succeeding *t, r, or y* sound Thus, *t* in the Latin *natio* becomes *z (=ts)* in the Italian *nazione*, and is pronounced *d* in the French *nation* and *sh* in the English *nation* Similarly, the English *t* approaches or assumes the sound of *ch* before the *y* sound contained in *long, a* in *nature, virtue*, etc.

Assidean (as-i-dē'an), n. [*Also Assidean, Assidean*, < *ML. Assides* (confused with *L. assidui*, as if 'assiduous, zealous'), prop *Assides*, < *Gr. Assidean*, repr Heb *hasidim*, lit pious ones (usually translated "saints" in the English Bible), < *hasad* (initial *heth*), be pious The form *Chasidean* is approximated to the Heb.] 1 One of a sect of orthodox Jews, opposed to Greek innovations They were among the first to join Mattathias, the father of the Maccabees, in defending the purity of their religion and the liberties of their country 2 One of a mystical sect of Polish Jews which originated in the eighteenth century

Also called *Chasidean*
assident (as'i-dent), a [*L. assident* (t-s), ppr of *assidere*, sit by or near, < *ad*, to, + *sideri* = *E sit* See *assess* and *assiduous*] Accompanying, concomitant -**Assident** or **accessory signs** or **symptoms**, in *pathol*, signs or symptoms such as usually, though not invariably, attend a disease distinguished from pathognomonic signs, which always attend it

assiduater (a-sig'u-āt), a [*L. assiduatus*, pp of *assiduare*, apply constantly, < *L. assidui*, assiduous see *assiduous*] Constant, continual, assiduous

By love's *assiduater* care and industry
Middleton, *Micro Cynicon*, l. 9

assiduity (as-i-dū'i-ti), n, pl *assiduities* (-ti-z) [= *F assiduité*, < *L. assiduitas* (t-s), < *assidui* see *assiduous*] 1 Constant or close application to any business or occupation, diligence

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator
Addison

By marvellous *assiduity*, he [Platerring] was able to lead two lives, one producing the fruits of earth the other those of immortality
Swifter, *Chalons*, l. 140

2 Solicitous care of a person or persons, constant personal attention usually in the plural

Far from their native home, no tender *assiduities* of friendship relieve their thirst, or close their eyes in death
R. Hall, *Modern Infidelity*

Hence — 3† Sycophantic attention, servility

The obsequiousness and *assiduity* of the court
Sir R. Naunton, *Fragments Reg* (1808), p. 220

=**Syn** 1 Industry, *Assiduity*, *Application*, *Diligence*, *Constancy*, *Perseverance*, *Persistence*, care, attention, watchfulness, sedulousness, patience, Diligence in labor often conveys the idea of quickness Industry keeps at work, leaving no time idle *Assiduity* (literally, a sitting down to work) sticks quietly to a particular task, with the determination to succeed in spite of its difficulty, or to get it done in spite of its length *Application*, literally, bends itself to its work, and is, more specifically than *assiduity*, a steady concentration of one's powers of body and mind as, he was a man of extraordinary powers of *application*, Newton attributed all his own success to *application* *Diligence* is literally, fondness for one's work, and so, by a natural transfer, industry that is alert *Constancy* is the power to continue unchanged, as in affection, or to hold on in any particular course or work It goes more deeply into character than the others *Perseverance* suggests obstacles from without or within which are steadily met, and is morally neutral *Persistence* may be good, but it is more often an evil perseverance, as obstinacy or a determination to carry one's point against unwillingness or refusal on the part of others We speak of plodding in-

dust, patient *assiduity*, steady *application*, great *diligence*, unshaken *constancy*, undaunted *perseverance*, *persistence* that will not take No for an answer

He [Richardson] advanced rapidly by industry and good conduct, was taken into partnership, and ultimately became the head of an extensive business
W. Lash, *Eng Lit*, II 146

He was distinguished among his fellow students by the *assiduity* with which he often prolonged his studies far into the night
Macaulay, *Addison*

A man of judgment and *application* will succeed incomparably better in composing the tables to his own willings than a stranger can
Boyle

Diligence and accuracy are the only merits which an historical writer may ascribe to himself
Chom

The careful search
Is made with all due *assiduousness*
Shak., *Pericles*, III (cho)

True *constancy* no time no power can move
Gray
All the performances of human art at which we look with praise or wonder are instances of the testiless force of *perseverance*
Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 43

Full arm'd upon his charge all day long
Sat by the walls and no one opened to him
And this *perseverance* turn'd his scorn to wrath
Tennyson, *Pellows and Ratons*

assiduous (a-sig'u-us), a [*L. assiduus*, sitting down to, constantly occupied, unremitting, < *assidere*, sit at or near see *assident*] 1 Constant in application, attentive, devoted as, a person *assiduous* in his occupation; an *assiduous* physician or nurse

The most *assiduous* tale bearers are often half-witted
Government of the Tongue

2 Constant, unremitting applied to actions
In some places the deep sand could with difficulty be forced by *assiduous* tillage to yield thin crops of rice and oats
Macaulay, *Pindaric the Great*

To weary him with my *assiduous* cries
Milton, *P*, I, xl 310

His character, as displayed in his works, repays the most *assiduous* study
Whipple, *Lash and Rev*, II 74
= **Syn** 1 Sedulous, diligent, active, busy, constant, patient, persevering, laborious, unceasing, indefatigable, untiring See *assiduity*

assiduously (a-sig'u-us-ly), *adv* In an assiduous manner, diligently, attentively, with earnestness and care

Many persons have attained a marvellous proficiency in falsehood, and tell lies *assiduously* as a fish does his beads
Whipple, *Lash and Rev*, I 121

assiduousness (a-sig'u-us-ness), n The quality of being assiduous, constant or diligent application

= **Syn** See comparison under *assiduity*
assieget, v t [*ME assiege*, < *OF assiege*, *assiege*, *aseger*, *F assieger* = *Pr assiege* = *Sp asediar* = *Pg asediar* = *It asediare*, < *ML. asediare*, besiege, beset, < *asedium*, a siege, < *L. ad*, to, by, + *-sedium*, as in *L. obedium*, a siege (ob, before, in front of), < *sedere* = *E sit* (cf *besiege* and *siege*)] To besiege

The Greeks the city long *assieged*
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II 60

On the other side the *assiegers* a castle ward
Their steadfast stonels did mightily maintain
Spenser, *F Q*, II xl 15

assieget, n [*assiege*, v] A siege

At the *assiege* of Thibet
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II 107

assiegement, n [*assiege* + *-ment*] A siege or state of siege, a beleaguering

assistent (as-sen'tist), n [*Sp asistentia*, < *asiento* see *asiento*] One connected with the furnishing of slaves by *asiento*

asiento (as-sen'tō), n [*Sp asiento*, formerly *asiento*, a seat, seat in a court, a contract, treaty, < *asentar*, formerly *asentar* (= *Pg asentar* = *It asentare*), place in a seat, adjust, make an agreement < *ML. as* as if 'ascendence', cause to sit, < *L. ad*, to, + *sedere* (t-s), ppr of *sedere* = *E sit*] Formerly, an exclusive contract made by Spain with foreign powers or merchants for the supply of African slaves to its American possessions The last *asiento* held by British merchants under the treaty of Utrecht 1713, was abrogated on 1 January 1750

assign (a-sin'), v t [*ME assignen*, *assignen*, < *OF assigner*, *assigner*, < *L. assignare*, mark out, appoint, assign, distribute, allot, < *ad*, to, + *signare*, mark, < *signum*, mark, sign see *sign*] 1 To set apart, make over by distribution or appropriation, apportion, allot

The priests had a portion *assigned* them
Gen xiv 22

Mr Buckle's fundamental error lay in the attempt to *assign* distinct parts to elements of human nature that in reality cannot be separated
J. Fiske, *Evolutionist*, p. 217

To each (province) was *assigned* a governor exalted in the law who dealt with taxation and finance
C. Elton, *Orig of Eng Hist*, p. 336

2 To point out, show, designate, specify

All as the Dwarf the way to her *assigned*
Spenser, *F Q*, I, vii. 28

It is not easy to *assign* a period more eventful
De Quincey

With the help of the scale of numbers, then, any *assigned* continuous quantity will serve as a standard by which the whole scale of quantities may be represented
W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I 388

3 To give, furnish, or specify as, to *assign* a reason for anything — 4 To appoint, select for a duty or office as, the officer *assigned* to the charge of a military department

Knight *assigned* to enforce the oath of peace and the hue and cry appear as early as the year 1196 Their designation as *assigned* seems to prove that they were royal nominees and not elected officers but their early history is obscure
Stubbs, *Const. Hist*, II 283

5 To ascribe, attribute, refer

There are many causes to which one may *assign* this light infidelity
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 448

6 In law (a) To transfer or make over to another the right one has in any object, as in an estate, chose in action, or reversion, especially in trust for the security of creditors rarely applied to testamentary transfers (b) To show or set forth with particularity as, to *assign* error in a writ, to *assign* false judgment. (c) To point out or substantiate as a charge as, perjury cannot be *assigned* on an oath taken without the jurisdiction of the officer administering it — To *assign* dower, to allot or portion out to a widow the part of land forming her dower therein, to fix the boundaries of the widow's share in an estate — To *assign* in bankruptcy, to transfer property to and vest it in assignees for the benefit of the creditors = **Syn** 1 *Dispense*, *Distribute* etc (see *dispense*) 3 *Adduce*, *Allege*, etc (see *adduce*), to determine, give, name, present

assign (a-sin'), n 1 [*assign*, v] 1 Assignment, appointment — 2 Design, purpose, object

He aimed at high designs and so attained
The high *assign* to which his spirit aim'd
Lord, *Faint a Memorial*

assign (a-sin'), n 2 [The same, with loss of the final syllable, as *assigner*, < *ME assigne* (three syllables), < *OF assigne*, prop pp of *assigner*, assign see *assign*, v] 1 A person to whom the property or interest of another is or may be transferred as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns*

Scrooge was his sole executor his sole administrator, his sole *assign*
Dickens, *Christmas Carol*, I

The exclusive right of frequenting all the counties that might be found was reserved to them [John Cabot and his sons] and to their *assigns*
Bancroft, *Hist U S*, I 8

[*Assign* is a broader word than *assignee* The *assignees* of a person are usually understood to mean those who take immediately from him, by his assignment, the *assign* of a person include all who acquire title under his transfer, immediately or remotely]

2† A thing pertaining to something else, an appurtenance, an appendage [Affected]

Six French tapirs and ponies, with their *assigns*, as ghills, hangers, or so
Shak. *Hamlet*, v 2

assignability (a-si-na-bil'i-ti), n [*assignable* see *ability*] Capability of being assigned.

assignable (a-si-na-bil'), a [= *F assignable*, < *assign* + *-able*] 1 Capable of being allotted, appointed, or assigned as, an *assignable* note or bill — 2 Capable of being specified, shown, designated, or expressed with precision as, an *assignable* reason, an *assignable* magnitude

His [a soldier's] fighting condition was needed not on one or two days consecutively but on many days, and not against a day permanently *assignable*, but against a season or period of many months
De Quincey, *Plato*

With on the one hand industry is limited by capital, so on the other every increase of capital gives or is capable of giving additional employment to industry and thus without *assignable* limits
J. S. Mill, *Pol Econ*, I 82

3 Capable of being attributed, attributable — 4 In law, predicable, capable of being pointed out or substantiated as, perjury is not *assignable* of testimony on an immaterial point

assignably (a-si-na-bil'), *adv* In an assignable manner

assignat (as'ig-nat, *F* pron a-sē-nyā'), n. [*F*, < *L. assignatus*, pp of *assignare*, assign, allot see *assign*, v] 1 One of the notes forming the paper currency issued in France during the revolution from 1780 to 1796 The *assignats* were based on the security of the confiscated church lands, and afterward of all the national domains and other property They were issued to the amount of over forty five billion francs and before they were withdrawn deteriorated to less than one three hundredth of their face value

2 In French law, the assignment of an annuity on an estate, by which the annuity is based on the security of the latter now little used

assignment (as-ig-nā'shon), n [= *F assignation*, < *L. assignatio* (n-), assignment, allotment, < *assignare*, pp *assignatus* see *assign*, v] 1 The act of assigning or allotting, the act of fixing or specifying

The *assignment* of particular names to denote particular objects
Adam Smith, *Origin of Languages*

2. An appointment of time and place for meeting used chiefly of love-meetings, and now generally in a bad sense — 3 The legal transfer of a right or title, or the deed by which this is made, an assignment — 4 Paper currency; a bill, an assignat

assignee (as-i-né'), *n* [*< F assigné, pp of assigner, assign, see assign, 1*] A person to whom a transfer of some right or interest is made, either for his own enjoyment or in trust. An assignee may take title by act of the previous owner or by operation of law, as in the case of an administrator. See note under *assign* — 1 **Assignee in bankruptcy**, or **assignee in insolvency**, a person to whom is transferred the title to the estate of a bankrupt or insolvent, for the purpose of its preservation and proper distribution among creditors

assigner (a-si-nér), *n* One who assigns, appoints, or allots. See *assignor* [Rare]

assignment (a-sin'ment), *n* [*< ME assignement, < OF assignement, < ML assignamentum, < L assignare, see assign, 1, and -ment*] 1 The act of apportioning or allotting, allotment — 2 The act of setting apart, appointing, designating, or specifying

The only thing that make this place public is the public assignation of their into such duties. *Hooker*

3 That which has been assigned, as a particular task or duty — 4 Specifically, in law (a) The transference of a right or an interest. See *assign, v*, 6 (a) (b) A pointing out or setting forth as, the assignment of error — 5 The writing by which an interest is transferred — 6 An allotment, allowance, or pension, a sum allowed — 7 Formerly, in Australia, the allotting of convicts as unpaid servants to colonists, in order to relieve the authorities of the expense of the convict establishments

The expense of the Australian convict establishments was enormous, and some change in system was inevitable. There were the conditions that brought about the plan of assignment, in other words, of freely lending, the convicts to any one who would relieve the authorities of the burdensome charge. *English Brit*, XIX 760

Assignment of dower See *assign, 1* **Assignment of errors** See *error* **General assignment** (more fully *assignment for benefit of creditors*) an assignment of all the assignor's property not exempt from execution, in trust to pay his creditors — **New assignment**, a method of pleading at common law to which the plaintiff was obliged to resort in his replication, for the purpose of setting the defendant right where the latter through misapprehension of the real cause of complaint as stated in the declaration, had been led to apply his plea to a different matter from that which the plaintiff had in view. *Stephen*. Also called *novel assignment*

assignor (as-i-nór'), *n* In law, one who makes an assignment, or assigns an interest

assilag (as-i-lag), *n* [E dial] A local British name of the petrel, *Procellaria pelagica* Montagu

assimilability (a-sim'i-lá-bil'i-ti), *n* [*< assimilable, see -bility*] The quality of being assimilable. *Cohridge*

assimilable (a-sim'i-lá-bl), *a* and *n* [*< ML assimilabilis, that can be made like, < L assimilare, see assimilate*] 1 *a* (capable of being assimilated, in any sense of that word

II. *n* That which can be assimilated [Rare]

Meeting no assimilable wherein to let at their nature's. *Sir P. Browne, Vulg Lat*, vii 19

assimilate (a-sim'i-lat), *v*, pret and pp *assimilated*, ppr *assimilating* [*< L assimilatus, pp of assimilare, assimilare, mixed with assimilare, adumilare, make alike, compare, more frequently imitate, feign, simulate, < ad, to, + simulare, like (related to simul, together) see simulate, similar*] To an erroneous supposition that the ancients used *assimilare* for the sense 'make like,' and *adumilare* for the sense 'counterfeit,' is due the existence of the corresponding E forms *assimilate* and *assimulate*, with the same distinction of sense. See *assimulate* (cf *assemble* 2, also ult *< L assimilare*) I. *trans* 1 To make alike, cause to resemble

Fast falls a fleecy shower, the downy flakes

Assimilate all objects. *Cowper, Task*, iv 428

A mouse's squeak assimilates itself in thought with sounds of high pitch, and not with sounds like the bellowing of a bull. *H. Spencer, Phil of Psychol*, § 114

2 In *philol*, to render accordant, or less discordant, in sound, bring to or toward agreement in mode of utterance. said of alphabetic sounds as affected by other neighboring sounds, generally (but not always) in the same word. See *assimilation*, (d) — 3 To compare, liken, class

He assimilated the relation between teacher and pupil to that between two lovers or two intimate friends. *Grote Hist Greece*, II 67

4 To convert into a substance suitable for absorption by an animal or vegetable system; ab-

sorb and incorporate into the system; incorporate with organic tissues: as, to *assimilate* food. Hence, in general, to appropriate and incorporate, as the body does food. as, such ideas cannot be *assimilated* by the mind

5. To bring into conformity, adapt

By religion the truths thus obtained [from theology] are turned over in the mind and assimilated by the imagination and the feelings. *J R Soley, Nat Religion*, p 60

6. To conform to, make one's own, adopt

The case with which she assimilates the city life when in it, making it a part of her imaginative tapestry, is a sign of the power to which she has grown.

Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent, p 274

II *intrans* 1 To become similar, become like something or somebody else, harmonize

Do but put them in relationship, and no division into castes, no differences of wealth, can prevent men from assimilating. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p 254

A people whose differences of religion, language, and general habits made them not only incapable of assimilating with their Christian neighbors, but almost their natural enemies. *Prescott, Ferd and Isa*, i 16

2 To be taken into and incorporated with another body, be converted into the substance of another body, as food by digestion

For whatsoever assimilatesh not to flesh turneth either to sweat or fat. *Bacon, Nat Hist*, § 880

3 To perform the act of converting anything, as food, into the substance of that which converts it, as, "birds assimilate less than beasts," *Baron, Nat Hist*, § 680

No organs which are destitute of chlorophyll can assimilate. *Sachs, Botany (trans)*, p 626

assimilateness (a-sim'i-lát-nes), *n* [*< *assimilate, a (< L assimilatus, pp), + -ness*] Likeness. *Bailey*

assimilation (a-sim'i-lá'shon), *n* [= *F assimilatio*, *< L assimilatio(n)-, assimilatio(n)-, a being similar, < assimilare, assimulare, see assimilate*] The act or process of assimilating or of being assimilated. Specifically — (a) The act or process of making or becoming like or identical, the act or process of bringing into harmony, followed by *to assimilate*. It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature to aspire to an assimilation with God. *Deacy of Christ Priety*

In this long stillness the fusion of conquerors and conquered, the Christianization and civilization of the Norman, his assimilation in political and social temper to the France beside him, went steadily on. *I R Green, Conq of Eng*, p 374

(b) In *physiol*, the act or process by which organisms convert and absorb nutriment, so that it becomes part of the fluid or solid substance composing them

To these preparatory changes, which fit the crude food materials for protoplasmic food, the general name of *assimilation* has been given. *Bailey, Botany*, p 178

Plants and animals increase by assimilation and transformation, minerals by attraction and aggregation. *Poore*

(c) In *pathol*, the supposed conversion, according to an obsolete theory, of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbid matter. (d) In *philol*, the act or process by which one alphabetic sound is rendered like, or less unlike, another neighboring sound, a lightening of the effort of utterance by lessening or removing the discordance of formation between different sounds in a word or in contiguous words. The kinds and degrees of assimilation are very various, and include a large part of the historical changes in the phonetic form of words. Examples are: *assimilate* from *L adumilare*, *correctio* from *L correctio*, *impender* from *L impendere*, *rectus* from *regulus*, *rex* (reks) from *regis* E *legis* (pronounced *le-gis*), *reaped* (pronounced *reapt*), and so on — Little assimilations, in Oxford, a meeting of the masters and two proctors, called by the vice chancellor, in the congregation house, on the ringing of the little bell. This meeting is authorized to read, approve, and seal any letters concerning the public laws of the university written conformably to the decree of Convocation, and also to act and seal to decrees of Convocation and to dispute minor matters

assimilative (a-sim'i-lá-tiv), *a* [= *F assimilativus*, *< assimilare + -ivus*] Characterized by assimilation, capable of assimilating or of causing assimilation. as, *assimilative* substances or organs

The desert birds are still more remarkably protected by their assimilative hues. *A R Wallace, Nat Seloc*, p 50

A bookishness as *assimilative* as that of Hunt or Lamb. *Stedman Poets of America*, p 184

assimilatory (a-sim'i-lá-tō-rī), *a* [*< assimilare + -ory*] Tending to assimilate, producing assimilation, assimilative. as, *assimilatory* organs

The assimilatory cells, though the most important members of the society of cells are not the only ones, by any means, essential to the welfare of the body corporate. *S B Herrick, Plant Life*, p 24

Assiminia (as-i-min'i-i), *n* [NL] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, giving name to the family *Assiminidae*, by some referred to the family *Littorinidae*, or periwinkles. Also spelled *Assiminea*

assiminid (as-i-min'i-id), *n* A gastropod of the family *Assiminidae*

Assiminidae (as-i-min'i-idē), *n* pl. [NL, *< Assimina + -idae*] A family of tænoglossate

gastropods, typified by the genus *Assiminia*. The eyes are at the tips of special peduncles which are connate with the tentacles. The shell is conical, with an oral aperture. Progression is effected by a looping movement, the rostrum and small foot being alternately applied to the ground. The species are of small size, and terrestrial or amphibious

assimilate (a-sim'i-lāt), *v* *t*; pret and pp *assimilated*, ppr *assimulating* [*< L assimilatus, pp of assimilare, adumilare, also assimilare, adumilare, make alike, feign, counterfeit, etc see assimilate* Cf *assemble* 2, also ult *< L assimilare*] To feign, simulate. *Coles*, 1717

assimilation (a-sim'i-lā'shon), *n* [*< L assimilatio(n)-, assimilatio(n)-, < assimilare, etc see assimilate*] A counterfeiting, simulation

assinegot, *n* See *anago* **assis** (as'is; *F* pron. a-sé'), *a* [*F*, pp of *assise*, sit see *assize*] In her, sitting, same as *sejant*

assiset, *n* and *v* *t* See *assize*

assiser, *n* See *assizer*

assish (as'ish), *a* [*< ass + -ish*] Pertaining to or resembling an ass, assine, absurdly stupid or obstinate as, "the assish kind." *[dall, Luke xix, "an assish phrase." Mrs. Cowden Clarke*

assisor, *n* See *assizer*

assist (a-sist'), *v* [*< F assister (= Sp asistir = Pg assistir = It assistere), help, attend, etc, < L assistere, stand at or by, < ad, at, to, + sistere, place, stand, a redupl form of stare, stand see stand* Cf *consist, desist, insist, persist, resist*] I. *trans* 1† To attend, be present at or with, take part with

The king and prince at prayers' let's assist them. *Shak, Tempest*, i 1

2 To help, aid, succor, give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress

Assist her in whatever business she hath in need of you. *Rom xvi 2*

Soon after Christianity had achieved its triumph, the principle which had assisted it began to corrupt it. *Macaulay, Milton*

3 To be associated with as an assistant = *Syn* 2 To second, back, support, further, sustain, serve, be friend, relieve

II. *intrans* 1 To lend aid or help

In every turn of state, without meddling on either side, he [Lord Leicester] has always been a favourable and assistant to oppressed merit. *Dryden, Ded of Don Sebastian*

God constituted several ranks and qualities of men, that they might mutually assist to the support of each other. *R Nelson, Fasts and Festivals*

2 To be present, as at a public meeting, take part, as in a ceremony or discussion. [A Gallician]

It would require the pen of Tacitus (if Tacitus had assisted at this assembly) to describe the various motions of the senate. *Gibbon*

In our age all the nation may be said to assist at every deliberation of the Lords and Commons. *Macaulay, Hist Eng*, vi

3 In *euchre*, to order the adoption of the suit to which the card turned up as trump belongs, when this order is given by the partner of the dealer

assistance (a-sis'tans), *n* [Early mod E and ME *assistent*, later, after *F*, *assistance*, *< ML assistentia*, *< L assistere* see *assist* and *assistant*] 1 (a) A being present, presence, attendance. (b) The persons present, spectators, audience. [In these uses obsolete, or in conscious imitation of the French] — 2 Help, aid, furtherance, succor, a contribution in aid, by bodily strength or other means

Where we do reign, we will alone uphold,

Without the assistance of a mortal hand.

Shak, K John III 1

3† An assistant or helper, assistants collectively

Wat Tyler [was] killed by valliant Walworth and his assistance. *John Cavendish Fuller*

Hence, specifically — 4 In *Eng common law* and *Amer colonial law*, a general name for a somewhat undefined body of subordinate parish or town officers or auxiliaries, apparently including, as sometimes used, the ex-officers, in their customary function of advisers — **Court of assistance** See *court* — **Divine assistance**, in Cartesian philosophy, the act of God in moving the body when the soul forms a volition. See *occasionalism* — **Writ of assistance** (a) A writ commanding the sheriff to put into possession the successful party in a decree of conveyance awarding possession of land so called because it was in assistance of the execution of the decree. (b) In *Amer hist*, a writ issued by a superior colonial court, on alleged precedents of the English Court of Exchequer, authorizing any officers of the crown, in the process of executing the acts of trade, to summon assistance and enter and search any premises. The attempt to use such writs in *Massachusetts*, defeated in 1761, was one of the abuses which led to the revolution. = *Syn* 2 Aid, support, backing, relief.

assistant (a-sis'tant), *a* and *n*. [Early mod. E. and ME. *assistent*, later, after F., *assistant*, = Sp. *asistente* = Pg. It. *assistente*, < L. *assistent* (*-t*), ppr of *assistere* see *assist* and *-ant*, -ent] *I. a*. 1† Standing by, present, accompanying

Christ hath promised in both sacraments to be *assistent* with us *Cranmer, Sacrament, p 45 (N E D)*

No prophane thing ought to have a cease nothing to be *assistent* but sage and Christianly Admonition brotherly Love, flaming Charity, and Zeale *Milton, Ref in Eng II*

2. Present to help; helpful, aiding or fitted to aid and support, auxiliary with to

Mutually and greatly *assistent* to each other

Beattie, Moral Science, I 1

Assistant engine, a steam or hydraulic motor used to control the reversing gear of a marine engine, or to turn the shaft when the main engine is at rest See *engine* — **Assistant form**. See *form*

II. n 1† One who stands by; a bystander, one who takes part in anything usually in the plural

The growing circumference was observed with astonishment by the *assistants* *Gibbon, Decline and Fall, II 11*

2 One who stands by to help, one who helps, a helper, an auxiliary, specifically, one who is associated with another as an auxiliary in carrying on some systematic work or undertaking, or in discharging the duties of an office as, the harbor-master and his *assistants*, a book-keeper's *assistant* — 3 An official auxiliary to the father-general of the Jesuits. Erroneously called *adjutant-general* — 4† [Sp. *asistente*] The chief officer of justice at Seville

The *assistent* sits to morrow

Fletcher (and another), Spanish Curate, III 1

5 In the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies, one of the elected councilors who constituted the governor's council and the upper house of the legislature. The number of assistants in the former was eighteen, in the latter, originally five, later seven — 6 In *dyeing*, a substance, such as tartaric acid, acetate of lime, or sulphate of soda, added to the dye-bath, to effect a brightening of the color — **Court of Assistants**. See *court*

assistantly (a-sis'tant-li), *adv* In a manner to give aid *Sternhold*

assistantship (a-sis'tant-ship), *n* The office or position of assistant

assistency (a-sis'ten-si), *n* Helpfulness; assistance

assister (a-sis'ter), *n* 1 One who stands by, one who takes part in anything, as a public ceremony or assembly [Archaic] — 2 An assistant

Also spelled *assistor*

assistless (a-sis'tles), *a* [*< assist + -less Cf. resolute*] Without aid or help, helpless [Rare]

Stupid he stares, and all *assistless* stands

Pope, Iliad, xvi 970

assistor (a-sis'tôr), *n* [*< assist + -or*] Same as *assister* used in legal documents

assize (a-siz'), *n* [*< ME assize, assise, assise, assys, also corruptly assise, assise (> mod. assize, q v), and by aphesis assise, assise (> mod. E assize, q v), < OF assise, assise, a sitting, session, esp. of a court, judgment, appointment, settlement, assessment, impost, tax, etc., prop fem of assis, assis, pp of assier, later and mod. F assessor, < L assidere, sit by as assistant or assessor, hence in ML and OF, etc., appoint, settle, assess, etc. see assident, assise*] 1† Originally, a sitting or session of a legislative body or court

Frequent *assizes* were held, and as of old, when the sword of justice was sharpened, the receipts of the Treasury in crossed *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 682*

Hence — 2† An edict, ordinance, or enactment made at such a session or sitting, or issued by such a body. Specifically, in *Eng Hist* (a) An ordinance fixing the weight, measure, and price of articles of general consumption sold in market, as the *assize* of measures in the reign of Henry II, and the *assize* of bread and ale (51 Hen II). Hence — (b) The standard weights and measures appointed to be kept in any district as the custody of the *assize* (c) In a more general sense, measurement, dimensions a measure of rating

I saw a stately frame,

An hundred cubits high by just *assize*

Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st 2

3. A jury, or trial by jury now used only in Scotland with reference to criminal causes. See *grand assize*, below — 4† A name given to certain writs commanding juries to be summoned for the trial of causes as, *assize* of novel disseisin, the ancient common-law remedy for the recovery of the possession of lands — 5† The verdict of a jury in such a case — 6 The

periodical session held by royal commission by at least one of the judges of the superior courts directed to take the *assizes* or verdicts of a particular jury (anciently called the *assize*), in each of the counties of England and Wales (with the exception of London and the parts adjoining), for the purpose of trying issues nisi prius and jail-delivery for criminal cases popularly called the *assizes* [This is the only sense in which the word is now used in law] The commission by which *assizes* are held is either general or special. A general commission is issued twice a year to the judges of the High Court of Justice, two judges being usually assigned to each circuit. A special commission is granted to certain judges to try certain causes and crimes

7 In a more general sense, any court or session of a court of justice — 8† Situation, place — 9 Judgment as, the last or great *assize* (that is, the last judgment or last day)

Sometimes spelled *assise*

Assize of arms, the name under which reference is often made to several statutes or ordinances in early English history, requiring all freemen to provide, according to their estate and degree, arms to enable them to keep the peace and to serve in the field and also providing for *assizes* or assessments by juries of the equipment required of each person. Specifically, an ordinance or statute of 1181 (27 Hen II) for this purpose

In 1181, he [Henry II] issued the *Assize of Arms*, by which he directed the whole of the freemen of the country to provide themselves with armour according to their means, and the inquiry by oath of legal juries to determine the liability of each *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 146*

Assize of Clarendon, an English ordinance issued in 1166 (12 Hen II), which introduced changes into the administration of justice **Assize of Northampton**, an English ordinance a revision and expansion of the *Assize of Clarendon*, issued at Northampton in 1178 (22 Hen II), drawn up in the form of instructions to the judges. The new articles relate to tenure, tithes, dower, etc. — **Assize of novel disseisin**. See *disseisin* — **Assizes Act**, an English statute of 1830 (11 Geo IV and 1 Wm IV c 70) affecting the constitution of the common law courts in England and Wales and the practice in them

Assizes of Jerusalem, two codes of laws, drawn up under the authority of Godfrey de Bouillon the first crusading king of Jerusalem, and in force under the Christian sovereignty in Jerusalem and in Cyprus. One code had jurisdiction over the nobility, the second over the common people. Both were conceived with a wisdom and enlightenment beyond their age and were based on contemporary French law and customs — **Grand assize**, formerly, in England, a form of trial in certain cases by a jury of sixteen persons which took the place of trial by judicial combat. It was abolished in 1830 — **Maiden assize**. See *maiden* — **Maritime Assizes of Jerusalem**, a body of maritime laws constituting a part of the *Assizes* of Jerusalem — **Rents of assize**, the established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor, rents which cannot be changed

assized (a-siz'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *assized*, ppr *assizing* [*< ME assisen, < AF assiser, from the noun see assize, n*] 1† In a general sense, to fix, appoint

Thou shalt have day and time *assized*

Gower, Conf. Amant

2† To fix the rate of, *assisen*, as *taxen* — 3 To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by an ordinance or authoritative regulation

The liberty of *assizing* bread has been used at Clydeside and Rochdale as annexed and belonging to the market and fair. Quoted in *Baines's Hist. Lancashire, II 14*

assizement (a-siz'ment), *n* [*< assize, v, + -ment*] An inspection of weights and measures, and of the quality of commodities, legalized by statute

assizer (a-siz'er), *n* [*< ME assisor, and by aphesis assisor, > mod. E assizer, q v*] (*< AF assisor, < assiser see assize, v, and -er*) — 1 In *Eng Hist*, a member of a grand assize (which see, under *assize*) — 2 In Scotland, a juror — 3† One who had custody of the assize or standards of weight and measure, one who fixed the assize of bread and ale, or other articles of general consumption

Also spelled *assisor*, *assiser*, *assisor*

assize-sermon (a-siz'sér'mon), *n* In England, a sermon preached to the judges, barristers, and others attending the *assizes*

Also spelled *assisor*, *assiser*, *assisor*

assisor, *n* See *assizer*

assober, *v* *t* [*< ME assobren, < I. as-for ad + I.L. sobriare, sober see sober, v*] To keep or make sober

And thus I rude, thou *assober*

Thyng herte, in hope of such a grace

Gower, Conf. Amant, vi

associability (a-sô-shia-bil'i-ti), *n* [*< associable see -bility*] 1 The quality of being associable

The *associability* of feelings with those of their own kind group within group, corresponds to the general arrangement of nervous structures into great divisions and subdivisions *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 116*

2. In *pathol*, the property of suffering changes by sympathy, or of being affected by the condition of other parts of the body.

associable (a-sô'shia-bl), *a* [= F. *associable*, < L. as if **associabilis*, < *associare*, associate see *associate*] 1 Capable of being joined or associated, capable of forming part of a combination or association.

Different classes of relations [feelings] were observed to be vivable in different degrees which implies that, other things equal, they are *associable* in different degrees *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 117*

2 Capable of being made an associate, companionable, social — 3 In *pathol*, liable to be affected sympathetically, or to receive from other parts like feelings and affections

associableness (a-sô'shia-bl-nes), *n* Associability

associate (a-sô'shi-üt), *v*, pret and pp. *associated*, ppr *associating* [*< L. associatus, pp of associare, join to, unite with, < ad, to, + sociare, join, < socius, joined with, allied, following (as a noun, a companion) see social*] *I. trans* 1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, confederate, or the like, join or connect intimately, unite, combine, link followed by *with* (formerly sometimes by *to*) as, to *associate* others *with* us in business or in an enterprise, particles of earthy matter *associated with* other substances

He succeeded in *associating* his name inseparably with some name which will last as long as our language *Macaulay*

Just as the older female deities were *associated* in their worship *with* heaven and the heavenly bodies, *with* seasons of the year and *with* sacred places, so in the more modern goddess [the Virgin Mary] *Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p 216*

2† To keep company with, attend

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe

Shak, Tit And, v 3

To-morrow I will *associate* you to court myself *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II 1*

3 To make an associate of, admit to association or membership with to, as, "he was *associated* to the Royal Academy," *Southey* [Rare.] — **Associated functions**. See *function*

II. intrans 1 To have intercourse, be an associate or associate implying intimacy as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate*.

It was once degradation intended for a Norman to *associate* with a Saxon *N. 1 Rev., 'XXXIX 85*

2 To join in or form a confederacy or association

The clergy of a district in the diocese of Lincoln *associated* lately for the purpose of forming an estimate of the state of religion within their own limits *Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, III*

3 In general, to unite, as in action, with a person or thing, or to coexist in organic dependence, as the parts of the body

associate (a-sô'shi-at), *a* and *n* [*< L. associatus, pp see the verb*] *I. a* 1 Joined in interest, object or purpose, office or employment, combined together, joined with another or others as, an *associate* judge or professor, "my *associate* powers," *Milton, P L, x 395* — 2. In *pathol*, connected by habit or sympathy as, *associate* movements, that is, movements which occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions thus, convergence of the eyes is *associated with* contraction of the pupils

II. n 1 A companion, one who is on terms of intimacy with another, a mate, a fellow

Sole live, *associate* mate, to me beyond

(Compare above all living creatures dear)

Milton, P L, ix 227

2 A partner in interest, as in business, a confederate, an accomplice, an ally as, "their defender and his *associatus*," *Hooker* — 3 One who shares an office or a position of authority or responsibility, a colleague or coadjutor — 4 One who is admitted to a subordinate degree of membership in an association or institution: as, an *Associate* of the Royal Academy, or of the National Academy of Design — 5 Anything usually accompanying or associated with another

The one [idea] no sooner comes into the under standing than its *associate* appears with it *Locke, Human Understanding, II 83*

= **Syn.** 1 and 2 *Associate*, *Friend*, *Companion*, *Comrade*, *Pillow Partner*, *Ally*, *Colleague*, *Coadjutor*, *Confederate*, *Associate* is the most general word for persons who are connected in life, work, etc., it is special only in suggesting an alliance of some permanence. *Friend* is the most general word for persons who, through community of life or other wise, have kindly feelings toward each other. *Companion*, literally a messmate, applies where the persons are much thrown together, but are not united by any strong tie, hence it is not a good synonym for *husband* or *wife*. "Many men may be admitted as *companions* who would not be altogether fit as *associates*," *Crabb, Eng. Synonyms*,

p 197 *Comrade* denotes a close companion, it implies freedom of intercourse and a good degree of friendship as, *comrades* in arms. *Fellow* has nearly lost its early signification of agreeable companionship, the later meanings having overshadowed it as "a better *felawe* schulde men nocht fynde, *Chaucer* Compare *fellow feeling*, *low helper*, *fellowship*. *Fellow* in this connection may mean one who naturally would be or is a companion as, why do you not go with your *fellow*? A *partner* is one who takes part with others especially in business or in any kind of joint ownership. Formerly *ally* was nearly equivalent in meaning to *associate*, but it is now applied chiefly to states or rulers in their public capacity as, the *allies* in the Crimean war. A *colleague* is an associate for some specific purpose or in some office, it is like *coadjutor*, properly applicable only to one engaged in labor or business regarded as especially dignified as, Senators A and B were *colleagues*, Luther and his *coadjutors*. A *confederate* is one somewhat formally associated with others, now usually, when applied to private relations, for a bad object. See *accomplice*.

A nice and subtle happiness, I see,
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam! Milton, P L., viii 401

Thou shalt never find a friend in thy young years whose
conditions and qualities will please thee after thou comest
to more discretion and judgment Raleigh, To his Son

One that has well digested his knowledge, both of books
and men has little enjoyment but in the company of a
few select companions Hum., Essays

Thus he moved the Prince
To laughter and his comrades to applause
Tennyson, Guinevere

I and my fellows
Are ministers of fate Shak. Tempest, iii 3

Myself and other noble friends
Are partners in the business Shak. Cymb., i 7

The allies after conquering together, return thanks to
God separately each after his own form of worship
Macaulay, Gladstone's Church and State

The patriots prevailed upon some of the traitors to
desert from their colleagues J. Adams, Works, IV 54

Whose political sagacity, like that of his illustrious co-
adjutor, read the fate and interests of nations
Sturge, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826

I had forgot that foul conspiracy
Of the beast (alliban, and his confederates,
Against my life Shak. Tempest, iv 1

associateship (a-sō'shi-āt-ship), *n* [*associa-*
te + *-ship*] The position or office of an asso-
ciate [Rare]

association (a-sō-si-ā'shon), *n* [= *F* *associa-*
tion, < *ML* *associatio(n)-*, a society, < *L* *asso-*
ciare, associate see *associate*, *v*] 1 The act
of associating or the state of being associated
(a) Connection of persons or things, union

Self denial is a kind of holy association with God
Boyle, Seraphic Love, iii

There are many objects, of great value to man, which
cannot be attained by unconnected individuals, but must
be attained, if attained at all, by association
D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburgh July, 1833

The very common association between seeing clearly
and seeing narrowly is a law or a trait of our nature not
sufficiently understood Gladstone, Might of Right p 135

(b) A union or connection of ideas See *as-*
sociation of ideas, below

The words which we use are so entwined in an atmosphere
of subtle associations that they are liable to sway
the direction of our thoughts in ways of which we are
often unconscious F. Fiske, Idea of God p 131

2 An organized union of persons for a com-
mon purpose, a body of persons acting to-
gether for the promotion of some object of
mutual interest or advantage, a partnership,
corporation, or society as, the Association for
the Advancement of Science, a political or
charitable association

The old company was able, with the help of its
lory friends to prevent the rival association from obtain-
ing similar privileges Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx

Articles of association or incorporation See *article*
— **Association of ideas** (an expression invented by
Locke) or **mental association**, in *psychol.*, the tendency
of a sensation, perception, feeling, volition, or thought to
recall to consciousness others which have previously co-
existed in consciousness with it or with states similar to
it Thus the name of a friend is associated with his per-
sonal appearance, age, place of residence, and so on, and
the sound of the name brings into consciousness involun-
tarily one or more of these associated ideas The special
laws of association, though variously stated by psycholo-
gists are usually admitted to be those of contiguity and
similarity, that is, ideas recall ideas which have occur-
red along with them, and also those which are similar to
them These are called the principles of objective and
subjective association The doctrine of association has
played an important part in the history of modern English
psychology and philosophy

The phrase, *intrinsic and extrinsic association*, might be
introduced very appropriately to distinguish associations
founded on intrinsic resemblances of mental states from
those which merely imply the extrinsic accident of simul-
taneous occurrence in consciousness T. Clarke Murray

Association philosophy, the doctrine put forward by
Hobbes, Hume, Hartley, James Mill and others, that the
operations of the mind are to be explained chiefly by the
association of ideas — **Evangelical Association** See
evangelical — **Free Religious Association** See *free* —
Indissoluble or inseparable association, an associa-
tion of ideas so strong that we cannot think one without
also thinking the other — **Voluntary association**, in

law, a society which is unincorporated, but is not a part-
nership, in that the members are not agents for one an-
other — **Syn.** 2 Combination, company, club, lodge, fra-
ternity

associational (a-sō-si-ā'shon-al), *a* [*asso-*
ciation + *-al*] 1 Pertaining to an association
— 2 Pertaining to the psychological doctrine
of association or associationism

associationism (a-sō-si-ā'shon-al-izm), *n*
Same as *associationism*

associationist (a-sō-si-ā'shon-al-ist), *n* and
a Same as *associationist*

associationism (a-sō-si-ā'shon-izm), *n* [*as-*
sociation + *-ism*] 1 The psychological theory
which regards the laws of association as the
fundamental laws of mental action and de-
velopment See *association of ideas*, under *as-*
sociation — 2 Same as *Fourierism*

Also *associationism*

associationist (a-sō-si-ā'shon-ist), *n* and *a* [*as-*
sociation + *-ist*] 1. *n* 1 One who advocates
the psychological doctrine of associationism —
2 One who supports the doctrine of associa-
tion advocated by Fourier and known as *Four-*
ierism (which see)

II. *a* Pertaining to associationism, in either
sense of that word

Also *associationist*

associative (a-sō'shi-ā-tiv), *a* [*associate* +
-ive] 1 Pertaining to or resulting from as-
sociation, capable of associating, tending to
associate or unite, characterized by associa-
tion as, "the associative faculty," Hugh Miller

Onomatopoeia, in addition to its awkwardness, has
neither associative nor etymological application to words
imitating sounds J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Add. to Philol. Soc.

2 In *math.*, applied to an operation which
gives the same result whether it first unites
two quantities A and B, and then unites the
result to a third quantity C, or whether it first
unites B and C, and then unites the result to
A, the order of the quantities being preserved
Thus, addition and multiplication are said to be associa-
tive, on account of the general formulas,

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$$

In the same sense, mathematicians often use the expres-
sions *associative formula*, *associative principle* —
Associative algebra, a system of algebra in which multiplication
is associative

associativeness (a-sō'shi-ā-tiv-nes), *n* The
property of being associative, especially in the
mathematical sense

associator (a-sō'shi-ā-tor), *n* 1 One who or
that which associates or connects together —
2 An associate or partner in any scheme, a
confederate

Our late associates and conspirators have made a third
copy of the League Dryden, Post to Hist. of League

assogue, *n* [*F* *assogue*, < *Sp* *azogue* (in
same sense), lit. quicksilver see *azogue*] A
Spanish galleon transporting quicksilver to
America for use in the mines

assol (a-soil'), *v* t [*ME* *assolien*, *assolien*,
assolien, *assolien*, *assolien*, etc., = *Sc* *assolien*,
formerly *assolien*, *assolize* (where *iz*, *iz*, *iz* rep-
resent the *F* *il moullées*), < *OF* *assolier*, *assolier*,
assolier, also *assolier*, *assolier*, *assolier*, etc.,
< *L* *absolvere*, *absolvere*, loosen see *absolve*, of
which *assol* is thus a doublet] 1† To solve,
clear up

To assol this seeming difficulty
Waterland, Scripture Vindicated, iii 63

2 To release, set free, acquit, pardon, ab-
solve [Archaic]

At my own tribunal stand assol'd

To some bishop we will wend,
Of all the sins that we have done
To be assol'd at his hand Percy's Reliques

3† To remove, dispel
"Casting him that should his pains assolve"

Spenser, F. Q., IV v 30

assol† (a-soil'), *v* t [*as-1* + *soil*] To soil,
stain

Whate'er he be
Can with unthankfulness assol me, let him
Dig out mine eyes and sing my name in verse
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii 1

assolment (a-soil'ment), *n* [*as-1* + *soil* +
-ment] The act of assolling, absolution More
assolize, **assolize** (a-soil'yē), *v* t Scotch
forms of *assol*†

God assolize him for the sin of bloodshed
Scott, Ivanhoe, II vi

assonance (as'ō-nans), *n* [*F* *assonance* (= *Sp* *asonancia* = *Pg* *assonancia*), < *assonant*
see *assonant*, *a*] 1 Resemblance of sounds

The disagreeable assonance of "sheath" and "sheathed"
Stevens

The combination of cadenced sentences with antitheti-
cal alliteration, intersprinked with *assonances* of every
kind and their inevitable offspring, the uncalled for pun,
was by him [Lyly] first introduced into English prose
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I 157

Homer, like Dante and Shakespeare, like all who really
command language, seems fond of playing with *assonances*
Lowell, Study Windows p 327

Specifically — 2. In *pros.*, a species of imper-
fect rime, or rather a substitute for rime, espe-
cially common in Spanish poetry, consisting
in using the same vowel-sound with different
consonants, and requiring the use of the same
vowels in the assonant words from the last
accented vowel to the end of the word thus,
man and *hat*, *penitent* and *reticence*, are exam-
ples of assonance in English

There are some traces of the employment of rhyme and
assonance in more popular literature at a very remote
period G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p 505

3 Agreement or harmony of things [Rare.]
— *Syn.* *Paronomasia* etc. See *pun*

assonanced (as'ō-nans), *a* [*assonance* +
-ed] Characterized by assonance, assonant.

The lines are, in the earlier examples, *assonanced*, —
that is to say, the vowel sound of the last syllables is
identical, but the consonants need not agree
Encyc. Brit., IX 638

assonant (as'ō-nant), *a* and *n* [*F* *assonant*
(= *Sp* *asonante* = *Pg* *assonante*), < *L* *asson-*
ant (i)-s, ppr. of *assonare*, sound to, respond to
see *assonate* and *sonant*] I. *a* 1. Having a
resemblance of articulate sounds

Lauder's blank verse is terse yet fluent, as
sonant, harmonious Steadman, Vict. Ports p 46

2 In *pros.*, pertaining to or characterized by
assonance

II. *n* 1 A word resembling another in
sound Specifically — 2 In *pros.*, a word form-
ing an assonance with another word See *as-*
sonance, 2

assonantal (as'ō-nan'tal), *a* Of or pertaining
to assonance, of the nature of an assonant

assonantic (as'ō-nan'tik), *a* Same as *as-*
sonantal

assonate (as'ō-nāt), *v* t, pret. and pp. *as-*
sonated, ppr. *assonating* [*cf* *L* *assonare*, sound
to, respond to, < *ad*, to, + *sonare*, sound see
sonant] To correspond in sound, rime in as-
sonance, be assonant

assort (a-sōrt'), *v* [*late ME* *assorte*, < *OF*
assortier = *Old* *assortier*, < *ML* *assortare* (mod.
F *assortir* = *Sp* *asortir* = *It* *assortire*, < *ML*
as if "assortire", after *L* *sortire*, cast lots, allot,
distribute, select see *sort*, *v*), < *L* *ad*, to, +
sort (i)-s, lot, condition, sort see *sort*] I. *trans*
1 To separate and distribute into classes,
sorts, or kinds, part into lots, arrange, clas-
sify as, to assort goods — 2 To furnish with a
suitable assortment or variety of goods, make
up of articles likely to suit a demand as, to
assort a cargo, "well-assorted warehouses,"
Burke — 3 To make of the same sort, adapt
or suit

No way assorted to those with whom they must asso-
ciate Burke, Rev. in France

II. *intrans* 1 To agree in sort or kind, be
accordant or matched as, the two kinds assort
well or ill — 2 To associate, consort

Smart no more with the menials of the goddess
Bulwer

assorted (a-sōrt'ed), *a* 1 Consisting of
selected kinds, arranged in sorts or varieties.

Our cargo was an assorted one, that is it consisted of
everything under the sun
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p 85

2 Matched, fitted, suited as, a well-assorted
pair

assortment (a-sōrt'ment), *n*. [*cf* *assort* + *-ment*,
(*cf* *F* *assortiment*, < *assortir*] 1 The act of
assorting or distributing into sorts, kinds, or
classes, or of selecting and putting — 2 A col-
lection of things assorted as, an assortment of
goods, "an assortment of paintings," Coxe —
3 A class or group into which objects are as-
sorted

Those classes and assortments called genera and
species Adam Smith, Mor. Sent., II 407 (1797) (A. E. D.)

assot (a-sōt'), *v*. [*ME* *assoten*, < *OF* *assoter*,
assoter, < a (*L* *ad*, to) + *sort*, foolish see *sort*.]
I. *intrans* To be or become infatuated or like
a fool

II. *trans* To infatuate; deceive, befool.

That monstrous error which doth some assot
Spenser, F. Q., II x. 8

assoylet, *v* t See *assol*†

ass's-ear (as's-ēz-ēr), *n* A fine iridescent shell,
Halotis asinus, used in the manufacture of

< ML *asscurantia*, < *asscurare*, assure see *assure* and -*ance*] 1 The act of assuring, a formal or earnest statement intended to produce belief or conviction, a positive declaration intended to give confidence. as, I trusted to his *assurances*

Flight me the full assurance of your faith

Shak, I N, iv 3

2. Pledge, guaranty, surety

You should procure him better assurance than Baidolph, he would not take his bond and yours, he liked not the security
Shak, 2 Hen IV, i 2

3† Affiance; betrothal

The day of their assurance drew nigh
So P. Sidney Arcadia
I am sure
I never counted you, nor gave you tokens
That might concern assurance
Bacon and Pl. (oxcomb, III 1)

4 In law, documentary evidence of the title or right of possession of property — 5 Insurance — a contract for the payment of a sum on the occurrence of a certain event, as loss or death

Recent writers have sought to establish distinctions of a novel character between the insurance and assurance (one of these is that a person insures his life, his house, or his ships and the other assures to him in each of these cases a sum of money payable in certain contingencies. Another is that assurance represents the principle and insurance the practice)
Encyc. Brit., XIII 109

6 Certain proof, clear evidence; positive demonstration, undeniable grounds for belief or trust, assuredness

When he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead
Acts xvii 31

A form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man
Shak, Hamlet, III 4

I feel desires
That give assurance of their own success,
And that, infused from Heaven, must thicken and
Couper, The Task, v

A brightness like that of the eyes of some smaller and male, which gives assurance of life, but of a life forlorn and unintelligible
Lowell, Study Windows, p 44

7 Firm persuasion, full confidence or trust, freedom from doubt, certain expectation, the utmost certainty

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith
Heb x 22

I'll make assurance double sure,
And take a bond of fate
Shak, Macbeth, iv 1

There have prevailed very widely among mankind the sad tradition of a lost or forfeited life of perfection and happiness, and a dim expectation or the firm assurance of a future life of perfection and happiness
Maudsley, Body and Will, p 107

Especially — 8 Firmness of mind, undoubting steadiness, intrepidity, courage

Brave men meet danger with assurance
Kneller
He is wanting in neither personal courage, assurance, nor promptitude, but he abuses these virtues by using them in the service of vice
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p 11

9 Freedom from timidity or bashfulness, laudable confidence, self-reliance

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and assurance
Locke

I have been often surprised that you, who have seen so much of the world, could never yet acquire a requisite share of assurance
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II

10 Excess of boldness, impudence as, his assurance is intolerable.

Immoderate assurance is perfect licentiousness

Upon my soul, Jack, thou art a very impudent fellow! to do you justice, I think I never saw a piece of more (on summat assurance!
Sheridan, The Rivals, IV 2

Chamber of assurance — See **chamber** — **Collateral assurance** — See **collateral** — **Common assurances** — See **common** — **Further assurance** — See **further** — **Syn** 2 **Pledge**, etc. See **promise** 10 **Effrontery**, presumption

assure (a-shŏr'), *v*, pret and pp **assured**, ppr **assuring** [*<* ME *assuren*, *assuren*, *assuren*, *<* OF *assurer*, mod. F *assurer* = Pr *assecurar* = Sp *asecurar* = Pg *assecurar* = It *assicurare* (= E *assure*, *q v*), *<* ML *assecurare*, *assure*, *<* L *ad*, to, + *securus* (*<* OF *secur*, *secur*), secure, sure; see *secure*, *sure*] **I. trans** 1. To make sure or certain, convince or make confident, as by a promise, declaration, or other evidence as, to **assure** a person of one's favor or love

It is idle to propose remedies before we are assured of the disease
Swift, Advancement of Religion

"I is a vast privilege for a Christian to be assured that the Lord will do this or that individual thing for him
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv 1

And, for I am a man, I dare not do
God's work until assured I see with God
Browning, Ring and Book, I 94

2 To declare solemnly to, assert earnestly to, endeavor to convince by assertion as, I assure you I am speaking the truth

I dare assure thee that no man my
Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus
Shak, I C, v 4

They are recommended by people of consequence, I assure you
Sheridan, The Critic, I 1

3. To secure or confirm, make sure to be or to continue, give certainty or stability to. as, to assure a person's position or possessions

This shall assure my constant loyalty
Shak, 8 Hen VI, III 1

My penance hath not slacken'd, though my pardon
No way assured
Milton, S. A., I 739

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on with out the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety assures its favour to them
H. Rogers

4 To free from obscurity, ambiguity, or uncertainty

So reason a glimmering ray
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day
Dryden, Reliquio Laici

5 To embolden, make confident

And henchy we shall assure our hearts before him
I John iii 19

6† To affiancé, betroth

This drudge, or diviner, laid claim to me, called me
Dromio, swore I was assured to her
Shak, C of L, III 2

7 To insure, as against loss — Syn Insure, Assure (see insure), to associate to, encourage, vouch to, warrant II † intrans 1 To confide, trust.

Therefore as friend fully in me assure
Chaucer, Troilus, I 680

2 To promise, pledge one's self Chaucer

assured (a-shŏr'd'), *p a* 1 Certain, sure, indubitable, undoubted as, "an assured experience," Bacon, Nat. Hist

We dare not leave his fortunes,
Though most assured death hung round about us
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, I 1

In history, as in tragedy, the master's hand has not yet come to its full stretch and skill, its touch is not yet wholly assured, its work not yet wholly blameless
Sunburne, Shakespeare, p 50

2 Bold, confident, self-possessed

He looked frank, unconstrained, something assured, but not bordering upon assurance
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II 15

He came forth with an assured air and bade defiance to the messenger
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx

3† Affianced Shak — 4 Insured, having one's life or goods insured

assuredly (a-shŏr'-ed-li), *adv* 1 Certainly, indubitably

Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign
1 Ki I 13

2 With assurance, confidently, impudently

The more
Actions of depth and danger are considered,
The less assuredly they are performed
B. Jenson, Catiline, III 1

assuredness (a-shŏr'-ed-nes), *n* The state of being assured, certainty, full confidence

assuror (a-shŏr'-ŏr), *n* 1 One who or that which assures, or gives assurance, specifically, an insurer or underwriter — 2 One who takes out a policy of insurance, one who is assured

assurgency (a-sŏr'-jen-si), *n* [*<* *assurgent*] The tendency or disposition to rise [Rare]

The continual assurgency of the spirit through the body
Coleridge, Lit. Rem (1839), IV 107

assurgent (a-sŏr'-jent), *a* [*<* L *assurgere* (*t*)-*a*, ppr of *assurgere*, rise up, ascend, *<* *ad*, to, + *surgere*, rise; see *surge*] Rising, ascending specifically — (a) In *her*, applied to a bearing when depicted as rising out of the sea, as the sun (b) In *bot*, rising in a curve to an erect position, ascending Also *adurgent* — **Assurgent leaves**, leaves first bent down, but rising erect toward the apex

assuringly (a-shŏr'-ing-li), *adv* In an assuring manner, in a way to give confidence

asswager, *v* An old spelling of *assuage*.

Assyrian (a-sir'-i-an), *a* and *n* [*<* L *Assyrius*, *<* Gr *Assyria*, pertaining to *Assyria*, Assyria]

1. *a* Pertaining to or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants — **Assyrian architecture**, the most important branch of the architecture of Mesopotamia, developed in Assyria during the period of its supremacy. Its chief monuments were the royal palaces, which were of enormous extent, and constructed of massive walls of sun-dried brick on great mounds of clay, of which they have now virtually become a part, owing to the disintegrating influence of time and the elements upon their friable materials. They were never more than one or two stories high, owing to the limited endurance of the unbaked bricks, and consisted chiefly of corridors and long, narrow halls, either arched over with brick or closed in with ceilings of wood, and surrounding open courts. The entrances were of imposing height and width, ornamented with colossal stone figures of winged human-headed bulls or lions, or other mythological conceptions. The interior walls were commonly lined with a revetment of soft alabaster slabs, on which were carved in low relief the remarkable series of sculptures which have preserved the record of Assyrian triumphs, character, and customs. Color in somewhat subdued tints was generally employed upon the sculptures and the wall-spaces. The temple, in Assyria, was subordinate to the palace. The opposite being the case in Babylonia — **Assyrian art**, one of the later branches of Mesopotamian art, parallel to the later Babylonian. Its most characteristic manifestation is presented in its lavish sculptured architectural decoration in low relief. In its

first period, culminating in the ninth century B. C., it displayed great vigor and truth in its interpretation of nature, particularly in its portrayal of animal forms. Later it suffered a decline until the close of Assyrian supremacy, toward the end of the seventh century B. C. Its human figures never have the life and force of its animals, but are



Assyrian Sculpture
Relief from Koyunjik, in the British Museum. King Assur-bani-pal pouring a libation. About 650 B. C.

heavy and conventional. It is marked by great minuteness of detail, ornaments, texture of fabrics, etc., being carefully rendered. In metal work of all kinds the Assyrian craftsmen took a high place, and they excelled also in gem-engraving.

II. *n* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Assyria, an ancient country of Asia, east of the river Tigris, long at the head of the powerful Assyrian empire, including Babylonia and other neighboring countries — 2 The language of the Assyrians, which has been preserved by and largely recovered from their cuneiform inscriptions. See *cuneiform*.

Assyriological (a-sir'-i-ŏ-lŏj'-i-kal), *a* Pertaining to Assyriology

The latest results of Assyriological research
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV 343

Assyriologist (a-sir'-i-ŏ-lŏj'-ist), *n* [*<* *Assyriology* + *-ist*] A student of Assyriology, one versed in Assyriology

Assyriologue (a-sir'-i-ŏ-log), *n* [= F *Assyriologue*, *<* Gr *Assyria* + *-logos*, *<* *logos*: see *Assyriology*] An Assyriologist

Assyriology (a-sir'-i-ŏ-lŏj'-i-ŏ-lŏj'), *n* [*<* Gr *Assyria* + *-logia*, *<* *logos*, speak; see *-ology*] The science of Assyrian antiquities, that branch of knowledge which includes the history, language, etc., of ancient Assyria

assyth, *n* A Scotch form of *aseth*

assythment (a-sith'-ment), *n* [See, also by aphorism *asethment*, *<* *assyth*, *aseth*, + *-ment*.] In *Scots law*, an indemnification due from a person guilty of murder to the heirs of the person murdered. Where the criminal has suffered the penalty of the law, no claim for assythment lies.

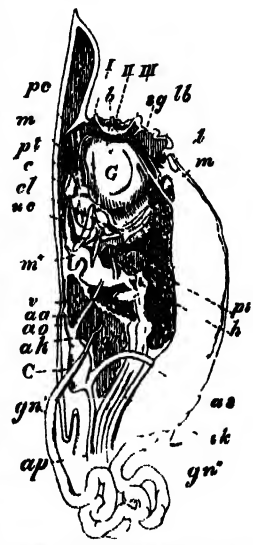
-ast, [*<* Gr *-astis*, *<* *-astis*, after *-is*, equiv to *-astis*, *<* *-astis* see *-ast*, *-ast*] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring instead of *-ast* after *-is*, as in *chilast*, *enthustast*, etc.

astacian (as-tă'-shun), *n* [*<* *Astacus* + *-ian*] An animal of the genus *Astacus* or family *Astacidae*, as a crayfish or lobster

astacid (as-tă'-sid), *n*. One of the *Astacidae*.

Astacidae (as-tă'-sid), *n*. pl. [*<* NL, *<* *Astacus* + *-idae*] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans represented by the crayfish and lobster

Among fluviatile forms, the best known are *Astacus* and *Cambarus*, the former containing the river crayfish, *A. fluviatilis*, and the latter numerous species of North



Structure of the Crayfish (*Astacus*)
I II III, sterna of first, second, and third somites, C heart, G, membranous part of stomach, lb, labrum, f, metastoma, c, cardiac ossicle, pf, pericardial foramen, no, nostril, cl, lateral cardiac duct, v, pyloric caecum, aa, anterior aorta, m, inferior pyloric valve, m', anterior gastric muscle, m', insertion of posterior do, pc, procoelomic process, ah, opening of hepatic duct, v, pyloric caecum, f, intestine, gn, testis, gn', vas deferens, aa, ophthalmic artery, aa, antennary duct, aa, hepatic duct, aa, stomodae, aa, superior abdominal duct, aa, cerebral ganglia, aa, ganglionic visceral nerve

America, among them the blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave, *C. pollundus*. The lobster is *Homarus americanus*, or *H. americanus*. *Nephrops* is another genus of this family See cut under *Antenna*.

Astacina (as-ta-si'nā), *n* pl [NL, < *Astacus* + -ina] A group of macrurous decapod crustaceans corresponding more or less nearly with *Astacini* or *Astacidae*.

astacine (as'ta-sin), *a* and *n* [< *Astacus* + -ine] 1. *a* Having the characters of a crawfish; pertaining to the *Astacidae*.

II. *n* One of the *Astacidae*, as a crawfish.

The problem whether the crustacean in question was a marine *Astacine* or a true *Homarine* might be very hard to solve. Huxley, Crayfish, vi

Also *astacoid*

Astacini (as-ta-si'nī), *n* pl. [NL, < *Astacus* + -ini] In Latreille's system of classification, the third section of macrurous decapod crustaceans, containing a number of forms now distributed in several families and at least two suborders. His subsection of the same name corresponds more nearly to the modern family *Astacidae* (which see).

astacite (as'ta-sit), *n* [< Gr *αστακός*, a lobster, a crawfish, + -ite] A petrified or fossil crawfish, or other similar crustaceous animal.

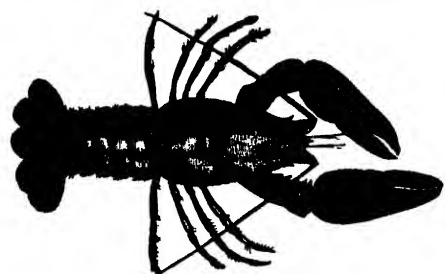
Also *astacolite*

astacoid (as'ta-koid), *a* and *n* [< *Astacus* + -oid] Same as *astacine*. Huxley

Astacoides (as-ta-koi'dēz), *n* pl [NL, < *Astacus* + -oides] A superfamily group or series of macrurous decapod crustaceans.

astacolite (as-tak'ō-lit), *n* [< Gr *αστακός*, a lobster, a crawfish, + *λίθος*, a stone] Same as *astacite*.

Astacus (as'ta-kus), *n* [NL, < Gr *αστακός*, a lobster, a crawfish] The typical genus of the



River Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*) (from Huxley's Crayfish.)

family *Astacidae*, and one of the two leading genera of fluviatile crawfishes, the other being *Cambarus*.

astarboard (a-star'bōrd), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [< *a* + *starboard*] At or to the starboard or right-hand side of a ship when looking forward.

astare (a-stār'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [< *a* + *stare*] Staring.

astartē (a-stārtē), *i* [< ME *asterten*, *asteorten*, *asturten*, startle, start up, escape, < *a*- (< AS *ā*-) + *sterten*, etc., start see *a*-1 and *start*] I. *trans*. 1 To escape, escape from.

Every tere which that Cresseide asterte
Chaucer, Troilus, III 1070

2. To cause to start; startle

No daunger there the shophere can astert
Spenser, Shep Cal, Nov

II. *intrans* 1 To start up

Out of her bed she did astart,
As one with vew of ghastly frends affright.
Spenser, F Q, III ii 29

2. To be escaped from

She hadde the herte,
And who hath that may not asterte
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 1163

Astarte (as-tār'tē), *n*. [L, < Gr *Ἀστάρτη*, representing Phen *Ashtoreth* see *Ashtoreth*] 1. The principal female divinity of the Phœnicians, properly a chaste deity, goddess of the moon or of the heavens, but frequently confounded with the unchaste *Ashera*. She was the same as the Assyrian *Istar*. Also called *Ashtoreth* (*Ash-tareth*, *Ashtoreth*), and, incorrectly, *Ashtoreth* (*Ashtoreth*), a plural form of *Ashtoreth*.

Moored *Ashtoreth*,
Heaven's queen and mother both
Milton, Nativity, l 200

With these in troop
Came *Astoreth*, whom the Phœnicians call
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns.
Milton, P L, l 439

2. The moon

Astarte a bediamonded crescent,
Distinct with its duplicate horn.
Poe, Ulalume

3. [NL.] A genus of bivalve shells, formerly of great extent and referred to a family *Cyprinidae*, now restricted and made the type of a family *Astartidae*.

Astartidae (as-tār'ti-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Astarte*, 3, + -idae] In some systems of zoological classification, a family of bivalvian bivalves, with solid equal valves, an external ligament, cardinal teeth, and also lateral teeth on each valve, the pallial line entire, the muscular scars ovate, and a distinct pedal scar above the anterior muscular one. The typical species are chiefly inhabitants of the northern seas but members of the same family are found in most other seas.

Astartia (as-tā'si-a), *n*. [NL, < Gr *ασταρία*, unsteadiness, inconstancy, < *ἀσταρος*, unsteady see *astute*] A genus of crustaceous flagellate infusorians, typical of the family *Astartidae*, having a distinct tubular pharynx. It contains such species as *A. triphophora*, found in marsh-water.

astatid (as-tas'i-d), *n* An infusorian of the family *Astartidae*.

Astartidae (as-ta-si'a-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Astartia* + -idae] A family of animalcules, mostly free-swimming, exceedingly plastic and variable in form, bearing a single terminal flagellum, and having the oral aperture distinct and the endoplasm colorless.

astate, *n* An obsolete form of *estate*.

astatic (as-tat'ik), *a* [< (i) *ἀστατος*, not standing still, unstable, unsteady, < *a*-priv + *στατος*, verbal adj. of *σταναι*, stand see *a*-18 and *stute*] 1 Unstable, unsteady.

The house was reared at each of its piers, upon a hand ful of cast iron shot, each one fourth of an inch in diameter. By this means the building has been made *astatic*.
Pop Sci Mo, XXVIII 566

Hence—2 In *phys*, having no tendency to take a definite (fixed) position, without directive power. used especially of a magnetic needle whose directive property has been neutralized. A needle may be rendered *astatic* in various ways, but most simply by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, and with the poles reversed, the north pole of the one being adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this position the needles neutralize each other, and are therefore unaffected by the magnetism of the earth, though they are still subject to the influence of an electric current properly situated. Such needles were formerly employed in the electric telegraph, and they form an essential part of the *astatic* galvanometer.

astatically (as-tat'i-kal-i), *adv* In an *astatic* manner.

astaticism (as-tat'i-sizim), *n* [< *astatic* + -ism] The state or quality of being *astatic*.

The nominal sensitiveness of a galvanometer can be increased to any extent by increasing the *astaticism* of the needle.
Amer Jour Sci, 3d ser, XXXII 90

astatize (as'ta-tīz), *v* *t*; pret and pp. *astatized*, *ppr* *astatizing* [< *astatic* + -ize] To render *astatic*.

The deflection of a properly *astatized* needle suspended inside the globe.
Encyc Brit, XV 267

astatizer (as'ta-tī-zēr), *n* A device for rendering the needle of a galvanometer *astatic*.

astay (a-stā'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [< *a* + *stay*] 1 *Naut*, said of the anchor when, in heaving in, the cable forms such an angle with the surface of the water as to appear to be in a line with the stays of the ship.

asteatodes (as-tē-a-tō'dēz), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀστέας*, + *στεατός*, like tallow or fat, < *στεαίνω* (*stear-*), tallow or fat, + *εὖδος*, form] Same as *asteatosis*.

asteatosis (as-tē-a-tō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ἀστέας*, + *στεατός* (*stear-*), tallow or fat, + *-osis*]



Astarte in a shell



Astarte borealis semisulcata
F F anterior and posterior pedal muscle

In *pathol.*, defective secretion of sebaceous matter by the glands of the skin.

asteer (a-stēr'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [Se, = *astir*, *q* v] In or into a state of stir, stirring. [Scotch]

asteism (as'tē-izm), *n* [< Gr *ἀστεϊσμός*, clever talk, < *ἀστέριον*, talk cleverly, < *ἀστέριος*, clever, witty, lit of the town, < *ἀστυ*, town Cf *astol*, < L *civis*, a citizen, *urbana*, < L *urbs*, a city] In *rhét*, polite irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

astel (as'tel), *n*. [< ME *astelle*, < OF *astelle* = Pr *astela*, < L *astella*, for *astula*, a form of *assula*, a thin board, a shingle, dim of *assus*, a board see *ashler*] A ceiling of boards overhead in a mining-drift, designed to protect the men when at work from falling rocks. [Eng]

aster (as'tēr), *n* [L, < Gr *αστήρ*, a star (also a plant, prob *Aster. litteus*, cf *ἀστρον* (> L *astrum*), a star, a constellation, usually in pl. *ἀστρον*, the stars) = E *star*, *q* v] 1† A star. [Rare]—2 A plant of the genus *Aster*—3 [cap] [NL] A large genus of plants, natural order *Compositae*, natives of Europe, Asia, and America, but chiefly of North America, about 120 species occurring in the United States. They are mostly perennial flowering in late summer and autumn on which account they are often called in England *Michaelmas* or *Christmas* daisies. The ray flowers vary from white to lilac blue or purple, the center being yellow, changing some times to purple. Many of the species resemble one another closely and in no genus is the satisfactory determination of the species more difficult.

4 A name of plants of some allied genera, as the Cape aster (*Agathaea amelloides*), the China aster (*Callistephus chinensis*), the false aster (*Botanopsis*), the golden aster (*Chrysopsis*), and the white-topped aster (*Seneciojuncus*)—5 In *biol*, a karyokinetic figure intervening in time between the rosette and the diaster during the changes in the nucleus of a cell. See *diaster* and *karyokinetic*.

Aster (as'tēr), *n* In *ornith*, same as *Astur*.

-aster. [L -aster, dim suffix, as in *paramastar*, a bit of a parasite, *Antomastar*, a little Antony, *oleaster*, wild olive, *pinaster*, wild pine, *surdaster*, deafish, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming contemptuous diminutives, as in *crituaster*, *poetaster*. It occurs without recognized diminutive force in *pinaster*, *oleaster* (which see).

Asteracanthiidae (as'tē-ri-kan-thi'a-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Asteracanthum* + -idae] A family of ordinary starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*.

Asteracanthion (as'tē-ri-kan-thi-on), *n* [NL, < Gr *αστήρ*, a star, + *ακανθα*, a spine] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Asteracanthiidae*. *A. rubens* is a common British species, the "five-finger" of the oystermen.

Asteracanthus (as'tē-ri-kan-thus), *n* [NL, < Gr *αστήρ*, a star, + *ακανθα*, a spine.] A genus of placoid fossil fishes, occurring in the Oolite and Lias formations.

Asteraceae (as-tē-ri-a-sē-ā), *n* pl [NL, < *Aster*, 1, + -aceae] Same as *Compositae*.

asteria (as-tē'ri-a), *n* [L, < Gr *αστήρ*, a star Cf. *Asterias*] A variety of sapphire, not perfectly transparent, but showing, when cut round, a stellar opalescence in the direction of the vertical axis of the crystal. Also called *oculus cati*.

Asteriade (as-tē-ri-a-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Asterias*, 1, + -idae] 1 Same as *Asteriidae*—2. Some other and major group of starfishes.

asterial (as-tē'ri-al), *a* [< Gr *αστήρ*, starry, < *αστήρ*, a star] Relating to or connected with the stars.

If the day learn'd *asterial* quakes
Paint Time to life in almanacs,
He has on brow a lock of hair,
But all his head blade is hair.
T Ward, England's Reformation, p 208

asterialite (as-tē'ri-a-lit), *n* [< *Asterias*, 1, + -ite] A fossil starfish.

Asterias (as-tē'ri-as), *n* [NL, < L *asterias*, < Gr *αστήρ*, a fish, lit starry, < *αστήρ*, a star]

1 The genus of starfishes which is typical of the family *Asteriidae*—2 [i c] In *ornith*, an old and disused name of the goshawk, goosehawk, or starhawk. See *Astur*.

asteriated (as-tē'ri-a-ted), *a*. [< Gr *ἀστέριος*,



Common starfish (*Asterias forbesi*).

starry, + *ast*² + *-ed*² Exhibiting the property of asterism as, *asteriated* sapphire. See *asterism*, 4.

asterid (as'te-rid), *n.* [*< Asterida*,] A starfish, a member of the genus *Asterias*, or family *Asteridae*, or some other division of the order *Asterouidea*. Also called *asterulan* and *asteridian*.

Asterida (as-te-ri'da), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Asterias*, 1, + *-ida*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of the class *Asterouidea*, including the typical starfishes.

Asteridae (as-te-ri'da), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Asterias*, 1, + *-idae*] 1 Same as *Asterida* — 2 Some superfamily group of starfishes, more or less exactly equivalent to *Asterouidea* (which see).

asteridian (as-te-ri'di-an), *n.* Same as *asterid*.

Asteriidae (as-te-ri'da), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Asterias*, 1, + *-idae*] A superfamily group of starfishes (a) More or less nearly the same as an order *Asterouidea*, distinguishing the starfishes collectively from other echinoderms. (b) More or less nearly the same as a class *Asterouidea* or *Stelleroidea*, distinguishing the starfishes and sand stars (ophuriids) together from other echinoderms.

asteriid (as-te-ri'di-id), *n.* A starfish of the family *Asteriidae*.

Asteriidae (as-te-ri'da), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Asterias*, 1, + *-idae*] A family of echinoderms, of the order *Asterouidea*, the starfishes, class *Asterouidea* or *Stelleroidea*, represented by such genera as *Asterias* or *Astropecten* and *Luidia*, having four rows of pedicellate feet in each ray, also *Isidra*, and, less correctly, *Asterouidea*.



Cross section of ray of *Asterias ananisticus*. a, ambulacral or vertebral ossicles; b, radial canal; c, ciliary band; d, paxilla upon ambulacral surface.

Asterina (as-te-ri-na), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. asteris*, a star, + *-ina*] The typical genus of starfishes of the family *Asteriidae*. A gibbous is the gibbous starlet.

Asterina is a large genus, almost world wide in its distribution. The skeleton is formed of imbricated or overlapping and notched ossicles. *Stand Nat Hist*, I 159.

asterinid (as-ter'i-nid), *n.* A starlet of the family *Asterinidae*.

Asterinidae (as-te-ri-ni'da), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Asterina* + *-idae*] A family of starfishes, containing the starlets of the genera *Asterina*, *Asteriscus*, *Goniaster*, etc.

asterion (as-te-ri-on), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. asterion*, neut. *asterion*, starry, starlike, *< asteris*, a star] In anat., the point where the lambdoid, parietomastoid, and occipitomastoid sutures of the skull meet.

Asteriscus (as-te-ri-s'kus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. asteriskos*, a little star see *asterisk*.] 1 A genus of starfishes, of the family *Asterinidae* synonymous with *Palmipus*. The species are known as moon-stars — 2 [i. e.] An otolith lodged, in most fishes, in a diverticulum of the vestibule, beneath the ampulla of the posterior canal.

asterisk (as'te-risk), *n.* [*< L. asteriscus*, *< Gr. asteriskos*, a little star, an asterisk, used in manuscripts to mark passages, dim. of *asteris*, a star see *aster*.] 1 The figure of a star (*), used in printing and writing — (a) as a reference to a passage or note in the margin; (b) to distinguish words or phrases as conjectural, theoretical, unverified, obscure, or as having some other specified character; (c) to mark the omission of words or letters, and (d) arbitrarily, as a mark of classification — 2. Something in the shape of or resembling an asterisk.

The lantern is in the centre of an asterisk of glades, cut through the wood of all the country round four or five in a quarter. *Boyer North*, Lord Guilford, I 258.

3 In the *Gr Ch*, a frame consisting of two arches of metal, crossing each other at right angles, placed on the paten and over the prepared bread of the eucharist to prevent contact with the covering veil.



Asterisk

The asterisk folds and unfolds for the purpose of being more conveniently put away. Its use is to prevent the veil of the disk from disarranging the order of the portions. Its mystical meaning is the star which led the Wise Men to the Infant Saviour.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I 350, note.

asterism (as'te-rizm), *n.* [*< Gr. asterismos*, a marking with stars, a constellation, *< asteris*, a star, = *E. star*.] 1 A group of stars formerly equivalent to constellation, but now appropriated to any small cluster of stars, whether a part of a constellation or not.

All set in number and in perfect form, even like the *Asterisms* fixed in heaven. *Chapman*, Blind Beggar.

Any one who studies the heavens will recognize the fact that the larger constellations have been robbed of their just proportions to form the smaller asterisms.

R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p 315.

2 An asterisk, or mark of reference [Rare] — 3. Three asterisks placed thus, ***, or thus, **, before a passage, to direct attention to it — 4. An optical property exhibited by some crystallized minerals which show a star-shaped luminous figure when viewed by reflected light, as the asteriated sapphire, or by transmitted light, as some kinds of phlogopite. In the former case, it is due to certain peculiarities of internal structure, in the latter to the inclusion of symmetrically arranged acicular crystals.

astern (a-stern'), *prep. phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ + stern²*] 1. At or toward the hinder part of a ship as, to go *astern* — 2. Behind, at any indefinite distance as, the ship was far *astern* of us.

Captain Terry put off in his boat at sunset for his ship, which was now six or eight miles *astern*.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p 36.

3 In the direction of the stern, backward, back, to the rear: said of a ship as, the current drove us far *astern* — To back *astern*, to move stern foremost, go *astern* said of a ship — To be *astern* of the reckoning, to be behind the position given for a vessel by the reckoning — To fall *astern* See *fall*.

asternal (a-stér-nal), *a* [*< Gr. a-steris* + *sternon*, sternum] 1 Having no sternum or breast-bone, as a serpent [Rare] — 2 Not reaching to or connected with the sternum as, *asternal* ribs, that is, floating ribs, ribs which do not articulate with the breast-bone.

Asterodactylidae (as'te-rō-dak'til'i'da), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Asterodactylus* + *-idae*] A family of salient amphibians synonymous with *Pipidae* (which see). Also *Asterodactylonidae* and *Asterodactylidae*.

Asterodactylus (as'te-rō-dak'til'us), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. asteris*, a star, + *dactylus*, finger] A genus of salient amphibians synonymous with *Pipa* (which see).

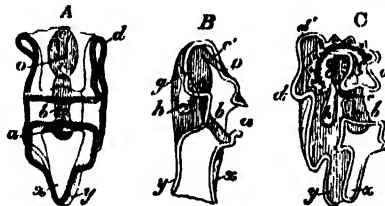
asteroid (as'te-roid), *a* and *n.* [*< Gr. asteris*, star-like, *< asteris*, a star, + *-oid*, form] 1. a 1 Star-like — 2. Having a flower like an aster.

II. *n.* 1 One of the small planets, 280 or more in number, which (with one known exception) lie between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter more accurately called *planetoids*. See *planetoid* — 2 One of the *Asterouidea*, a starfish, in a wide sense.

Asterouidea (as-te-roi'da), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Gr. asteris*, star-like, see *asterisk*.] 1 In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a class of echinoderms, the sea-stars or starfishes, consisting of the orders *Asterida*, *Brachyasterida*, *Ophiurida*, and *Euryasterida* — 2 Same as *Alcyonaria*.

asteroidal (as-te-roi'dal), *a* [*< Asteroid* (or *Asterouidea*) + *-al*] 1 Resembling a star — 2 Pertaining to the asteroids — 3 Pertaining to the starfishes — 4 Same as *alcyonarian*.

Asterouidea (as-te-roi'da), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Gr. asteris*, star-like, see *asteroid*.] 1 An order of echinoderms, the starfishes, so called from their star-like form. They have a more or



Development of Asterid larvae.

1 echinoderm of the form called bipinnaria, ventral view. B lateral view. C the bipinnaria showing rudiment of the starfish. a mouth, b esophagus, c stomach, d intestine, e anus, f ventral and dorsal sides of anterior end of body, g ciliated bands, h caecal diverticulum forming rudiment of the ambulacral system, opening externally at g.

less lobed or pentagonal disk, lobes continuous with the disk, receiving prolongations of the viscera, and bearing tubercles with suckers as locomotory organs, and an aboral madreporic body. The group includes several families, as *Brachyasteridae*, *Pterasteridae*, *Astropectenidae*, *As-*

terasteridae, *Goniasteridae*, *Lanckidae*, and *Asteridae*, or the starfishes proper as distinguished from the sand-stars and other echinoderms of the class *Stelleroidea* (which see). They have a coriaceous skin, in which are implanted spines or tubercles. The body is expanded into arms, the under surface of which is marked with grooves, radiating from the center, and pierced with rows of holes, whence issue tentacular feet, by means of which the animals move. Most have 5 arms or rays, but some have more, varying from 8 to 10. They have the power of reproducing these arms if they are broken off, and if an entire arm, with a small portion of the body attached to it, is torn off, it forms a new and perfect animal. The mouth is in the inferior center of the rays, is not provided with teeth, and leads by a short gullet into a large stomach, from which a pair of lateral tubes are prolonged into each ray. A distinct intestine and anus may or may not be present. The animals feed chiefly on mollusks.

2 A class of echinoderms, containing the sand-stars or ophiurians together with the starfishes, and more or less exactly equivalent to *Stelleroidea* (which see) — 3. Same as *Alcyonaria*.

Asterolepis (as-te-rol'e-pis), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. asteris*, a star, + *lepis*, a scale]



1 hyoid plate of *Asterolepis* 1 1/2 natural size. 2 internal ridge of hyoid plate 1 1/2 natural size.

A genus of gigantic primitive fishes, now found only in a fossil state in the Old Red Sandstone.

From their remains it would seem that these fishes must sometimes have attained the length of 18 or 20 feet.

asterophryid (as'te-rof'ri-did), *n.* One of the *Asterophryidae*.

Asterophryidae (as'te-rō-frī'da), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Asterophrys* + *-idae*] A family of arcticiferous salient amphibians with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses (the coccyx being connected with one or two condyles or sacral vertebrae), and opisthococial vertebrae. It is a small group of toad-like animals.

Asterophrys (as-te-rof'ris), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. asteris*, a star, + *ophrys*, eyebrow see *brow*] A genus of arcticiferous amphibians of New Guinea, typical of the family *Asterophryidae*.

asterophyllite (as'te-rō-fil'it), *n.* [*< NL. Asterophyllites*] A member of the genus *Asterophyllites*.

Asterophyllites (as'te-rō-fil'i-tēz), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. asteris*, a star, + *phyllos*, a leaf, + *lithos*, a stone] A genus of fossil plants; star-leaf so called from the stellated disposition of the leaves around the branches. They abound in the coal measures, and are believed to be the branches of the *Calamites* or *Calamodendron*.

asterti, *v.* See *astart*.

asthenia (as-the-ni'a), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. ἀσθενία*, weakness, *< ἀσθενής*, without strength, *< a-* priv + *sthenos*, strength] 1 In *pathol.*, debility; want of strength. Also *astheny*. — 2 [cap.] In *zool.*, a genus of insects.

asthenic (as-the-ni'k), *a* [*< Gr. ἀσθενικός*, weak, *< ἀσθενής* see *asthenia*] Of the nature of asthenia, characterized by or suffering from asthenia or debility, weak.

asthenology (as-the-nō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀσθενής*, weak (see *asthenia*), + *-λογία*, *< λῆγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

asthenopia (as-the-nō-pi'a), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. ἀσθενία*, weak (see *asthenia*), + *ὄψις* (*opt-*), eye] Weakness of the eyes. Two forms are especially important: (a) *accommodative asthenopia*, which is the result of the exhaustion of the ciliary muscle, as in hypermetropia; and (b) *muscular asthenopia*, which is the result of some exhaustion of the external muscles of the eye, usually the internal rectus.

asthenopic (as-the-nō-pi'k), *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or suffering from asthenopia.

For reading, the manifest hypermetropia should be corrected, the strength of the glass being increased as often as asthenopic symptoms reappear.

Encyc. Brit., XVII 785.

Asthenurus (as-the-nū'rus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. ἀσθενής*, weak (see *asthenia*), + *ὄψις* (*opt-*), tail] 1 In *ornith.*, a genus of woodpeckers synonymous with *Picumnus* Swainson, 1827 — 2 In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes.

astheny (as'the-ni), *n.* Same as *asthenia*, 1.

asthma (as'tma or as'mā), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *astma*, *asma*, *< ME. asma*, *asmī*, *< ML. asma*, *asthma*, *< Gr. ἀσθμα*, asthma, panting, *< ἀσθμα*, also *ἀσθμα*, *ἀσθμα*, breathe hard, pant, *< ἀσπναι* (**aspnai*), breathe, blow, = Goth *wasan* = *AS. wāsan* = OHG *wāgan*, MHG *wāgen*, G *wehen* = Skt. *√ wā*, blow. From the same root, in *Gr.*, some

airi, aura, aila, atmo-, etc., and in Teut., *wind*², q. v.] A paroxysmal disorder of respiration, characterized by labored breathing, sibilant rales, a feeling of constriction in the chest, and cough. The essential feature of the attack is the contraction of the bronchial tubes through spasm of the muscles in their walls. The name is sometimes loosely applied to other dyspnoic conditions — *Hay asthma*. Same as *hay fever* (which see).

asthmatic (as-tō-mat'ik), *a* and *n* [*L* *asthmaticus*, < Gr. *ἀσθματικός*, < *ἀσθμα* (-), *asthma* see *asthma*] **1.** *a* 1. Pertaining to asthma as, *asthmatic* symptoms — **2.** Affected by asthma as, an *asthmatic* patient.

He reads from paper and book,
In a low and husky *asthmatic* tone.

Whittier, *Demon of the Study*

II. n. A person troubled with asthma
asthmatical (as-tō-mat'ik-al), *a*. Same as *asthmatic*

asthmatically (as-tō-mat'ik-al-i), *adv* In an asthmatic manner, as an asthmatic

Asthmatos (as'tma-tōs), *n* [*NL*, < Gr. *ἀσθμα* (-), *asthma* see *asthma*] A genus of ciliated infusorians, having at the anterior end a single flagellum in the midst of a circle of cilia. A *clitoris* is found in the mucus of the nose. In cases of hay fever, and is supposed to cause the complaint

astichous (as'ti-kus), *a* [*NL* *astichus*, < Gr. *ἀστικός*, a row] In *bot* and *zool*, not arranged in ranks or rows.

astigmatic (as-tig-mat'ik), *a* [*Gr* *ἀστικός*, a point, + *-ic* see *a-18*, *stigma*, and *stigmatic*] Pertaining to or exhibiting astigmatism

astigmatism (as-tig-mat'ish-n), *n* Same as *astigmatism*

astigmatism (as-tig-mat'izm), *n* [Also *astigmatism*, q. v., < Gr. *ἀστικός*, a point, + *-ism*] **1.** In *ophthal*, a defect in the refractive apparatus of the eye, the curvature of the refracting surfaces being greater along certain meridians than along others, so that rays of light proceeding from an external point do not converge to a point upon the retina, but to a line — **2.** A similar defect in a lens

astigmatism (as-tig'mizm), *n* [See *astigmatism*, which is "etymologically the better word," notwithstanding the extract] Same as *astigmatism*

The late eminent scholar, Dr. Whewell, who had originally suggested the word *astigmatism*, approves of *astigmatism* as being etymologically the better word. Quoted in *N* and *Q*, 7th ed., II 344

astigmometer (as-tig-mom'e-ter), *n*. [*Gr* *ἀστικός*, a point, + *-meter*, a measure] An instrument for measuring astigmatism

Zehender describes a new *astigmometer*, consisting of two pastboard tubes, one of which fitted into the other and could be revolved around its long axis. *N Y Med Jour*, XL 218

astigmatometry (as-tig-mom'e-try), *n* [*Gr* *ἀστικός*, a point, + *-metry*, a measure] The measurement of astigmatism

astipulate (as-tip'yū-lāt), *v* [*L* *astipulatus*, pp of *astipulari*, *adstipulari*, agree with, < *ad*, to, + *stipulari*, stipulate see *stipulate*] **1.** *intrans* To make a stipulation, agree

All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth. *Ep Hall*, *Invisible World*, II § 1

II. trans To assent or agree to
astipulation (as-tip'yū-lā'shon), *n* [*L* *astipulatio* (-), < *astipulari*, *adstipulari*, agree with see *astipulate*] **1.** Agreement, concurrence

Gracing himself with the *astipulation* of our revered Jewell. *Ep Hall*, *Honour of Married Clergy*, II § 8

2. Assent
astir (a-stēr'), *prep*, *phr* as *adv*, or *a* [= *Se aster*, earlier on *stir*, < *a*³ + *stir*] On the stir; on the move, stirring, active

For the Nantes youth, the Angers youth, all Brittany was *astir*. *Carlyle*, *French Rev*, I iv 2

Permeated and tinged and all *astir* with the principle of equality. *R Choate*, *Addresses*, p 102

Astoma (as-tō-mā), *n* [*NL*, fem. sing or neut. pl of *astomus*, < Gr. *ἀστος*, mouthless see *astomus*] **1** [*NL*, fem. sing] A spurious genus of mites, the six-legged larval form of acarines of the family *Trombididae*, retained as a distinctive name of this stage — **2** [*NL*, neut. pl] In Cuvier's system of classification, a general name for those aculephs or medusae which have no central mouth, no ramifications of the peduncle, and no cavities for the ovaries [Not in use.]

Astomata (as-tō-mā-tā), *n* pl [*NL*, neut. pl. of *astomatus* see *astomatus*] That one of the two groups into which the *Protozoa* are divided, with reference to the presence or absence of a

mouth, in which the mouth is wanting. The group comprises two classes, *Gregarina* and *Rhizopoda*. See *Protozoa*

astomatous (as-tō-ma-tūs), *a* [*NL* *astomatus*, < Gr. *ἀστος*, mouth] **1** Not possessing a mouth; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the *Astomata* — **2** In *bot*, without an aperture, specifically, without stomata or breathing-pores

astomous (as-tō-mūs), *a* [*NL* *astomus*, < Gr. *ἀστος*, mouthless, < *a*-priv + *στόμα*, mouth] Without a stoma or mouth, astomatous applied to mosses in which the capsule does not open regularly by an operculum, but bursts irregularly, as in *Phascum* and its allies. **A Gray**
astont, **astone**, **astunt**, *v* t [*ME* *astonen*, *astunen*, *astounen*, *astounen* (later and rarely *astoyne*), also *astounen*, *astunen* (whence later and mod. *astony*, q. v., and by extension *astomish*, q. v.), oftenest in the pp. *astoned*, *astuned*, *astounded* (whence in mod. *L* a new inf. *astound*, q. v.), also *astomied* (see *astony*), of uncertain origin either (1) in the earlier normal form **astunnen*, < AS **astunian* (not found), < *a*- + *stunian*, resonant (not verified in the later sense of 'stun with a noise,' *stun* in this sense being possibly by apheresis from *astun*), cf. Swiss *stünen*, > NHG *stauen* (in comp. *stauen* = AS **astunian*), *astomish*, or (2) < OF *astoner*, *estuner*, *estonner*, mod. *L* *clouer*, *stun*, *astomish*, < *L* as if **astorene*, equiv. to *astorene*, chiefly in pp. *astomish*, strike with a thunderbolt, *stun*, *astomish*, < *ex*, out (*ad*, to), + *tonare*, thunder. see *as-3*, *ex-*, and *thunder*. The indications point to an orig. AS word, merged in ME with the etymologically different but formally and notionally equiv. OF word. The forms *astun*, *astone*, *astun*, *astony*, *astomish*, and *astound* are thus variations of the same word. The normal mod. form is *astun* (a-stun'), or with further development *astound*, the only form, besides *astomish*, in actual use.] To confound, astomish, amaze, bewilder, dismay. (*Chaucer*)

On the solid ground
He fell rebounding backless, and astounded
His trunk extended lay. *Somerville*, *Hobbinol*, II 384
The state of being astounded
astomish (a-ston'ish), *v* t [First in early mod. *E*, either < *astun*, *astone*, or *astony*, + *-ish*², used (as in *distinguish* and *extinguish*) in imitation of words like *abolish*, *banish*, *cherish*, etc., where *-ish* represents *-iss* in certain parts of *F* verbs; or perhaps from an actual OF **astomish* (**astomiss*), indicated in *astomishment*, *astomishment* (Palsgrave)] **1** To stun, as with a blow; bennumb, give a stupefying shock to

Or as a thunder clap, or cannon noise,
The power of hearing doth *astomish* quite. *Sir J. Davies*, *Immortal of Soul*

The knives that lay in wait behind rose up and rolled down two huge stones, whirled the one snote the king upon the head, the other *astomished* his shoulder. *Holland* tr of *Livy*, XIII 16

2 To stun or strike dumb with sudden fear, confound
It is the part of men to fear and trouble,
When the most mighty gods by tokens send
Such dreadful heralds to *astomish* us. *Shak*, *J C*, I 3

3 To strike or impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration, surprise, amaze
Thou hast *astomish* d me with thy high terms. *Shak*, *I Hen VI*, I 2

The student of Nature wonders the more and is *astomish*ed the less, the more conversant he becomes with her operations. *Huxley*, *Lay Sermons*, p 200

What shall we say of the ocean telegraph, that extension of the eye and ear, whose sudden performance *astomish*ed mankind? *Emerson*, *Works and Days*

= *Syn* 3 *Surprise*, *Amaze*, etc. (see *surprise*), startle, shock

astomishable (a-ston'ish-a-bl), *a* [*Gr* *astomish* + *-able*] Astomishing

astomishedly (a-ston'ish-ti-li), *adv* In an astomished manner [Rare]

astomisher (a-ston'ish-er), *n* One who or that which astomishes

astomishing (a-ston'ish-ing), *p* *a* Causing or fitted to cause astomishment, amazing, wonderful = *Syn* *Amazing*, *surprising*, *wonderful*, *marvelous*

astomishingly (a-ston'ish-ing-li), *adv* In an astomishing manner, to an astomishing degree

astomishingness (a-ston'ish-ing-ness), *n* The quality of exciting astomishment [Rare]

astomishment (a-ston'ish-ment), *n* [*Gr* *astomish* + *-ment* Cf. OF *astomishment* (Palsgrave)] **1.** The state of being astomished (at) The state of being stunned or benumbed

A coldness and *astomishment* in his loins, as folk say. *Holland*

(bt) Confusion of mind from sudden fear or other emotion consternation

Astomishment is that state of the soul in which all its motions are suspended with some degree of horror. *Burke*, *Sublime and Beautiful*

(ct) Passion, excitement, frenzy
Furious ever I knew thee to be
Yet never in this strange *astomishment*. *Spenser*

(d) Great surprise or wonder, amazement
We found, with no less wonder to us than *astomishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sir P. Sidney*

2 A cause or matter of consternation
Thou shalt become an *astomishment*, a proverb, and a byword among all nations. *Deut* xxviii 37

Those imaged, to the pride of kings and priests,
A dark yet mighty faith a power as wide
As is the world it wast'd, and are now
But an *astomishment*. *Shelly*, *Prometheus Unbound*, III 4

= *Syn* 1 *Amazement*, *admiration*, *awe*
astony (as-ton'y), *i* t, pret and pp. *astoned*, pp. *astonying* [*ME* *astonen*, rarely *astunen* see *astun*] **1** To stun, as with a blow

The captain of the Helots strike Palladius upon the side of his head that he trick'd *astoned*. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia* I 23

2 To astomish, terrify, confound [Obsolete or archaic]
And when I heard this thing, I rent my garment and my mantle,
And sat down *astoned*. *Ezra* ix 4

Astonying with such suddenness both their friends and their enemies. *Kneller*
And I *astoned* fell and could not pray. *Mrs. Browning*

astore, *v* t [*ME* *astoreu* (and by apheresis *storeu*, > mod. *L* *store*), < OF *astoreu*, *astauru*, < *L* *instaurare*, repair, renew see *instaurate* and *store*] To store, furnish with stores

Full rich he was *astored* privily. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prol* to C 1, I 609

Astoreth (as'tō-reth), *n* [See *Ashtoreth*] Same as *Ashtoreth*

astound (a-stound'), *p* *a* [Early mod. *E* also *astoun'd*, < ME *astounded*, *astomed*, *astuned*, pp. of *astounen*, *astonen*, *astunen*, *astomish* see *astun*, *astony*, and cf. *astound*, *i*] Astomished, confounded. See *astun*

He clif'th with *astound*. *Spenser*
Upstart'd lightly

astound (a-stound'), *v* t [As an inf. this form is late, being due in part to the pp. *astound*, *astounded*, and in part perhaps to the frequent dissimilated gemination of final *-n* into *-nd*, as in *sound* for *soun*, etc., so dial. *drown'd* for *drown*, pp. *drown'd* for *drown'd*] **1.** *trans* To astomish greatly, strike dumb with amazement, amaze, alarm

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*. *Milton*, *Comus*, I 210
In the architecture and embellishments of the chamber, the evident design had been to dazzle and *astound*. *Poe*, *Tales*, I 476

= *Syn* *Surprise*, *Astomish*, *Amaze* etc. (see *surprise*), confound, stagger, daze, stupefy, shock

II. intrans To cause astomishment, amaze, stun
The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more
The noise *astounds*. *Thomson*, *Summer*, I 118

astounding (a-stound'ing), *p* *a* Causing or fitted to cause surprise or wonder, causing amazement, highly astomishing

The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and *astounding* face. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*

His (count's) *astounding* self conceit was more akin to that which may be seen in lunatic asylums than to any thing which is known to have been manifested by persons in a state of health. *J. P. Keble*, *Comic Philos*, I 142

astoundingly (a-stound'ing-li), *adv* In an astounding or amazing manner, amazingly

astoundment (a-stound'ment), *n* [*Gr* *astound* + *-ment*] Amazement [Rare]

In the *astoundment* of the young archers my contempt for them. *Lamb*, *Old Benches*

astraddle (a-strad'l), *prep*, *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*a*³ + *straddle* see *straddle*] In a straddling position, with one leg on each side of something, astride as, to sit *astraddle*

Astræa (as-træ'ā), *n* [*L* *Astræa*, < Gr. *Ἀστραία*, the goddess of justice, lit. starry, fem. of *αστραίος*, starry, < *αστρον*, a star see *astral*] **1.** A name sometimes given to the sign Virgo — **2.** The 5th planetoid, discovered at Dresden by Henke in 1845 — **3** [*NL*] In *zool*, a genus of fixed coralligenous zoophytes, or stone-corals, typical of the family *Astræidae*, or star-corals. See *star-coral*

Also spelled *Antrea*
Astræcea (as-træ'ā-sē-ā), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Astræa* + *-acea*] In Verrill's system of classification

ation, the third suborder of the order *Madropararia*. The technical characters are: polyps mostly compound either by floppiness or various modes of budding; tentacles usually well developed, long, subcylindrical, limited in number, in multiples of six, encircling the disk, the central mouth and endostome with vertical and continued growth producing tubular forms which are often elongated. The families referred to the order as thus defined are: *Ectophyllida*, *Membranulida*, *Forcipulida*, *Eucyphophyllida*, *Stolidida*, *Astracida*, *Oculoida*, *Stylaphorida*. Also written *Astracera*.

astracian (as-trā'shēn), *a* 1 See *astracian* — 2 Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Astrac*.

Imbedded in the base of this cliff of coral limestone were two dome shaped masses of *Astracian* coral.

Trans. Am. Soc. Nat. Hist. XXXII 558

astræid (as-trā'id), *a* and *n* 1. *a* Same as *astracian* 2.

The large *astræid* and brain corals imbedded in the upper portion of the cliff face were only half the size of those imbedded some 15 or 20 feet below.

Trans. Am. Soc. Nat. Hist. XXXII 561

II. *n* A coral of the family *Astracidae*.

Astracidae (as-trā'shēd), *n* pl [NL, < *Astrac* + *-ida*] A family of aporose sclerodermatous stone corals, of the order *Sclerodermata*, class *Anthozoa*, the star-corals, so called from the radiated or star-like arrangement of their tentacles. The family is a large and important one, containing several genera, the animals of which largely contribute to the formation of coral reefs. Its limits vary with different authors. Also spelled *Astracida*.

astraciform (as-trā'shēn), *a* [*<* NL *Astrac* + *-i* form, form] Resembling a star-coral, having the characters of the *Astracidae* or star-corals, as, "astraciform in shape," *Encyc. Brit.*, VI 384.

astragal (as-trā'gal), *n* [*<* *astragalus*, *q* v]

1 In *arch* (a) A small convex molding cut into the form of a string of beads, used in classical architecture, especially in connection with the egg-and-dart molding and between the faces of different projection of Ionic and Corinthian epistyle and offering beams. (b) A small plain convex molding, usually with a fillet beneath it, sometimes between two fillets, used between the capital and the shaft of classic orders, except the Greek Doric, and in many other positions in classic, medieval, and later styles. See cut under *column*. Also called *bead*. — 2 A convex molding encircling a cannon near the mouth not present on modern guns. — 3 In *carp*, one of the tabulated bars which hold the panes of a window. — 4 In *anat*, the astragalus.



Astragal in Greek Architecture

astragal (as-trā'gal), *a* [*<* *astragalus* + *-a*] Pertaining to the astragalus.

astragali, *n* Plural of *astragalus*.

Astragalinus (as-trā'gal-inus), *n* [NL, < *astragalus* + *-inus*] An old and disused name of some European muslin, linen, or thistle-bird. In 1761 it was used by T. Cabbins as a genus name of the American goldfinch, such as *T. tristis*, the common goldfinch or thistle-bird of the United States, *T. palmarum*, the Arkansas goldfinch, etc.

astragalocalcanea, *n* Plural of *astragalocalcaneum*.

astragalocalcaneal (as-trā'gal-kal-kā'nē-al), *a* Pertaining to the astragalocalcaneum.

astragalocalcaneum (as-trā'gal-kal-kā'nē-um), *n*, pl *astragalocalcanea* (-ā) [*<* *astragalus* + *calcaneum*] A bone of the tarsus representing both the astragalus and the calcaneum, as in lizards and birds. It is supposed also to include the involution in some cases at least, and thus to represent the whole proximal row of tarsal bones. In some lizards as members of the genus *Varanus* it is very large, perfectly distinct, extended transversely but little backward and movably articulated with the tibia, fibula, and distal tarsal bones.

astragaloid (as-trā'gal-oid), *a* [*<* *astragalus* + *-oid*] In *anat*, of or pertaining to the astragalus.

astragalomancy (as-trā'gal-man-si), *n* [*<* (i) *αστραγάλωσις*, a die, & *μαντεία*, divination, cf *αστραγάλωσις*, a diviner from die (*μαντεία*, a diviner, a prophet) see *astragalus*] Divination by means of huckle-bones or dice.

astragalonavicular (as-trā'gal-nā-vik'ū-lar), *a* and *n* [*<* *astragalus* + *navicular*] 1. *a* An epithet descriptive of a tarsal bone of some reptiles, as a crocodile, supposed to represent an astragalus and a navicular bone combined.

The tarsus presents, proximally, an *astragalonavicular* bone.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 220

II. *n* A bone of the tarsus. See I.

The distal end of the *astragalonavicular*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 221

astragaloscaphoid (as-trā'gal-skaf'oid), *a* [*<* *astragalus* + *scaphoid*] Pertaining to both the astragalus and the scaphoid or navicular bone, connecting these two bones: as, the *astragaloscaphoid* ligament.

astragalotibial (as-trā'gal-tib'i-al), *a* [*<* *astragalus* + *tibial*] Pertaining to both the astragalus and the tibia, as, *astragalotibial* articulation.

astragal-plane (as-trā'gal-plān), *n* In *joinery*, a bench-plane of the shape necessary to form astragals.

astragal-tool (as-trā'gal-tōl), *n*. A turning-chisel with a concave face for cutting astragals.

astragalus (as-trā'gal-us), *n*, pl *astragali* (-li) [L, < (i) *αστραγάλος*, one of the vertebrae, the ball of the ankle-joint, a die, an architectural molding, a leguminous plant; prob from same root as *στρέφω*, a bone. Cf. *οστέον*.] 1 In *anat*, the tibia, or innermost one of the proximal row of tarsal bones. In mammals it articulates with the tibia and enters into the tibio-tarsal or ankle joint. In birds it is ankylized with the tibia forming more or less of the tibial condyles, and entering into the metatarsal or so called tibio-metatarsal joint or heel joint. In man and some other mammals it is known as the talus, ankle bone, or sling bone, being the uppermost bone of the tarsus, and chiefly or entirely receiving the weight of the body, in so far as this is borne upon the foot or hind foot. See cuts under *fronatus*, *hind*, and *hock* 1.

2 [*cap*] [NL] A very large genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosae*, mostly low herbs, found in all parts of the world except Australia and South Africa. Over 1,000 species are known in the old world, and about 200 in North America, chiefly west of the Mississippi. Very few are of any value. *A. sativus* and a group of allied species, low spiny shrubs of Asia, Minor Syria, and Persia, are the source of the gum tragacanth of commerce. Some of the same species also yield a sort of manna. *A. sativus* is cultivated in some part of Europe, or its seeds, which are used as a substitute for coffee. In the United States several species are known as weeds, and are poisonous to animals eating them.

astrain (as-trā'n), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*<* *αἰσθάνω* + *στραίνω*] On the strain; straining.

astrakhan (as-trā'kan), *n* [*<* *Астрахань* (Russ. *Astrakhan*), a city and government (province) of Russia.] 1 A name given to skins with a curled wool (the pelts of young lambs) obtained from Astrakhan in European Russia. — 2 A rough fabric with a long and closely curled pile in imitation of the fur.

astrakhanite (as-trā'kan-it), *n* [*<* *astrakhan* + *-ite*] A variety of blodite from the salt lakes of Astrakhan.

astral (as-trā'l), *a* and *n* [*<* LL *astralis*, < L *astrum*, a star, < (i) *αστρον*, a star, a constellation, < *αστρον*, a star, = E *star* see *aster* 1 and *star*] 1. *a* 1 Belonging to the stars, starry.

Astral showers covered the heavens.

Palgrave, Norm. and Eng., III 531 (A F D)

2 Specifically, in *theosophy*, an epithet descriptive of a supersensible substance supposed to pervade all space and enter into all bodies, odic, biogenic — *Astral body*, in *theosophy*, a living form composed of astral fluid, a ghost, wraith, or double, an astral — *Astral fluid*, od, biogen. See these words.

Astral lamp, a lamp with an annular reservoir for oil, which is connected with the wick tube by two small tubes. These tubes offer the only obstruction to the passage of all rays which fall between the reservoir and the stem of the lamp stand, the shadow cast by lamps of the ordinary construction being thus in great measure avoided — *Astral spirits*, spirits believed, in the middle ages, to people the stars. They were variously conceived as fallen angels, souls of departed men, or spirits originating in fire and hovering between heaven and earth, and between earth and hell.

II. *n* In *theosophy*, an astral form or body.

Two or more *astrals* will make this journey together.

I. P. Stewart

astrand (as-trānd'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*<* *αἰσθάνω* + *στράνδω*] Stranded.

The tall ship whose lofty prow
Shall never stem the billows more,
Doomed by her gallant hand,
And the breakers lie astrand.

Scott, L. of the L., vi 13

astrange, *r* t An old spelling of *estrangle*.

Astrapeus (as-trā'pē-us), *n* [NL, < Gr *αστραπείος*, of lightning, < *αστραπή*, lightning] A genus of brachelytrous beetles, of the family *Staphylinidae*.

astrophobia (as-trā'fō-bi-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *αστροφωβία*, fear of lightning, < *αστρον*, thunder and lightning, + *φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear] In *pathol.*, morbid dread of thunder and lightning.

Astrapia (as-trā'pī-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *αστραπια*, var of *αστραπείος*, of lightning, < *αστραπή*, lightning] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds of New Guinea, sometimes located in the family *Sturnidae* next to *Manucodia*, sometimes referred to the *Paradisidae*, having a very long gradu-

ated tail, like a magpie's, paired lateral crests on the head, and the whole plumage brilliantly iridescent. *A. nigra*, or *A. gularis*, is the paradise pie, also known as the incomparable.

astraight (as-trā't'), *p* a [Substituted for *distracted*, *q* v] Distracted; distraught, agitated. *Golding*.

astrauget (as-trā'jet), *r* t An old form of *astrange*.

astray (as-trā'), *v* s [*<* ME *astraven*, only in pp *astraved* (after OF. *astrav*, *estrave*, whence also appear the ME adj. see *astray*, *a*), or bypheresis *straien* (> *A. stray*), < OF. *estraver*, *stray*, prob = Pr *estragnar*, < late ML. *extravagare*, < L. *extra*, without, out, + *vagare*, wander see *extravagant*. See *estray* and *stray*, which are doublets of *astray*.] To go out of the right way, go astray, stray.

astray (as-trā'), *adv* and *a* [*<* ME *astray*, *astrave*, *astrave* (also, and earlier in recorded date, by expansion and adaptation, *o strai*, *on stray*, *on the straye*, mod E as if *a³ + stray*), also *astravey*, < OF. *estravé*, *estravey*, strayed (cf ME *astrayed*, pp. of *estraver*, *estrayer*, go astray see *astray*, *v*). The word is thus orig. a *p* a, later assimilated to the form of prep *phr* like *asleep*, etc. Cf. *abight* 1 and *astripe*.] Out of the right way or proper place, either literally or figuratively, wandering.

Thou shalt not see thy brother's ox or his sheep go astray, and hide thyself from them.

Deut. xxii 1

The guides would purposely lead the Castilians astray, and involve them in misadventure.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I 42

With eyes astray, she told me such heads.

Lowell, Cathedral

astrot, *n* [E. dial *auster*, in *austerland*, *q* v, early mod E *astrot*, **astrot*, < ME **astro*, < OF. *astre*, *astrot* (ML. *astrum*), mod F *astre*, a hearth, origin unknown.] A hearth, a home.

Astrea, *n* See *Istrea*.

astrean (as-trē'an), *a* [*<* L **astraus*, < Gr *αστραυρος*, pertaining to a star, < *αστρον*, a star] Of or belonging to the stars. Also spelled *astrian*. [Rare]

I very star in Heaven is colonized and replenished with *Astrian* inhabitants.

Howell, Letters, III 9

astreated (as-trē-ā-ted), *p* a [*<* LL as if **astreatus*, pp. of **astreatre*, only in pp *astreatus*, gleam like a star, < *astrum*, a star see *astral*.] Furnished with star-like ornaments. *Imp. Dict.*

Astreidae, *n* pl See *Istreidae*.

astrolabiet, *n* One of various Middle English spellings of *astrolabe*.

Astrelata (as-trē-lā-tā), *n*. See *Astrelata*.

astrect (as-trikt'), *v* t [*<* L *astrectus*, pp. of *astrectere*, draw close see *astringe*.] 1† To bind fast, confine. *Hall* — 2 In *Scots law*, to limit. See *astriction*, 3 — 3 To constrict, contract. [Rare]

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astrected*.

Arbuthnot, Ailments

4 To constrain, restrict. [Rare]

The mind is *astrected* to certain forms of thought.

Sur W. Hamilton, Metaph., xl

Formerly also *astrect*.

astrect (as-trikt'), *a* [*<* L *astrectus*, pp. see the verb.] Brought into small compass; comprehensive, concise.

astrected (as-trikt'ed), *p* a Restricted. See *astriction*, 3. Formerly also *astrected*.

astriction (as-trik'shon), *n* [*<* L *astricho(n)*, a power of contracting, < *astringere*, pp. *astrectus*, contract see *astringe*.] 1† Restriction, obligation.

Of marriage he is the author and the witness, yet hence will not follow any divine astriction more than what is subordinate to the glory of God, and the main good of either party.

Milton, Divorce, xlii (Ord MS)

2 In *med* (a) The act of binding close or compressing with ligatures. (b) A contraction of parts by applications, the stopping of hemorrhages. (c) Constipation. — 3 In *Scots law*, the obligation imposed by the servitude of thirlage, by which certain lands are restricted to the use of a particular mill for the grinding of grain. See *thirlage*.

Formerly also *adstriction*.

astrective (as-trik'tiv), *a* [*<* L *astrectus*, pp. (see *astrect*), + *-ive*, = F *astrectif*.] 1 Binding; obligatory. — 2 Tending to contract or draw together, astringent, styptic.

Being sodden, it is *astrective*, and will strengthen a weak stomach.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx 8

Formerly also *adstrictive*.

astrectiveness (as-trik'tiv-ness), *n* [*<* *astrective* + *-ness*.] The quality of being astrective. Formerly also *adstrictiveness*.

astrietary (as-trik'tō-rī), *a* [*< L. astringentus*, binding, *< astringens*, pp of *astringere*. See *astringe*] **Astringent**, binding; apt to bind

astride (a-strid'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< as + stride*] With one leg on each side of some object; with the legs wide apart.

Placed *astride* upon the bars of the pallsade Scott

astriferous (as-trif'ē-rus), *a*. [*< L. astringer*, star-bearing, *< astrum*, a star, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or containing stars Blount

astrikerous (as-trij'ē-rus), *a*. [*< L. astringer*, star-bearing, *< astrum*, a star, + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing stars Bailey

astrild (as'trid), *n*. [*< Astrilda*, *Estrelda* see *Estrelda*] A bird of the genus *Estrelda* (which see) as, the gray *astrild*, *Estrelda camerea*

astringe (as-trinj'), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *astringed*, *ppr* *astringing* [Early mod E also *adstringe*, *< L. astringere*, *adstringere*, draw close, contract, *< ad*, to, + *stringere*, bind fast, strain see *astriety*, and *stringent*, *strict*, and *strain*.] **I. trans.** 1 To compress, bind together, constrict [Rare] 2

Which contraction *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes Bacon Nat Hist, p 714

2† Figuratively, to oblige; constrain, bind by obligation

II. intrans To become solid, congeal Hol-

astringency (as-trin'jen-si), *n* [= *F. astringent*, *< astringere* see *ence*, *-ency*] The quality of being astringent, especially, that property in certain substances by which they cause contraction of soft or relaxed parts of the body as, the *astringency* of acids or bitters

astringent (as-trin'jent), *a* and *n* [= *F. astringent*, *< L. astringens*, *adstringens* (t-s), *ppr* of *astringere*, *adstringere*, draw close, contract see *astringe*] **I. a** Binding, contracting, constrictive, styptic

A strengthening and astringent diet Arbuthnot, Aliments

II. n A substance which contracts the tissues and canals of the body, condensing the soft solids, and thereby checking or diminishing excessive discharges, as of blood The chief astringents are the mineral acids, alum lime water, chalk, salts of copper zinc iron lead, and silver, and among vegetables castor oil kino, oak bark, and galls Vegetable astringents owe their efficacy to the presence of tannin

Formerly also *astringent*

astringently (as-trin'jent-li) *adv* In an astringent manner

astringer (as-trin-jēr), *n* See *astringent*

astrite (as'trit), *n* [*< L. astritis*, also *asteritis*, *< Gr. astrapē*, a brilliant precious stone *< astrapē*, a star see *aster*] Any radiated or star-like fossil, as one of the detached articulations of fossil encrinurans, star-stone See *encrinurus* Also *asterite* and *astroite*

astro- [*< Gr. astrapē*, combining form of *astropis*, a star see *astral* and *aster*] The initial element in many compound scientific terms of Greek origin, meaning star

Astrocaryum (as-trō-kā'-ri-um), *n* [NL, *< Gr. astrapē*, a star, + *karion*, a nut] A genus of palms from 10 to 40 feet in height, with beautiful pinnated leaves, inhabiting the tropical parts of America The stems are covered with stiff and sharp spines, often a foot in length The seed is enclosed in a hard stony nut and that is enveloped by a fleshy fibrous pericarp The cattle of the upper Amazon feed on the fleshy pericarp of *A. Muricaria* The wood of *A. Aiti* is much used for bows and for other purposes, and the fibers of the leaves of *A. Tucuma* are used for fishing nets

astrofelt, Astrophel, *n* [Found only in Spenser as quoted It is in the first instance appar a manipulated form of *asphodel* (*affodil*, *daffodil*) simulating *L. astrum*, a star, and *fel*, gall ('bitter') In the second instance the name is professedly taken from "Astrophel" (Sir Philip Sidney), the subject of the elegy of that name and of another elegy (by Matthew Roydon) printed with it, in the latter also written *Astrophell* ("Our Astrophell did Stella love"), as if *< Gr. astrapē*, *L. astrum*, a star ('Stella,' 'starlight'), + *philos*, loving] A name applied by Spenser to some bitter herb

My little flocks, whom earst I lov'd so well,
And wont to feed with finest grass that grew,
Feed ye henceforth on bitter *Astrophel*,
And stinking Smallege, and unsavory Row
Spenser, Daphniaida, l 346

That hearbe of some Starlight is call'd by name,
Of others Penthia, though not so well
But thou, where ever thou dost finde the same,
From this day forth do call it *Astrophel*
Spenser, Astrophel, l 106

astrogeny (as-troj'e-ni), *n*. [*< Gr. astrapē*, a star, + *-genesis*, generation: see *-geny*.] The

theory of the creation or evolution of the celestial bodies, stellar cosmogony H. Spencer Also *astrogony*

astrogony (as-trog'ō-ni), *n* [*< Gr. astrapē*, a star, + *gony*, knowledge see *quostic*] Knowledge of the stars, especially of the fixed stars, in respect to their names, magnitudes, situations, etc

astrogonic (as-trog'ō-nik), *a* Of or pertaining to astrogony or astrogeny

astrogony (as-trog'ō-ni), *n* [*< Gr. astrapē*, a star, + *-gony*, generation see *-gony*] Same as *astrogony*

astrography (as-trog'ra-fi), *n* [*< Gr. astrapē*, a star, + *-graphia*, *< graphō*, write, describe] A description of, or the art of describing or mapping, the stars

astroid (as'troid), *n* [*< Gr. astrapēdēs*, star-like, *< astrapē*, a star, + *-idōs*, form, likeness Cf *asteroid*.] 1 In her, same as *mullet* — 2 A plane curve of the sixth class and fourth order, having two conjugate diameters of a circle and the line at infinity as inflectional tangents

astroite (as'trō-it), *n* [*< L. astroites* (Illy), an unknown precious stone, *< Gr. astrapē*, *< astrapē*, a star Cf *astite*] Same as *astite*

astrolabe (as'trō-lāb), *n* [Early mod E. also *astrolaby*, *astroloby*, etc, *< ME. astrolabe*, *astrolabe*, *astrolabu*, *astrolabre*, etc, *< OF. astrolabe*, mod *F. astrolabe*, *< ML. astrolabium*, *< Gr. astrologion* (see *op. anoi*, instrument), an astrolabe, prop. neut. of **astrolabion*, lit. taking stars, *< astrapē*, a star, + *lambanō*, *lambō*, take] 1 An obsolete astronomical instrument of different forms, used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, and for the solution of other problems in astronomy The name was applied to any instrument with a graduated circle or circles, but more especially to one intended to be held in the hand Some astrolabes were armillary spheres of complicated construction, while others were planispheres intended to measure the altitude only One of the most important uses of the astrolabe was in navigation, for which it was superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant

My art cannot err
If it does I'll burn my astrolabe
Massinger, City Madam, II 2

2 A stereographic projection of the sphere, either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world, or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equatorial and the horizon

astrolaby, *n* Same as *astrolabe*

astrolatry (as-trol'a-tri), *n* [= *F. astrolatru*, *< Gr. astrapē*, a star, + *latreia*, worship see *latra* Cf *idolatry*] Worship of the heavenly bodies, as stars, the sun, etc

astrolithology (as'trō-lith'ō-lō-jī), *n* [*< Gr. astrapē*, a star, + *lithos*, a stone, + *-logia*, *< -logos*, speak see *-ology* Cf *lithology*] The scientific study of aerolites or meteoric stones

astrologer (as-trol'ō-jēr), *n* [*< ME. astrolōger*, *cf* (with suffix *-er*) as in *astronomer*, etc, *cf* *astrolōgian*, *< L. astrologus*, *< Gr. astrapōlogos*, an astronomer, later an astrologer see *astrology*] 1† An astronomer, an observer of the stars

A worthy astrologer, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients Raleigh

2 One who professes to determine the influence of the stars on persons, events, qualities, etc

Astrologus is that future fate's foreshow Pope

astrologian (as-trol'ō-jī-an), *n* [*< ME. astrolōgian*, *< OF. astrolōgian* = *Pr. astrolōgian*, *< L. astrologus*, *astrology*, *L. astronomy* see *astrology* and *-an*] Same as *astrologer*

astrologic (as-trol'ō-jik), *a* Same as *astrological* as, "no astrologic wizard" Dryden

astrological (as-trol'ō-jik-al), *a* [*< Gr. astrapōlogikā*, *< astrapōlogos* see *astrology*] Pertaining to astrology, professing or practicing astrology

astrologically (as-trol'ō-jik-al-i), *adv* In an astrological manner, by means of or according to astrology

astrologize (as-trol'ō-jiz), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *astrologized*, *ppr* *astrologizing* [*< astrology* + *-ize*.] **I. intrans.** To practise astrology

II. trans To ascertain by means of astrology Also spelled *astrologize*

astrologist (as'trō-log), *n* [Early mod E and ME *astrolog*, *< F. astrologue*, *< L. astrologus*, *< Gr. astrapōlogos* see *astrology*] An astrologer. D'Urfry

astrology (as-trol'ō-jī), *n* [*< ME. astrology*, *astrologie*, *< OF. astrolōgie* = *Sp. astrolōgia* = *Pr. It. astrologia*, *< L. astrologia*, *< Gr. astrapōlogia*, astronomy, later astrology, *< astrapōlogos*, an astronomer, lit. speaking about stars, *< astrapē*, a star, + *-logos*, speak see *-ology*] 1 The science or doctrine of the stars, practical astronomy, astronomy in its earliest form The term is now restricted in meaning to the pseudo science or art properly called *mundane astrology*, which assumes that the heavenly bodies exert, according to their relative positions at certain times, a direct influence upon human life and destiny, and which proposes to determine in any given case what this influence is and thus to fortify the future Thus, one's temperament was ascribed to the planet under which he was born as *Saturnine* from *Saturn* joined from *Jupiter*, *Mercurial* from *Mercury*, etc., and the virtues of herbs, gems and medicines were supposed to be due to their ruling planets

2† An old name for the plant bistort, *Polygonum bistorta* Horary astrology, that branch of the art which shows how to answer questions by the figure of the hours at the moment when the question arises — Judicial astrology, that branch of astrology which professes to foretell human affairs The practice of judicial astrology was forbidden under the severest penalties by the Jewish, Roman, and canon laws, on implying idolatry or heresy (quickened to high treason) and falling under the ban of excommunication Natural astrology (a) Astrology applied to determining the destiny of a person from the configuration of the planets at his birth (b) That branch of astrology which professes to predict natural effects, as changes of the weather, winds, storms, etc

Astrolophida (as'trō-lof'ī-dā), *n* [NL, *< Gr. astrapē*, a star, + *lophos*, a crest, + *-ida*] A genus of radiolarians, representing a special family, the *Astrolophididae*

Astrolophididae (as'trō-lof'ī-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Astrolophida* + *-ida*] A family of acantharian radiolarians with a skeleton having a varying number of spicules irregularly distributed, consisting of the genera *Astrolophida* and *Litholophida* synonymous with *Actinellida* Haeckel

astromancy (as'trō-man-si), *n* [*< Gr. astrapōmantia*, *< astrapē*, a star, + *mantia*, divination] Divination by means of the stars, astrology

astrometeorological (as'trō-mē'tē-ō-rō-lō-jik-al), *a* Of or pertaining to astrometeorology

astrometeorologist (as'trō-mē'tē-ō-rō-lō-jist), *n* One who believes in or practices astrometeorology

astrometeorology (as'trō-mē'tē-ō-rō-lō-jī), *n* [*< Gr. astrapē*, a star, + *meteo*, *< Gr. meteo*, meteorology see *meteorology*] 1 The pretended art of foretelling the weather and its changes from the aspects and configurations of the moon and stars a branch of natural astrology — 2 Prognostication of the weather from the appearance of the heavenly bodies

astrometer (as-trom'e-tēr), *n* [*< Gr. astrapō*, a star, + *metron*, a measure] An instrument designed to measure the relation, brightness, or apparent magnitude of the stars It was invented by Sir John Herschel By it an image of Jupiter, the moon or some other object of recognized brightness is brought into direct comparison with a star so that star and image are seen in the same direction By adjusting the distance of the image so that it appears equal in brightness to the star and by measuring this distance, the light of the star is readily determined

astrometry (as-trom'e-tri), *n* [*< Gr. astrapō*, a star, + *metron*, *< Gr. metron*, a measure] The art of determining by measurement the apparent relative magnitude of the stars

Astronesthes (as-tro-nēs'thēs), *n* [NL, *irog* *< astrapē*, a star, + *sthes*, clothing] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Astronesthidae*

Astronesthidae (as-tro-nēs'thī-dō), *n* pl [NL, *< Astronesthes* + *-ida*] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Astronesthes* They have a claviform body the suprmaxillaries as well as intra-maxillaries enter into the upper part of the mouth a hyoid bulb is developed the dorsal fin is in advance of the anal and there is an adipose fin

astronomer (as-tron'ō-mēr), *n* [*< ME. astronomer*, earlier *astronomer* (with suffix *-er*, cf *astronomian*), *< L. astronomia* see *astronomy* and *-er*, and cf *astrologer*] 1 One who is versed in astronomy, a scientific observer of the stars, a student of the laws of the heavenly bodies, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena — 2† An astrologer as, "Astronomers foretell it," Shak, T and C, v 1 — Astronomer Royal, the official title of the astronomer in charge of any one of the royal observatories of Great Britain, especially of the Greenwich observatory



Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe, Royal Naval College, England

astronomian (as-trō-nō'mi-an), *n.* [*< ME astronomia, astronomia, < OF astronomia = Pr astronomia, < ML as + astronomia, < L astronomia, see astronomy and -an*] An astronomer, any one having knowledge of the stars

Astronomian came from the East. *Wright, Mat II 1*

astronomic (as-trō-nō'mi-k), *a* [= *< astronomia, < L astronomia, < Gr astronomia, < as + astronomia, astronomy*] Of or pertaining to astronomy as astronomical facts

astronomical (as-trō-nō'mi-kal), *a* [*< astronomia + -al*] Pertaining or related to astronomy connected with or relating to astronomical observation or research

Astronomical chronology See *chronology* **Astronomical clock**, a clock which keeps subnormal time **Astronomical column**, day, horizon, etc. See the nouns **Astronomical lantern**, a lamp having a glass or paper screen on which a celestial map is drawn **Astronomical signs**, the signs of the zodiac **Astronomical year** See *year*

astronomically (as-trō-nō'mi-kul-i), *adv* In an astronomical manner, by means of astronomy or according to astronomical principles or methods

astronomicon (as-trō-nō'mi-kon), *n* [*< Gr astronomikon, neut of astronomikos, see astronomia*] A treatise on the stars

astronomics (as-trō-nō'mi-k), *n* [Pl of *astronomia* see *-ics*] Astronomy

The laws of Gravitation Statics Acoustics Chemistry Optics Pneumatics Magnetism Astronomy are all reducible to numerical language

C. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 30 Apr

astronomize (as-trō-nō'mi-z), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *astronomized*, *pp* *astronomizing* [*< Gr astronomizein, study astronomy, be an astronomer, < astronomia, astronomer, see astronomy*] To study astronomy, apply the principles of astronomy Also spelled *astronomise*

They astronomized in caves

Sir T. Brown, Child Mor, II 7

astronomy (as-trō-nō'mi), *n* [*< ME astronomia, astronomia (also only astronomy), < OF astronomia, < L astronomia, < Gr astronomia, astronomia, < astronomia, an astronomer, lit 'star-arranging' (with ref to classifying or mapping the stars or constellations), < astron, a star, + nomia, distribute, arrange, see nomia*] 1 The science which describes the heavenly bodies and explains their apparent motions, etc. That part of the science which gives a description of the motions, figures, periods of revolution, and other phenomena of the heavenly bodies is called *descriptive astronomy* that part which teaches how to observe their motions, figures, periods of revolutions, distances, etc. and how to use the necessary instruments is called *practical astronomy* and that part which explains the causes of their motions and demonstrates the laws by which those causes operate, is termed *physical astronomy*

2 Astronomical skill

Not from the stars do I my judgment pluck

And yet methinks I have astronomy

Shak., Sonnets xiv

Nautical astronomy See *nautical* **Astropecten** (as-trō-pēk'ten), *n* [NL, < Gr *astropēten*, a star, + *L pecten*, comb, see *Pecten*] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Astropectinidae*

Astropectinidae (as-trō-pēk'tin-i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Astropecten* (-tin-) + *-ida*] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Astropecten*. They have a dorsal skeleton formed of raised ossicles and somewhat irregular, the teeth siliant from the ventral surface, no internal skeletal system and the ambulacra biserial and comb. The family includes the genera *Astropecten*, *Luidia* and *Chondrosteus*

astropheli, *n* See *astrofel*

Astrophisura (as-trō-fis'ū-rā), *n* [NL, < Gr *astropisura*, a star, + NL *Ophisura*, q. v.] A genus of sand-stars representing a generalized form, typical of the family *Istrophuridae*

Astrophuridae (as-trō-fis'ū-rā-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Astrophisura* + *-ida*] A family of sand-stars, order *Ophiurida*, typified by *Astrophisura*. They have arms with an ophiurid disk, included in a pentagonal body, a very broad interbranchial cavity, ambulacra separated by septa perpendicular to the rays, and the oral armature without teeth

astrophotography (as-trō-fō-tōg'rā-fī), *n* [*< Gr astropisura, a star, + photography*] The application of photography to the delineation or record of solar spots, the moon's disk, the planets, and the constellations, and to other astronomical ends

astrophotometer (as-trō-fō-tōm'e-ter), *n* [*< Gr astropisura, a star, + oph (oph-), light + astropisura, a measure, see photometer*] A device fitted to a telescope for comparing the brightness of a star with a standard light

astrophotometrical (as-trō-fō-tō-met'ri-kal), *a* Pertaining to the astrophotometer or its

use; obtained or made by means of the astrophotometer

astrophyllite (as-trō-fil'it), *n* [*< Gr astropisura, a star, + phyllon, a leaf, + -ite*] A mineral of a bronze- or gold-yellow color and micaceous structure, sometimes found in tabular trichite crystals. It is a silicate of iron and manganese, with potassium, sodium, and also some titanium. It is found in Norway and in Colorado

astrophysical (as-trō-fiz'ī-kal), *a* [*< Gr astropisura, a star, + φυσικα, physical, see physical*] Pertaining to astronomical physics

We need, and ought to have, a continuous record of the state of the solar surface, such as it is hoped may be secured by the cooperation of the new astrophysical observatories at Potsdam and Menlo Park

C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 106

astrophysics (as-trō-fiz'ī-k), *n* Astronomical physics

Astrophytidae (as-trō-fit'ī-dē), *n*, pl [NL, < *Astrophyton* + *-ida*] A family of ophiurians, of the order *Ophiurida*, containing those which have branching arms. It corresponds to the *Euryptera*

Astrophyton (as-trōf'it-on), *n* [NL, < Gr *astropisura, a star, + φυτόν, plant*] The typical genus of the family *Astrophytidae*, containing the gorgon-head, basket-fish, or sea-basket, *Astrophyton scutatum*

Astrophiza (as-trō-rī'zā), *n* [NL, < Gr *astropisura, a star, + φίζα, root*] A genus of foraminiferous rhizopods, typical of the family *Astrophizidae* and the subfamily *Astrophizinae*. The species are of considerable size

Astrophizidae (as-trō-rī-zā-dē), *n*, pl [NL, < *Astrophiza* + *-ida*] A family of rhizopods with the test invariably composite, usually of large size and monothalamous, often branched or radiate, sometimes segmented by constriction of the walls, but seldom or never truly septate. The polythalamous forms are never symmetrical

Astrophizinae (as-trō-rī-zā-nē), *n*, pl [NL, < *Astrophiza* + *-ina*] A subfamily of *Astrophizidae*, characterized by thick walls composed of sand or mud but slightly cemented

astroscope (as-trō-skop), *n* [*< Gr astropisura, a star, + σκοπεω, view, see astroscope*] An astronomical instrument composed of two cones on the surfaces of which the constellations with their stars are delineated. It was formerly used as a substitute for the celestial globe

astroscopy (as-trō-skō-pi), *n* [*< MGr astropisura, observation of the stars, < Gr astropisura, a star, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεω, view*] Observation of the stars

astrotheology (as-trō-thē-ol'ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr astropisura, a star, + θεολογία, theology, see theology*] Natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies *Derham*

astuctive (as-tūkt'iv), *a* [*< L astructus, pp of astructus, build in addition, add (< ad, to, + structus, heap up, pile), + -ive*] Cf *destructive* Building up, erecting, constructive opposed to *destructive*

The true method of Christian practice is first destructive then constructive

C. C. Case, to do well, learn to do well

By Hall, Sermons Rom xii 2

astrut (a-strūt'), *prep* *phr* *as adv* or *a* [ME *astrut*, *astrut*, *astrute*, *a strut*, *on strut*, < *as + strut*] Strutting, pompous [Rare]

Inflated and astrut with self conceit

Cooper, Jack, v 208

astucious (as-tū'shūs), *a* [*< F astucieux, astute, < astutus, astuteness, < L astutus, astuteness < astutus, astute, see astute*] Astute, subtle, designing Also spelled *astutious*

Tom, like all astucious persons was as desirous of looking into the hearts of others as of concealing his own

Scott, Quentin Durward, ix

astuciously (as-tū'shūs-lī), *adv* Astutely

astucty (as-tū'si-tī), *n* [*< astucious + -ty*]

The quality of being astute, astuteness

With astucty with swiftness with audacity

Carlyle, French Rev, I 11

astunt, *t* See *astun*

Astur (as-tēr), *n* [LL *astur*, ML also *astor*, *astur*, etc., a goshawk see *austriger*] A genus of hawks, formerly called star-hawks or goose-hawks, now goshawks, of large size, with short rounded wings, long tail moderately long legs, and the beak falcated but not toothed. The European goshawk is *A. palumbus* the American

is *A. atricapillus*, there are other species, grading in also down to the species of *Accipiter*, so that the limits of the



American Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*)

genus are indefinite. The word has been used with much latitude for various hawks and hawk like birds. Also spelled *Aster*

Asturian (as-tū'ri-an), *a* and *n* [*< Sp Asturiano, < Asturia, Asturia, < L Asturia, the country of the Astures, in Hispania Tarraconensis, < Astur, an Asturian. Cf Astura, a river in Asturia, now the Esla*] 1. *a*. Pertaining to ancient Asturia or modern Asturias, a northwestern province of Spain, on the bay of Biscay

2. *n*. A native or an inhabitant of Asturia **Asturina** (as-tū-rī-nā), *n* [NL, < *Astur* + *-ina*] A genus of comparatively small American hawks, of the butorine division, the adults of which have somewhat the pattern of plumage of the goshawks, to which, however, they are not specially related. Synonymous with *Asturina* (Sundevall, 1872). One species, *A. platata*, occurs in the United States, and there are several others in the warmer parts of America

Asturinae (as-tū-rī-nē), *n*, pl [NL, < *Astur* + *-ina*] A subfamily or other group of hawks having the genus *Astur* as its central figure. Synonymous with *Accipitrinae*. The name is used with great latitude, and is incapable of exact definition. In Sundevall's classification, for example, it is a family of his *Hemiochardae*, more than coextensive with *Falconidae*

asturine (as-tēr-in), *a* and *n* [*< NL asturinus, see Astur and -inus*] 1. *a*. Like or likened to a hawk, especially of the genus *Astur*, accipitrine

2. *n*. An American hawk of the genus *Asturina*

Asturisca (as-tū-ris'ka), *n* [NL, < *Astur* + *-isca*] Same as *Asturina*

astute (as-tūt'), *a* [*< L astutus, cunning, crafty, < astus, cunning, craft*] Of keen penetration or discernment, cunning, sagacious

That astute little lady of Union Street

Mighty clever you gentlemen think you are

Acute and astute, why are you not also omniscient?

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley xx

= *Syn* *Sagacious, Sage, Knowing, Astute, Subtle*. *Sagacious* and *sage* are used only in good usage, and when applied to persons generally suggest the wisdom of age or experience. The *knowing* man has wide knowledge and often penetration. The word *knowing* has also a humorous cast, as, he gave me a knowing wink, it may be used ironically, as, he is a little too knowing, that is, he thinks he knows more than he does. It may be used of knowing more than one has a right to know. It sometimes suggests a disposition to make ill use of knowledge, as, a knowing leer. *Astute* is often the same as *sagacious*, but is susceptible of an unfavorable sense in the direction of a narrow shrewdness, slyness, or cunning. It often means a *savvy* that knows how to be silent. It is frequently applied to books. *Subtle*, in its good sense, implies great acuteness, delicacy, or refinement in mental action, as, a subtle reasoner. For its bad sense, see *cunning*

Another effect of public instability is the unreasonable advantage it gives to the *sagacious*, the enterprising, and the would-be few, over the industrious and uninformed mass of the people

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No 62

Let time, that makes you homely, make you sage

Parnell, To an Old Beauty, l 36

Not every one, *knowing* as he may be, knows when his question is answered

Alcott, Table Talk, p 84

No ambassadors to Western Courts were so instructed, so decorous, so proud, so *astute* as the Venetian ambassadors

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, II

A subtle disputant on creeds

Byron, Napoleon Bonaparte

astutely (as-tūt'h), *adv* In an astute manner, shrewdly, sharply, cunningly

astuteness (as-tūt'nes), *n*. The quality of being astute, cunning; shrewdness

All so smooth and fair,

Even Paul's astuteness sniffs at no harm in the world.

Browning, Ring and Book I 146

astylar (a-stī'lār), *a* [*< Gr ἀστύλας, without pillars or columns (< a-priv. + στύλος, a column, see style)*] In arch, having no columns.

astyllent (as-till'en), *n* [E. dial.; etym obscure.] A small temporary dam or partition, made either of branches or twigs interlaced, or perhaps sometimes of a simple piece of board, and used either to check the flow of water under ground or to separate ore from refuse or attle on the surface. [Eng.]

asunder (a-sun'dér), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [*<* ME *a sunder*, *a sunder*, later *a sunder*, etc., *<* AS *on sundian*, apart. see *a³* and *sunder*.] 1 In or into a position apart, apart or separate, either in position or in direction said of two or more things as, wide as the poles *asunder*.

The vanguard and rear guard were above half a league *asunder*, with the cavalgada between them.

Irving, Granada, p. 78

2. In or into a divided state, into separate parts, in pieces as, to tear, rend, break, burst, or cut *asunder*.

The Lord hath cut *asunder* the cords of the wicked.

Ps cxxix 4

What a plaguing thing it is to have a man's mind torn *asunder* by two projects of equal strength.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv 31

Ties the strongest, influences the sweetest seem falling *asunder* as smoking flax.

R. Chateau, Addresses, p. 40

3 Separately, apart [Archaic]

It was impossible to know them *asunder*.

Defoe, Plague, p. 264

asura (as'ú-rá), *n* [*<* Skt *asura*, spiritual, as a noun, a spirit, later a demon (Hind *asur*), *<* *√* *as*, be, with which are connected E *am*, *are* see *be*, *ens*] In Hindu mythol., one of a class of demons in perpetual hostility to the gods parallel to a Titan or an afrit.

aswall (as'wál), *n*. [E. Ind.] The native name of the sloth-bear of India, *Melursus* or *Prochilus*



Aswall or Sloth bear (*Melursus labialis*)

labialis It is an unclean, uncleanly animal with very long black hair and inoffensive when not attacked. Owing to its exceeding sensitiveness to heat it confines itself to its den during the day. It never eats vegetable animals except when pressed by hunger. Its usual diet consisting of roots, berries, nuts, grubs, snails, ants, etc. Its flesh is used for food, and its fat is highly valued for the lubrication of the delicate steel work in gun locks. When captured young it is easily tamed, and can be taught to perform many curious tricks.

aswarm (a-swärin'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or a [*<* *a³* + *swarm*] In a swarm, swarming

Carnival time — another proverbial

The town *aswarm* with strangers

Browning, Ring and Book, II 73

aswasht, *prep* *phr* as *adv* or a [Early mod E, also *aswashe*, a *soshe*, *aswashe*, *<* *a³* + **wasch*, of obscure origin] Slantingly; askant, oblique; (of looking) askant and with scorn [otgrave]

asway (a-swä'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or a [*<* *a³* + *sway*] In a swaying state, rocking from side to side

aswovet, *v. t* [ME *aswoven*, stupefy, *<* AS *aswobban*, soothe, still, put to death, *<* *ā*, intensive, + *swobban*, put to sleep, *<* *swefan*, sleep see *sworn*] To stupefy, as by terror

So astounded and *aswovet*,

Was every vertu in my lieved

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 549

aswim (a-swim'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or a [*<* *a³* + *swim*] Swimming, overflowing, afloat

aswing (a-swing'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or a [*<* *a³* + *swing*] In a swinging state; asway

aswoon (a-swön'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or a [*<* ME *aswoon*, *aswoon*, *aswoone*, *aswoone*, also a *swoune*, on *swoune*, in *swoune*, taken, as in mod E, as *prep*. with noun (*a³* + *swoon*), but originating in *aswoon* for *aswoon*, the fuller form of *aswoon*, *aswoon*, orig *pp* see *aswoough*. Cf *aslope*, *align*] In a swoon

And with this word she fell to ground

Aswoon

Gower, Conf Amant, iv

Because I fell *aswoon*,

I think you'll do the like

Robt Hood and the Beggar, in Child's Ballads, V 203

aswooned (a-swönd'), *adv* or a [*<* ME *aswooned*, *aswooned*, occasional var of *aswoone*, etc. see *aswoon* and *aswoond*.] Aswoon.

aswoough, *adv* or a., orig. *p. a* [ME, also *aswoogh*, *aswoowe*, *iswoove*, *iswooge*, *<* AS *geswooghen*, senseless, swooned (cf. *geswoogung*, swooning), *pp*. of *swogan*, overgrow, choke see *aswoogh*] In a swoon, aswoon

aswoound, *prep* *phr* as *adv* or a [*<* *a³* + *swound* for *swoon* see *swound*, and cf *aswoon*, *aswoound*] In a swoon, aswoon

asylet (a-sil'), *n* [*<* ME *asile*, *<* F *asile*, *<* L *asylum* see *asylum*] An old form of *asylum*

asylum (a-sil'um), *n* [*<* L *asylum*, a sanctuary, *asylum* *<* Gr *asylon*, an asylum neut of *asylan*, safe from violence, *<* *a-* priv + *σῦλη*, also *σῦλον*, a right of seizure, perhaps related to *σῦλον* = L *spolium*, spoil see *spoil*] 1 A sanctuary or place of refuge where criminals and debtors formerly sought shelter from justice, and from which they could not be taken without sacrilege

So sacred was the church to some that it had the right of an *asylum* or sanctuary

Aylife, Paterson

Hence—2 Inviolable shelter, protection from pursuit or arrest, security of the person as, the right of *asylum*, that is, of furnishing such protection Most Christian temples had anciently this right, and the custom following Jewish analogies, passed into the Christian church From the fourth century the churches had widely extended rights of *asylum*, but modern legislation has nearly everywhere ended the custom (see *sanctuary*) In international law the right of *asylum* was formerly claimed for the houses of ambassadors The term now specifically signifies the right of one state to receive and shelter persons accused of crimes, or especially of political offenses, committed in another See *extradition*

3 Any place of retreat and security

Faith has no other *asylum* for them than its own cold bosom

Southey

Specifically—4 An institution for receiving, maintaining, and, so far as possible, ameliorating the condition of persons suffering from bodily defects, mental maladies, or other misfortunes as, an orphan-asylum, an *asylum* for the blind, for the insane, etc., a magdalen *asylum*

asymbolia (as-im-bö'h-li), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *ἀ-σμβολία*, symbol] Same as *asemia*

asymmetrical (a-sim'e-ti-ül), *a* Same as *asymmetrical*

asymmetric (as-i-met'ik), *a* [*<* Gr *ἀ-σῑμμετρικός*, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑμμετρον*, measure] Destructive of symmetry, not symmetrical **Asymmetric system**, in crystal same as *triclinic system* so called from the fact that the crystals belonging to it are without a plane of symmetry See *crystallography*

Many substances contain an *asymmetric* carbon atom but are optically inactive

Loew, Brit, XIX 914

asymmetrical (as-i-met'ri-kal), *a* [*<* Gr *ἀ-σῑμμετρικός*, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑμμετρον*, measure] 1 Not symmetrical, unsymmetrical

In some Cetacea the bones about the region of the nose are unequally developed, and the skull becomes *asymmetrical*

Huxley, Anat Vert, p. 90

2† In math, not having commensurability, incommensurable—3 Inharmonious, not reconcilable Boyle [Rare]

asymmetrically (as-i-met'ri-kal-i), *adv* In an asymmetric manner, without symmetry.

asymmetrous (a-sim'e-ti-us), *a* [*<* Gr *ἀσῑμμετρος*, incommensurable, disproportionate, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑμμετρος*, commensurate see *symmetric*] 1 Incommensurate, incommensurable—2 Asymmetrical

Also *asymmetrally*

asymmetry (a-sim'e-tri), *n*, pl *asymmetries* (-triz), [*<* Gr *ἀσῑμμετρία*, incommensurability, disproportion, *<* *ἀσῑμμετρος* see *asymmetrous* (*<* *symmetry*)] 1 Want of symmetry or proportion

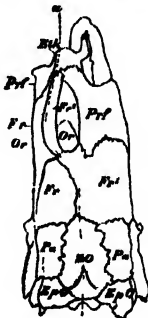
In the flat fishes (*Pleuronice* (tides) the skull becomes so completely distorted that the two eyes lie on one side of the body

In certain of these fishes, the rest of the skull and facial bones the spine and even the limbs, partake in this *asymmetry*

Huxley, Anat Vert p. 30

2† The want of a common measure between two quantities, incommensurability Barrow

asymphynote (a-sim'fi-nöt), *a* [*<* Gr *ἀ-σῑμφυνητός*, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑμφυνητός*, sutured together at the back, that is, at the hinge; the opposite of *symphynote* (which see).

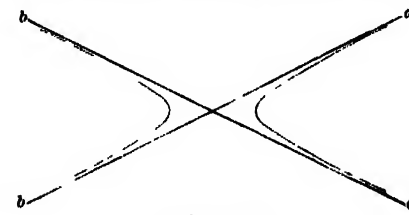


Asymmetry of Skull of Placius (*Placius vulgaris*) from above (The black line *ab* is the true morphological median line.)

Or, Or position of the two eyes in their orbits. 1 *th* ethmoid. *Pr* prefrontal. *Fr* frontal. *Pa* parietal. *Op* supra occipital. *PO* occipital.

applied to those unios or river-mussels which have the hinge free and the valves consequently movable, as is usual in the genus *Unio* Dr Isaac Lea

asymptote (as'im-töt), *a* and *n* [*<* Gr *ἀσῑμπτωτός*, not close, not falling together, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑν*, together, + *πῑνωτός*, falling, apt to fall, *<*



ab, ab Asymptotes

πῑνωτός, fall, cf *ἀσῑμπτῑνωτός*, fall together, meet.] 1. *a* In math, approaching indefinitely close, as a line to a curve, but never meeting See II.

II. *n* A straight line whose distance from a curve is less than any assignable quantity, but which does not meet the curve at any finite distance from the origin The asymptote is often defined as the tangent to the curve at an infinite distance, and this definition answers for 1 in ideal space, but in view of non-Euclidean hypotheses, it is preferable to define it as a common chord of the curve and the absolute (which see) and thus as not necessarily a tangent

asymptotic (as-im-töt'ik), *a* Same as *asymptotical*

asymptotical (as-im-töt'ik-al), *a* [*<* *asymptotic* + *-al*] Belonging to or having the character of an asymptote, approaching indefinitely near, but never meeting

In these perpetual lines and curves run the *asymptotical* negotiation from beginning to end — so it might have run for two centuries without hope of coincidence

Mulla, Dutch Republic, III 455

Asymptotical lines or curves, lines or curves which approach indefinitely close, but never meet.

asymptotically (as-im-töt'ik-al-i), *adv* In an asymptotical manner, in a manner so as gradually to approach indefinitely near, though never to meet

The theory is not a thing complete from the first, but a thing which grows as it were, *asymptotically* towards certainty

Tyndall

The curve approaches *asymptotically*

G. M. Murchison, Statist, I 180

asynartete (a-sin'ar-tët), *a* [*<* Gr *ἀσῑνάρτετος*, not united, disconnected, of differing meters, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑνάρτετος* (*<* *σῑνάρτετος*, a junction), verbal adj of *σῑνάρτεται*, hang up with, connect, *<* *σῑν*, together, + *αῑρῑν*, join, fasten, related to *ἀρῑνῑν*, joint, L *artus*, joint, etc. see *arthra*, *article*, *arm*, etc.] 1 Disconnected, not fitted or adjusted—2 In *anc. pros* (*a*) With interior catalexis at the end of a colon, procatlexis or diacatalexis as, an *asynartete* verse, meter, or period (*b*) Composed of cola of different kinds of feet, episythetie (Used in this latter sense (*b*) by most modern writers since Bentley the former sense (*a*) however, being restored by some writers in accordance with ancient authority] Also *asynartete*

asynchronism (a-sin'krö-nizm), *n* [*<* Gr *ἀ-σῑνχρονισμός*, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑνχρονος*, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑνχρονος*, contemporaneous, contemporaneous in time

asynchronous (a-sin'krö-nus), *a* [*<* Gr *ἀ-σῑνχρονος*, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑνχρονος*] Not coinciding in time

asyndetic (as-im-döt'ik), *a* [*<* *ἀσῑνδῑτον* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by *asyndeton*

asyndeton (a-sin'de-ton), *n* [L, *<* Gr *ἀσῑνδῑτον*, *asyndeton*, neut of *ἀσῑνδῑτος*, unconnected, without conjunction, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑνδῑτος*, bound together, *<* *σῑνδῑν*, bind together, *<* *σῑν*, together, + *δῑν*, bind] In *rhét.*, a figure of speech consisting in the omission of connectives, as in the following passage

Ifal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils

Mat x 8.

It is the opposite of *polysyndeton*, which is a multiplication of connectives

asyntactic (as-in-tak'tik), *a* [*<* Gr *ἀσῑντακτικός*, not ranged together, ungrammatical (*<* *a-* priv + *σῑντακτικός*, verbal adj of *σῑντακῑν*, put in order together. see *syntax*), + *-ic*] Loosely put together, irregular, ungrammatical N E D

asystatont (a-sis'ta-ton), *n* [*<* Gr *ἀσῑστατός*, incoherent, incongruous, *<* *a-* priv + *σῑστατός*, verbal adj of *σῑσταται*, hold together, *<* *σῑν*, with, + *ισῑναι*, cause to stand, mid *ισῑσῑναι*, stand] The sophism of the liar (which see, under *liar*) Formerly erroneously *assystation*

ataxic (a-tak'sik), *a.* [*< ataxia + -ic*] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to ataxia, characterized by irregularity in function or course, irregular.

Soon *ataxic* nervous symptoms declared themselves
O W Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv

Ataxic aphasia. See *aphasia* — **Ataxic fever**, a term applied by Pinel to fevers attended with great weakness
ataxy (a-tak'si or at'ak-si), *n.* [Formerly also, as *F.*, *ataxie*, *< NL. ataxia*, *q v*] 1. Want of order; disturbance

Three ways of church government I have heard of, and no more, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, and that new born bastard Independency the last of these is no thing but a confounding ataxy
Sir E Dering, Speeches, p 141

2. In *pathol.*, same as *ataxia*.
ataxir, *n.* [ME, *< Sp ataxir, ataxir, < Ar *at-taxir, < al, the, + tathir (> Pers taxir)*, impression, effect, influence, *< athara*, leave a mark, *athar, athr*, a mark, trace, footstep] In *astrology*, according to modern authorities, the (evil) influence of a star upon other stars or men But the Arabian astrologer Haly distinctly states (Comment on Ptolemy's Opus Quadrupartitum, fil 10) that it means the direction of hyleg This, according to the method of Messahallah, determines the duration of life

Infornat ascendent tortious,
Of which the lord is helpless falle, alas!
Out of his angle into the darkest hous
O Mars, O Ataxir, as in this cas!
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l 172. (Skeat.)

atche (at'che), *n.* [Turk *aqcha* see under *asper*] A small Turkish coin, somewhat less than a cent in value

atchison (ach'i-son), *n.* [Sc; also spelled *atcheson*, *< Atchison*, a Sc form of *Atkinson*, name of an Englishman who was master of the Scottish mint in the reign of James VI (James I. of England)] A billon coin, or rather a copper coin washed with silver, struck in Scotland in the reign of James VI, of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny Jameson

atchorn, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *acorn*

ate (ät) Preterit of *eat*.

ate¹ (ä'të), *n.* [*< Gr *at-, a personification of at-, infatuation, reckless impulse, sin, ruin, dial avära, orig *aFarr, < aäen, orig *aFaeu, hurt, damage*] In *Gr myth*, an ever-present evil genius leading men on to crime, the goddess of blundering mischief, a personification of the reckless blindness and moral distortion inflicted by the gods in retribution for presumption and wickedness, typifying the self-perpetuating nature of evil

ate². [ME reg *-at*, *< OF -at*, a later "learned" form of vernacular *-e (-ë)*, fem *-ce (-ëe)*, = *Sp Pg -ado*, fem *-ada*, = *It -ato*, fem *-ata*, *< L -ätus*, fem *-äta*, neut *-ätum* (stem *-äto-*), pp and adj suffix, being *-tu-s* (= *Gr -tu-s* = *E -ät*, *-et*²), added to stem of verbs in *-äre* (*It -are*, *Sp Pg -ar*, *F -or*) This suffix also appears as *-ade*¹, *-ado*, *-ato*, *-ce*, *-y*, etc Latin adjectives and participles in *-ätus* were usable as nouns, in mass of persons, as *legätus*, one deputed, a legate, *ML prälatus*, one preferred, a prelate, etc, in neut of things, as *mandätum*, a thing commanded, a mandate, etc See *ate*² and *ate*³] A suffix of Latin origin. (a) In adjectives, where *-ate* is equivalent to and cognate with English *-ed*¹, *-ät*², *-it*², in perfect participles and participial adjectives, the native English suffix being often added to *-ate* when a verb in *-ät*² exists, as in *desolate* or *desolat-ed*, *accumulate* or *accumulat-ed*, *situate* or *situat-ed*, etc In many instances the adjective is not accompanied by a verb in *ate*, as *innate*, *ornate*, *temperate*, etc this is especially true of botanical descriptives, as *acuminate*, *crenate*, *cuspidate*, *hastate*, *lanceolate*, *serrate*, etc (b) In nouns, of persons, as *legate*, *delegate*, *reprobate*, etc; or of things, as *mandate*, *precipitate*, etc; especially, in *chem*, in nouns denoting a salt formed by the action of an acid on a base, as in *acetate*, *nitrate*, *sulphate*, etc, the suffix being added to the stem (often shortened) of the name of the acid [The corresponding New Latin forms are *acetatum*, *nitratum*, *sulphatum*, etc, but often erroneously *acetas*, *nitras*, *sulphas*, genitive *acetatus*, etc, by confusion with *-ate*¹]

ate². [*L -ätus*, *-äta*, *-ätum*, pp suffix of verbs in *-äre* (see *ate*¹), with supine in *-ätum* (stem *-äto-*), to which, instead of the pp stem, such verbs are often referred In this dictionary E verbs in *-ate* (and so verbs in *-ete*, *-ite*) are reg referred to the L pp *-ätus* (*-etus*, *-itus*), intimating that such verbs are taken from or formed according to the L pp stem, though with the force of the inf. From L participles in *-tus* (*-ätus*, of the 1st conjugation, *-ätus*,

-ätus, of the 2d, *-tus*, *-us*, of the 3d, *-ätus*, of the 4th), and from thence-formed frequentatives, which became very numerous in LL and ML, arose many verbs in OF and ME, based, or appar based, on L participles, coinciding thus with adjectives and nouns from such participles. These, with verbs of other origin agreeing in form with adjectives, have made it a rule in E that any adj may be made a verb, hence adjectives in *-ate*¹ are usually accompanied by a verb in *-at*², and new verbs from L verbs of the 1st conjugation are reg formed in *-at*, whether a corresponding adj exists or not; and *-ate*², as a recognized verb-formative, may be suffixed to other stems of any origin, as in *felicitate*, *capacitate*, *substantiate*, *assassinat*, *camphorat*, etc, based on *felicity*, *capacity*, *substance*, etc, of Latin origin, *assassinat*, *camphor*, etc, of other origin Owing to the preponderance of verbs in *-ate* over adjectives in *-at*, such verbs are in this dictionary placed before the adjectives, even when the adjectives are of earlier date] A suffix of Latin origin, a common formative in verbs taken from the Latin, as in *accumulate*, *imitate*, *militate*, etc, or formed in English, either on Latin stems, as in *felicitate*, *capacitate*, etc, or on stems of other origin See etymology

ate³. [*< ME -at*, *< OF -at*, a later "learned" form of vernacular *-i (-ë)* (as in *duché*, *E duch-y*, *q v*), = *Sp Pg -ado* = *It -ato*, *< L -ätus* (stem *-äto-*), forming nouns of the 4th declension from nouns, but formed as if from verbs in *-äre*, with suffix *-tu-*, parallel with *-to-*, suffix of pp (hence the similarity to pp *-atus*, *E -ate*¹, *q v*), as in *consulatus*, *magistratus*, *pontificatus*, *senatus*, *LL episcopatus*, etc, with senses as in corresponding E words] A suffix of Latin origin, denoting office, an office, a body of officers, as in *consulate*, *pontificate*, *decemvirate*, *senate* (Latin *senatus*, from *senex*, an old man), *episcopate*, etc, and sometimes a single officer, as *magistrate* (Latin *magistratus*, properly *magistracy*, also a magistrate), the suffix in the last use being equivalent to *-ate*¹ in *loquace*, etc, and to *-ate*⁴ in *primate*, etc

ate⁴. [*< L -as (-at)*, as in *magnus* (gen *magnus*) (parallel to *magnatus*), *primas* (prop adj), etc] A suffix of Latin origin, practically equivalent to *-ate*¹ in nouns, and *-at*³ (in *magistrate*), as in *magnate*, *primat*, and (in Latin plural) *pnates*, *optimates*

ate⁵. [*< L -äta*, *< Gr -atm*, a noun suffix, ult = *L -äta*, which differs in the inflexive syllable] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in *prate* (which see)

atechnic (a-tek'nik), *a* and *n* [*< Gr ἀτεχνος*, without art, *< a- priv + τεχνν*, art see *a-18* and *technn*] I. A Without technical knowledge, especially of art

II. A person without technical knowledge, especially of art

In every fine art there is much which is illegible by *atechnics* and this is due to the habits of interpretation into which artists always fall North British Rev

atechnical (a-tek'nikal), *a* Free from technicality, popular as, *atechnical* treatment of a technical subject

atechny (a-tek'n), *n* [= *F atechne*, *< Gr ἀτεχνία*, *< ἀτεχνος* see *atechnic*] Ignorance of art, unskilfulness N F D

atees (ä'tës), *n* [E Ind] The native Indian name of the tuberous root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*, which is used as an antiperiodic and a tonic In some sections the same name is given to the root of *A. Napellus* and to several other drugs

atof (a'tof), *n* (Egypt) Father an ancient Egyptian title and component of proper names

Also written *atf* — **Atef-crown**, in *Egypt antiqu*, a symbolical head-dress uniformly borne by the deities Khnum and Osiris, sometimes by other gods, such as Sobek, Thoth, Harma-his, etc, and occasionally assumed by kings, as the Ramees It consisted regularly of the tall conical white cap of upper Egypt, flanked by a pair of long ostrich plumes, and having the solar disk and uræus in front, and was probably emblematic of the sovereignty of Egypt under the attributes of light, truth and divinity The conical cap is sometimes omitted in works of art The *atf* is often mentioned in the "Book of the Dead, and is frequently represented in frescos, bas reliefs, and statues

ategar, *n* See *atgar*

atelectasis (at-e-lek'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. atelēk*, incom-

plete, + *ektasis*, extension, *< ektelein*, extend, *< ek, ēē*, out, + *telein*, stretch, = *L extendere* see *extend*] Imperfect dilatation, especially of the air-cells of the lungs of newly born children

There is a class of cases in which a child is born alive, but its lungs remain in the fetal condition, i e they present no appearance of having received air by the act of breathing These are cases of *atelectasis*
A S Taylor, Med Jour, LV 404

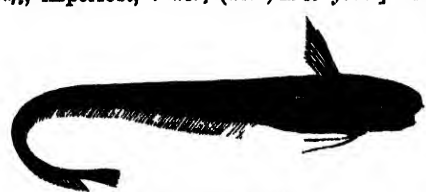
atelectatic (at'e-lek-tat'ik), *a.* [*< atelectasis* (*-lat-*) + *-ic*] Pertaining to or characterized by atelectasis

atelecephalous (a-tel'ē-ō-sef'a-lus), *a* [*< Gr. atelēs*, incomplete, + *kephalē*, head] In *zool*, having the cranium more or less imperfect said of certain fishes opposed to *telecephalous*

ateleopodid (a-tel'ē-op'ō-did), *n* A fish of the family *Atleopodidae*

Atleopodidae (a-tel'ē-ō-pod'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Atleopus* (*-pod-*) + *-ida*] A family of telecephalous fishes, represented by the genus *Atleopus* It is characterized by an elongated tail, tapering backward but provided with a narrow caudal fin, antemedian anus, moderate suborbitals, inferior mouth, thoracic ventral fin reduced to double or simple filaments, a short anterior dorsal fin only, and a long anal fin continuous with the caudal

Atleopus (at-e-lē'ō-pus), *n* [NL, *< Gr atelēs*, imperfect, + *πούς* (*pod-*) = *E foot*] The



Atleopus japonicus

typical genus of fishes of the family *Atleopodidae* so named from the imperfect ventral fins.

ateleost (a-tel'e-ost), *n* A fish of the subclass *Atleostei*

Atleostei (a-tel'ē-ōs'tē-i), *n pl* [NL, *< Gr atelēs*, incomplete, + *ostion*, a bone See *Teleostei*] A subclass of fishes contrasting with the *Teleostei* and distinguished by the reduction of the bones of the skull and branchial skeleton, proposed for the order *Lymen*

ateleosteous (a-tel'ē-ōs'tē-us), *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Atleostei*

Ateles (at'e-lēz), *n* [NL, *< Gr atelēs*, incomplete, imperfect, *< a- priv + τέλος*, end, completion] A genus of American platyrrhine monkeys, of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Cebinae*, the spider-monkeys or saimans, with attenuate bodies, very long slender limbs and long powerfully prehensile tails so called because the thumb is rudimentary There are several species among them the most numerous representatives of the *Quadruman* in America Also called *Atelochirus*

atelier (at-e-lyä'), *n* [F, formerly *ateller*, *hasteler*, of disputed origin] A workshop, specifically, the workroom of a sculptor or painter, a studio

Modern sculptors too often execute colossal works in cramped ateliers, where the conditions of light are wholly different from those of the site for which the statue is destined C T Newton, Art and Archaeol, p 347

ateline (at'e-lin), *n* [*< Gr atelēs*, imperfect, + *-ine*²] An oxychloride of copper allied to *atacamite*, occurring at Vesuvius, and derived from the alteration of the copper oxid tenorite

atellite (at'e-lit), *n* [*< Gr. atelēs*, imperfect, + *-it*²] Same as *atline*

Atellan (a-tel'an), *a* and *n* [*< L Atellanus*, pertaining to *Atella*, an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania, hence a *fabula* (or *fabellæ*) *Atellana*, Atellan plays see *def*] I. A Pertaining to or resembling in character the farces or dramas called *fabulae Atellanae*, farcical, ribald See II Also spelled *Atellane*.

Their *Atellan* way of wit
Shaftesbury, Characteristicks, II 170

These *Atellane* plays seem to have been a union of high comedy and its parody They were not performed by regular actors (histriones), but by Roman citizens of noble birth, who were not on that account subjected to any degradation W Smith

II. n 1 One of a class of farces or dramatic pieces (*fabulae Atellanae*) in vogue among the ancient Osci, and early introduced into Rome The personages of these pieces were always the same, and the wit was very broad It is probable that their perpetuation in rural districts was the origin of Punchinello and the other Italian rustic masks See I

2 A satirical or licentious drama as, "Atellans and lascivious songs," Burton, Anat. of Mel, p 425

Atellane (a-tel'an), *a* Same as *Atellan*



Atef-crown borne by the deity Khnum

Hadrian for the promotion of literary and scientific studies, and imitated in the provinces.—2 [*l. c.*, pl *athenæa*, *athenea* (-æ)] In mod-

ern times, an institution for the encouragement of literature and art, often possessing a library for the use of those entitled to its privileges
Athene (a-thē'nē), *n.* [L, also *Athena*, < Gr *Ἀθηνᾶ*, Doric *Ἀθνα*, also (prop. an adj. form) *Ἀθηναία*, *Ἐοικε Ἀθναία*, *Ἀθναία*, Attic *Ἀθηνᾶ*, contr. *Ἀθνα*, a name of uncertain origin, associated with that of *Ἀθήνα*, Athens] 1 In Gr. myth, the goddess of knowledge, arts, sci-



Athene The Minerva I. a. n. Museo Nazionale Naples

ences, and righteous war, particularly, the tutelary deity of Athens identified by the Romans with Minerva. She personified the clear upper air as well as mental clearness and acuteness embodying the spirit of truth and divine wisdom and was clothed with the rays symbolizing the dark storm cloud and armed with the relentless spear—the shaft of lightning. Also *Athena* 2 [NL.] In ornith., an extensive genus of owls, related to *A. noctua* of Europe, including small earless species. The name is used by different authors with great latitude, and is not susceptible of exact definition. It was first used for a genus of birds by Boie, 1822.

Athenaeum, *n.* See *Athenaeum*.

Athenian (a-thē'nī-an), *a* and *n.* [L as if **Athenianus*, equivalent to *Athenensis*, < *Athena*, < (Gr *Ἀθηνᾶ*, Athens, traditionally named after *Ἀθηνᾶ*, Athene] 1. A Pertaining to Athens, anciently the metropolis of Attica in Greece, and now the capital of the kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Athens
atheologian (ā'thē-ō-lō'jī-an), *n.* [L *a-* priv + *theologian*] One who is not a theologian, one who has no knowledge of theology, an ignorant theologian.

They [the Jesuits] are the only *atheologians* whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of radius.
Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Dolman, 18

atheological (ā'thē-ō-lō'jī-āl), *a* [L *a-* priv + *theological*] Untheological, contrary to theology.

In the art *atheological* phrase of the Persian Metastasis, "one thing is certain, and the rest is lies."
Sumner, Shakespeare, p. 243

atheology (ā'thē-ō-lō'jī), *n.* [L *a-* priv + *theology* (< *theos*)] 1 Lack or absence of theological knowledge, opposition to theology—2. Atheism.

Several of our learned members have written many profound treatises on anarchy, but a brief, complete body of *atheology* is much yet wanting.

Swift, On Collins's Discourse

atheous (ā'thē-ūs), *a* [= Pg *atheo* = Sp. *It ateo*, an atheist, < L *atheus*, *atheos*, < Gr *ἄθεος*, without a god, godless see *atheism*] 1† Atheistic, ungodly.

The hypocrite or *atheous* priest. *Milton, P. R., l. 487*
 2 Having no reference to God, irrespective of divine existence or power.

"All physical science, properly so called, is compelled by its very nature to take no account of the being of God as soon as it does this, it trenches upon theology, and ceases to be physical science." And so, coining a discreditable word to express this, he [the Bishop of Carlisle] would say that science was *atheous*, and therefore could not be atheistic.
Science, III, 132

Athericera (ath-ē-ris'e-rā), *n.* pl. [NL, < Gr. *athēr*, awn or beard of an ear of corn, + *kēpā*, a horn] In Latreille's system of classification, the fifth family of dipterous insects, nearly equivalent to the dichotomous division of brachycerous *Diptera*, but including the *Syrphidae*. The division corresponded to the Linnean genera *Comptosia* and *Ceratus*, with most of the species of *Musca*, including the bot flies and drone-flies with the flies proper. [Not in use.]

athericerous (ath-ē-ris'e-rus), *a.* [L *Athericera* + *-ous*] Pertaining to or resembling the *Athericera*.

Atherina (ath-ē-rī'nā), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἀθέρην*, a kind of smelt] A genus of abdominal acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Atherinidae*, containing the sand-smelts. A *presbyter*, the common British atherine or sand smelt, is a fish about 6 in. long, used as food.

atherine (ath-ē-rī'n), *n.* [L *Atherina*] A fish of the genus *Atherina*, a sand-smelt.

atherinid (ath-ē-rī'n-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidae*.

Atherinidae (ath-ē-rī'n-i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Atherina* + *-ida*] The atherines or sand-smelts, a family of abdominal acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Atherina*, to which varying limits have been ascribed by different writers. In Günther's system the *Atherinidae* are a family of *Acanthopterygii* having vertebrae in increased number and the dentition feeble or of moderate strength, and including the *Atherinidae* as well as the *Atherinidae* proper. In more recent systems they are a family of *Perciformes* with more than 24 vertebrae, cycloid scales dorsal fins two in number and separate and feeble dentition. The species are mostly small, those found in America are known as *fruits*, or are confounded with the *Ommers* under the name of *smelts*.

atherinidan (ath-ē-rī'n-i-dan), *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidae*, an atherinid. *Sir J. Richardson*

Atherinina (ath-ē-rī-nī'nā), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Atherina* + *-ina*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first subfamily of *Atherinidae*, characterized by feeble dentition, cycloid scales, the separation of the first dorsal fin from the second, the presence of an air-bladder, and the absence of pyloric appendages, same as *Atherinidae* of recent systems.

atherinoid (ath-ē-rī-noid), *a* and *n.* [L *Atherina* + *-oid*] 1. A Having the characters of the *Atherinidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidae*, an atherinid.

athermancy (a-thēr'man-si), *n.* [L *athērman*, not heated see *athermanous* and *-cy*] The power or property of stopping radiant heat; impermeableness to radiant heat. It corresponds to *opacity* in the case of light.

athermanous (a-thēr'man-us), *a.* [L *a-* priv + *thermān* (*thermān*), heat, impart heat (cf. *athermān*, not heated), < *thermān*, hot (*thermān*, heat) see *thermān*] Impermeable to radiant heat, having the power of stopping radiant heat, opaque to heat.

athermous (a-thēr'mus), *a.* [L *athērmos*, without warmth, < *a-* priv + *thermān*, hot (*thermān*, heat) Same as *athermanous*.

atheroma (ath-ē-rō'mā), *n.*, pl. *atheromata* (-ma-ta) [NL, < Gr *ἀθήρομα* (*athērōma*), a tumor full of gruel-like matter, < *athērōn*, a form of *athērōn*, groats or meal, a porridge made therefrom] 1. A name given to various kinds of encysted tumors, the contents of which have the appearance of bread-sauce—2. The formation of thickened patches of the inner coat of an artery (much more rarely of a vein), constituting flattened cavities which contain a pasty mass exhibiting fat-globules, fatty acid crystals, cholesterol, more or less calcareous matter, etc. the endothelial film separating this from the blood may give way, and an atheromatous ulcer be formed. Also *atherome*.

atheromatous (ath-ē-rō'mā-tus), *a.* [L *atheroma* (-t) + *-ous*] Pertaining to or resembling atheroma, having the qualities of atheroma.

atherome (ath-ē-rō'm), *n.* Same as *atheroma*.

Atherura (ath-ē-rō'ra), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *athērura*, the beard of an ear of corn, + *ourā*, tail] A genus of hystriocomorph rodents, of the family *Hystriocidae*, the brush-tailed porcupines so called because the tail ends in a pencil of flattened scaly bristles. The best known species are *A. farnatula*, the Makar porcupine of India, and the African *A. africana*. There are several others. Also *Atherurus*.

atherure (ath-ē-rō'r), *n.* [L *Atherura*] A brush-tailed porcupine; a species of the genus *Atherura*.

Atherurus (ath-ē-rō'rus), *n.* Same as *Atherura*.

atheticize (a-thet'i-sīz), *v. t.*, pret and pp. *atheticized*, ppr. *atheticizing* [Irreg. < Gr. *athetō*, set aside, invalid, + *-ize* + *-ize*. Cf. *athetize*] Same as *athetize*. *Beverly*.

athetize (ath-ē-tīz), *v. t.*, pret and pp. *athetized*, ppr. *athetizing*. [L *athetō*, set aside, reject as spurious (< *athetō*, set aside, invalid, without place or position, < *a-* priv + *thetō*, verbal adj. of *thetō*-vai, put, place see *thesis*, etc.), + *-ize*] To set aside, reject as spurious.

He (Walter Leaf, in his edition of the *Iliad*) *athetizes* but 63 lines in A-M. *Amer Jour of Philol.*, VII, 378.

athetoid (ath-ē-tō'id), *a.* Of or resembling athetosis; as, *athetoid movements*.

athetosis (ath-ē-tō'is), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἄθετος*, without place (see *athetize*), + *-osis*] In *pathol.*, a condition in which the hands and feet cannot be maintained in any position in which they are placed, but continually perform involuntary, slow, irregular movements.

athetize, *v. imper.* [ME. *athetize*, reduced form of *ofthetize*, < AS *ofthetian*, imper., < *of-* + *thetian*, seem. see *a-* and *thet*] To repent, grieve—*Me athetize*, it repents me.

Me athetize that I shall rob thee it here.

Chaucer, Prolog to Miller's Tale, l. 62
athirst (a-thēr'st'), *a.* [ME *athurst*, also *atheste* and *ajurst*, contr. from *ofthirst*, *ofthirst*, < AS *ofthyrsted*, very thirsty, pp. of *ofthyrstan*, thirst, < *of-* (intensive) + *thyrstan*, pp. *thyrsted*, thirst see *a-* and *thirst*, v.] 1 Thirsty, wanting drink.

When thou art *athirst*, go unto the vessels, and drink.
Ruth II, 9

2 Figuratively, having a keen appetite or desire.

Their bounding hearts alike
Atthirst for bath. *Chaucer, Iliad*

athlete (ath-lēt'), *n.* [L *athlētā*, < Gr *ἀθλητής*, a combatant, contestant in the games, < *athlōn*, contend, < *athlōs*, a contest, esp. for a prize (neut. *athlōs*, the prize of contest), contr. of **ἀθλοος*, prob. < *a-* + **θλο* (= *E wed*, pledge see *wed*) + formative *-loos*] 1. In Gr. antiquity, one who contended for a prize in the public games. Hence—2. Any one trained to exercises of agility and strength, one accomplished in athletics, a man full of strength and activity.

Hence some an *athlete*, strong to break or blind
 All force in bonds that might endure.
Pennypacker, Palace of Art

athletic (ath-lēt'ik), *a* and *n.* [L *athlēticus*, < Gr *ἀθλητικός*, < *ἀθλητής*, athlete see *athlete*] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to athletes or to the exercises practised by them, as, *athletic sports*. Hence—2. Strong, robust, vigorous, physically powerful and active.

That *athletic* soundness and vigour of constitution which is seen in cottagers, who Nature is cook and necessity caterer.
South

II. *n.* An athlete [Rare]
athletically (ath-lēt'ik-lī), *adv.* In a strong, robust, or athletic manner.

athleticism (ath-lēt'ik-siz-m), *n.* [L *athlētico* + *-ism*] The act or practice of engaging in athletic exercises, devotion to athletics.

athletics (ath-lēt'iks), *n.* [Plural of *athletic*] The art or practice of athletic games or exercises, the system of rules or principles employed for physical training, as in running, rowing, boxing, gymnastics, etc.

athletism (ath-lēt'iz-m), *n.* [L *athlētē* + *-ism*] The character or profession of an athlete.

Athole brose See *brose*.

Athorybia (ath-ō-rī'bī-ā), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ἄθωρυβια*, noise, murmur, confusion] A genus of oceanic hydrozoans, type of the family *Athorybiidae*. 1 *romacea* inhabits the Mediterranean.

Athorybiadae (ath-ō-rī-bī-ā-dē), *n.* pl. Same as *Athorybiidae*.

Athorybiidae (ath-ō-rī-bī-ā-dē), *n.* pl. [NL, < *Athorybia* + *-idae*] A family of physophorous oceanic *Hydrozoa*, of the order *Siphonophora*, having a bundle of hydrophyllous instead of a swimming-column, and resembling a larval stage of some other *Physophora*.

athreet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME, also a *thre*, < *a3* + *thre*] In three parts. *Chaucer*

athrepsia (a-threp'sī-ā), *n.* [NL, < Gr *a-* priv + *threpsis*, nourishment, < *τρέφω*, nourish] In *pathol.*, a profound disturbance of nutrition in children, due to neglect of hygiene and insufficient or improper food.

athrob (a-throb'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [L *a3* + *throb*] In or into a throbbing or palpitating state or manner, throbbing.

[Language] is a mere dead body without a soul (ill) some man of genius set its arrested pulse a once more *athrob*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 258

athwart (a-thwärt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *athurt*, Sc. *athourt*, *athort*,



Athorybia romacea, seen from above
a., polypites, *b.* tentacles, with *cc* their sacculi, *d.* hydrophyllous, *e.* pneumatophore

< ME athwart, < aþ + thwart [cf overthwart]
I. adv. 1 Crosswise, from side to side, transversely.

He caused to be drawn out and paved four main roads to the utmost length and breadth of the island, and two others athwart
Milton, Illat Eng, 1

2 In opposition to the proper or expected course, in a manner to cross and perplex, crosswise, wrongly, wrongfully [Rare]

The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
 Does all decorum
Shak, M for M, 1 4

II. prep 1 Across, from side to side of

A pine,
 Rock rooted, stretched athwart the vacancy
 Its swamping boughs
Shak, M for M, 1 4

The Tropic Way was one of the two great lines of communication which ran athwart Britain from the northeast to the southwest
J R Green Conq of Eng, p 193

2 Afloat across the line of a ship's course —
 3 In opposition to, against, contrary to

I have seen this present work, and find nothing athwart the Catholic faith and good manners
Milton, Arcopagitica, p 11

Athwart hawse, said of a ship when she lies or sails across the stem of another, whether near or at some distance

We soon saw two sails to windward, going directly athwart our hawse
R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 10

Athwart the forefoot, said of the flight of a cannon ball fired across a ship's course before her bows, as a command to her to bring to

athwartships (a-thwärt'ships), *prep* *phi* *us* *adv* [*< athwart + ship + adv gen suffix -s*] Athwart the ship, crosswise of the ship

The foretopmast, which had been double reefed, split in two athwartships, just below the reef band, from caving to caving
R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 261

athymiat (a-thüm'i-ä), *n* [*< Gr äthymia*, want of courage or spirit, *< äthymor*, wanting courage or spirit, *< a-priv + thymor*, courage, spirit, breath, *< thym*, rush, rage, be eager] Lowliness of spirit, despondency, melancholy

-atic¹. [*< F -atique* (vernacularly *-age*), *> E -age*, *q v*] = *Sp Pg It -atico*, *< L -aticus*, a compound adj suffix, being *-ic-us*, *E -ic*, suffixed to a pp stem in *-at-* see *-ate¹*, *-ic*, and *-age*] A compound suffix of some adjectives of Latin origin, as *aquatic*, *cratic*, *lymphatic*, etc., some of which are also used as nouns, as *fanatic*, *lunatic*, etc. [See remark under *-atic²*]

-atic² [*< F -atique* = *Sp Pg It -atico*, *< L -aticus*, *< Gr -ar-n-ä*, being *-in-ä*, *E -ic*, suffixed to a noun stem in *-ar-*, *nomi -a*, or *-ap*, or *-ar-n* see *-at¹* and *-ic*] A compound termination of adjectives taken from or formed after Greek, as *grammatic*, *hepatic*, *pneumatic*, some accompanying English nouns in *-ma* or *-m*, as *dramatic*, *problematic*, etc., or in *-at¹*, as *practic*, etc. [Most adjectives of this termination, and also some ending in *-atic*, may take (often preferentially) the addition of syllable *-al* with very slight if any change of meaning see *al* and *ual*]

-atile. [= *F -atile*, *< L -atilis*, a compound adj suffix, being *-ilis*, *E -ile* or *-ic*, suffixed to a pp stem in *-at-* see *-at¹* and *-ic*] A suffix of some adjectives of Latin origin, as *aquatile*, *fluatile*, etc.

atilt (a-tilt'), *prep* *phi* *as* *adv* or *a* [*< a¹ + tilt, n*] 1 Tilted up, set on tilt, literally or figuratively

Speak, if not this stand
 Of royal blood shall be abroach atilt and run
 Even to the toes of honour
Beau and Fl Philaster, v 1

The little bird sits at his doot in the sun,
 Atilt like a blossom among the leaves
Lowell, Sir Launfal 1

2 In the manner of a tilter, in the position or with the action of a man making a thrust as, to ride or run atilt

atimy (at'i-mi), *n* [*< Gr atimia*, disgrace, loss of civil rights, dishonor, *< ätimor*, dishonored, deprived of civil rights, *< a-priv + timor*, honor, *< tim*, honor] In *Gr antiqu*, disgrace, suspension of the civil rights of a person in punishment of grave offenses, outlawry, civil disfranchisement, degradation. It was perpetual and total (sometimes hereditary), or temporary or partial and affecting only certain privileges of the citizen. It often involved confiscation of property

-ation [*< F -ation* = *Sp -acion* = *Pg -ação* = *It -azione*, *< L -atio(n)-*, *acc -atiōnem*, being *-tio(n)-*, *E -tion*, *q v*, suffixed to the stem of verbs in *-ä-re*, or, in other words, *-io(n)-*, *E -ion*, suffixed to the pp stem *-ät-*, *E -at¹*, of verbs in *-ä-re* see *-tion*, *-ion*, and *-at¹* The reg. OF form of this suffix was *-aion*, *-aion*, later *-aion*, etc. (later restored *-ation*, ME *-ation*, *-acion*, *-atioun*, *> ME -aion*, *-aion*, *-aion*, etc., which exists, unrecognized, in ori-

son, venison, which have differentiated doublets in *oration*, *venation* (obs.)) A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in nouns of action, etc. These nouns are properly abstract nouns equivalent to English nouns in *-ing*, and are (*a*) taken directly from the Latin, as *oration*, *commendation*, *creation*, *education*, *liberation*, etc., and formed in Latin (*commendatio*, etc.) from the verb represented in English either by forms without suffix (from the Latin infinitive), as *creare*, *commendare*, etc., or by forms in *-at¹* (from the Latin perfect participle), as *creare*, *educare*, *liberare* or (*b*) formed in modern speech, whether from verbs without suffix, as in *fixation*, *quotation*, etc., from *fix*, *quote*, etc., or from verbs in *-at¹*, as *concentration*, *dissemination*, from *concentrate*, *denigrate*, etc., or from verbs of non Latin origin, as *starvation*, *flotation*, these being the earliest formations (in the middle of the eighteenth century) in *-ation* from verbs of native origin (*starve*, *float*). Some words in *-ation* have no accompanying verb in English, as *constellation*, *lunation*, *negation*, etc.

-ations. [*< -ati(on) + -ous*, like *-isions*, *< -ati(on) + -ous*] A compound adjective suffix, consisting of *-ous* added to a reduced form of *-ation*, and serving to form adjectives from nouns in *-ation*, as *disputations* from *disputation*

atip toe (a-tip'tō), *prep* *phi* *as* *adv* or *a* [*< a¹ + tip toe*] 1 On tip toe — 2. Figuratively, in a state of high expectation or eagerness

-ative. [= *F. -atif*, *fem. -ative*, *< L -ät-ivus*, being *-ivus*, *E -ive*, suffixed to the pp stem in *-ät-*, *E -at¹*, *-at²*] A compound adjective suffix of Latin origin, consisting of *-ive* added to the stem represented by *-at²*, and accompanying verbs with suffix *-at²*, as in *demonstrative*, *relative*, etc., from *demonstrare*, *relate*, etc., or verbs without a suffix, as in *laudative*, etc., from *laude*, etc., or standing without corresponding verbs in English, as in *amative*, *hortative*, *lucrative*, etc. especially frequent in grammatical terms, as in *vocative*, *locative*, *ablative*, etc., all used also as nouns. It is also found in a few other nouns, as in *prerogative*, *donative*. It is added rarely to verbs of non Latin origin, as in *talkative*, *habbitive* and used in colloquial or slang expressions like *go ahead ative*. English formations in *-ative*, from verbs in *-at²*, retain the accent of the verb, as *decorative*.

Atlanta (at-lan'tä), *n* [*< L Atlantis*, *< Gr Ἀτλαντίς*, Atlantic] A genus of mollusks, typical of the family *Atlantidae*, having the twisted visceral sac enclosed in a dextral spiral shell, and the foot provided with an operculum. *A peroni* is a Mediterranean species

atlanted (at-lan'tad), *adv* [*< atlas (atlant-) + -at¹*] In *anat*, toward the atlas, or the upper part of the body

atlantal (at-lan'tal), *a* [*< NL atlantalis*, *< atlas*, *3, q v*] In *anat*, of or pertaining to the atlas — **Atlantal foramen** (common atlantal), a hole through the fore border of the atlas of many animals for the transmission of the suboccipital nerve and vertebral artery. In man it is present only exceptionally, and is usually represented by a groove

Atlantean (at-lan-tē'an), *a* [*< L Atlantis*, *< Gr Ἀτλαντίος*, pertaining to Ἀτλας, Atlas, Ἀτλαντίς, Atlantis, is properly *fem* adj *< Ἀτλας* (*Ἀτλαντίς*) see *atlas*] 1 Pertaining to Atlas, resembling Atlas

Sage he stood,
 With Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear
 The weight of mightiest monarchies
Milton, P L H 306

2 Pertaining to the island Atlantis of Plato and Strabo, fabled to exist in the ocean of the far West, or to Bacchus' ideal commonwealth of that name

Sometimes written *Atlantian*

atlantes (at-lan'tēz), *n pl* [*< Gr Ἀτλαντίες*, *pl* of Ἀτλας, Atlas see *atlas*] In *arch*, figures or half figures of men used in place of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature. They were called *telamones* by the Romans. Female figures so employed are called *cariatides* or *carinae* see *atlas* 2

Atlantian (at-lan'ti-an), *a* See *Atlantean*

Atlantic (at-lan'tik), *a* and *n* [*< L Atlanticus*, *< Gr Ἀτλαντικός*,

pertaining to Atlas, *< Ἀτλας* (*Ἀτλαντίς*), Atlas, (1) the Titan (see *atlas*), or (2) the mountain-range in northwestern Africa named from the Titan, being regarded as the pillar of heaven, *τὸ Ἀτλαντικὸν πύλον*, the Atlantic ocean, named from Mount Atlas] **I. a** 1. Pertaining to or descended from Atlas as, "the seven *Atlantic Sisters*" (the Pleiades), *Milton, P L*, x 674. — 2 Appellative of or pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west

II. n The Atlantic ocean.

atlantid (at-lan'tid), *n* A heteropod mollusk of the family *Atlantidae*

Atlantidae (at-lan'ti-dē), *n pl* [*< Gr Ἀτλας* (*Ἀτλαντίς*), Mount Atlas, taken for Africa (see *Atlantic*), + *-idae*, *-idae*] In sense 2, *< Atlantis* (*q v*) + *-idae*] 1 One of the three great divisions into which some ethnologists divide the human race, including the tribes of Africa and the Semitic peoples of Asia — 2 A family of heteropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Atlanta*. They are free swimming pelagic forms, of warm seas, with a small, thin, keeled, spiral shell and calcareous operculum. Besides the type, *Atlanta*, the family contains the genus *Ozygyrus*

Atlantides (at-lan'ti-dēz), *n pl* [*< Gr Ἀτλαντίδες*, *pl* of Ἀτλαντίς, *fem. patron*, daughter of Ἀτλας (*Ἀτλαντίς*), Atlas — see *atlas*] 1 A name given to the Pleiades, which were fabled to be the seven daughters of Atlas who were translated to heaven — 2 The inhabitants of the legendary island of Atlantis

Atlantis (at-lan'tis), *n* [*< Gr Ἀτλαντίς*, see *Atlantic*] A mythical island of vast extent, mentioned by Plato and other ancient writers, and placed by them in the far West

atlanto-epistropheal (at-lan'tō-ep'i-strō-fō'al), *a* [*< atlas (atlant-) + epistropheus* + *-al*] In *anat*, pertaining to the atlas and epistropheus or axis

atlanto-occipital (at-lan'tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a* [*< atlas (atlant-) + occiput (occipit-) + -al*] In *anat*, pertaining to the atlas and the occipital bone

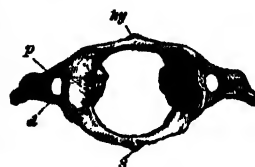
atlanto-odontoid (at-lan'tō-dōn'toid), *a* [*< atlas (atlant-) + odontoid*] In *anat*, pertaining to the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis.

atlantosaurid (at-lan-tō-sā'rid), *n* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Atlantosauridae*.

Atlantosauridae (at-lan-to-sā'ri-dē), *n pl* [*< NL*, *< Atlantosaurus* + *-idae*] A family of sauropodous dinosaurian reptiles with a pituitary canal, the ischia directed downward and meeting at the middle, a hollow sacrum, and the anterior and caudal vertebrae excavated by lateral cavities. It is a group of gigantic Jurassic herbivorous lizards. O C Marsh

Atlantosaurus (at-lan-tō-sā'rus), *n* [*< Gr Ἀτλας* (*Ἀτλαντίς*), in allusion to their size, + *σαῦρος*, lizard] A genus of dinosaurs the species of which were of gigantic size, the type of the family *Atlantosauridae*

atlas¹ (at'las), *n* [= *F Sp Pg atlas* = *It. atlante* = *G Dan Sw atlas*, *atlas* (def 4), *< L Atlas (Atlant-)*, *< Gr Ἀτλας* (*Ἀτλαντίς*), in myth a member of the older family of gods, who bore up the pillars of heaven, later, one of the Titans, condemned to bear up the heavens, or, in other forms of the legend, the earth. The name was also given to Mount Atlas (see *Atlantis*), to a statue serving as a column (def 2), and to one of the cervical vertebrae (def 3); appar *< a-* euphonic + *√ *tla* (*τλάω*), endure, = *L √ *tla*, in *latius*, *latus*, *pp* (associated with *ferre* = *E bear¹*, hold up, carry), and in *tolle*, lift, tolerate, endure see *ablative* and *tolerate*] 1 [*cap*] One who supports a heavy burden, a mainstay; a 'pillar' — 2 [*Pl atlantes* (at-lan'tēz)] A male human figure serving as a column or pilaster. See *atlantes* — 3 [*NL*] In *anat*, the first cervical vertebra, by which the skull articulates with the spinal column so called because it supports the head, as Atlas was fabled to uphold the sky. It is one of the most modified and specialized of the vertebrae, often having no centrum, as such, but a hypophysis instead, large transverse processes or lateral masses, and the other processes small



Human Atlas.

rudiment of neural spine in the neural arch, *a*, tubercular process, or diapophysis proper, and *p*, capsular process or parapophysis — these two making the so-called transverse process, and including the vertebral foramen, *Av*, hypophysis, in place of a centrum, *c*, articular surface for occipital condyle



Atlantes.

Otto Heinrich's Palace Heidelberg Castle, Baden

or wanting. The general form of the bone is annular, it revolves about a pivot furnished by the odontoid process of the axis, and follows the rotatory movements of the head upon the neck. It is commonly ankylized with the axis in *Cetacea*. See *ankylosis*.

4. A bound collection of maps. The word was first used in this sense by Mercator in the sixteenth century, in allusion to the Atlas of mythology, whose figure, represented as bearing a globe on his shoulders, was given on the title page of such works.

Hence—5. A volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject—6. A size of writing- or drawing-paper, 26 by 33 or 34 inches—7. [NL.] In *entom.*, a large lamelliform beetle of the family *Scarabæidae*, the atlas beetle, *Chalcosoma atlas*, about 3 inches long, and of a brilliant metallic-green color.

atlas (at'las), *n.* [= *Sp. atlas* = *G. atlas* = *Dan. atlas* = *atlas*, *atlas*, *satun*, < *Hind atlas*, < *Ar. atlas*, *satun*, < *atlas*, smooth, bare, blank, < *tulasa*, make smooth, delete.] A kind of satin or a word formerly used in the Levant and in India.

atlas-folio (at'las-fō'liō), *n.* [*atlas*, 6, + *folio*] A large square folio size of books.

atlo-axoid (at'lō-ak'soid), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas and axis, the first and second cervical vertebrae—**Atlo-axoid ligament**, one of three ligaments, anterior, lateral, and posterior, connected with both the axis and the atlas.

atloid (at'lōid), *a.* [*atlas*, 3, + *-oid*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas, atlantal usually as the second element of a compound as, *occipito-atloid ligaments*.

atmidometer (at-mī-dōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἀτμός* (*atmós*), vapor (< *ἀτμός*, steam, vapor), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument invented by Babinet for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, or snow. *E. H. Knight*. See *atmometer*.

atmo- [*Gr. ἀτμός*, vapor, steam (= *Skt. ātman*, breath, = *AS. æthm* = *OS. āthm* = *OFries. ēthma* = *D. adem* = *OHG. adum*, *ātum*, *MH.G. atum*, *aten*, *G. atem*, *athem*, *odem*, also (prop. dial.) *oden*, breath), perhaps from the root repr. by *Skt. √ ā*, *Gr. ἀναι* (*√ Fa*), blow, and so related to *app.*, *air*, *asthma*, *asthma*, etc., and to *E. wind*². See *air*¹, *asthma*, and *wind*².] The first element, meaning vapor, in some compound words of Greek origin.

atmological (at-mō-lōj'ī-kal), *a.* [*atmology* + *-ical*] Pertaining to atmology.

A classification of clouds can then only be consistent and intelligible when it rests on their atmological conditions. *Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences*, x, 2.

atmologist (at-mō-lōj'ist), *n.* [*atmology* + *-ist*] One skilled in atmology, a student of atmology.

The atmologists of the last century. *Whewell, Nov. Org. Renovatum*, III ix § 8.

atmology (at-mō-lōj'ī), *n.* [*Gr. ἀτμός*, steam, vapor, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak, see *-ology*] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor.

The relations of heat and moisture give rise to another extensive collection of laws and principles, which I shall treat of in connection with the mechanics, and shall term *atmology*. *Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences*, x, 1.

atmolytation, etc. See *atmolyzation*, etc.

atmolytic (at-mō-līz'is), *n.* [*Gr. ἀτμός*, vapor, + *λύσις*, a loosing, < *λύω*, loose.] A method of separating mixed gases or vapors of unequal diffusibility by confining the mixture in a vessel of porous material, such as graphite, placed in a vacuum. See *atmolyzer*. This method was first made known in 1863 by its discoverer, Professor T. Graham, master of the English mint.

atmolyzation (at-mō-lī-zā'shon), *n.* The separation of mixed gases by atmolytic. Also *atmolytation*.

atmolyze (at-mō-līz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *atmolyzed*, ppr. *atmolyzing*. [*atmolytic*. Cf. *analyze*, < *analysis*.] To separate, as gases or vapors, by atmolytic. Also *atmolyse*.

atmolyzer (at-mō-lī-zēr), *n.* An instrument for separating gases. It consists of a porous pipe surrounded by an air tight cylinder connected with an aspirator, the lighter gases passing through the pores of the pipe the heavier remaining in it. Also *atmolyser*.

atmometer (at-mōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἀτμός*, vapor, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument, invented by Sir John Leslie, for measuring the amount of evaporation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporimeter. It consists of a thin hollow ball of porous earthenware, to which is joined a graduated glass tube. The ball and the tube are filled with water, the top of the tube is closed, and the instrument is exposed to the free action of the air. As the water transudes through the porous substance, and is removed in the form of vapor by the air, the extent of evaporation is shown by the sinking of the water in the graduated tube.

atmosphere (at'mōs-fēr), *n.* [= *F. atmosphère* = *Pg. atmosfera* = *Sp. atmósfera* = *It. atmosfera* = *Dan. atmosfære* = *G. Atmosphäre*, < *NL. atmosphaera*, < *Gr. ἀτμός*, vapor, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere, see *sphere*.] 1. The æthereal fluid which surrounds the earth, and extends to an undetermined height above its surface, the air. It is a mechanical mixture of 79 parts by volume of nitrogen and 21 of oxygen, with nearly one per cent of argon, a trace of carbon dioxide and a variable quantity of aqueous vapor, ammonia, ozone, and organic matter. The composition of the normal atmosphere varies but slightly in different localities, although near towns it usually contains impurities, such as sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, etc. The movements of the atmosphere constitute the winds, and in it are formed or produced clouds, rain and snow. Its density is greatest at the earth's surface, and it decreases as the height above the earth increases. The atmosphere, like other bodies, gravitates toward the earth, and therefore has weight and exerts pressure. Its average weight at the level of the sea is about 15 pounds (14.7) to the square inch.

2. A conventional unit of atmospheric pressure. An atmosphere is in English use the pressure of a vertical column of 30 inches of mercury at the freezing point at London, in French use it is the pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury at the freezing point at Paris. For the absolute atmosphere in the C. G. S. (centimeter-gram-second) system, see *absolute*. The weight of the atmosphere to the square inch is commonly employed as a convenient unit for pressures arising from other causes, such as the weight of liquids, the force of steam, etc. Thus, a pressure in a steam boiler of 3 atmospheres means a pressure equal to 45 pounds per square inch.

The apparatus was of great simplicity, all of glass, capable of resisting the pressure of many atmospheres. *Science*, VIII 58.

3. The gaseous envelop surrounding any of the heavenly bodies.

No sound either loud or soft could be heard by any inhabitant of the moon, because the moon practically has no atmosphere. *J. N. Lockyer, Spec. Anal.*, p. 22.

4. Any gaseous medium.

For an atmosphere of any gas at uniform temperature, the height at which the density would be halved is the height of the homogeneous atmosphere for that gas multiplied by 69316. The gas is assumed to obey Boyle's law. *J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const.*, p. 41.

5† An assumed outer envelop of force, effluvia, etc., surrounding a body, as, an electrical atmosphere—6. Figuratively, intellectual or moral environment, pervading influence.

By the hearth the children sit
Cold in that atmosphere of death.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xx.

Absolute atmosphere. See *absolute*—**Electric atmosphere**. See *electric aura*, *aural aura*.

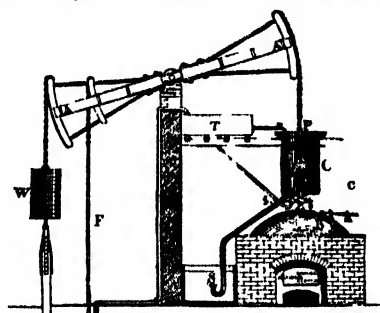
atmospheric (at-mōs-fēr'īk), *a.* [*atmosphere* + *-ic* Cf. *spherical*.] 1. Pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere, as, *atmospheric air* or vapors.

Quarantine cannot keep out an atmospheric disease. *Colridge, Table Talk*.

2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

I am an atmospheric creature. *Pope*.

3. Caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere, as, rust is an atmospheric effect—**Atmospheric churn**, a churn of various forms, in which atmospheric air is driven into the milk in order to agitate it, and also in order to obtain the specific effect of the air upon the milk in aggregating the oleaginous globules—**Atmospheric currents**. See *current*. **Atmospheric engine**, a variety of steam engine in which the steam is admitted only to the under side of the piston and for the



Newcomen's Atmospheric Steam engine

A, A working beam; B, boiler from which steam is admitted through the steam cock, C, to the cylinder C, and rod serving to lift a small pump; D, injection cock; P, piston; S, blow valve or snifting valve; T, tank; W, weights.

up stroke, the down stroke being effected by the pressure of the atmosphere caused by the formation of a vacuum under the piston through the condensation of the steam. This engine, invented by Papin in 1695, was first made a practical success by Newcomen, and was subsequently greatly improved by Watt, through the addition of a separate condenser and air pump—**Atmospheric governor**, an apparatus for controlling the movements of machinery by the use of air under pressure—**Atmospheric hammer** (a) A hammer driven by means of compressed air, as the steam hammer is operated by steam. See *steam hammer*. (b) A hammer in which an atmospheric spring is employed. The hammer head is con-

nected by a rod with a piston working in a cylinder to which air is admitted at the center of its length. A reciprocating motion is given to the cylinder, and by means of the air confined between its other end and the piston a corresponding motion is given to the piston head connected with it—**Atmospheric line** (a) In a diagram of steam pressure, a line drawn by the pencil when the steam is shut off from the piston of the indicator, and thus under the pressure of the atmosphere alone. The height of the steam line above this shows the pressure of the steam, and the depth of the vacuum line below shows the degree of condensation which is then taking place in the engine. (b) *pt.* Dark lines in the solar spectrum produced by the absorption of part of the solar radiation by the terrestrial atmosphere. See *spectrum*.

In addition to the lines of Fraunhofer indubitably belonging to the sun, there are many other dark lines in the solar spectrum which originate from the absorptive action of the terrestrial atmosphere, and are therefore called *atmospheric lines*. *Lommel, Light (trans.)*, p. 166.

Atmospheric pressure. See *atmosphere*, 2—**Atmospheric pump**, a pump in which the water is forced into the suction pipe by atmospheric pressure—**Atmospheric railway**, a railway so constructed that the motive power is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere acting on a piston working in a continuous iron tube of uniform bore laid from one place to another the pressure being created by exhausting the air from that end of the tube toward which it is desired that the piston should advance, or by forcing in air behind it or by both methods at once. The system has not been found suitable for the ordinary purposes of a railway though it is successfully worked for the conveyance of letters, telegrams, and light packages. See *pneumatic dispatch*, *under pneumatic*—**Atmospheric spring**, a spring formed by the elasticity of a confined body of air—**Atmospheric stamp**, a stamp operated in the same manner as an atmospheric hammer (which see, above)—**Atmospheric tides**, diurnal oscillations of the atmosphere produced by the attractions of the sun and moon like the tides of the ocean, and indicated by minute variations of pressure on the barometer.

atmospherical (at-mōs-fēr'ī-kal), *a.* Same as *atmospheric*.

atmospherically (at-mōs-fēr'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* As, or as regards, the atmosphere, by atmospheric force or influence.

atmostea, *n.* Plural of *atmosteon*.

atmosteal (at-mōs-tē'al), *a.* [*atmosteon* + *-al*] Pertaining to an atmosteon, pneumatic, as a bone.

atmosteon (at-mōs-tē'on), *n.*; pl. *atmostea* (-ē) [NL., < *Gr. ἀτμός*, air, + *στέον*, bone.] In *ornith.*, an air-bone, a scleroskeletal ossification of a membranous tube or canal conveying air into the interior of a bone of a bird.

The siphon like tube which conveys air from the outer ear passage to the hollow of the mandible may easily, resulting in a neat tubular "air bone" or *atmosteon*. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 168.

atocha-grass (a-tō'chī-grās), *n.* [*Sp. atocha*, osparto-grass.] A name sometimes given to the esparto-grass, *Stipa tenacissima*.

atok (a-tok'), *n.* [*Peruv.*] The native name of a kind of skunk, of the genus *Onepatus*, found in Peru, originally described by Humboldt as *Gulo guttatus*. Also called *zorru*.

atoll (a-tol' or at'ol), *n.* [Formerly *atollon*, the name of such islands in the Maldivé group, prob. < Malayalam *adul*, closing, uniting (Yule).] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. Such islands are very common in the Pacific ocean. They often present an exceedingly picturesque appearance, a comparatively narrow strip of coral rock thinly coated with soil, and covered with a vigorous growth of coconut, pandanus, and breadfruit trees, enclosing a large still sheet of water, usually of considerable depth, and often well supplied with fish. The circle of coral is sometimes complete, showing no apparent communication between the enclosed lagoon and the surrounding sea, but generally it is interrupted, and presents one or more openings suitable for the passage of boats.

atollant, *n.* See *atoll*.

atom (at'om), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *atomo*, *atton* (and as *l. atomus*, *atomos*, with pl. *atomi*, sometimes *atomi*, > *E. sing. atomi*, *atomy*¹, *q. v.*), < *ME. atome*, *atome*, < *F. atome* = *Sp. átomo* = *It. átomo* = *G. Dan. Sw. atom*, < *L. atomus*, < *Gr. ἄτομος*, an atom, prop. adj., indivisible, that cannot be cut, < *a-* priv + *τομή*, verbal adj. of *τέμνω*, *temno*, cut, see *to* me.] 1. An extremely minute particle of matter: a term used generally with certain philosophic or scientific limitations. (a) A hypothetical particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division, an ultimate indivisible particle of matter. See *atomus philosophy*, *under atomus*. No atoms casually together hurl'd
Could ever produce so beautiful a world.

Dryden, Epistles, i, 91.

(b) A particle of matter assumed not to be divided under the circumstances considered, a molecule.

An atom means something which is not divided in certain cases that we are considering.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I, 186.

(c) In *chem.* and *physics*, the unit of matter, the smallest mass of an element that exists in any molecule. The number of kinds of atoms is the same as the number of the elements. All atoms of the same element have the same constant weight. They are for the most part combined with other atoms, either of the same or of a different kind, forming molecules, and are indivisible by chemical

force. The atom is sometimes called the chemical unit, in distinction from the molecule or physical unit, the latter being the smallest particle of any kind of matter which can exhibit all the properties of that matter, but atom is also sometimes used as synonymous with molecule in this sense.

Hence—2 Anything extremely small, a minute quantity as, he has not an atom of sense.—3† The smallest division of time, equal to about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second.—4 Anything indivisible, an individual. *Syn* Molecule etc. See particle. **atom** (at'om), *v* *t* [*< atom, n*] To reduce to atoms, atomize.

And atom d mists turn instantly to hail
Drayton, Elegies, 1

atomic (at-o-mat'ik), *a* [*< atom + -atic*] Same as *atomic*.

atomic (a tom'ik), *a* [*< atom + -ic, = F atomique*] 1 Pertaining to atoms, consisting of atoms.

The atomic constitution of bodies
H. Keesel, Hist. Scientific Ideas

The gods, the gods!
If all be atoms, how then should the gods,
Being atoms, not be dissoluble,
Not follow the great law! *Tennyson, Lucretius*

2 Extremely minute. **Atomic or molecular heats of bodies**, the product of the specific heats of bodies into their atomic weights. These products are nearly the same for all elementary bodies, and in compounds of like atomic composition, though the products of the specific heats into the atomic weights may differ in different classes of compounds. **Atomic or atomistic philosophy**, a system of philosophy, founded by Leucippus and Democritus, which taught that the ultimate constituents of all things are indivisible particles or atoms, which differ from one another in form and position, whether also in quality of material was disputed among the atomists. From the diverse combination and motions of these atoms all things, including the soul, were supposed to arise. The atomistic philosophy was perfected in its details by the Epicureans, particularly by Lucretius, and was the first complete system of materialism. It is the basis of the modern physical atomic theory, but, apart from the numerous special modifications which the progress of modern science has rendered necessary, it differs from it essentially in this, that the ancient atomism was a philosophy of the universe, while modern atomism is, primarily at least, merely a physical theory of the inner structure of matter, constructed for the convenience of physical research. **Atomic theory, or doctrine of definite proportions**, in chem., the hypothesis that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms.—**Atomic volume**, in chem., the space occupied by a quantity of an element in the solid state proportional to its atomic weight, and expressed by the quotient of the specific gravity divided by the atomic weight.—**Atomic weight**, in chem., the number expressing the relative weight of one atom of an element compared with the weight of some unit, usually that of the hydrogen atom, which is the lightest at present known. The atomic weights of the other elements, therefore, express how many times the atoms of these elements are heavier than the atom of hydrogen. See *element*.

atomical (a-tom'ikal), *a* Same as *atomic*.
atomically (a-tom'ikal-i), *adv* In an atomic manner, from an atomic point of view, regarded as an atom, or as made up of atoms.

atomician (at-o-mish'an), *n* [*< atom + -ian*] An adherent of the atomic philosophy or theory. See *atomic*.

atomicism (a-tom'is-izm), *n* [*< atomic + -ism*] Atomism.

atomicity (at-o-mis'i-ti), *n* [*< atomic + -ity*] In chem., same as *equivalency* and *quantivalence*.

The number of bonds possessed by an element, or its atomicity, is, apparently, at least, not a fixed and measurable quantity. *E. Frankland, Expts in Chem.*, p. 9

atomisation, etc. See *atomization*, etc.

atomism (at'om-izm), *n* [*< atom + -ism, = F atomisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *atomismo*] 1 The metaphysical or the physical theory of atoms; atomic philosophy or atomic theory. See *atomic*.

Atomism also is in oneivable for this supposes atoms, minima, extended but indivisible.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphys., II 528, App.

The result of atomism in any form, dealing with any subject, is that the principle of uniformity is hunted down into the elements of things. It is resolved into the uniformity of these elements or atoms, and of the relations of those which are next to each other.

W. A. Clifford, Lectures, II 139

2 The state of existing as an atom or a unit, or of being composed of atoms or units, individualism.

atomist (at'om-ist), *n* and *a* [*< atom + -ist, = F atomiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *atomista*] 1, *n* One who holds to or expounds the atomic philosophy or the atomic theory.

II. *a*. Same as *atomistic*.

The more closely we follow the atomist doctrine to its starting point and applied before us the necessary outfit for its journey of deduction, the larger do its demands appear.

J. Martineau, Materialism

atomistic (at-o-mis'tik), *a* [*< atomist + -ic*] 1 Pertaining to atomism or the atomists.

It is the object of the mechanical atomistic philosophy to confound synthesis with analysis.

Coleridge, Friend, I 121

2. Consisting of atoms—**Atomistic philosophy**. See *atomic philosophy*, under *atomic*.

atomistical (at-o-mis'ti-kal), *a* Same as *atomistic*.

atomistically (at-o-mis'ti-kal-i), *adv* In an atomistic manner, as composed of distinct atoms.

atomization (at'om-i-zā'shon), *n*. [*< atomize + -ation*] The process of atomizing or the state of being atomized, specifically, in mod., the reduction of liquids to the form of spray for inhalation or for application to the throat or nasal passages, and for other purposes. Also spelled *atomisation*.

atomize (at'om-iz), *v.*; pret and pp *atomized*, ppr *atomizing* [*< atom + -ize*] 1, *trans* To speculate respecting atoms. *Cudworth*.

II. *trans* To reduce to atoms, reduce to very small particles, as a liquid, spray.

Also spelled *atomise*.

atomizer (at'om-i-zér), *n* One who or that which atomizes or reduces to atoms or very small particles, specifically, an apparatus designed to reduce a liquid to spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, medicinal, and other purposes. Also spelled *atomiser*.

atomology (at-o-mol'ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr. átomos, atom, + -logia, < lōgōs, speak* see *-ology*] The metaphysical doctrine of atoms. See *atomic*.

atomy (at'om-i), *n*, pl *atomies* (-iz) [Early mod. E. also *atomie*, *atomye*, *< atomie*, prop. *atomy*, pl. of *atomus*, prop. the *I* form then in current use along with *atom*, the form *atomy* being regarded appar. as a dim. Cf. *atomy*²] 1 An atom, a mote.

Should he or hell
Affront me in the passage of my fate,
I'd crush them into atomies
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, III 3

From the outer day,
Betwixt the close and livid came a broad
And solid beam of isolated light,
Crowded with driving atomies
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, II

2 A tiny being, a pygmy.

Drawn with a team of little atomies
Shak., R. and J., I 4

Epicurus makes them [souls] swarms of atomies,
Which do by chance into our bodies flee
Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul

atomy² (at'om-i), *n*, pl. *atomies* (-iz) [Formerly also *atomy* and *natomy*, for *anatomy*, mistakenly divided an *atomy*] 1 An anatomy, a skeleton—2. A very lean person, a walking skeleton.

Thou atomy, thou Shak. (ed. Leopold), 2 Hen IV, v 4

atonable (a-tō'na-bl), *a* [*< atone + -able*] Capable of being atoned for, reconcilable.

atoned, prep. *phr.* as *adv* [ME, also *atone*, earlier *atoun*, *atou*, *at one*, lit. at one, agreed. In mod. use written as two words, *at one* see *at* and *one*. In *at-one*, as in *at-one* and *on-ly*, *one* preserves its proper pronunciation (ōn), the usual pronunciation (wun) being a modern (16th century) corruption, which has not affected the compounds.] 1 At one, reconciled.

Make the wel at on with him and dred the of the doom
Early Eng. Psalter, p. 182

Atou he was with the king
King Horn

If gentle men, or other of his contrée,
Were wrothe, she wolde bringen hom atoun
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I 381

2 Together, at once.

All his senses seemed berette atone
Spenser, F. Q., II 1 42

atone (a-ton'), *v*, pret and pp *atoned*, ppr *atoning* [*< atone, adv*, *q* *v*] 1, *intrans*. 1† To be at one, agree, be in accordance; accord.

He and Aufidius can no more atone,
Than violent contrary Shaks., Cor., IV 6

2 To make reparation, amends, or satisfaction, as for an offense or a crime, or for an offender with for.

The murderer fell, and blood atoned for blood
Pope
The ministry not atoning for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure
Junius

So it sometimes happens that a single bright and generous act serves to atone for the abuse of years
J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 81

3 To make up, as for errors or deficiencies, be a set-off or palliative.

Or where the pictures for the page atone,
And Quarles is saved by beauties not his own
Pope, Dunciad, I 139

II. *trans* 1 To bring into concord, reconcile, as parties at variance.

I would do much
To atone them, for the love I bear to Cassio
Shak., Othello, IV 1.

I am just at that hour
Upon some late conceived discontents
To atone me to my father
Webster, Cure for a Cuckold, I 2.

Tigers and lions, boars and raging bulls,
Hath he aton'd with leopards and wolves.
Ford, Faint's Memorial

2 To put in accordance; harmonize.

To atone your fears
With my more noble meaning
Shak., T. of A., v 5

3 To unite in forming.

The Four Elements, who joined
With the Four known Complexions, have aton'd
A noble league, and severally put on
Material bodies
Dekker and Ford, The Sun's Darling, v 1

4 To conciliate; appease.

So heaven, atoned, shall dying Greece restore
Pope, Iliad, I 89

5 To expiate, answer or make satisfaction for.

Soon should you boasters cease their haughty strife,
Or each atone his guilty love with life
Pope

[Although *atone* as a transitive verb is essentially obsolete, it is used occasionally by modern writers in several of the senses above given.]

atone-maker, *n*. [*< atone, adv*, + *maker*] One who makes reconciliation or atonement, a reconciler, a mediator.

One God, one mediator, that is to say, advocate, intercessor, or an atonemaker, between God and man
Tyndale, Works, p. 158

atonement (a-tōn'ment), *n* [*< atone, v*, + *-ment*, but the noun is found earlier than the verb, arising perhaps from the phrase *at one-ment* see *onement*] 1† Reconciliation after enmity or controversy, settlement, as of a difference, concord.

Hanging more regards to their old variance than their new atonement
Sir T. More, Descrip. of Rich III

If we do now make our atonement will,
Our peace will, like a broken limb united,
Grow stronger for the breaking
Shak., 2 Hen IV, IV 1

2 Satisfaction or reparation made for wrong or injury, either by giving some equivalent or by doing or suffering something which is received in lieu of an equivalent.

O when did a morning shine
So rich in atonement as this
For my dark-dawning youth?
Tennyson, Maud, xix 2

3 In theol., the reconciliation of God and man by means of the life, sufferings, and death of Christ.

For God was in Christ, and made agreement betwene the world, and hym self, and imputed not their synnis vnto them, and hath committed to vs the preaching of the atonement
Tyndale, 2 Cor. v 19

When we were enemies we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, we also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the atonement
Rom. v 10, 11

This doctrine assumes that sin has made a spiritual separation between God and the human soul. Different systems of theology explain differently the method of reconciliation, and therefore use the word *atonement* with different meanings. The early fathers generally stated the doctrine in the terms of *reparation*, and it was not until the time of the Reformation that the differences in philosophical statement were clearly marked. The modern statements may be grouped under four general heads, as follows: (a) A reparation or satisfaction for sin made by the sufferings of Christ as a substitute for the sinner, and in lieu of the punishment to which the sinner was justly amenable. Such satisfaction is regarded as necessary either (1) to satisfy the justice of God, and so make forgiveness possible, or (2) to satisfy the law of God, produce the public impression which punishment would have produced, and so make forgiveness safe. The former is known as the *satisfaction*, the latter as the *governmental theory*.

The word *atonement*, in its original sense, always denotes some amends, or satisfaction, for the neglect of some duty, or the commission of some fault, a satisfaction with which, when supposed to be complete, the person injured ought reasonably to be contented, and to demand of the offender nothing more on account of his transgression.

Taking the term *atonement* in its technical signification to denote the satisfaction of divine justice for the sin of man, by the substituted penal sufferings of the Son of God, we shall find a slower scientific unfolding of this great cardinal doctrine than of any other of the principal truths of Christianity.

Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, v 1

(b) The entrance of God into humanity, that he may thereby drive out sin and make the human race at one with himself.

Supposing the Father's will to be a will to all good, the Son of God, being one with him, and Lord of man, to obey and fulfil in our flesh that will by entering into the lowest condition into which man had fallen through their sin, this Man to be, for this reason, an object of continual complacency to his Father, and that complacency to be fully drawn out by the death of the cross.—his death to be a sacrifice, the only complete sacrifice ever offered, the entire surrender of the whole spirit and

body to God, is not this in the highest sense *atonement*? Is not the true root of humanity revealed? Is not God in him reconciled to man? *Maurice, Theol. Essays.*

It [the new theology] holds to the *atonement* as a divine act and process of ethical and practical import—not as a mystery of the distant heavens and isolated from the struggle of the world, but a comprehensible force in the actual redemption of the world from its evil.

T. T. Munger, The Freedom of Faith

The majority of orthodox divines, whether in the Roman Catholic or the Protestant churches, ordinarily hold one of the above views or a combination formed from them. In general, the former opinion (a) is held in the Calvinistic school of theology, the latter opinion (b) in the more modern Broad Church school. (c) In Unitarian theology, the moral result produced by the influence exerted on mankind by the life and death of Christ leading men to repentance and to God. This is sometimes known as the *moral influence* theory of the *atonement*.

Even though we should reject all the Orthodox theories about *atonement*, we may accept the fact. We can believe that God in Christ does reconcile the world to him self,—does create a sense of pardoned sin,—does remove the weight of transgression,—does take away the obstacle in our conscience,—does help us into a living faith, hope, peace, joy. *J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 250*

(d) In New Church (Swedenborgian) theology, the union and accord of flesh and spirit in man, and so the union and accord of man with God by a spiritual change wrought in the individual.

This is what is understood in the New Church by the *atonement*, or at one ment, a bringing at one of the human and the divine, or, as the apostle says, "making in himself of twain one new man." And the purpose of this *atonement* was, that the Lord might ever be able to bring our external or natural at one with our internal or spiritual man—goodness at one with truth in our minds,—and so bring us into complete spiritual union or at one ment with himself.

B. F. Barrett, Doctrine of the New Church

Doctrine of blood atonement, the doctrine, attributed to the Mormon Church, that the killing of an apostate or of one in danger of apostasy is a deed of love, since it makes atonement for the sin of apostasy, and so makes possible God's forgiveness of it.

atoner (a-tō'nēr), *n.* One who makes atonement.

atonest, *adv.* [Early mod. E. and ME, prop. separate, *at ones* now written *at once* see *at* and *once*] 1 At once, immediately.

Love me al *atones*. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 94*

2 At one and the same time.

Curious chiding and hard sentence is ful heavy *atones* for swich a child to lerne. *Chaucer, Prologue to Astrology.*

atonic (a-ton'ik), *a* and *n.* [*Gr. átōnos*, (*a*) not stretched, relaxed, languid, < *a-* priv + *tonōn*, stretch, (*b*) without accent, < *a-* priv + *tonōs*, accent, < *tonōn*, stretch see *a-18* and *tonic*] 1 *a* 1 In *pathol.*, characterized by atony, or want of tone or power as, an *atonic* disease.—2 In *philol.* (*a*) Unaccented (*b*) Produced by the breath alone, sord.—**Atonic dyspepsia**, defective digestion, independent of inflammation or other recognizable lesions of the digestive organs.

II. *n* 1 In *med.*, a drug capable of allaying organic excitement or irritation. [*Rare*.]—2 In *philol.* (*a*) A word or syllable that has no accent.

A single unaccented syllable is called an *atonic*.

F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 222

(b) An elementary sound produced by the breath; a sord consonant, a breathing.

atony (at'ō-ni), *n.* [= *F. atonie*, < NL *atonia*, < *Gr. atonia*, languor, < *átōnos*, languid see *atonic*] In *pathol.*, a want of tone, defect of muscular power, weakness of any organ, particularly of one that is contractile, debility.—**Atony of the bladder**, in *pathol.*, loss by the muscular fibers in the walls of the bladder of the power to contract and expel the urine.

atop (a-top'), *prep* *phi* as *adv* or *a* [*< a3 + top*] On or at the top.

'Tis but to shew that you can place sometimes

Your modesty a top of all your virtues.

Beau and Flt, Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1

Despots atop, a wild clan below,

Such is the Gaul from long ago.

Lovell, Villa Franca

atopite (at'ō-pit), *n.* [*Gr. átōnos*, unusual, out of place (< *a-* priv + *tonōs*, place see *topic*), + *-itēs*] A calcium antimonate said to occur in Sweden in yellow or brown isometric octahedrons.

-ator, [*L. -ātor*, term of nouns of agent, being the agent-suffix *-tor* (*Gr. -trōp*, *-trōp*, *Skt. -tar*, *-tār*) (*E. -or*) added to the stem in *-a* of verbs in *-āre*. This termination was reg. reduced in OF to *-eor*, *-our*, whence in ME *-our* (as in *saviour*, mod. *E. saviour*), commonly *-or*, *-our*, mod. *E. -or*, *-er*, as in *appellor*, *arbitror* or *arbitrer*, *accuser*, etc., from *L.* nouns in *-ator*, the term, being merged with *-er* of AS origin.] A termination of nouns of agent taken directly from the Latin, as *creator*, *educator*, *liberator*, or formed in English or New Latin, as *detonator*, *corrugator*, etc., from verbs

of the Latin first conjugation, which have in English the suffix *-ate*. It also occurs in some nouns derived from nouns without an intermediate verb, as *gladiator*, *senator*.

-atory [*L. -ātorius*, being *-us* added to nouns in *-ator*] A termination of adjectives, of Latin origin, in form from nouns in *-ator*, but in sense often to be referred to the original verb, as in *amatory*, *accusatory*, *declamatory*, *exclamatory*, *negatory*, etc. When from English nouns in *-ator*, the termination is *-at* or *-al*, as *senatorial* (*etc.*)

atour (a-tōr'), *prep* and *adv* [*See*, also written *attour*, *atower*, < ME (Scotch) *atoui*, *atoure*, *at-oure*, < *at* + *our*, over, over: see *at* and *over*, for the combination, of *at*-*after*] I. *prep* 1 Of place, over.—2 Of number or quantity, over, beyond, more than.

II. *adv* Over and above, besides.—By and above (*prep* and *adv*), also by *atour* (*adv*), over and above. [*Scotch in all uses*]

atour (a-tōr'), *n.* See *atour* 2

atrabiliarian (at'ra-bi-lā'ri-an), *a* and *n.* [*< ML atrabiliaris*, < *L. atra bilis*, black bile see *atrabile* and *bile*] I. *a* Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to black bile, atrabiliary.

The *atrabiliarian* constitution, or a black viscous, pitchy consistency of the fluids. *Arbutnot, Aliments*

II. *n* A person of an atrabiliar temperament, a hypochondriac. *Disraeli*

atrabiliarious (at'ra-bi-lā'ri-us), *a* [*< ML atrabiliaris* see *atrabiliarian*] Same as *atrabiliarian*.

Christopher Glowry, English was naturally of an atrabiliarious temperament and much troubled with those phantoms of indigestion which are commonly called blue devils. *Pearce, Nightmare Abbey, l. 1*

atrabiliariousness (at'ra-bi-lā'ri-us-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being atrabiliarious or melancholy.

atrabilet, *n.* [*< F. atrabile*, formerly *atrabile*, = *Sp. atrabilis* = *Pg. atrabilis* = *It. atrabile*, < *L. atrabilis* also in *E.*] *atra bilis* (*Gr. μέλας χολα*; see *melancholy*), lit. black bile. *atra*, fem. of *ater*, black, *bilis*, bile see *bile* 2] Black bile, melancholy from the supposition that melancholy is due to a preponderance of the so-called "black bile," an imagined secretion of the renal or atrabiliary glands.

atrabiliar, **atrabiliary** (at'ra-bil'ī-ā, -ā-ri), *a* [*< NL "atrabiliaris"*, < *L. atra bilis*, black bile see *atrabile*] Melancholic or hypochondriacal, atrabiliary. See *atrabile*.

[Complexion of a multiple *x atrabiliar* character the final shade of which may be the pale sea green.] *Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 4*

Atrabiliary capsules, glands See *capsule*, *gland*.

atrabillous (at'ra-bil'ius), *a* [*< L. atra bilis* see *atrabile*, and *bilious*] Affected as if by black bile, melancholic or hypochondriacal; splenetic. See *atrabile*.

A hard faced *atrabillous*, earnest eyed man, stiff from long wrestling with the Lord in prayer and who had taught Satan to dread the new Puritan hug. *Lowell, Hallow Papers*

atracheate (a-trā'kē-āt), *a*. [*NL atracheatus*, < *Gr. a-trachē* (a-18) + *NL trachea*] Having no tracheae or spiracles, as some arthropods, such as crustaceans.

Atrachella (at-ra-kē'h-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Gr. ἀτραχήλα*, without neck, < *a-* priv + *τραχήλα*, neck] A division of heteronomous beetles, having the head not exerted nor narrowed behind, the antennae linear or subclavate, and the claws undivided, sometimes serrate or pectinate opposed to *Trachida*. The group is chiefly composed of the family *Penebrondae* which are plant-eating terrestrial beetles having mostly connate elytra and no lower wings.

atrachellate (at-ra-kē'h-ēt), *a* [*< Atrachea* + *-al*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Atrachella*.

Atrachia (a-trā'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Gr. a-trachia*, *trachea* see *trachea*] A division of *Lamellibranchiata* a synonym of *Asiphonata* (which see).

atractaspidd (at-rak-tas'pi-did), *n.* A serpent of the family *Atractaspididae*.

Atractaspididae (a-trak-ta-spī'd-ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Atractaspis* (a-18) + *-idae*] A family of venomous African serpents, suborder *Solenoglyphia* (sometimes referred to *Viperidae*), having extremely long venom-fangs.

Atractaspis (at-rak-tas'pis), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. ἀτρακτος*, a spindle, an arrow, + *ασπίς*, a serpent see *asp* 2] A genus of venomous serpents, typical of the family *Atractaspididae*. *A. irregularis* and *A. corculentus* are two African species, from Angola and Liberia respectively.

atractenchyma (at-rak-teng'ki-mē), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. ἀτρακτος*, a spindle, + *ἐνχυμα*, an infusion] In *bot.*, a tissue composed of spindle-shaped cells.

atrament (at'ra-ment), *n.* [*< L. atramentum*, black ink, < *ater*, black] Blacking, ink, any black fluid, as the ink of the cuttlefish.

atramentaceous (at'ra-men-tā'shi-us), *a* [*< atrament + -aceous*] Of the nature of ink, black as ink. *Derham*

atramental (at-ra-men'tal), *a* [*< atrament + -al*] Inky, black like ink. *Sw. T. Browne*

[Rare] Also *atramentous*

atramentarius (at'ra-men-tā'ri-us), *a* [*< LL "atramentarius"*, used only as neut. noun *atramentarium*, an inkstand, < *L. atramentum*, ink see *atrament*] Like ink, suitable for making ink. Thus the sulphate of iron or copperas, is called *atramentarius* from its use in the manufacture of ink.

atramentous (at-ra-men'tus), *a* [*< atrament + -ous*] Same as *atramental*.

Who never provoked by anger or labour, an atramentous quality of most malignant nature was seen to distil from his lips. *Swift, Battle of the Books*

atred, *a* [*< L. ater*, black, + *-ed* 2] Cf. *L. atratus*, clothed in black] Tinged with a black color.

Yellow cholera or atred.

Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 70

atredet, *t. t.* [*ME*, < *at-*, from, + *reden*, advise see *read*, *rede*] To surpass in counsel.

Men may the older atredet, but not atredet.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1501

atrent, *v. t.* [*ME atrennen*, < *at-*, from, + *rennen*, run] To outrun. *Chaucer*

atresia (a-trē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL*, < (*Gr. ἀτρησία*, not perforated, < *a-* priv + *τρῆσις*, perforated (> *τρῆσις*, opening, orifice), verbal adj. of *τρῆσις* (*√ trā*), bore, pierce] The state or condition of being closed or imperforate, specifically, absence of a natural opening or passage chiefly used in medicine and surgery.

atresial (a-trē'si-ā), *a* [characterized by atresia, imperforate]

atria, *n.* Plural of *atrium*.

atrial (ā'tri-āl), *a* [*< atrium + -al*] Of or pertaining to an atrium.—**Atrial aperture, opening, or orifice**, the communication of the atrial cavity with the exterior. It forms one of the two apertures (the other being the oral) with which ascidians or sea squirts are provided, and through which water may be admitted by the contraction of the muscular walls of the body. See cuts under *Appendicularia*, *Doliolidae*, and *Tunicata*.—**Atrial canal**, the cavity of an atrium.

Each stigma leads into a funnel shaped atrial canal.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 512

Atrial membrane, the third tunic of ascidians, a delicate membrane of two layers, parietal and visceral, like a peritonium, lining the atrium.

The atrial membrane forms a bilobed sac, one lobe extending on each side of the pharynx, and opening outward by the atrial aperture. It communicates by the stigmata with the interior of the branchial sac, and, by the anal and genital openings, it receives the feces and genital products. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 517*

Atricha (at'ri-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < (*Gr. ἀτρίχες*, poet. for *ἀτρίς*, without hair, < *a-* priv + *τρίχς* (*τριχς*), hair] 1 A division of the *Nematodermata*, containing those forms which are devoid of cilia, as the genus *Echinoderis*. They are distinguished from *Gastrotrema*, which are ciliated on the ventral surface of the body.

2 A name given to certain protozoans, or lobose rhizopods having no permanent processes an inexact synonym of *Amoeboida*.

Atrichia (a-trī'ki-ā), *n.* [*NL*, < (*Gr. ἀτρίχες*, poet. for *ἀτρίς*, without hair see *Atricha*] 1 The typical and only genus of the family *Atrichidae*. *A. clamosa* is the scrub-bird of Australia. *J. Gould, 1844*. Also called *Atrichornis*.—2 A genus of dipterous insects.

Atrichiidae (at-ri-kī'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Atrichia*, 1, + *-idae*] A remarkable family of anomalous oscine passerine birds, forming with *Mniotilta* one of the major groups of birds, *Passeres abnormales*. It contains the Australian scrub birds of the genus *Atrichia*, which have the syrinx differently constructed from that of normal oscines. Also called *Atrichornithidae*.

Atrichornis (at-ri-kōr'nīs), *n.* [*NL*, < (*Gr. ἀτρίχες*, without hair (see *Atricha*), + *ορνίς*, a bird] Same as *Atrichia*, 1.

Atrichornithidae (at'ri-kōr-nith'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Atrichornis* (a-trīch-ē) + *-idae*] Same as *Atrichidae*.

atrichosis (at-ri-kō'si-s), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀτρίχος*, without hair (see *Atricha*), + *-osis*] In *pathol.*, failure to develop hair.

atrioventricular (ā'tri-ō-ven-trīk'ū-lār), *a* [*< atrium*, 3, + *ventricular*] Pertaining to the

atrial, or auricular, and ventricular cavities of the heart as, the *atrioventricular valve*

atrip (a-trip'), prep phi as *ade* or *a* [*a* + *trip*, *n*] *Naut* (a) Just raised from the ground in weighing said of an anchor (b) Hoisted from the cap, shot out home, and ready for trimming said of sails (c) Swayed up, ready to have the stops cut for crossing said of yards (d) Having the fid loosed said of an upper mast

Atriplex (at'ri-pliks), *n* [L, also *atriplexum*, a perversion of Gr *atriplexum*, also written *atriplexum*, origin obscure] A large genus of plants, natural order *Chenopodiaceae*, mostly mealy or scurfy herbs or low shrubs, growing usually in saline localities, and of very little importance. The garden orach, *A. hortensis*, is cultivated to some extent as a salad, and a variety with crimson foliage for ornament. A number of shrubby species are very frequent in the dry and alkaline portions of western North America, and are generally known as *grease wood*, a term which also includes some other *Chenopodiaceae*

atrium (a'tri-um), *n*, pl *atria* (-i) [L, in senses 1 and 2, also a hall in general, said to have been orig the kitchen, and so called because blackened with smoke, < *atr*, black; but perhaps the reference is to the hearth or fireplace in the atrium, the name being connected with *ades*, orig a fireplace (cf *E east*), later a house, temple see *clay*] 1 In an *Rom arch*, the entrance-hall, the most impor-



Atrium—Restoration of a Pompeii interior

tant and usually the most splendid apartment of the house. At an early period, and later among the poor, the atrium was used not only as a *reception room*, but as a *reception room* and for general domestic purposes, as cooking and dining. In it were placed the ancestral images and heirlooms, the marriage couch, the *fovea* or hearth, and generally a small altar. Later, among the wealthy, and when separate apartments were built for kitchen and dining room, chapel of the house, etc., it was reserved as a general reception and show room. It was lighted by an opening in the roof called the *compluvium*, toward which the roof sloped, so as to conduct the rain water into a cistern in the floor called the *impluvium*. 2 A hall or court resembling in arrangement an atrium proper, as at the entrance of some classical or early Christian public buildings, etc.—3 [NL.] In *anat*, an auricle of the heart, or some equivalent venous cardiac cavity

In all the other vertebrates (than *Amphioxus*) there is a heart with at least three chambers (sinus venosus, atrium ventricle) *Huxley, Anat Invert*, p 57

4 [NL.] In *zool* (a) The chamber or cavity of ascidians, communicating with the exterior, and with the cavity of the alimentary canal. See *atrial*, and cut under *Tunicata*

The *atrium*, into which the feces and genital products are poured *Huxley, Anat Invert*, p 514

(b) A membranous sacular diverticulum of the ear in fishes as, the *atrium sinus imparis*, a membranous sac given off from the sinus auditorius impar of fishes, and connected in various ways with the air-bladder

atrocet, *a* [*F atoce*, < *L atrox* (acc *atroce*), cruel see *atrocius*] *Atrocious*

atroceruleous (at-rō-sē-rō-lē-us), *a* [*L ater*, black, + *ceruleus*, blue see *cerulean*] Of a deep blackish-blue color, as an insect

atrocha (at'rō-kā), *n* pl [NL, neut pl of *atrochus* see *atrochous*] 1 Ciliated embryos of the polychaetous annelids, in which the cilia form a broad zone around the body, leav-

ing each end free of cilia, excepting, in some cases, a tuft on the head. See *mesotrocha*, *telotrocha*.—2. [cap] In *Kottjera*, a group of wheel-animalcules having no cilia and the lobes highly modified in shape, the wheelless rotifers

atrochous (at'rō-kus), *a* [*NL. atrochus*, < (*tr a-* priv + *τροχός*, anything round or circular, a wheel, etc., < *τρέχω*, run)] 1 Of or pertaining to *atrocha*, having cilia disposed as in those annelidan larvæ called *atrocha*.—2. Wheelless, as a rotifer

atrocious (a-trō'shus), *a* [*L atrox* (*atro-*), cruel, fierce, horrible, < *ater*, black see *atroce* and *-ous*] 1 Manifesting or characterized by atrocity, extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel, enormously or outrageously wicked

Revelations no atrocious that nothing in history approaches them *De Quincey*

In spite of the canon law, which forbade a churchman to take any part in matters of blood, the archbishop signed the warrant for the atrocious sentence *Macaulay, Hallam's Const Hist*

2 Very grievous; violent as, atrocious distempers.—3 Very bad, execrable as, an atrocious pun [Collog]—Syn. 1 Wicked, Scandalous, Shocking, Flagrant, Heinous, Infamous, Outrageous, Atrocious, Monstrous, horrible, villainous, flagitious, diabolical, etc., in expressing great and intentional badness, calling for strong abhorrence. Because they are used with feeling, the recognition of their difference is not always practicable. Flagrant and heinous are hardly applicable to persons, the others apply to persons or things. Wicked is the generic word, and is the lightest where all are strong, it is the one that is most common in a playful use, yet it is at times an intense word, as forcible as any of the others, though less definite. Scandalous means offensive to decency, and so disgraceful. That which is shocking, literally, gives a sudden and heavy blow, and hence produces a corresponding feeling of horror or disgust, or both. That which is flagrant, literally, flames into notice, and hence is glaring, striking, and so notorious, enormous in badness. Heinous means hateful, and hence aggravated. That which is infamous is worthy of a total loss of reputation, and hence has a reputation or character of the worst kind, especially for baseness. Outrageous means attended with outrage, doing outrage, especially outraging decency, going beyond all bounds, like the acts of a madman. Atrocious is primarily fierce or cruel, savage, bloody, and wicked, enormously wicked, hence violating the first principles of humanity or of human nature. That which is monstrous is so bad as to be out of the course of nature, a prodigy or miracle of badness. See *abandoned*, *criminal*, *irreligious*, and *infamous*

As even here they talked at Almsbury About the good King and his wicked Queen *Tennyson, Guinevere*

So the King arose mid went To smoke the scandalous live of those wild bees That made such honey in his rath *Tennyson, Holy Grail*

In this dreadful manner was one who had been till then of an excellent character hurried on, from a single, and seemingly slight, indulgence into the depth of the grossest and most shocking villainy *Sacker, Heinous*, I xxv

The offences which prompt strong invective have been far more numerous and flagrant in his [Sydney Smith's] own country than in ours *Whipple, Ess and Rev*, I 130

The object of this society [Abolition] is now, as it has always been, to convince our countrymen, by arguments addressed to their hearts and consciences, that slave holding is a heinous crime *W Phillips, Speeches*, p 98

There is no crime more infamous than the violation of truth *Johnson*

A most outrageous fit of madness took him *Shak*, C of R, v 1

It is a war base in its object, atrocious in its beginning, immoral in all its influences *Sumner, Speech against Mexican War*, Nov 4, 1846

Pliny assures us that the most monstrous of all criminals was the man who first devised the luxurious custom of wearing golden rings *Lecky, Euphrat*, II 167

atrociously (a-trō'shus-ly), *adv* In an atrocious manner, with great cruelty or wickedness

atrociousness (a-trō'shus-ness), *n* The state or quality of being atrocious, atrocity

The atrociousness of the crime made all men look with an evil eye upon the claim of any privilege which might prevent the severest justice *Burke, Abridg of Eng Hist*, III 6

atrocity (a-trō'si-ty), *n*, pl *atrocities* (-ties) [Early mod *F atrocité*, < *F atrocité*, < *L atrocia* (-ty), cruelty, hatefulness, < *atrox*, cruel, etc. see *atrochous*] 1 The state or quality of being atrocious, enormous wickedness, extreme criminality or cruelty

They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deserved *Clarendon*

Burke was the only man in England in whom the prosecution of Indian delinquency and atrocity was a fixed passion as well as a fixed principle *Whipple, Ess and Rev*, II 318

2 A specific act of extreme heinousness or cruelty, an atrocious deed

The atrocities which attend victory *Macaulay*

Atropa (at'rō-pā), *n*. [NL, < Gr. *Ἀτροπῆ*, one of the Fates, who cut the thread of life, lit. the inflexible, < *ἄτροπος*, unchangeable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τροπή*, turn: see *trope*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Solanaceae*, of a single species, *A. Belladonna*, the deadly nightshade, a native of Europe and western Asia. See *belladonna*.

atropal (at'rō-pāl), *a* [*Gr atropos*, inflexible, not to be turned see *Atropa*] In bot, erect, orthotropous. said of an ovule. Also *atropous*

atrophiated (a-trō'fi-ā-ted), *a* [*< atrophy* + *-ate* + *-ed*] *Atrophied* [Rare]

atrophic (a-trōf'ik), *a*. [*< atrophy* + *-ic*] Pertaining to atrophy; characterized by atrophy, exhibiting or undergoing atrophy as, an atrophic process; an atrophic organ

atrophied (at'rō-fid), *p. a* [*< atrophy* + *-ed*] Exhibiting or affected with atrophy, wasted

In many instances special muscles, or sets of muscles, are atrophied from want of use *B W Richardson, Prevent Med*, p 232

The distrust of one's own atrophied faculties of loving *E S Phelps, Beyond the Gates*, p 106

atrophy (at'rō-fī), *n* [= *F. atrophie*, < *LL. atrophie*, < *Gr ἀτροφία*, wasting, lack of nourishment, < *ἀτροφος*, not well fed, < *ἀ-* priv + *τρέφω*, nourish, feed] 1 A wasting of the body, or of a part of it, owing to defective nutrition

There is no demand for the labour of the poor, the fabric of *Mentulus* ceases to be applicable, the belly communicates no nutriment to the members, there is an atrophy in the body politic *Macaulay, Mitford's Hist Greece*

2 In bot and zool, arrested development of an organ due to stoppage of growth at any stage by the operation of causes either external to or inherent in the organism. Brown atrophy, a very common degeneration of muscle in a heart hypertrophied as a result of valvular disease or of old age. The heart, frequently of increased consistence, is dark red brown, and its fibers contain pigment, accumulated especially about the nuclei. — *Cruevillier's atrophy*, progressive muscular atrophy

atrophy (at'rō-fī), *v*, pret and pp *atrophied*, ppr *atrophying*. [*< atrophy*, *n*] To waste away

As the fruit ripens one of them almost always atrophies *G Allen, Colln Clout's Calendar*, p 121

The tail gradually shrinks and atrophies *Claus, Zoology (trans)*, p 120

atropia (a-trō'pi-ā), *n* [NL, < *Atropa*] Same as *atropin*

atropic (a-trōp'ik), *a*. [*< atropia* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to atropin

atropin, *atropine* (at'rō-pin), *n*. [*< NL atropina*, < *Atropa* + *-ina* see *-in*²] A crystalline alkaloid (C₁₇H₂₃NO₃) obtained from the deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. It is very poisonous, and produces temporary dilatation of the pupil. Also *atropina* and *atropia*

atropina (at'rō-pi-nā), *n* [NL] Same as *atropin*

atropine, *n* See *atropin*

atropinized, *v* t See *atropinize*

atropinism (at'rō-pin-izm), *n* [*< atropin* + *-ism*] Same as *atropism*

atropinize (at'rō-pin-iz), *v* t, pret and pp *atropinized*, ppr *atropinizing* [*< atropin* + *-ize*] To poison or affect with atropin. Also sometimes spelled *atropmize*

atropism (at'rō-pizm), *n* [*< atropia* + *-ism*.] The morbid state produced by atropin, characterized by dilated pupil, frequent pulse, dryness of mouth and skin, hallucinations, and delirium. Also *atropism*

atropization (at'rō-pi-zā-shon), *n* [*< atropize* + *-ation*] That state of the body, or of any of its organs, produced by the introduction of atropin

atropize (at'rō-piz), *v* t, pret and pp *atropized*, ppr *atropizing* [*< atropia* + *-ize*] To add atropin to; affect with atropin

Atropos (at'rō-pos), *n*. [NL, < *L Atropos*, < Gr. *Ἀτροπῆ*, one of the Fates see *Atropa*.] 1 A genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Psocidae* synonymous with *Troctes*. A *pulchellus* shares with certain beetles the popular name of *death watch*, and is a great pest in entomological collections

2. A genus of venomous serpents *Wagler*, 1830 [Not in use]—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects *Oken*, 1815

atropous (at'rō-pos), *a*. [*< Gr ἀτροπος*, not to be turned. see *Atropa*.] Same as *atropal*.



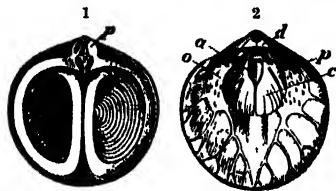
Fruit of Dock (*Rumex*)—Section shows erect (*atropal*) seed (From *Le Maout and Decaisne's Traité général de Botanique*)

atrous (á'trus), *a.* [*L* *ater*, black, + *-ous*] Intensely black. [Rare] **atry** (a-trí'), *prep* *phr* *as adv* or *a* [*Appar* < *a* + *try* see *try-sail*] *Naut*, with the sails so arranged that the bow is kept to the sea said of a ship in a gale.

Atrypa (a-trí'pá), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *a-* priv + *trypa*, a hole] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Atrypidae*. *Dalman*, 1828

atrypid (a-trí'pid), *n* A brachiopod of the family *Atrypidae*

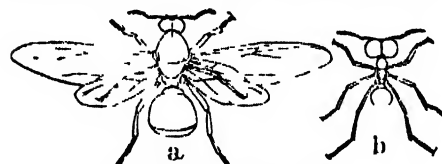
Atrypidae (a-tríp'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Atrypa* + *-idae*] A family of fossil arthropomatous



Atrypa reticularis
1 Dorsal valve *p* hinge plate *v* ventral valve *a* impressions of adductor muscles *c* cardinal muscle *p* pedicle muscle *o* ovarian sinus, *d* deltidium

brachiopods with the brachial appendages rigid and spirally coiled toward the center of the shell, and completely supported by spiral lamellae, the valves generally subovate or trilobed, the foramen beneath a produced beak completed by a deltidium, and the shell-substance fibrous and impunctate

Atta (at'a), *n* [*NL*, < *L* *Atta*, a surname for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes, of *atta* = *Gr* *átta*, a childish word for father, used familiarly in addressing an old man (cf. Goth *atla*, father)] A genus of hymenopterous



Texas Red Ant (*Atta serena*)
a queen *b* worker

insects, of the suborder *Heterogyna* and family *Formicidae*, or ants. They have very short palps, and the heads of the workers are thick. *A. cephalotes* is a West Indian species called the *marketing ant*, and *A. serena* is the red ant of Texas

attaball, *n* See *atabal*

attac, *n.* See *adag*

attacca (át-ták'ká), [*It*, *impv* of *attaccare*, join, fasten, etc. = *F* *attacher* see *attach* and *attach*] In *music*, begin' a direction to proceed with a succeeding movement immediately, without pause

attach (a-tach'), *v* [*< ME* *attachen*, *atachen* (only in the legal sense, the *lit* sense being of mod adoption), < *OF* *atacher*, *atachier*, later and mod *F* *attacher* (also without assimilation *OF* *ataquer*, mod *F* *attaquer*), > *E* *attach*, *q v*] (= *Pr* *atacar* = *Sp* *atacar* = *It* *attaccare* see *attacca*), fasten, join, *lit* tack to, < *a-* (< *L* *ad*, to) + **tac* (not found in *OF*). Genevieve *tache* = *Sp* *Pg* *tacha* = *It* *tacca*, > *Bret* *tach*, a nail, = *Ir* *taca*, a nail, peg, = *Gael* *inead*, a nail, tack, etc. see *tack*, and cf. *detach*] **I trans** 1 In *law*, to take by legal authority (*a*) To take bodily arrest in person now applied only to arrest of a person by civil process to answer for a contempt of court or disregard of its mandate, but formerly to arrests of all kinds with *for*, also formerly with *of*

There were two or three attached for the same robbery *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Idw VI, 1549

Of capital treason I attach you both *Shak* 2 Hen IV, iv 2

(b) To take (real or personal property) by legal warrant to be held for the satisfaction of the judgment that may be rendered in a suit. See *attachment*

2† To lay hold of, seize

Then, homeward, every man attach the hand Of his fair mistress *Shak*, *L. L. L.*, iv 3

3 To take, seize, or lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest, fasten or bind by moral influence; win as, his kindness attached us all to him

Songs, garlands, flowers, And charming symphonies attach'd the heart Of Adam *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi 505

4. To tack or fix to, fasten in any manner, as one thing to another, by either natural or artificial means, bind; tie; cause to adhere

The next group consists of those Rotifera which seldom or never attach themselves by the foot, but swim freely through the water *B. Carpenter*, *Micros*, § 453

Such temperaments attach themselves, like barnacles, to what seems permanent *Lowell*, *Vivacide Travels*, p. 67

5 Figuratively, to connect, associate as, to attach a particular significance to a word

He attaches very little importance to the invention of gunpowder *Macaulay*, *Macblavelli*

6 To join to or with in action or function, connect as an associate or adjunct; adjoin for duty or companionship as, an officer is attached to such a ship, regiment, battalion, etc., our regiment is attached to the 1st brigade, this man is attached to my service, he attached himself to me for the entire journey. Attached column, in arch. same as *engaged column* (which see, under *column*) — **Syn** 1 To mix, distract, distress — 3 To win, gain over, captivate, charm, induce one's self to, captivate — 4 *Add*, *affix*, *immez*, etc. See *add* 5 To attribute

II. intrans 1 To adhere, pertain, as a quality or circumstance, belong or be incident with to

The fame of each day overtly attaches to the mind that made the formula which he contains all the details, and not to the manufacturer who now make their gains by it *Ferguson*, *Success*

To the healthful performance of each function of mind or body attaches a pleasurable feeling *Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 92

2 To be fixed or fastened, rest as an appendage with on or upon

Blame attached upon Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet for yielding *Knaplake*, *Chronica* 1 491 (*N. E. D.*)

3 To come into operation, take or have effect

After the risk (in marine insurance) has once commenced, the whole premium is earned, even though the voyage should not be prosecuted. But if the risk should not commence at all, or in technical phrase if the policy should not attach, the premium must be returned to the assured *Engg. Lit.*, XIII 195

attach (a-tach'), *n* [*< attach*, *v*] 1 An attachment

I am made the unwilling instrument Of your attack and apprehension *Heywood*, *Woman Killed with Kindness*

2 An attack

attachable (a-tach'a-bl), *a* [*< attach* + *-able*] 1 Capable of being attached, legally or otherwise, liable to be taken by writ or precept — 2 Capable of being fastened or conjoined as an adjunct or attribute

attaché (a-tu-shu'), *n* [*F*, *prop* pp of *attacher*, attach see *attach*] One attached to another, as a part of his suite or as one of his attendants, specifically, one attached to an embassy or a legation at a foreign court

George Hunt and I were intimate in early life. He was my junior when we were attached to Pompey's club together *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair* xlvii

attachedly (a-tach'ed-li), *adv* With attachment [Rare]

attachment (a-tach'ment), *n* [*< ME* *attachement* (in sense 1), < *attachen*, attach, in other senses < *F* *attachement*, < *attacher* see *attach*] 1 The act of attaching, specifically, in *law*, a taking of the person, goods, or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand, or to compel to appear in court, or to punish for contempt. In American usage *attachment* when used in reference to property means the taking of the defendant's property into custody by the law, by a summary process from a court, in advance of the trial of the merits of the case, as security for the payment of any judgment that may be recovered. The grounds of granting it are usually evidence of fraud or fraudulent disposal of property or apprehension of absconding, etc. When used in reference to the person it means the taking of the person into custody to answer to a charge of contempt of court. *Foreign attachment* is the taking, from the hands or control of a third person within the jurisdiction, of the money or goods or rights of action of a debtor who is not within the jurisdiction. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor or trustee of the debtor, and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond to the judgment against the debtor. The process of foreign attachment has existed from time immemorial in London, Bristol, Exeter, Lancaster and some other towns in England, and by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854 has been made general. It is also sometimes known as *garnishment*, in Scotland as *arrestment* and in New England as *traverse process*

2 The writ or process directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, for the purposes above stated — 3 The act or state of being attached, fastened on, or connected — 4 Close adherence or affection, regard, any passion or affection that binds a person to another person or to a thing

The attachment of the people to the institutions and the laws under which they live is at once the strength, the glory, and the safety of the land *Gladstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 276

Cromwell had to determine whether he would put to hazard the attachment of his party, the attachment of his army, to save a prince whom no engagement could bind *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.* 1

The hereditary attachments of those kings [English] lay in Anjou and Aquitaine far more than in England, or even in Normandy *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 169

5. That which attaches one thing to another, or a person to an object, as, the attachments of a muscle, the attachments of home — 6 That which is attached to a principal object, an adjunct as, the molan attachment to the piano, an attachment to a sewing-machine — **Bolian attachment** See *Foliant* — **Court of Attachments** See *court* — **Syn** 4. *Predilection*, *Affection*. See *love* — 6. *Appendage*, *appurtenance*, *addition*

attachment-screw (a-tach'ment-skrö), *n* A binding-screw

attack (a-tak'), *v* [Formerly also *ataque*, *at-taque*, < *F* *attaquer*, *OF* *ataquer*, unassimilated form (perhaps < *Pr* *atacar* or *It* *atacare*) of *attacco*, join, fasten see *attach*] **I. trans** 1 To assault, fall upon with force, assail, as with force and arms, begin hostilities against

The strong tribe in which war has become an art at tack and conquer their neighbors, and teach them their arts and virtues *Emerson*, *War*

2 To endeavor to injure, overthrow, or bring into discredit by any act or proposal, or by unfriendly words or writing, whether by satire, calumny, criticism, or argument as, to attack a religious belief or a legislative measure, to attack a man or his opinions in a newspaper

The people's interest is the only object that we have any right whatever to consider in deciding the question, whether or not the present state of things shall be submitted to or attacked *Brougham*

3 To make an onset or attempt upon, in a general sense, begin action upon or in regard to, set about or upon as, to attack a piece of work or a problem, or (humorously) the dinner — 4. To begin to affect, come or fall upon, seize

said of diseases and other destructive agencies as, yesterday he was attacked by fever, caries attacked the bones, locusts attacked the crops. Specifically — 5 In *chem*, to cause to decompose or dissolve

The bodies are of a silicious character, for they are not destroyed by ignition, nor attacked by hydrochloric acid *Science*, VII 218

= **Syn** 1 *Set upon*, *Fall upon*, etc. (see *assault*), assault, beset, besiege, blockade, charge upon, engage, challenge, combat — 2 *Impugn*, *criticize*, *contend*

II. intrans To make an attack or onset as, the enemy attacked with great boldness

Those that attack generally get the victory *Cass*, *Campaigns*

attack (a-tak'), *n* [= *F* *attaque*, from the verb] 1 A falling on with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism, an onset, an assault

I wish that he [Mr. Sumner] may know the shudder of terror which ran through all this community on the first tidings of this brutal attack *Emerson*, *Assault upon Mr. Sumner*

2 Battle generally, fight [Rare]

Long time in even scale The battle hung till Satan, smugling through the dice attack, Saw where the sword of Michael smote, and fell'd Squadrons at once *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi 248

3 An onset of any kind, the initial movement in any active proceeding or contest, as a game of chess, cricket, etc., in *music*, specifically, the act (with reference to the manner) of beginning a piece, passage, or phrase, especially by an orchestra — 4 The aggressive part of the art of fencing opposed to *defense*

Attacks are made in three ways — first by a quick thrust proceeding merely from the wrist, the arm at the same time being elevated and advanced, with the point directed towards the adversary's breast, secondly, by what is technically called an extension, and lastly, by lunging and recovering *Fencing Brt.*, IX 70

5 A seizure by a disease, the onset of a disease — **Attack of a siege**, an assault upon an enemy's field or permanent fortification, by means of parallels, galleries, saps, trenches, mines, enfilading, counter, or breaching batteries or by storming parties — **To deliver an attack**. See *delivered* = **Syn** 1 *Charge*, *Onslaught*, etc. See *onset*

attackable (a-tak'a-bl), *a* [*< attack* + *-able*, = *F* *attaquable*] Capable of being attacked, available

attacker (a-tak'er), *n* One who attacks or assaults, an assailant

attagas (at'a-gas), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *arrayar*, a bird described as of a reddish color and spotted on the back, prob a kind of partridge. See *attagen*] Same as *attagen*

attagen (at'a-jen), *n* [*L*, also *attagena*, < *Gr* *arrayar*, also *arrayar*, a bird (appar. different from the *arrayar*), prob a kind of grouse, the francolin, classed with the partridge, pheasant,

attaster, *v.* [ME. *ataste*, < OF *ataster*, taste, < a- (L *ad*) + *taster*, taste see *taste*.] **I trans** To taste. *Chaucer*

II intrans. To taste (of)

Ye shullen *ataste* both thowe and shee

Of thilke water *Lydgate*

attel. Middle English assimilation of *at the* *Chaucer*

Atteblabidæ (at-c'lab'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Atteblabus* + *-idæ*] A family of rhynchophorous beetles. See *Atteblabina*

Atteblabina (at-c'la-bi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Atteblabus* + *-ina*] A subfamily of *Curculionidae*, typified by the genus *Atteblabus*, containing weevils with the abdomen alike in both sexes, the mandibles pincer-like, the elytra without a fold on the inner surface, and no labium. The group is sometimes raised to the rank of a family under the name *Atteblabidae*

Atteblabus (at-tel'a-bus), *n.* [L, < Gr *αττεβλαβος*, *αττεβλαβος*, a kind of locust without wings] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Atteblabidae*. A rhove is a reddish pubescent species with a short proboscis, infesting the hazel in the northeastern parts of the United States

attemper (a-tem'pēr), *v. t.* [ME *attempren*, *attempren*, < OF *attemprei*, < L. *attemperare*, fit, adjust, accommodate, < *ad*, to, + *temperare*, control, moderate, temper see *temper*.] **1** To reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture as, to *attemper* spirits by diluting them with water. Nobility *attemper*s sovereignty *Bacon*

2 To soften, mollify, or moderate as, to *attemper* justice with clemency

Those smiling eyes *attemper* every ray

Pope, *Eloisa to Abelard*, l. 63

Those [influences] which, in older and more normally constituted communities, modify and *attemper* Mammion worship] *The American*, IV 65

3 To mix in just proportion, regulate

God hath so *attemper*ed the blood and bodies of fishes

Ray Works of Creation

Pure of blame,

In praise and in dispraise the same,

A man of well *attemper*ed frame

Tennyson, *Duke of Wellington*

4 To accommodate, fit or make suitable

The joyous birds, shrouded in cheer full shade,

Their notes unto the voice *attemper*ed sweet

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II xii 71

Arts *attemper*ed to the lyre

Pope

[In all its uses nearly obsolete, *temper* being generally used.]

attemperament (a-tem'pēr-a-ment), *n.* A tempering or mixing in due proportions. Also *attemperment*

attemperance (a-tem'pēr-ans), *n.* [ME *attemperance*, < OF *attemperance*, < *attemperare*, *attemper* Cf *temperance*] Temperance

attemperate (a-tem'pēr-āt), *v. t.* and *pp.* *attemperated*, *ppr.* *attemperating* [< L. *attemperatus*, *pp.* of *attemperare*, *attemper*. see *attemper*.] **1** To temper, regulate

If any one do *attemperate* his actions accordingly

Burrow, *Math. Lectures*, IV

2 In brewing and distilling, to regulate the temperature of, as the wort

attemperate (a-tem'pēr-āt), *p. a.* [L. *attemperatus*, *pp.* see the verb.] **1** Tempered, proportioned, suited

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise

Hammond *Pract. Catechism*

2 Moderate, equable, mild applied to climate

attemperation (a-tem-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [< *attemperare*, *v.*] **1** The act of tempering, regulating, adjusting, or accommodating *Bacon*—**2** The act of regulating the temperature of the wort in brewing and distilling

attemperator (a-tem'pēr-ā-tor), *n.* [< *attemperare*, *v.* + *-tor*] In brewing and distilling, a contrivance for regulating the temperature of the wort during the progress of fermentation

attemperly, *adv.* See *attemperly*

attemperment (a-tem'pēr-ment), *n.* [< *attemper* + *-ment*] Same as *attemperment*

attempre, *a.* [ME, also *attempre*, < OF *attempre*, *pp.* of *attemperare*, *attemper* see *attemper*.] Temperate

Attempre dilete was all hire physike

Chaucer

attemprely, *adv.* [ME, also *attemperly*, < *attempre* + *-ly*, *-ly*.] In a temperate manner *Chaucer*

attempt (a-tempt'), *v. t.* [OF *attemper*, *attemper*, mod. F. *attemper* = Pr. *attemper* = Sp. *attemper* = Pg. *attemper* = It. *attemperare*, < L. *attemperare*, more correctly *attemperare*, try, solicit, < *ad*, to, + *temperare*, more correctly *tentare*, try

see *tempt*.] **1.** To make an effort to effect or do, endeavor to perform; undertake; essay as, to *attempt* a bold flight

The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them *Rouse*

Something attempted, something done,

Has earned a night's repose

Longfellow, *Village Blacksmith*

2 To venture upon as, to *attempt* the sea—

3 To make trial of; prove; test as, "well-attempted plate," *Fauz*—**4** To try with afflictions *Jer Taylor*—**5** To endeavor to obtain or attract

This man of three attempts her love

Shak, *T. of A.*, I 1

6 To try to win or seduce; tempt, entice

He will never attempt us again

Shak, *M. W. of W.*, IV 2

It made the laughter of an afternoon,

That Vivien should attempt the blameless king

Tennyson, *Morlin and Vivien*

7 To attack, make an effort against, assail as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp, to *attempt* a person's life

Our soldiers up we'll stand upon our guard

For we shall be attempted

Beau and Fl. *Thierry and Theodoret*, l. 2

Calumny never dared to suspect her morals or attempt her character *Goldsmith* *The Bells*, No. 3

=**Syn** **1** *Attempt* *Essay* *Undertake* *Endeavor*, *Strive*, *Struggle*, seek aim. The italicized words agree in expressing the beginning of a task physical or intellectual, which is difficult and often impossible. They are arranged in the order of strength. *Attempt* is to try with some effort. *Essay* is something to try in order to see if a thing can be done or attained, and sometimes simply to attempt as, "which the Egyptians *attempt* to do were drowned," *Heb* xi 29. *Undertake* is literally to take a task upon one's self, perhaps formally and hence to go about a task with care and effort. *Endeavor* is to try with more earnestness, labor, or exertion. *Strive* is to work hard and earnestly, doing one's best. *Struggle* is to tax one's powers to the extent of fatigue, pain or exhaustion. The first three words are more appropriate for a single effort, the other three for continuous or continual efforts

None are very violent against it [writing plays in verse] but those who either have not attempted it, or who have succeeded ill in their attempt

Dryden, *Bed of Pross on Dram. Poesy*

Instinct led him [Lemmon] to construct his machinery before *essaying* to build *Sedman* *Viet* *Post*, p. 155

I will undertake one of Herakles' labours

Shak, *Much Ado*, II 1

In what I did *endeavour* it is no vanity to say I have succeeded

Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*

A certain truth possesses us, which we in all ways *strive* to utter

Emerson, *Clubs*

O lined soul, that, *struggling* to be free

Art more engaged *Shak*, *Hamlet*, III 3

attempt (a-tempt'), *n.* [< *attempt*, *v.*] **1** A putting forth of effort in the performance or accomplishment of that which is difficult or uncertain, essay, trial, or endeavor, effort

The attempt, and not the deed,

Confounds us *Shak*, *Macbeth*, II 2

By his blindness maim'd for high attempts

Milton, *S. A.*, I 1221

2. An effort to accomplish something by force or violence, an attack or assault as, an *attempt* upon one's life

Foreign attempts against a state and kingdom

Are seldom without some great friends at home

Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, l. 1

3 Temptation

to avoid

The attempt itself intended by our foe

For he who tempts, though in vain, at least aspires

The tempted with dishonour foul *Milton*, *P. L.*, IX 295

4 In law, an act done in part execution of a design to commit a crime *Judge May*. Mere solicitation or preparation without a step taken toward the actual commission, is not a criminal attempt = **Syn** *Undertaking*, *effort*, *endeavor*, *enterprize*, *experiment*

attemptability (a-tempt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *attemptable* see *-bility*] **1** The quality of being attemptable—**2** A thing that may be attempted [Rare]

Short way ahead of us it is all dim, an unground skein

Of possibilities, of apprehensions, *attemptabilities*, vague

looming hopes *Carlyle*, *Heroes* (1858) p. 35

attemptable (a-tempt'a-bl), *a.* [< *attempt* + *-able*] Capable of being attempted, tried, or attacked, likely to yield to an attempt or attack

Less attemptable than any the rarest of our ladies in

France *Shak*, *Cymbeline*, I 5

attemptate (a-tempt'āt), *n.* [OF *attemperat*, mod. F. *attemperat* see *attemperare*] An attempt or endeavor; especially, a violent or criminal attempt or attack; assault, outrage

He called for redress of the attemptates committed

by the Greams *Styrie*, *Eccles. Mem.*, IV 364 (N. E. D.)

For the better defense of his highness's loving subjects in the same shires in case of any invasion or other attemptate by foreign enemies.

Somermet, quoted in *Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv, note

attempter (a-tempt'ēr), *n.* **1** One who attempts, tries, or endeavors—**2** One who attacks or assails; an assailant.

Against the attempter of thy Father's throne

Milton, *P. R.*, IV 603.

3 A tempter *Milton*

attemptive (a-tempt'iv), *a.* [< *attempt* + *-ive*] Ready to attempt, enterprising, venturesome *Daniel*

attend (a-tend'), *v.* [OF *atendre*, F. *attendre*, wait, reflex expect, = Sp. *atender* = Pg. *atender* = It. *attendere*, < L. *attendere*, stretch toward, give heed to, < *ad*, to, + *tendere*, stretch see *tend*, and cf *attempt*.] **I trans** **1** To fix the mind upon, listen to, have regard or pay heed to, consider [Archae] See II, 1]

The diligent pilot doth not attend the unskillful words of a passenger

Sir P. Sidney

The crowd doth sing as sweetly as the lark

When neither is attended *Shak*, *M. of V.*, v 1

Their hunger thus appeased, their care attends

The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.

Dryden

2 To accompany or be present with, as a companion, minister, or servant, or for the fulfillment of any duty, wait upon

The fifth had charge sick persons to attend

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I x 41

Let one attend him with a silver basin

Shak, *I. of the S.*, Ind, 1

You shall have men and horses to attend you,

And money in your purse

Pletcher, *Rule a Wife*, II 3

3. To be present at or in for purposes of duty, business, curiosity, pleasure, etc. as, to *attend* a meeting—**4** To accompany or follow in immediate sequence, especially with a causal connection said of things as, a cold attended with fever, a measure attended with bad results

A correspondent revolution in things will attend the

flux of the spirit *Emerson*, *Nature*

5 To wait or stay for, expect, as a person or an event

Thy interpreter, bloodily as the hunter, attends thee

at the orchard end *Shak*, *T. N.*, III 4

The trumpets, next the gate, in order plac'd,

Attend the sign to sound the martial blast

Dryden, *Pal and Arc.*, I 1741

6 To be in store for, await

The state that attends all men after this

Locke

One fate attends us and one common grave

Dryden, *Tri. of Lucullus*, III 304

II. intrans **1** To give attention, pay regard or heed followed by *to* as, my son, attend to my words

Attend to the voice of my supplications *Ps* lxxxvi 6

It will be sufficient for me if I discover many Beauties or Imperfections which others have not attended to

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 262

2 To be present, in pursuance of duty, business, or pleasure, especially, act as an attendant absolutely, or with *on* or *upon*, or *at* as, who attends here to attend upon a committee, to attend at such a church Hence—**3.** To fix the mind in worship with *on* or *upon*

That ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction

1 Cor vii 35

4 To be consequent, wait with *on* or *upon*

It is good that a certain portion of disgrace should con-

stantly attend on certain bad actions

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*

5 To stay, wait, delay

For this perfection she must yet attend,

Ill to her Maker she espoused be

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*

attend (a-tend'), *n.* [< *attend*, *v.*] Attendance

Stars have made your fortune (Hind) so high,

To give attend on Basili's excellence

Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

attendance (a-tend'ans), *n.* [< ME *attendancie*, < OF *attendancie* = Pr. *attendancie*, < ML *attendancie*, < L. *attendancie* (t)-s, *ppr.* of *attendere* see *attend* and *-ance*.] **1** The act of attending or attending on (a) The act of waiting on or serving, the state of being present for purposes of duty, business, pleasure, etc., service, ministry

No man gave attendance at the altar *Heb* vii 13

Lindamira, a lady whose constant attendance at

church three times a day had utterly defeated many ma-

licious attacks upon her reputation

Fulding, *Joseph Andrews*

The other, after many years attendance upon the duke,

was now one of the bed chamber to the prince

Clarendon

(b) Attention, regard, careful application of mind

Give attendance to reading *1 Tim* iv 13.

(c) A waiting on, as in expectation

attest (a-test'), *v* [= F *attester*, OF *attester* = Sp *atestar* = Pg *attestar* = It *attestare*, < L *attestari*, bear witness to, < *ad*, to, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness see *testify*]

attest (a-test'), *v* [= F *attester*, OF *attester* = Sp *atestar* = Pg *attestar* = It *attestare*, < L *attestari*, bear witness to, < *ad*, to, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness see *testify*]

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attestative (a-tes'ta-tiv), *a* [*< attest + -ive*] Giving attestation, attesting [Rare]

attestor, *n* See *attester*

Atthis (at'this), *n* [NL, < Gr Ἀτθίς, Attic, Attica.] A genus of diminutive humming-birds,



Atthis Hummingbird (Atthis a. a.)

having the metallic scales of the throat prolonged into a ruff, as in *Atthis heliosa*, the Attic humming-bird of the southwestern United States

Attic (at'ik), *a* and *n* [= F *Attique* = Sp *Atico* = Pg *It Attico*, < L *Atticus*, < Gr Ἀττικός, Attic, Athenian, < Ἀττική, Attica, a province of Greece, supposed by some to stand for **aktia*, fem adj equiv to *aktia*, on the coast, < *akti*, coast, prop headland, promontory, Ἀτρίς is the ancient name of the headland of the Pnaeus

According to others Ἀττική stands for **aktia*, < *akti*, city see *activism*] **1** *a* Pertaining to Attica, or to the city or state of Athens, Athenian, marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians **Attic base**, in arch, a base used properly with the Ionic order, consisting of an upper torus, a scotia, and a lower torus, separated by fillets See cut under *base* **Attic dialect**, the dialect of Greek used by the ancient Athenians, and regarded as the standard of the language It was a subdivision of the Ionic, but is often spoken of as a coordinate dialect. It is distinguished from the Ionic by a more frequent retention of an original *a* (e) sound and by its avoidance of hiatus, especially through contraction Its chief literature belongs to the fifth and fourth centuries B C

As written during the greater part of the former century, it is known as *old Attic* In its transition to the next century, as *middle Attic* and during the greater part of the fourth century, as *new Attic* It passed after this into the Koine or common dialect the general Greek of the Alexandrine and Roman periods depicting more or less from its former classic standard **Attic faith**, lively talk faith **Attic hummer**, a hummingbird of the genus *Atthis* **Attic salt**, salt of a dry, delicate, and refined quality **Attic school**, in art See *Helena* art under *Helena* **Attic style**, a pure, chaste, and elegant style

II **1** A native or an inhabitant of Attica, the territory of the ancient Athenian state, now an eparchy of the kingdom of Greece, an Athenian **2** The Attic dialect, Attic Greek

attic (at'ik), *n* [= F *attique* = Sp *atico* = Pg *It attico*, an attic, < L *atticus*, Attic see

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atticist, *r* *t* [Early mod E also *attise* < ME *attisen*, *attisen*, < OF *attiser*, *attiser*, mod F *attiser* = Pr *Sp attisar* = Pg *attisar* = It *attizzare*, < L *as* if **attihari*, stir the fire, < *ad*, to, + *attio* (n), a firebrand, cf ML *attionari* = F *attionner*, stir the fire Cf *entice*] To instigate, allure, entice

atticement, *n* Instigation, enticement (*Caution*)

Atticize, *v* See *Atticize*

Atticism (at'is-izm), *n* [*< Gr Ἀττικισμός*, a siding with Athens Attic style, < Ἀττικίζω, Atticize see *Atticize*] **1** A peculiarity of style or idiom belonging to the Greek language as used by the Athenians, Attic elegance of diction, concise and elegant expression

They thought the muses gave gallant men, and I thought them fools they made sport and I laugh, they misprisoned me and I mistook it and to make up the *atticism*, they were out, and I hied Milton *Apology for Smeatynnius*

An elegant *atticism* which occurs Luke xlii 9 'Hilt bear fruit well Abj *Atticism* Eng Biblical Trans, p 279

2 A siding with, or favoring the cause of, the Athenians

Put to death by Pædaritus for *atticism* Hobbes, tr of Thucydides, viii 38

Atticist (at'is-ist), *n* One who affects Attic style

Atticize (at'is-iz), *v*, pret and pp *Atticized*, ppr *Atticizing* [= L *Atticizare*, < Gr Ἀττικίζω, side with the Athenians, speak Attic, < Ἀττικός, Attic, Athenian see *Attic*] **1** *trans* **1** To use Atticisms or idioms peculiar to Attic Greek **2** To favor or side with the Athenians Dean Smith

II *trans* To make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica

Also spelled *Atticize*

attid (at'id), *n* A jumping-spider, a member of the family *Attidae*

Attidae (at'id-ē), *n* pl [NL, < *Attus* + *-idae*] A family of saltigrade dipneumonous arachnids with a short body, flattened cephalothorax, and eyes usually in three transverse rows, the jumping-spiders Their chief characteristic is that the median for most part of eyes are much larger and the hindmost pair smaller than the others They spin no webs, but capture their prey by leaping upon it The species are very numerous

Attidian (at'id-i-an), *a* (Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Attidium in Umbria **Attidian Brethren**, a corporation of twelve priests in ancient Umbria who had authority over a considerable region, and who are known only from the Iguvine tables, the Umbrian inscriptions on which are records of their acts See *Fugabian*)

attiguoist (a-tig'u-us), *a* [*< L attiguus*, touching, contiguous, < *attigere*, older form of *attingere*, touch see *attinge*, and cf *contiguous*] Near; adjoining, contiguous

attiguoussness (a-tig'u-us-ness), *n* The quality or state of being attiguoist Bailey

attihawmeg (at-i-ha-meg), *n* [Amer Ind] A kind of whitefish, of the genus *Coregonus* and family *Salmonidae*, abundant in the great lakes of North America, and a delicious food-fish

Attila (at'ī-lā), *n* [NL, named from *Attila*, king of the Huns] In ornith, a genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, family *Tyrannidae*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Attilina* *A cinerea* is the type, and about 12 other species are included in the genus

attinger (a-tin-j'), *v* *t* [*< L attingere*, older form *attigere*, touch, border upon, be near, < *ad*, to, + *tangere*, touch see *tangent*] To touch, come in contact with, hence, affect, influence

attire (a-tir'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *attired*, ppr *attiring* [Also by aphorism *tire* (see *tire*), < ME *atiren*, *atiren*, < OF *atirer*, earlier *atirar* (= Pr *atirar*), put in order, arrange, dress, < a *tire* (= Pr *a tura*), in order, in a row a (< L *ad*), to, *ture*, *ture* (= Pr *teira*, *teira* = It *tera*), order, row, file, dress see *tier* **2** To dress, clothe, array, adorn

With the line a mitre shall he [Aron] be attired Lev xvi 4

His shoulders large a mantle did attire, With rubrics thick, and sparkling as the fire Dryden, *Pal and Arc*, i 146

The woman who attired her head Tennyson, *Geraldine*

attire (a-tir'), *n* [Also by aphorism *tire* (see *tire*), < ME *atire*, *atir*, *atyr*, dress, equipment, from the verb] **1** Dress, clothes, garb, apparel

Earth in her rich attire Consummate lovely smiled Milton, *P*, l, vii 501

2 A dress or costume, an article of apparel
Show me, my woman, like a queen go fetch
My best attire Shak, A and C, v 2

3 *pl* In her, the horns of a hair, when used as a bearing — **4** In bot, the stamens collectively

Grew speaks of the attire, or the stamens, as being the male parts
Faupe Brt, IV 52

attired (a-tīrd'), *p a* In her, having horns thus, "a hart gules attired or" means a red stag having horns of gold used only of the hart and buck See *armed*, 3

attirement (a-tīr'ment), *n* [*< attire + -ment*] Dress, apparel, attire [Obsolete or rare]

attirer (a-tīr'er), *n* One who dresses or adorns with attire

attirewoman (a-tīr'wum'an), *n*, *pl* attirewomen (-wum'en) Same as *tirowoman*

attiring (a-tīr'ing), *n* 1 The act of dressing or decking — **2** Attire, dress; array

Each tree in his best attiring
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella

Specifically — **3** A head-dress Hulot — **4** The attire of a stag

attitute, *v t* [*< ME attituten, < OF attituler, later attiter, mod F attitrer, < LL attitulari, name, entitle, < L ad, to, + LL titulare, give a title, < L titulus, title see title* (*< entitle*) To name, name after Gower

attitude (at'i-tud), *n* [*< F attitude, < It attitudine, attitude, aptness, < ML aptitudo (aptitudin-), aptitude see aptitude*] 1 Posture or position of the body, or the manner in which its parts are disposed, especially, a posture or position as indicating emotion, purpose, etc., or as appropriate to the performance of some act

The demon sits on his furious horse as heedlessly as if he were reclining on a chair The attitude of Faust, on the contrary, is the perfection of horsemanship

Macaulay, Dryden

Here sat my lord,
Here sit they now, so may they ever sit
In such a attitude, than suits my haunch

Browning, King and Book, I 237

Hence — **2** Any condition of things or relation of persons viewed as the expression of, or as affecting, feeling, opinion, intentions, etc

England, though she occasionally took a menacing attitude, remained inactive Macaulay, Hist Eng, II

If we were to estimate the attitude of ecclesiastics to sovereigns by the language of law, we should suppose that they ascribed to them a direct divine inspiration and exalted the Imperial dignity to an extent that was before unknown
Lutty, Europ. Moths, II 77

To strike an attitude, to assume an emotional posture or pose in a theatrical manner, and not as the instinctive or natural expression of feeling = *Syn* *Posture Pose, etc* See *posture*

attitudinal (at'i-tū'di-nal), *a* [*< attitude (It attitude) + -al*] Pertaining or relating to attitude

attitudinarian (at'i-tū'di-nā'ri-an), *n* [*< attitude (It attitude) + -arian*] One who studies or practices attitudes

Attitudinarians and face makers, these accompany every word with a peculiar grimace and gesture Cooper

attitudinarianism (at'i-tū'di-nā'ri-an-izm), *n* The use of affected attitudes, insincerity of expression

attitudinise, attitudiniser. See *attitudinize, attitudinizer*

attitudinize (at'i-tū'di-nīz), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* attitudinized, *ppr* attitudinizing [*< attitude (It attitude) + -ize*] 1 To pose, strike or practice attitudes

Martha who is the most picturesque figure, was put to attitudinize at the harp Mrs H. Mori, Catebs, ix

2 To be affected in deportment or speech

Also spelled *attitudinise*
attitudinizer (at'i-tū'di-nī-zer), *n* One who poses, or strikes attitudes Also spelled *attitudiniser*

attle (at'l), *n* [Also written *attal, addle, adall*, origin uncertain, perhaps the same as *addled*, filth, mud, mire see *addled*] Dirt, filth, rubbish, specifically, the refuse or worthless rock which remains after the ore has been selected from the material obtained by mining a term originally Cornish, but extensively used in other mining regions in both England and America

attle (at'l), *t* An obsolete form of *attle*
attole (a-tō'lā), *n* [Mex] The Mexican name of a favorite dish prepared from wheat, maize, and various other nutritious seeds, which are parched and finely powdered, and then made into a gruel with boiling water.

attollens (a-tol'enz), *ppr* used as *n*, *pl* attollens (at-o-len'tēr) [NL, < L *attollens*, *ppr* see *attollent*] In anat, an attollent muscle, a levator Attollens aurem, a muscle which raises the ear, or tends to do so — Attollens oculi, an old name of the superior rectus muscle of the eyeball

attollent (a-tol'ent), *a* and *n* [*< L attollen(t)-a*, *ppr* of *attollere*, lift up, raise, < *ad*, to, + *tolle*, lift, related to *tolerare*, bear see *tolerate*] 1. *a* Lifting up, raising as, an attollent muscle

II. *n* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, a levator, an attollens.

attollentes, *n* Plural of *attollens*

attonable, *a* See *attonable*

attonet, *adv* See *atone*

atturn (a-tēr'n), *v* [Early mod E also *atturn*, < (OF *atturner, atturner, atturner, atturner* (> ML *atturnari*), transfer into the power of another, < *a* (< L *ad*), to, + *turner*, turner, turn see *turn* (*<* *turner*, *turner*)] I. *trans* 1 To turn over to another; transfer, assign — 2 In old Eng law, to turn or transfer, as homage or service, to a new possessor, and accept tenancy under him

II. *intrans* 1 In feudal law, to turn or transfer homage and service from one lord to another (this was the act of feudatories, vassals, or tenants upon the alienation of the estate)

2 In modern law, to acknowledge being the tenant of one who was not the landlord originally, but claims to have become such

attorney (a-tēr'n), *n* [Early mod E also *attorney, atturny, < ME atturny, attourny, atturney, atturne, < OF atorne, atornu (ML atornatus), pp of atornu, aturner, transfer into the power of another see atornu*] 1 One who is appointed by another to act in his place or stead; a proxy.

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness, for it is my office,
And will have no attorney but myself
Shak, C of E, v 1

Specifically — **2** In law, one who is appointed or admitted in the place of another to transact any business for him An attorney-in-fact sometimes called a *private attorney* is an attorney authorized to make contracts and do other acts for his principal out of court for this purpose a written authority is usual, but verbal authority is in general sufficient for the performance of some acts, however, as conveyance of land transfer of stock, etc., a formal power of attorney is necessary An attorney at law, sometimes called a *public attorney*, is a person qualified to appear for another before a court of law to prosecute or defend an action on behalf of such other

This term was formerly applied especially to those practicing before the supreme courts of common law, those practicing in chancery being called *solicitors* Under the present English system, all persons practicing before the supreme courts at Westminster are called *solicitors* In England attorneys or solicitors do not argue in court in behalf of their clients, this being the part of the *barristers* or *counsel* their special functions may be defined to be to institute actions on behalf of their clients and take necessary steps for defending them, to furnish counsel with the necessary materials to enable them to get up their pleadings, to practice conveying, to prepare legal deeds and instruments of all kinds, and generally to advise with and act for their clients in all matters connected with law An attorney whether private or public, may have general powers to act for another or his power may be special, and limited to a particular act or acts In the United States the term *barrister* is not used, the designation of a fully qualified lawyer being *attorney* and *counsel at law* When employed simply to present a cause in court, an attorney is termed *counsel* In Scotland there is no class of practitioners of the law who take the name of attorneys See *advocate*, 1

3 The general supervisor or manager of a plantation [British West Indies] — **District attorney** See *district* — **Scotch attorneys**, a name given in Jamaica to species of *Clusia*, woody vines which twine about the trunks of trees and strangle them

attorney (a-tēr'n), *v t* [*< attorney*, *n*] 1 To perform by proxy

High encounters, though not personal, have been royally attorneyed
Shak, W 1, I 1

2 To employ as a proxy

I am still
Attorneyed at your service
Shak, M for M, v 1

attorney (a-tēr'n), *n* [Early mod E also *atturny, < ME atorne, < OF atorne, atournce, prop fem pp (ML *aturnata*) of atournu, atornu see atornu, and cf attorney*] The appointment of another to act in one's stead; the act of naming an attorney now used only in the following phrase — *Letter, warrant, or power of attorney*, an instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him, as to execute a deed, to collect rents or debts, to sell estates, etc

attorney-general (a-tēr'n-jen'e-ral), *n*, *pl* attorneys-general [*< attorney*, *n* + *general*, *a*] 1 The first ministerial law-officer of a state. He has general powers to act in all legal proceedings in which the state is a party, and is regarded as the official legal adviser of the executive In England the attorney

general is specially appointed by letters patent. In the United States he is a member of the cabinet appointed by the President has the general management of the departments of justice throughout the country, advises the President and departments on questions of law, and appears for the government in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims The individual States of the Union also have their attorneys general See *department*

2 In England, the title of the king's (or queen's) attorney in the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall and the county palatine of Durham N. E D — **3** Formerly, an attorney having general authority from his principal

attorney-generalship (a-tēr'n-jen'e-ral-ship), *n* [*< attorney-general + -ship*] The office of or term of service as attorney-general

attorneyism (a-tēr'n-i-izm), *n* [*< attorney*, *n* + *-ism*] The practices of attorneys, the unscrupulous practices frequently attributed to attorneys or lawyers Carlyle

attorneyship (a-tēr'n-i-ship), *n* [*< attorney*, *n* + *-ship*] The office of an attorney, or the period during which the office is held, agency for another

Marriage is a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt in by attorneyship
Shak, I Hen VI, v 5

attornment (a-tēr'n'ment), *n* [*< OF atornement (ML atornamentum), < atornu see atornu and -ment*] In old Eng. law, the act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consented, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transferred to him his homage and service, the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge as his landlord one who was not originally such, but claimed to have become such

The necessity for attornment was done away with by 4 Ann., c 16 Inghu, Real Prop, v 3 227 (N & D)

attour, *prep* and *adv* See *attour*

attour, *prep* and *adv* See *attour*
attour, *older form atourn, aturn, dress, attire, < atournu, aturnu, turn, prepare, same as atornu, atornu see atornu*] Attire, dress; specifically, head-dress as, "her rich attour," *Rom of the Rose*, I 3718

attract (a-trakt'), *v* [*< L attractus, pp of attrahere, draw to, attract, < ad, to, + trahere, draw see trawl*] I *trans* 1 To draw in, to, or toward by direct mechanical agency or action of any kind — 2 To draw to or toward (itself) by inherent physical force, cause to gravitate toward or cohere with

It is a universal physical law that every particle of the universe attracts every other particle with a certain force
W L Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p 21

3 To draw by other than physical influence, invite or allure, win as, to attract attention, to attract admirers

Adorn d
She was indeed, and lovely, to attract
Thy love Milton, P 1, x 152

At sea everything that breaks the monotony of the surrounding expanse attracts attention
Tennyson Sketch Book, p 19

= *Syn* 3 To entice, fascinate, charm

II. *intrans* 1 To possess or exert the power of attraction as, it is a property of matter to attract — 2 Figuratively, to be attractive or winning as, his manners are calculated to attract

attract (a-trakt'), *n* [*< attract, v*] Attraction, in plural, attractive qualities, charms

What magical attracts and graces
S Butler, Hudibras, III 1 1087

attractability (a-trak'ta-bil'i-ti), *n* [*< attract-able see -bility*] The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction.

Thou wilt not find a corporeal destitute of that natural attractability Sir W Jones, Asiatic Researches, IV 178

attractable (a-trak'ta-bl), *a* [*< attract + -able*] Capable of being attracted, subject to attraction

attractor (a-trak'tōr), *n* One who or that which attracts Also spelled *attractor*

attractice, attractic (a-trak'tik, -ti-kal), *a* [*< attract + -ic, -ical*] Having power to attract, attractive

Some stones are endued with an electrical or attractal virtue
Ray, Works of Creation (1714), p 98

attractile (a-trak'til), *a* [*< attract + -ile*] Having the power to attract, attractive

attractingly (a-trak'ting-ly), *adv* By way of attraction, so as to attract

attraction (a-trak'shon), *n* [= F *attraction*, < L *attrachio(n)-*, < *attrahere*, attract see *attract*] 1 The act, power, or property of attracting Specifically — (a) In *phys*, the force through which particles of matter are attracted or drawn toward one another, a component acceleration of particles

toward one another, according to their distance. Such attraction is a mutual action which in some form all bodies, whether at rest or in motion, exert upon one another. The attractive force, with which the atoms of different bodies in certain cases tend to unite, so as to form a new body or bodies, is called *chemical affinity*, that which binds together the molecules of the same body is called *cohesion*. Those of different bodies *adhesion*. Connected with the last-named forces is *capillary attraction*, by which liquids tend to rise in fine tubes or small interstices of porous bodies. In all the cases mentioned the forces act only through very small distances. When bodies tend to come together from sensible distances, the force being directly proportional to the square of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them, the attraction is called *gravitation*, as when the earth attracts and is attracted by a falling body, or attracts and is attracted by the moon, etc., or *magnetism*, as when exerted between the unlike poles of a magnet, or *electricity*, as when dissimilarly electrified bodies attract one another. See *capillary*, *chemical*, *cohesion*, *electricity*, *gravitation*, *magnetism*. (b) The power or act of alluring, winning, or engaging, allurement, enticement, as, the *attractions* of beauty or eloquence.

Setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shak*, *M. W. of W.*, II, 2.

2 That which attracts feeling or desire, a charm, an allurement.

She, quainterless, with her sweet harmony
And other chosen attractions, would allure. *Shak*, *Pericles*, v, 1.

It is probable that pollen was aboriginally the sole attraction to insects.

Darwin, *Cross and Self Fertilization*, p. 402.

Center of attraction. See *center*. **Heterogeneous attraction.** See *heterogeneous*. **Molecular attraction.** See *molecular*. — *Syn* 2 Attractiveness, fascination, enticement.

attractively (a-trak'-shon-ul-i), *adv* By means of attraction.

The advance and retreat of the water rose attractively upon the plummet in a very marked degree.

The American, VI, 172.

attractive (a-trak'-tiv), *a* and *n* [= *F* *attractif*, -ive, = *It* *attrattivo*, < *L* as if **attractivus*, see *attract* and -ive] 1 *a* 1† Having the power or faculty of drawing in, to, or toward by mechanical agency or action. — 2 Having the quality of attracting by inherent force, causing to gravitate to or toward, as, the *attractive* force of bodies.

A repulsive force is positive; an attractive, which diminishes the distance between two masses, is negative.

A. Denoll, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 108.

3 Having the power of charming or alluring by agreeable qualities, inviting, engaging, enticing.

For contemplation he and valour formed,
For softness she and sweet attractive grace. *Milton*, *P. 1*, v, 298.

For hers was one of those attractive faces
That when you gaze upon them, never fall
To bid you look again. *Hallack*, *Fanny*.

II † *n* That which draws or invites, allure-ment, charm.

The dressing

Is a most main attractive.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, III, 2.

The gospel speaks nothing but attractions and invitations.

South, *Sermons*.

attractively (a-trak'-tiv-li), *adv* In an attractive manner, with the power of attracting or drawing to, as, to smile *attractively*.

attractiveness (a-trak'-tiv-ness), *n* The quality of being attractive or engaging.

The same attractiveness in riches.

South, *Sermons*, VII, xiv.

attractivity (a-trak'-tiv-i-ti), *n* [*F* *attractivité*, -ity] Attractive power or influence.

attractor, *n* See *attracter*.

attrahens (at'-ru-henz), *ppr*, used also as *n*, pl *attrahentes* (at'-ru-hon-tēz) [*NL*, < *L* *attrahens*, *ppr* see *attract*] In anat., drawing forward, or that which draws forward, attrahent the opposite of *retrahens* (chiefly in the phrase *attrahens aurem*, the name of a small insect whose action tends to draw the ear forward).

attrahent (at'-ra-hent), *a* and *n* [*L* *attrahent* (-t-s), *ppr* of *attrahere*, attract see *attract*] 1. *a* 1 Drawing to, attracting. — 2 In anat., same as *attrahens*.

II. *n* 1† That which draws to or attracts, as a magnet. *Glanville*. — 2 In med., an application that attracts fluids to the part where it is applied, as a blister or a rubefacient, an epispastic.

attrahentes, *n* Plural of *attrahens*.

atrap† (a-trap'), *v* t [*F* *atrapper*, OF *atrappe*, trap, insuare, < *a* (< *L* *ad*) + *trappe*, trap see *trap*] To insuare.

He [Richard III] was not trapped either with net or snare.

Grafton, *Hen VII*, an 17.

atrap† (a-trap'), *v* t. [*at*-2 + *trap*†, *v*.] To furnish with trappings, deck.

For all his armour was like salvage weed
With woody mosses be-dight, and all his steed
With oak-leaves leaved atrap†.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV, iv, 80.

attractation† (at-tek-tā'-shon), *n* [*L* *attractatio* (-n-), < *attractare*, handle, *pp* *attractatus*, < *ad*, to, + *tractare*, handle, freq. of *trahere*, *pp* *tractus*, draw] (& *tract*) 1 A touching, a handling, frequent manipulation.

attributable (a-trib'-u-tū-bl), *a* [*F* *attributable*, -able] Capable of being or liable to be ascribed, imputed, or attributed, ascribable, imputable, as, the fault is not attributable to the author.

Hibernation, although a result of cold, is not its immediate consequence, but is attributable to that deprivation of food and other essentials which extreme cold occasions.

See *J. F. Pennant*, *Ceylon*, II, 4.

attribute (a-trib'-ut), *v* t, *pret* and *pp* *attributed*, *ppr* *attributing* [*L* *attributus*, *pp* of *attribuere*, assign, < *ad*, to, + *tribuere*, give, assign, bestow see *tribute*] To ascribe; impute, consider as belonging or as due, assign.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the firm and exact performer.

Shak, *All's Well*, III, 6.

Narrow views of religion tend to attribute to God an arbitrary and capricious action, not in harmony with either science or the Bible.

Dawson, *Nat. and the Bible*, p. 17.

He does not hesitate to attribute the disease from which they suffered to those depressing moral influences to which they were subjected.

See *Holmes*, *Old Way of Life*, p. 2.

The burning of New York was generally attributed to New England incendiaries.

Look, *Eng. Intell. Cent.*, xlv.

— *Syn*. *Attribute*. *Ascribe*. *Impute*. *Charge*, have two meanings in common: they may ascribe some attribute, quality, or appearance to a person or thing, or they may connect different things as an effect with its cause. *Ascribe* is the weaker. *Attribute* is stronger, as to attribute our obedience to God, to attribute failure to incompetence. *Ascribe* being most manifestly figurative, is the strongest and most common; it is rarely used in a bad sense. That which is imputed in the first sense named is generally but not always bad, as to impute folly to a man, to impute anything good seems an archaic mode of expression. *Impute* is not very common in the second sense, as to impute one's sins to one's conscience. The theological meaning of *impute* that of laying to a person's account some thing good or bad that does not belong to him, has affected but little the popular use of the word, that which is charged, in either of the senses named is bad, as his sins are charged with folly, Job iv, 18. *I charged* it to their youth and inexperience. The word is strong, one, on account of its connection with legal processes, etc.

The singular excellence to which eloquence attained at Athens is to be mainly attributed to the influence which it exerted there.

Macaulay, *Athenian Orators*.

I have never yet encountered that bitter spirit of big city which is so frequently ascribed to Mohammedans.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 24.

The suits, predominant in quick time, we refer rather to luxuriate than need.

Longfellow.

I do not think that I have said may not be imputed to the colonies. I am a private person and do not write by their direction.

Franklin, *Life*, p. 87.

What you have charged me with that have I done.

And more much more. *Shak*, *Learn*, v, 1.

attribute (at'-ri-but), *n* [*L* *attributum*, predicate, attribute, lit what is ascribed, noun of *attributus*, *pp* of *attribuere*, ascribe, attribute see *attribute*, *v*] 1 In logic, that which is predicated or affirmed of a subject, a predicate, an accident.

A predicate the exact limits of which are not determined cannot be used to define and determine a subject. It may be called an attribute, and convey not the whole nature of the subject, but some one quality belonging to it.

Abp. Theobald, *Laws of Thought*, p. 120.

The term attribute simply directs the attention to the fact that we attribute to, or affirm of, a being something, that we distinguish from itself.

A. Par, *Human Intellect*, § 642.

2 A character inseparable from its subject.

By this word attribute is meant something, which is immovable and inseparable from the essence of its subject, as that which constitutes it, and which is thus opposed to mode.

Descartes.

Some necessary marks belong to things as reasons of other marks of the same things others as consequences of other marks.

The latter are called attributes.

Kant.

3 A characteristic or distinguishing mark, especially, an excellent or lofty quality or trait, as, wisdom and goodness are his attributes.

See with him the mortal Venus, the heart blood of beauty, love's invisible soul.

Pack, *Who, my cousin's a sinner*.

See No, an, Helen could you not find out that by her attributes.

Shak, *I* and *C*, III, 1.

The term attribute is a word properly convertible with quality for every quality is an attribute, and every attribute is a quality, but custom has introduced a certain distinction in their application. Attribute is considered as a word of loftier significance, and is, therefore, conventionally limited to qualities of a higher application. Thus, for example, it would be felt as ludicrous to speak of the qualities of God, and as ridiculous to talk of the attributes of matter.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, I, 151.

4 In the fine arts, a symbol of office, character or personality, thus, the eagle is the attribute of Jupiter.

The ladder is a striking attribute for the patriarch Jacob and the harp for King David.

Parish.

Paraphernalia is recognized by the lofty medals or coins measure, on her head the attribute of the Ethiopian deities.

C. F. Arcton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 87.

5† Reputation, honor.

Much attribute he hath, and much the reason
Why we ascribe it to him. *Shak*, *I* and *C*, II, 3.

6 In gram., an attributive word; a word denoting an attribute. **Symbolical attributes.** See *symbolical*. — *Syn* 1-3 *Property*, *characteristic*, etc. See *quality*.

attribution (at-ri-bū'-shon), *n* [= *F* *attribution*, < *L* *attributio* (-n-), < *attribuere*, attribute see *attribute*, *v*] 1 The act of attributing, in any sense, ascription.

His [God's] relative personality is shadowed forth by the attribution to him of love, anger, and other human feelings and sentiments.

Dawson, *Orig. of World*, p. 12.

2 That which is ascribed, attribute.

If speaking truth,
In this fine age were not thought flattery,
Such attribution should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so general current through the world.

Shak, *I Hen IV*, iv, 1.

3 Authority or function granted, as to a ruler, minister, or court.

It is not desirable that to the ever growing attributions of the government so delicate a function should be superadded.

J. S. Mill.

attributive (a-trib'-u-tiv), *a* and *n* [= *F* *attributif*, < *L* as if **attributus*, < *attribuere* see *attribute*, *v*] 1 *a* 1 Pertaining to or having the character of attribution, as, the attributive use or relation of certain words, attributive qualities or insignia, an attributive judgment (in logic). — 2 In gram., pertaining to or expressing an attribute, used (as a word) in direct description without predication, as, a bad pen, a burning house, a ruined man. An attributive word is to be distinguished from a predicate, as, the pen is bad, the man is ruined, and from an apposition, as, the pen bad as it is might be worse, this man, ruined by another's sin, is hereby. All adjective words, as proper adjectives, adjectival pronouns, and participles may be used attributively, also nouns, as, a gay table, a gold ring, my kinsman's friend, the young soldier boy. The relation of an adjective to the adjective qualified by it is also called attributive.

II. *n* In gram., a word expressing an attribute, an adjective, or a phrase or clause performing the function of an adjective, which describes a noun without being part of the ascription or predication made about it.

attributively (a-trib'-u-tiv-i), *adv* In an attributive manner, specifically, in gram., as attribute or attributive, in direct ascription of quality or circumstance without predication.

atrist† (a-trist'), *v* t [*F* *atrister*, sudden, < *a* (< *L* *ad*, to) + *triste*, < *L* *tristis*, sad] To grieve, sadden.

How then could I write when it was impossible but to attract you! when I could speak of nothing but unpaired and horrid horrors.

Walden, *Letters*, IV, 525.

atrite (a-trib'), *a* [*L* *atritus*, *pp* of *atriter*, rub away, wear, < *ad*, to, + *tere*, rub see *fric*] 1† Worn by rubbing or friction.

Milton. — 2 In theol., imperfectly contrite or repentant. See *attrition*, 3.

It that was attrite being, by virtue of this [the price of] absolute made contrite and justified.

Abp. Usher, *Ans. to a Jesuit*, v.

attriteness† (a-trib'-ness), *n* The state of being attrite, the state of being much worn.

attrition (a-trish'-on), *n* [= *F* *attrition*, < *L* *atritio* (-n-), a rubbing, < *L* *atritus*, *pp* of *atriter*, rub see *fric*] 1 The rubbing of one thing against another, mutual friction, as, the abrasion of coins by attrition. — 2 The act of wearing away by rubbing, the state of being worn down or smoothed by friction, abrasion.

The change of the aliment is effected by the attrition of the inward stomach and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*.

These were people trained by attrition with many influences.

F. S. Phelps, *Beyond the Gates*, p. 119.

3 In theol., imperfect contrition or repentance, with real detestation of sin, and a true purpose of amendment, arising from those supernatural motives of faith which are lower than charity, or the true love of God for his own infinite perfections. Such motives are a love of justice for its own sake, the intrinsic shamefulness of sin, the fear of divine punishment, etc. *Attrition* limits sin only when completely purified by the grace conferred through sacramental absolution. See *contrition*.

Attrition by virtue of the key in made contrition
Quoted in *Abp. Cusher's Ans. to a Jesuit v*

attrition-mill (a-trish'on-mil), *n* A mill, usually centrifugal, in which grain is pulverized by the mutual attrition of its particles, and by frictional contact with the sides.

attritus (a-tri'tus), *n* [L, a rubbing on, an inflammation caused by rubbing, < *attritus*, pp of *attrere* see *attrite*. For the sense here given, cf *debitus*] Matter reduced to powder by attrition [*Carlyle*]

attrity, *n* See *attrity*

attune (a-tun'), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *attuned*, *ppr* *attuning* [*< at-2 + tune, q v*] 1 To tune or put in tune, adjust to harmony of sound, make accordant as, to *attune* the voice to a harp
And tongues *attuned* to cithars, loud applause
[*Cabbe, The Borough*]

2 Figuratively, to arrange fitly, make accordant, bring into harmony as, to *attune* our aims to the divine will
The landscape around was one to *attune* their souls to holy musings
[*Longfellow, Hyperion, iv 5*]
Though my ear was *attuned*, the songster was tardy
[*The Century, XXVII 770*]

3 To make musical [*Rare*] Vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
The tumbling leaves
[*Milton, P I iv 205*]

attune (a-tun'), *n* [*< attune, r*] Harmony of sounds, accord [*Mrs Browning*]

attunement (a-tun'ment), *n* [*< attune + -ment*] The act of attuning [*Rare*]

atturnt, *r* An obsolete spelling of *attorn*

attorney, *n* An obsolete spelling of *attorney*

Attus (at'us), *n* [NL, cf *Atta*] 1 A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Atidae*—2 A genus of homopterous insects

atypical, **atypical** (a-tip'ik, -ikal), *a* [*< at-2 + type, -al*] 1 In *zool*, of the particular character acquired, or in process of acquisition, by specialization, from a more generalized type, as from a prototype or archetype opposed to *etypical*
Atypical characters are those to the acquisition of which, as a matter of fact, we find that forms in their journey to a specialized condition, and
[*Gill, Proc Amer Assoc Adv Sci XX 293*]

atypically (a-tip'ik-ly), *adv* In an atypical manner

atumble (a-tum'bl), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [*< at + tumble*] 1 In a tumbling condition

-atus¹ [L, -atus, fem -ata, neut -atum see -ate¹] A Latin termination, the original of -ate¹, -ate², -ate³, -ate⁴, etc., the suffix of perfect participles of the Latin first conjugation, and of adjectives similarly formed. It occurs frequently in New Latin specific names in botany, zoology, etc.

-atus² [L, -atus (ata-), in nouns of the 4th declension, < -at-, pp stem (see -atus¹), + stem vowel -u- The Eng form of this suffix is -ate see -ate¹] A termination of Latin nouns, many of which have been adopted unaltered in English, as *apparatus*, *affatus*, *status*, etc. Such nouns, if they have a plural, retain the Latin form (L *atus*) as *apparatus*, or, rarely, take an English plural, as *apparatuses*

atwain (a-twān'), *adv* [*< ME atwainne, a twyne, < a³ + twain Cf atwin and atwo*] In twain, unsevered

A flick mild full pale,
Tearing of papers breaking rings a tawain
Storming her world with sorrow's wind and rain
[*Shak, Lover's Complaint, 1 6*]

atweel (at-wel') [*Sc*, appar contr from *I wat weel*, I know well *wat* = *E wot*, *weel* = *E well*] I wot well [*Scotch*]

Atweel I would tain tell him
[*Scott, Antiquary, xxxix*]

atween (a-twēn'), *prep* and *adv* [*< ME atween, atwēn, < a- + twēn, equiv to between, q v*] Between, in or into an intervening space [*Old English and Scotch*]

But he, right well aware, his rage to ward
Did cast his shield atween
[*Spenser, F Q VI xii 30*]

atwint, *adv* [*ME, also atwintne, < a³ + twint Cf atwain*] Apart, unsevered
Thy wife and thou most harken for a twintne
[*Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1 403*]

atwirl (a-twēr'l'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ + twirl*] 1 In a twirl, twirling
Sat by her door with her wheel atwirl
[*Whittier, The Wreck of Rivermouth*]

atwist (a-twist'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ + twist, n*] Awry, distorted, tangled [*Rare*]

atwiste, *r t* [*Early mod E, also atwiste, < ME atwiten, < AS atwitan, < at, at, + witan, blame*

see *wite* Hence by apheresis mod *E. twist*] To blame, reproach, twit

atwitter (a-twit'er), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< a³ + twit'er*] In a twitter

atwixt, **atwixent**, **atwixt**, *prep* [*ME atwix, atwixen, atwix, atwixt, etc, < a- + -twixen, twixt, equiv to between, betwixt, q v*] Betwixt; between

Atwixen sonne and me
[*Chaucer, Troilus, v 886*]

atwot, *adv* [*ME, < AS on twā, on tū see a³ and two*] In two

An axe to smite the cord atwo
[*Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1 383*]

Atwood's machine. See *machine*

atypic (a-tip'ik), *a* [*< Gr ἀτυπος, conforming to no distinct type (of illness) (< a- priv + τυπος, type), + -ic see a-18 and typic*] 1 Having no distinct typical character, not typical, not conformable to the type—2. Producing a loss of typical characters [*Dana*]

atypical (a-tip'ik-ly), *a* [*< atypic + -al*] Same as *atypic*

atypically (a-tip'ik-ly), *adv* In an atypic manner

Atypinae (at-i-pī'nē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Atypus*, 1, + -inae] A subfamily of the Theraphosidae or Mygalida distinguished by the development of six spinners, typified by the genus *Atypus*

Atypus (at'1-pus), *n* [NL, < Gr ἀτυπος, conforming to no distinct type, < a- priv + τυπος, type see *typic*] 1 A genus of spiders, of the family Theraphosidae or Mygalida, having six arachnidial mammillae or spinnerets. *A piceus* is a European species which digs a hole in the ground and lives in silk. The genus with some authors gives name to a subfamily Atypinae
2 A genus of fishes, now called *Atypichthys* [*Günther, 1860*]

au¹ [*< ME au, av or a before a guttural, nasal, or l (ag, ah, al (aut), etc), of AS or OF or L origin*] A common English digraph representing generally the sound of "broad a" (ā), but often also h. It occurs only exceptionally, and by conformation with Romanic analogies in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as in *aught*, *taught*, *daughter*, *haviour* = *halm*, *hawk* = *back* and formerly as a variant, usually, with *au* as in *baud*, *baud* etc. for *baud* *hauek* etc. In words of Old French (and ultimately Latin) origin it represents an original *au*, now sometimes *au* as in *fault* *assault* etc. or a before a nasal, as in *auant* *hauek* *bauek*, etc. but in most such words now usually simplified to a, as in *grand*, *grant*, *lance*, etc. It is frequently of Latin origin, as in *aud*, *aud*, *aud*, *aud*, etc. or of Greek origin, as in *caus* *tu*. In words from recent French it may have the present sound (o) as in *haute* *au*, *au*, *au*. In words of German and usually of other foreign origin, it has its analytical value (a + u), corresponding to English *au* in *au*, as in *auerkant*, *abaut*, *auant*. Formerly *au* and *au* were used almost indifferently, but now *au* is never final in English words, while *au* is rarely medial, except in a few familiar words, as in *baud*, *baud* but regularly final, as in *baud*, *baud*, etc. See *au*

au² (ō) [*< OF au, o, ou, earlier al, contr of a l = Sp Pg al = It all, allo, < L ad illum (m) or ad illud (neut) ad, to, with acc of ill, thud, in Rom the def art 'the' The contr sp fem is a la, q v*] To the, at the, with the the dative of the French definite article, occurring in some phrases frequently used in English, as *au fait*, *au fond*, *au revoir*, etc

Au The chemical symbol of gold (L, *aurum*)

aubade (ō-bad'), *n* [*< aubi, dawn (< L alba, fem of albus, white, cf aube = alb¹), after Sp albadá, aubade, < alba, dawn see alb¹*] 1 In troubadour and similar music, a song or piece to be performed in the open air in the early morning, usually addressed to some special person, a musical announcement of dawn
See *serenade*
There he lingered till the crowing cock,
The Alcyon of the farmyard and the flock,
Sang his aubade with lusty voice and clear
[*Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Emma and Eginhard*]

2 In modern music, a rarely used title for a short instrumental composition in lyric style

aubain (ō-bān'), *n* [*< aubain, aubain, < ML albanus, an alien, < L albi, elsewhere, + -anus see albi*] A non-naturalized foreigner, subject to the right of aubaine. *N. E. D.*

aubaine (ō-bān'), *n* [*< aubain see aubain*] Succession to the goods of a stranger not naturalized. The droit d'aubaine in France was a right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his realm,

the king standing in the place of the heirs. This right was abolished in 1819

aubet, *n* [*< L alba, alb see alb¹*] Obsolete form of *albi*. [*Fuller*]

auberge (ā'bérj), *n* [*< F pron o-bārz'h', < OF alberge (= P¹ albei c = Sp. alberque = It. albergo, an inn), earlier herberge, orig herberge, a military station, < MHG herberge, OHG herberga, a camp, lodging, G herberge, an inn see herberger and herbor¹]* An inn. *Beau and Fl.*

aubergine (ā'bér-jin, *F* pron. ô-bāi-zhēn'), *n* [*< F, dim. of auberge, alberge, a kind of peach, < Sp alberchigo, alberchiga (= Pg alperche), a peach, < Ar al, the, + Sp pērsigo, prisco = Pg pērsigo = F pèche (> E peach¹), < L persicum see peach¹*] The Sp forms touch those of *apricot* see *apricot*] The fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*, the brinjal

aubergist, **aubergiste** (ā'bér-jist; *F* pron ô-bar-zhēst'), *n* [*< F aubergiste, inn-keeper, < auberge see auberge*] The keeper of an auberge, an inn-keeper, a tavern-keeper, a landlord or landlady as, "the aubergiste at Terni," [*Smollett*]

aubin (ô-ban'), *n* [*< OF haubin, hobin, an ambling nag see hobby*] In the manege, a kind of broken gait, between an amble and a gallop, commonly called a "Canterbury gallop," and accounted a 4 feet

auburn (a'bern), *a* and *n* [*Early mod E auborn, auborne (also abrown, abrown, aburne, simulating brown), < ME auburne, auburne (defined "citrus," i e, citron-colored, in Prompt Parv), < OF auborne, alborne = It alburno, auburn, < ML alburnus, whitish, < L albus, white Cf alburn, alburnum*] 1. A Originally, whitish or flaxen-colored, now, reddish-brown generally applied to hair
That whitish colour of a woman's hair called an auburn colour
[*Florio*]

II *n* An auburn color
It is a white hair, d,
Not wanton white, but such a mainly colour,
Next to an auburn
[*Flitcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv 2*]

A U O. Abbreviation of Latin *au urbe condita* or *anno urbis condita* (which see)

Auchenia (a-kō'nī-ū), *n* [NL (Illiger, 1811), < Gr αυχη, neck in allusion to the long neck of the llama] A genus of mammals, of the family *Camelidae*, representing in the new world the camels of the old, but having no hump. The genus includes four important and well known quadrupeds indigenous to South America, namely, the llama (*L. llama*), the guanaco (*L. guanaco*), the alpaca (*L. alpaca*), and the vicuña (*L. vicuña*). The second of these is by some supposed to be the wild stock of the llama, which is now known only in domestication. See cuts under alpaca, guanaco, llama, and vicuña

auchenium (ā-kō'nī-ūm), *n*, *pl* *auchenia* (-ā) [NL, < Gr αυχη, neck] In *ornith*, the lower back part of the neck, the scuff of the neck, just below the nape [*Illiger, Sundevall*] [*Latle used*]

Auchenorhynchi (ā-kō-nō-rhīng'kī), *n* *pl* [NL, < Gr αυχη, neck, + ρινος, snout] A group of hemipterous insects synonymous with *Hemiptera*

auchlet (āch'let), *n* [*Sc, < aucht, = E eight, + let, part Cf firlot*] In Scotland, a measure equal to the eighth part of a boll

aucht¹ (ācht), *v* Same as *aught*² [*Scotch*]

aucht² (ācht), *a* and *n* Same as *aught*². [*Scotch*]

au courant (ō kō-rōn') [*< F au, with the (see au²), courant, current (see courant, current)*] Laterally, in the current, that is, of events, well informed in regard to any event or subject

auctifical, *a* Same as *auctive* [*Coles*]

auction (āk'shon), *n* [*< L auctio(n-), an increasing, a sale by auction, < augere, pp auctus, increase, = E eke, v, q v*] 1 The act of increasing; increase, growth [*Bailey*—2 A public sale in which each bidder offers an increase on the previous bid, the highest bidder becoming the purchaser. Called in Scotland a *roup*. Goods may be sold to be sold either at or by auction, the former use prevailing in the United States and the latter in Great Britain

The old books would have been worth nothing at an auction
[*Hawthorne, Old Manse, I*]

3 The property or goods put up for sale at auction.

Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys?
Phryne foresees a general excuse
[*Pope, Moral Essays, III. 119*]

Auction by inch of candle, an old method of selling by auction, still sometimes practised, in which a small piece of candle is lighted at the beginning of a sale, and the highest bid made before the wick falls is successful.—**Dutch auction.** See *Dutch*.



Atypus sulzeri (Vertical line shows natural size)

auction (ák'shən), *n* [*< auctio, n.*] To sell by auction commonly used with off

A catalogue deals with articles to be auctioned
The American, VII 134

auctionary (ák'shən-ā-rī), *a*. [*< L auctonarius, < auctio(n)-, an auction Cf auctioneer*] Pertaining or relating to an auction or public sale

With auctionary hammer in thy hand
Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires, vii

auctioneer (ák'shən-ēr'), *n* [*< auctio + -er Cf L auctonarius, under auctionary*] One whose business is to offer goods or property for sale by auction, the crier who calls for bids and strikes the bargain at an auction; a person licensed to dispose of goods or property by public sale to the highest bidder

auctioneer (ák'shən-ēr'), *t* [*< auctioneer, n*] To sell by auction

Estates are landscapes, gaz'd upon awhile,
Then advertised and auctioneerd away
Cowper, *Task*, lii 756

auction-pitch (ák'shən-pitch), *n* See *pitch*
auction-pool (ák'shən-pōl), *n* In *betting*, a pool in which the highest bidder has the first choice, the second, third, etc., choices being then sold, and the remainder, comprising those most unlikely to win, being "bunched" and sold as "the held," the winner taking the entire pool thus formed

auctiver (ák'tiv), *a*. [*< L auctus, pp of augere, increase (see auction), + -iv*] Increasing, serving to increase
Cokes, 1717

auctor, *n* An obsolete form of *author*

auctorial (ak-tō'ri-al), *a* [*< L auctor (see author) + -ial Cf authorial*] Of or pertaining to an author

There is more than people think in the gratification of the auctorial eye and the reflection that good writing will be handsomely placed before the public
The Century

auctour, *n* An obsolete form of *author* (*Chaucer*)

aucuba (ák-kū-bā), *n* [NL, prob *< Jap auki*, green, + *ba* = *leaf*, a leaf] 1 A shrub of the genus *Aucuba* — 2 [*cap*] A genus of plants, natural order *Cornaceae*, consisting of six species from eastern Asia The yucca branching shrubs, with smooth opposite leaves and small white flowers. *A Japonica* has long been in cultivation, and is prized for its mass of glossy lustrous green leaves, mottled with yellow and its coral red berries

aucupate (ák-kū-pāt), *v* *t*, pret and pp *aucupated*, ppr *aucupating* [*< L aucupatus, pp of aucupari, go bird-catching, < aucups (aucup-), a bird-catcher, contr of *aviceps, < avis, a bird (see Aves), + capere, take (see capable)*] Internally, to go bird-catching, hence, to lie in wait for, hunt after, gain by craft

To aucupate benefits by cajoling the Patrons
Gentleman's Mag, CIV 66 (N 1' D)

aucupation (ák-kū-pā'shən), *n* [*< L aucupatio(n)-, < aucupari see aucupate*] 1 The art or practice of taking birds, fowling, bird-catching. Blount — 2 Hunting in general. Bullock

aud (ād), *a* [*Cf auld*] A dialectal form of *old* [North Eng and Scotch]

audacious (ā-dā'shūs), *a* [= *F audacius, < audax, boldness, < L audacia, boldness, < audax (audac-), bold, < audēre, be bold, dare*] 1 Bold or daring, spirited, adventurous, intrepid

She that shall be my wife must be accomplished with courtesy and audacious ornaments
B Jonson, *Epicoene*, li 3

Her sparkling eyes with manly vigour shone,
Big was her voice, audacious was her tone
Dryden, tr of Ovid's *Iphig* and *Ianthe*

Since the day when Martin Luther posted his audacious heresi on the church door at Wittenberg, a great change has come over men's minds
J Fiske, *Evolutionist*, p 268

2, Unrestrained by law, religion, or propriety, characterized by contempt or defiance of the principles of law or morality, presumptuously wicked, shameless, insolent, impudent as, an audacious traitor, an audacious calumny, "audacious cruelty," *Shak*, 1 Hen. IV, iv 3 — *Syn*, 1 Intrepid, foolhardy, rash — 2 Shameless, unabashed, presumptuous

audaciously (ā-dā'shūs-lī), *adv* In an audacious manner, with excess of boldness or insolence

The strongest, the best, the most audaciously independent of us, will be conscious, as age assaults us, of our weakness and helplessness
R P Cooke, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p 260

audaciousness (ā-dā'shūs-nēs), *n* The quality of being audacious, boldness, reckless daring, impudence, audacity

audacity (ā-das'ī-tī), *n*, pl *audacities* (-tīz) [*< ME audacie, < L as if *audacitas, bold-*

ness, *< audax (audac-), bold see audacious*] 1 Boldness, daring confidence, intrepidity

The freedom and audacity necessary in the commerce of men
Tatler

No Homer sang these Norse sea-kings, but Agamemnon was a small audacity, and of small fruit in the world to some of them — to Rollo's of Normandy for instance
Carlyle

2 Reckless daring, venturesomeness

A touch of audacity, altogether short of effrontery and far less approaching to vulgarity, gave as it were a wildness to all that she did
Scott, *The Abbot*, iv

3 Audaciousness, presumptuous impudence, effrontery in a bad sense, and often implying a contempt of law or moral restraint as, "arrogant audacity," *Joye*, *Expos* of Daniel, vii — 4 An audacious person or act [*Rare*] *Syn*, 2 Hardihood 3 Presumption, coolness

Audian (ā-di-an), *n* A follower of Audius or Audaeus, a Syrian layman in Mesopotamia, who in the fourth century founded a sect holding anthropomorphic views, and was irregularly ordained a bishop

Audianism (ā-di-an-izm), *n* The peculiar doctrinal system of Audius and the Audians. In addition to strict asceticism it consisted mainly in a literal interpretation of Gen 1:26-27, reasoning from the constitution of man to the nature of God

audibility (ā-dī-bil'ī-tī), *n* [*< audible see -bility*] The quality of being audible

The note itself is possibly too feebly for audibility
J F H Gordon *Elect and Mag*, II 62

audible (ā-dī-bl), *a* and *n* [*< ML audibilis, that may be heard, < L audire, hear (see audient)*] 1 A Capable of being heard, perceivable by the ear, loud enough to be heard as, an audible voice or whisper

To man's ears not audible
Sir T More

Even that stubborn church which has held its own against so many governments scarce dared to utter an audible murmur
Macaulay Hist Eng, I

II *n* That which may be heard

Visibles are swifter carried to the sense than audibles
Baron, *Nat Hist*, § 273

audibleness (ā-dī-bl-nēs), *n* Audibility

audibly (ā-dī-bl), *adv* In an audible manner, so as to be heard

audience (ā-di-ens), *n* [*< ME audient, < OF audient (vernacularly *audire*), mod F audience = Sp Pg audiencia — It audienza, audienza, < L audientia, attention, hearing, audient(-s), pp of audire, hear see audient*] 1 The act or state of hearing or attending to words or sounds, the act of listening

His look
In view audience, and attention still as night
Milton P, I 308

2 Liberty or opportunity of being heard, liberty or opportunity of speaking with or before, as before an assembly or a court of law, specifically, admission of an ambassador, envoy, or other applicant to a formal interview with a sovereign or other high officer of government

With it reason to give men audience pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified
Hooker

That day Sir Lancelot at the palace craved
Audience of Guinevere
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

3 A hearing, an interview or conference

This conversation was not ended under five audiences, each of several hours
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, II 6

4 An auditory, an assembly of hearers

Still govern thou my song,
Prælia, and fit audience find, though few
Milton, *P L*, vii 11

5 [Sp *audiencia*, commonly used in English writing without translation] In Spain and Spanish countries, a name given to certain courts, also collectively to certain law-officers appointed to institute a judicial inquiry

Among those of the former class was the president Daza, with the members of the audience, and the civil authorities in Granada
Prescott

6 In England, an abbreviation for *audience-court* (which see) — *Syn*, 4. See *spectator*

audience-chamber (ā-di-ens-chām'bér), *n* An apartment for an audience or a formal meeting

audience-court (ā-di-ens-kōrt), *n* An ecclesiastical court, now disused, held by the archbishops of Canterbury and York or by auditors in their behalf. That held by the Archbishop of Canterbury had equal authority with the Court of Arches, though of less dignity, and is now merged in it

audiencia (Sp pron ou-dē-en-thē'ā), *n* [Sp] See *audience*, 5

audiendo et terminando (ā-di-en'dō et tēr-mī-nān'dō) [ML, for hearing and deciding, dat ger of *L audire*, hear (see *audient*), and of *terminare*, end, decide (see *terminate*). Cf *oyer and*

termine, under *oyer*] In law, a writ or commission to certain persons for appeasing and punishing any insurrection or great riot

audient (ā-di-ent), *a* and *n* [*< L audient(-s), pp of audire (> It *audire* = Sp *ouir* = Pg *ouir* = Pr *ouir* = OF *ouir*, on (AF *oyer*), > E *oyer*, q v), mod F *ouir*, hear, cf Gr *acō*, hear see *hear* and *car*] 1. *a* Hearing, listening
*Mrs Browning**

II. *n* 1 A hearer

The audients of his sad story felt great motions both of pity and admiration for his misfortune
Shelton, tr of Don Quixote iv 2

2 In the early church (a) One not yet baptized, but receiving instruction preparatory to baptism, a catechumen of the first stage. Such persons were permitted to hear the psalms lessons and sermon, but were not present at the more sacred services which followed (b) In the Eastern Church, according to the systematic classification of penitents in force at the close of the third century, but becoming obsolete early in the fifth, one of the second class of public penitents, occupying a station higher than that of the weepers and lower than that of the prostrates. The audients were not allowed to enter the body of the church but had the opening prayers and sermon standing in the narthex which was also the place of the catechumens, and, like them, had to depart before the offertory and anaphora. See *penitent*. Also called *auditor*

audile (ā-dīl), *n* [Irreg *< L audire*, hear (see *audient*), + *-ile*] One in whose mind auditory images are predominant, or especially distinct

Stricker, a monk, declares that it is impossible to represent to ourselves other vowels while pronouncing any particular one, say *a*, he can only represent them as motor images which clash with the motor presentation. M. Paulhan, an *audile*, declares he can easily do what Stricker declares impossible for he can represent the auditory images of *a* and *u* while the motor presentation of *a* is being presented
Mind, XI 415

audiometer (ā-di-om'ē-tēr), *n* [Irreg *< L audire*, hear, + *metrum*, *< Gr μέτρον*, a measure]

An instrument designed to gauge the power of hearing and record it upon an arbitrary scale

audiometric (ā-di-om'ē-tīk), *a* Of or pertaining to audiometry

audiometry (ā-di-om'ē-tī), *n* [As *audiometer* + *-y*] The testing of the sense of hearing, especially by means of the audiometer

audiophone (ā-di-fōn), *n* [Irreg *< L audire*, hear, + *Gr φωνή*, a sound] An instrument for counteracting deafness by collecting the sound-waves and transmitting the vibrations to the auditory nerves through the bony part of the head. It consists of a diaphragm or plate, which is held in contact with the upper teeth, and is vibrated by sound waves

audit (ā-dīt), *n* [*< L audire, n hearing, < audire, pp auditus, hear see audient*] 1† Audience, hearing

With his dubious middle not for her appeals to a high Audit
Milton, *Ilionides*, v

Whoso seeks an audit here
Propitiously pays his tribute, gains or fleeth
Cowper, *Task* iv 610

2 Official examination and verification of accounts or claims, an examination into accounts or dealings with money or property, especially, an examination of accounts by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the result

The rule of inserting on a proper audit of account was a corollary from the practice of appropriating the supplies to particular purposes
Stubbs Const Hist, § 494

Hence — 3 A calling to account, an examination into one's actions

You must prepare against to-morrow for your last auditing here, and your first audit hereafter
Scott

4 An account or a statement of account, a balance-sheet

And, how his audit stands, who knows save heaven?
Shak, *Hamlet* III 3

5† A periodical auditing or settlement of accounts, hence, receipts, revenues

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest audits of any man in my time a great grazier, a great sheep master, a great timber man, &c
Baron, *Hiches*

Commissioners of audit, formerly called *auditors of the Exchequer* In England officers appointed to call on all public accountants to account for money or stores entrusted to them and to check the accounts of the ordnance, army and navy and the land revenue. The establishment consists of a chairman and five commissioners, a secretary and numerous subordinates

audit (ā-dīt), *v* [*< audit, n*] 1 *trans* To make audit of, examine and verify by reference to vouchers, as an account or accounts as, to audit the accounts of a treasurer

In 1406 the commons who objected to making a grant until the accounts of the last grant were audited, were told by Henry that kings do not render accounts
Stubbs Const Hist, § 494

The commission under the convention with the Republic of New Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. *Lincoln in Raymond*, p. 311

II. intrans To examine into the correctness of an account, act as an auditor

Let Hocus audit he knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbuthnot John Bull*, p. 89

audit-ale (â'dit-âl), *n* A specially excellent kind of ale brewed at certain colleges in the English universities, originally for use on audit-day. It was formerly a custom in all the colleges to make a great feast on the day on which the college accounts were audited and the very best ale was brought out for the occasion. The audit ale was first brewed on that day every year.

Observing from the floor on the table and the audit ale which was clinking in the loving cup that it was a feast. *Farrar*

audita querela (â-dî'ta kwe-rô-lâ) [*L* (NL)], the complaint having been heard *audita*, fem. of *audire*, pp. of *audire*, hear, *querela*, complaint see *audient* and *quarrel*] In law, a form of action in which the judgment debtor strives to recall or prevent execution on a judgment to which he claims a valid defense, the writ by which such action is begun [Now generally superseded.]

audit-house (â'dit-hous), *n* A building or room appended to an English cathedral, in which the business belonging to the cathedral is transacted.

audition (u-dish'on), *n* [*L* *auditus* (*n*-), a hearing, listening, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear see *audient*] 1. The act of hearing, a hearing or listening, the sensation from an impression on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of the air produced by a sonorous body.

It is generally admitted that the audition of speech in the telephone is the result of repetitions, by the diaphragm in the receiving instrument, of the vibrations produced in the transmitter. *Quoted in G. B. Prescott's Elect. Invent.*, p. 288

2 The sense of hearing, hearing, as a physiological function or faculty, one of the five special senses — 3 Something heard [Rare.]

I went to hear it [the Cock Lane Ghost], for it is not an apparition, but an audition. *Walpole, Letters*, II: 33

Ossicles of audition See *ossicle*

auditive (â'di-tiv), *a* [*F* *auditif*, < *L* *audire*, < *auditus*, pp. of *audire*, hear see *audient*] Of or pertaining to the sense of hearing, concerned with the power of hearing, auditory

His heart is fixed and busily taken up in some object, and the ears, like faithful servants attending their master, the heart, lose the act of that auditive organ by some suspension, till the heart hath done with the matter. *Robt. T. Adams, Works*, I: 205

audit-office (â'dit-of'is), *n* An office where accounts are audited as, a railway audit-office, specifically, in England, the office where the commissioners for auditing the public accounts of the United Kingdom transact their business. The imperial audit-office is under the immediate control of the lords of the treasury.

auditor (â'di-tor), *n* [*ME* *auditor* (*AF* *auditor*, *OF* *auditeur*—Roquefort), < *L* *auditor*, a hearer, in ML, specifically, a judge, commissioner, notary, examiner of accounts, etc., < *audire*, hear see *audient* and *audit*] 1 A hearer, one who listens to what is said, a member of an auditory.

What a play toward it! I'll be an auditor.

An actor too, perhaps. *Shak. M. N. D.*, III: 1

I was infinitely delighted with the station of a humble auditor in such conversations. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, IV: 10

2 Same as *audient*, *n*, 2—3 A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the result. It is usual with courts to refer accounts involved in litigation to auditors, in some jurisdictions called *referees* or *commissioners* for adjustment, and their report, if received is the basis of the judgment. Sometimes an auditor is a standing officer of political or corporate bodies. State or municipal auditors are persons appointed or elected to examine the public accounts as they accrue or at such intervals as may be designated. In the United States government there are six auditors of the treasury. The first auditor has charge of the accounts of the civil service, customs, judiciary, public debt etc. the second those of Indian affairs and some of those of the army, the third those of the quartermaster general, engineer corps, commissary general, war claims etc. the fourth, those of the navy, the fifth those of the internal revenue office, census, patent office and state department, and the sixth, those of the post office department.

4 One of certain officers of high rank at the papal court so called from their connection with business treated of in audiences with the

pope as, auditor of the apostolic chamber; auditor of the pope, auditors of the Roman rota (which see). Auditor of the Court of Session, in Scotland, a crown officer to whom suits in which expenses are found due may be remitted in order that the costs may be taxed — Auditors of the Exchequer See *commissioners of audit*, under *audit*.

auditoria, *n* Plural of *auditorium*

auditorial (â-di-tô-ri-âl), *a* [*L* *auditoria*, pertaining to a school (*auditorium*), ML *auditorialis scholasticus*, an advocate, < *L* *auditorius*, auditory, < *L* *auditor*, a hearer see *auditory*] 1 Auditory. *Sir J. Stoddart* [Rare] — 2 Of or pertaining to an auditor of accounts, or to audits.

auditorium (â-di-tô-ri-um), *n*, pl. *auditoria*, *auditoria* (-umz, -â) [*L*, a court of justice, a hall of audience, a school, assembled hearers, in ML also a reception-room in a monastery, neut. of *L* *auditorius*, of or for hearing see *auditory*, *a*] 1 In a church, theater, public hall, or the like, the space allotted to the hearers or audience — 2 In monasteries, an apartment for receiving visitors, a parlor or reception room.

auditorship (â'di-tor-ship), *n* The office of auditor.

auditory (â'di-tô-ri), *a* [*L* *auditorius*, of or for hearing, < *L* *auditor*, a hearer, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear see *audient*] 1 Pertaining to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing as, the auditory nerve — 2 Pertaining to an auditorium, designed for an audience as, the auditory part of a theater [Rare] — Auditory artery, a branch of the basilar artery which accompanies the auditory nerve and supplies the labyrinth of the ear — Auditory canal, the meatus auditorius externus and internus. See *meatus*, and cut under ear — Auditory crest, auditory hairs, auditory plate, in cephalopods. See *extracts*.

The terminations of the auditory nerves either form the auditory plate, which is a thickened portion of the epithelium, from which the cells send hair-like processes (*auditory hairs*) (Sopla), or an auditory crest, which generally takes a curved direction, and which is likewise covered by modified epithelium. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 357

Cells bearing or developed into long auditory hairs, which are to be regarded as the peripheral end organs of the vestibular branches of the auditory nerve. *Kneze Brat*, VII: 692

Auditory duct (ductus cochlearis or ductus auditorius), a term applied to the interval between the membrana tectoria and the membrana basilaris of the human cochlea.

Auditory nerve, the special nerve of hearing which enters the ear parts by the meatus auditorius internus, and is distributed to the membranous labyrinth. In Willis's nomenclature it was known as the *portio mollis* of the seventh cranial nerve, now it is generally reckoned as the eighth cranial nerve. Also called the *acoustic nerve*. See cut under *brain* — Auditory ossicles. See *ossicle*.

Auditory process, or external auditory process, the projecting border of the external auditory meatus to which the cartilage of the ear is attached — Auditory vesicle, the vesicle formed in the embryo by the invagination of the epiblast on the side of the head, the rudiment of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **Internal auditory foramen** See *foramen*.

auditory (â'di-tô-ri), *n*, pl. *auditoria* (-ri) [*L* *auditorium* see *auditorium*] 1 An audience, an assembly of hearers, as in a church, lecture-room, theater, etc.

It had not the popular way of preaching, nor is in any measure fit for our plain and vulgar auditors, as his predecessor was. *Evelyn, Diary*, Mar. 5, 1673

Having entered his court, he [Baron] addressed the splendid auditory in a grave and dignified speech. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon*

2 A place for hearing or for the accommodation of hearers, an auditorium, specifically, in a church, the nave, in which the hearers or congregation are assembled.

When Arrippa and Bernice entered into the auditory. *Wyclif Acts* xxv: 23

3† A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes — 4† A lecture-room, a philosophical school. *N. E. D.*

auditress (â'di-tres), *n* [*L* *auditor* + *-ess*] A female hearer.

Adam relating, she sole auditress.

Milton, P. L., viii: 51

audital (â-dî't-âl), *a* [*L* *auditus* (*auditive*), hearing (see *audit*, *n*), + *-al*] Relating to hearing, auditory. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

aust (âf), *n* The older form of *oaf*.

A mer changeling, a very monster, an ays imperfect.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 507

au fait (ô fâ) [*F*, lit., to the point or fact as, to the (see *au*), *fait*, < *L* *factum*, fact see *fact* and *fact*] Up to the mark, fully skilled or accomplished, expert, possessing or showing the readiness or skill of an adept followed by *at* or *in* as, he is quite *au fait* at the game.

The natives [of Malacca] seemed quite *au fait* in the matter of monetary transactions and exchanges. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, I: xiii

au fond (ô fôn) [*F* *au*, at the (see *au*), *fond*, bottom see *fund*] At bottom; essentially.

Her trach was timid. Laura was a woman of sense, and yet, like all women, *au fond*, a coquette. *C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey*, p. 9

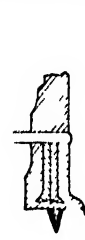
auge, *auge*, *aux*, *n* [*It.* *Sp.* *auge*, *auge*, *summit*, ML *auges*, *aux*, < *Ar.* *Pers.* *aw*, top, summit, altitude, zenith, ascendant of a planet] In old astron. (a) Properly, the apogee of a planet, or the longitude of the apogee (b) Either apsis of the orbit. (c) The culmination or point of culmination.

Augean (â-jé'an), *a*. [*L* *Augeas*, *Augas*, < *Gr.* *Αὔρας*, *Airyas*, king of Elis (see *def.*), according to one tradition a son of the Sun and Naupideia, prob. < *αὔω*, splendor, sunlight.] Of or pertaining to Augeas or Augeias, one of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis, or resembling his stables, hence, very filthy. — **Augean stable**, in *Gr.* myth, a stable in which this king kept 3,000 oxen, and which had not been cleaned for thirty years, so that the task of cleaning it had come to be deemed impracticable. Hercules accomplished the task in a single day, by turning the river Alpheus through the stable. Hence, cleaning the Augean stable has become a synonym for the removal of long standing nuisances, abuses, and the like.

auger (â'gër), *n*. [Initial *n* has been lost, as in *adder*, *umpire*, etc.; early mod. E. also *augre*, *augor*, etc., and, with orig. *n*, *nauger*, < *ME* *nauger*, *naugor*, earlier *navegor*, < *AS* *nafogâr*, *nafogâr* (= *D.* *avegaar*, *eveger*, *egger* = *LG* *naviger*, *naviger* = *OHG* *nabagër*, *nabgër*, transposed *nabgër*, MHG *nabeger*, *negbor*, *negber*, *i* *naber*, *neber* = *Icel.* *nafarr* (for *nafgrirr*), *Sw.* *nafvare* (for **nafgare*), cf. *Finn.* *napakaira*, < *Tout*, < *nafu*, *nave*, + *gâr*, a borer, spear see *nave*, *gar*, and *gore*] 1 An instrument for boring holes larger than



Cook & Auger



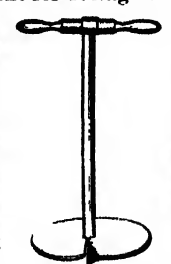
Expanding Auger

those bored by a bit or gimlet. It consists of an iron shank ending in a steel bit, and a handle placed at right angles with the shank. The augers formerly made with a straight channel or groove are called

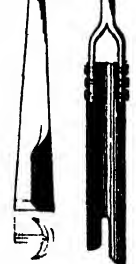
pod augers, augers of the modern form, with spiral channels, are called *serp augers*. The ordinary screw auger is forged as a paralleled blade of steel, which is twisted while red hot. The end terminates in a worm, by which the auger is gradually drawn into the work, like the gimlet. Another form is that of a cylindrical shaft, around which is brazed a single fin or rib, the end being made into a worm, and immediately behind the worm a small diameter mortise is formed for the reception of a detached cutter, which exactly resembles the chisel edge of the center bit. *Expanding augers* have cutters susceptible of radial adjustment for boring holes of different sizes. In the *slitting auger*, used for channels, mortises, etc., the cutting tips are upon the side of the auger as well as at the end, and the piece to be grooved is fed against them laterally. Mortises are cut by causing the auger to penetrate to the proper depth, and then feeding the work laterally to the required length. The two rounded ends of the mortise are then squared with a chisel. The *square hole auger* is an auger revolving within a rectangular tube of boring, whose lower edge is sharpened to cut away the remaining substance of the square circumscribing the round hole which the auger bores a little in advance.

2 An instrument for boring the

soil. Such an instrument used in setting posts is called a *post hole auger* and one for ascertaining the nature of the subsoil, the pressure or absence of water, etc., is called specifically an *earth boring auger*. Augers for the latter use are of various kinds, but they all consist of three parts namely a handle by which two or more men can work the instrument the bit, mouth, or cutting piece, and rods for connecting the handle with the bit or cutting piece. — **Annular auger** See *annular*.



Post hole Auger



Earth boring Auger

auger-bit (â'gér-bit), *n*. A small auger used with a brace or bit-stock

auger-faucet (â'gér-fâ'set), *n*. A faucet with an auger attached. By means of the auger a hole is bored nearly through the wood of the cask, or the like, in which the faucet is to be inserted, and the faucet is then fixed by a single blow. The auger is withdrawn through the faucet by a rack and pinion.

auger-gage (â'gér-gâ'), *n*. A collar, sleeve, or clamp attached to the shank of an auger, to prevent it from penetrating beyond the desired point

auger-hole (â'gér-höl), *n*. A hole made by an auger

Hid in an *auger hole* Shak, Macbeth, II 4

auger-shell (â'gér-shel), *n*. A shell of the genus *Terebra* and family *Terebrula*. See cut under *Terebra*

auger-stem (â'gér-stem), *n*. The iron rod or bar to which the bit is attached in rope-drilling

auger-twister (â'gér-twist'er), *n*. A machine for twisting the blanks for screw-augers

augest, *n*. See *auge*

auger (â'jet, F. pron ô-zhâ'), *n*. [F, dim of *auge*, a trough, < L *alveus*, a trough, channel, hollow see *alveus*] *Milit*, a small trough extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of a gallery, to protect from dampness a sanceisson or tube filled with powder

aug (â, Sc pron âch), *interj*. [Cf *au*, *ah*, *oh*] An exclamation of disgust [U S and Scotch]

ought (ât), *n* or *pron*. [In two forms (1) *ought*, < ME *auht*, *auht*, *auht*, *auht*, *auht*, < AS *awiht*, *awiht*, with vowel shortened from orig long, *awiht*, (2) *ought*, < ME *ouht*, *ouht*, *ouht*, *ouht*, < AS *œht*, *œht*, contr *âht*, with labialized vowel, *œht*, *œht* (= OS *cōiht* = OFries *œht*, *œht* = D *veht* = OHG *cōiht*, *cōiht*, *cōiht*, MHG *uht*, *uht*, *uht*, *uht*, < a, ever, in coup a generalizing prefix, + *uht*, wight, whit, thing lit 'ever a whit' see *ayl* and *whit*, *uht*, and of the negative *nought*, *nought*, 'never a whit' There is no essential difference between the two spellings *ought* and *ought*, the former is now preferred] Anything whatever, any part used in interrogative, negative, and conditional sentences

Is there *ought* else, my friends, I can do for you! Addison, Cato, IV 4

Unfaith in *ought* is want of faith in all Pennycuik, Merin and Vivien

ought¹ (ât), *adv*. [< ME. *ought*, etc., prop acc of the noun] In any respect, in any way, at all, by any chance

Can he *ought* tell a merry tale or twyc? Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeman's Tale, I 44

The room mused he If that the childen morder were *ought* she That was his wyf Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I 936

ought², *v*. An obsolete form of *ought*¹

ought³ (ât), *n*. [Now only in Sc, written *auht* (auht), < ME *auht*, *auht*, *auht*, *auht*, *auht*, *auht*, etc., < AS *œht*, pl *œhta* (= OHG *êht* = Goth. *ahis*, property, = Icel *ætt*, family), with formative -t, < *agan* (pret. *âht*), have, hold, own. see *ought*² and *owe*.] Possession, property.

The surest gear in their *ought* Scott, Quentin Durward I vii

ought⁴ (ât, boht), *a* and *n*. An obsolete or dialectal form of *ought*¹

oughtwhere (ât'hwâr), *adv*. [< *ought*¹, *adv*, + *where*] Anywhere Chaucer

augite (â'jit), *n*. [= F *augite*, < L *augite*, a precious stone, < Gr **augitn*, < *avyn*, brightness, sunlight] The dark-green to black variety of pyroxene characteristic of basic eruptive rocks like basalt. It differs from other varieties of pyroxene in containing a considerable proportion of alumina. The name is sometimes used to include the whole species. See *pyroxene*

augitic (â-jit'ik), *a* [< *augite* + -ic] Pertaining to augite, resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters, composed of or containing augite - **Augitic porphyry**, a rock with a dark gray or greenish base, containing conspicuous crystals of augite and Labrador feldspar

auglet, *n*. An obsolete form of *aglet*

augment (â'gment), *n*. [< ME *augment*, < OF *augment* = Pg *augmento* = Sp *It aumento*, < L *augmentum*, increase, growth, < *augere*, increase see *augere*] 1 Increase, enlargement by addition, augmentation

This *augment* of the tree I Walton, Complete Angler

2. In *gram*, an addition at the beginning of certain past indicative tenses of the verb in a part of the Indo-European languages. In San

skrit it is always d, in Greek it is t (t) before a consonant (syllable augment) but, an initial vowel is lengthened (y, e, i) (temporal augment). The same name is sometimes given to other prefixed inflectional elements, as to the ge of the German perfect participle (*gebrucht*, brought)

Another form which we may call the preterito present, unites the *augment* of the past and the ending of the present tense Amer Jour Philol, VII 354

3 In *pathol*, the period of a fever between its commencement and its height [Rare]

augment (â'gment'), *v*. [< ME *augmenten*, < OF *augmenter*, earlier *aumenter* = Sp *aumentar* = Pg *augmentar* = It *aumentare*, < L *augmentare*, increase, < L *augmentum*, an increase see *augment*, *n*] 1. *trans* 1 To increase, enlarge in size or extent, swell as, to *augment* an army by reinforcement, *impatience augments* an evil

To *augment* yon heap of wealth Fletcher (and another), Ilder Brother, I 2

Though fortune change, his constant spouse remains Augments his joys or mitigates his pains Pope January and May, I 42

The general distress did but *augment* the pety and constrain the fortitude of the colonists Bancroft Hist U S, I 284

2 In *gram*, to add an augment to

Most (Greek) verbs beginning with a consonant *augment* the imperfect and notist by prefixing e Goodwin, Greek Gram, § 101

3 In *her*, to make an honorable addition to, as a coat of arms

Henry VIII granted to the earl of Surrey to *augment* his arms with a demi lion, gulke, placed through the mouth with an arrow Eneide Brit, XI 600

Augmented interval See *interval* **Augmented surface**, a term first used by Runkle to denote an immersed or wetted surface sufficiently greater than the actual surface of a vessel to give, when substituted for the actual quantity in estimations of the speed of a vessel, results which conform to the actual performance

II. *utramque* To become greater in size, amount, degree, etc., increase, grow larger

The winds redouble and the streams *augment* Dryden, tr of Virgil's Georgics, I 466

Her fears *augmented* as her comforts fled Crabbe, Lines of the Hall

augmentable (â'gment-â-bl), *a* [< *augment* + -able] Capable of being augmented or increased

augmentation (â'gment-tâ'shon), *n*. [< ML *augmentatio*(n-), < L *augmentare*, pp *augmentatus*, *augment* see *augment*, *v*] 1 The act of increasing or making larger by addition, expansion, or dilatation, the act of adding to or enlarging, the state or condition of being made larger

Bacon, holding that this method was insufficient and futile for the *augmentation* of real and useful knowledge, published his *Novum Organum*

Whewell *Nov Org Renovatum*, Pref

2 That by which anything is augmented, an addition as, the *augmentation* amounted to \$500 a year

He does smelt his face into more lines than are in the new map with the *augmentation* of the Indies Shak, I N, III 2

Specifically—3 In *music*, where much repetition and imitation of themes is required, the modification of a theme or subject by systematically increasing the original time-value of all its notes —4. In *her*, an additional charge to a coat of arms, granted as a mark of honor to an armiger

It is borne on an ordinary or subsidiary in such a way as to be evidently an addition to the paternal coat, and in an ancient times was more rarely used as an addition to the bearings on the field Also called *addition*

5 In *pathol*, same as *augment*, 3 **Augmentation Court**, in England, a court established by Henry VIII to augment the revenues of the crown by the suppression of monasteries. It was dissolved on the accession of Queen Mary —By *augmentation*, in England a phrase formerly used in the army promotion lists to signify that an officer's appointment had been conferred by the creation of a new patent, not by the purchase of an old one —

Process of augmentation, in Scotland, a process in the claim court raised by the minister of a parish against the titular and heritors, for the purpose of obtaining an augmentation of his stipend

augmentationer (â'gment-tâ'shon-er), *n*. An officer belonging to the Augmentation Court (which see, under *augmentation*)

Here now I speak to you my masters, minters, *augmentationers* Latimer, 2d Sermon bef Edw VI, 1550

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augmentative (â'gment-tâ-tiv), *a* and *n*. [= F. *augmentatif*, < L *augmentativus*, < *augmentare*, pp *augmentatus* see *augment*, *v*] 1. *a* 1 Having the quality or power of augmenting —2 In *gram*, expressing augmentation or increase in the force of the idea conveyed applied both to words and to affixes which effect this

II *n* A word formed to express increased intensity of the idea conveyed by it, or an affix which serves this purpose

Also *augmentive*

augmentatively (â'gment-tâ-tiv-l), *adv*. So as to augment or increase, in the manner of an augment

augmenter (â'gment-târ), *n*. One who or that which augments

augmentive (â'gment-tiv), *a* and *n*. [< *augment* + -ive] Same as *augmentative*

augmentless (â'gment-less), *a* [< *augment* + -less] Without an augment Amer Jour Philol, VI 270

augoret, *n*. Obsolete spellings of *auger*

au gratin (ô gra-tan'), [F] With the burnt part done brown

augrim, *n*. A Middle English form of *algorism*

augrim-stones, *n* pl Stones used as counters in arithmetical calculations, some standing for units, others for tens, etc

His *augrim stones*, even false apart (Chaucer), Miller's Tale

Augsburg Confession. See *confession*

augur (â'gur), *n*. [< ME *augur*, < L *augur*, earlier *auger*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < *avis*, a bird (cf *avis* and *avocatio*), + -*gur*, connected with *garrere*, talk, chatter] 1 Among the ancient Romans, a functionary whose duty it was to observe and to interpret, according to traditional rules, the auspices, or reputed natural signs concerning future events

These auspices were studied, with fixed ceremonial, in the following classes of phenomena (1) signs from the heavens, including thunder and lightning and other meteorological manifestations (2) signs from the direction of flight or the various cries of birds, (3) signs from the manner of eating of domestic birds kept for this purpose, (4) signs from the movements and attitudes of animals, (5) evil omens from various fortuitous incidents such as the fall of any object, the gnawing of a mouse the creaking of a chair etc occurring during the augural ceremonies, or when these were about to begin

The official or public augurs, who constituted a college probably founded by Numa, were originally three in number By the time of Tarquin they had been increased to six After 300 B C the number became nine, of whom five must be plebeians Sulla made the number fifteen Julius Caesar sixteen, not including his own official membership in his character of perpetual chief priest and dictator and toward the close of the empire the number was still further increased

The augurs wore the sacerdotal praetexta, or toga with a broad purple border, and their distinctive emblem was the curved rod called the *staves*, with which they marked out the limits of the templum or boundary within which the omens with which they had to do were to be observed

Before any public business or ceremony was undertaken the augurs decided whether the auspices were propitious, or whether unfavorable omens demanded interruption or delay they conducted the inauguration or exauguration of priests, temples and places, such as new settlements, and fixed the times of movable festivals In the engraving, the figure holds the staves in his right hand, while one of the sacred fowls appears at his feet

Hence—2 One who pretends to foretell future events by omens, a soothsayer, a prophet, one who bodes, forebodes, or portends

Augur of ill whose tongue was never found Without a priestly curse or boding sound Dryden, Hiad, I 166

augur (â'gur), *v*. [= F *augurer* = Sp *It augurar* = It *augurare*, < L *augurari*, from the noun] 1 *trans* 1 To prognosticate from signs, omens, or indications, predict, anticipate with a personal subject

I did *augur* all this to him before hand B Jonson, Foxcatcher, I 1

I *augur* everything from the approbation the proposal has met with Sir I Hinchel

2 To betoken, forebode with a non-personal or impersonal subject

Sooth was my prophesy of fear Believe it when it *augurs* cheer Scott, I of the L, IV 11

—Syn. 2. To portend, presage, foreshadow, be ominous of



Augur (From a Roman bas relief)

II. intrans 1 To conjecture from signs or omens

My power is a crescent, and my *auguring* hope
Says it will come to the full Shak. A and C, II 1

2 To be a sign, bode with well or ill

It *augurs* ill for an undertaking to find such dis-
ensions in headquarters B. Blaham, Hist Eng

augural (â-gu-râ), *a* [*L. auguralis*, pertaining
to an augur, < *augur*, *augur*] Pertaining
to an augur, or to the duties or profession of an
augur, or of pertaining to divination, ominous
as, "portents *augural*," *Corpus*

augurate (â-gu-râ), *v t* [= *F. augere*, to
enlarge, to increase] *pp* *auguratus*, *pp* *auguratus*,
pp of *auguratus*, *augur* (see *augur*, *i*, and *ate*)
To conjecture or foretell by augury, predict,
as, to *augurate* truly the improvement they would receive
this way Warburton, to Hurd, Letters, III

augurate (â-gu-râ), *n* [*L. auguratus*, the
office of augur, < *augur* see *augur*, *n*, and
ate] The office of augur, augurship

auguration (â-gu-râ-shun), *n* [*L. augura-
tio*], < *auguratus*, *pp* *auguratus*, *augur* see
augur, *i*] The practice of augury, or the fore-
telling of events by signs or omens as, "tri-
umphing *augurations*," Sir T. Browne, Vulg
III, 11

augure (â-gu-râ), *n* [*F. auger*, for *algere*, appar
< *L. augere*, to enlarge, to increase, < *augere* (= *E. el*) + *-gi*
(= *AS. gari*), *a* speak. see *gari*, *gore*] An
augur

augure (â-gu-râ), *n* [*Also augur*, < *OF. augure*, < *L.
augurium* see *augur*] Augury

augurer (â-gu-râ), *n* An augur Shak.

augural (â-gu-râ), *a* [*L. auguralis*, col-
lateral form of *auguralis* see *augural*] Of or
pertaining to augurs or augury, augural

As for the divination or decision from the staff, it is an
augural rule Sir T. Browne, Vulg III

augurism (â-gu-râ-izm), *n* [*L. augur* + *-ism*] Augury

augurist (â-gu-râ-ist), *n* [*L. augur* + *-ist* (*-is*)
augurist] An augur

augurize (â-gu-râ-iz), *v t* or *i* [*L. augur* + *-ize*] To
augur, act as an augur

augurous (â-gu-râ-us), *a* [*L. augur* + *-ous*] Predicting,
foretelling, foreboding

Residing in their *augurous* hearts
Chapman, Illad, xviii 101

augurship (â-gu-râ-ship), *n* [*L. augur* + *-ship*] The
office or period of office of an augur

augury (â-gu-râ), *n*, pl *auguries* (-rî) [*ME. augury*,
< *OF. augurie* (*ME. also auguri*, < *OF. auguri*) = *Sp. Pg. It. augurio*, < *L. augurium*,
divination, prognostication, omen, < *augur*, *augur* see
augur, *n*] 1 The art or practice of foretelling events by
signs or omens

She knew by *augury* divine
Shelley, Adonais and Vanessa

The throne and scepter of Ithaca were to be disposed
by *augury*, by the will of Jove, signified by some omen
I. Adams, Works, IV 611

2 That which forebodes, that from which a prediction
is drawn, an omen or significant token

Had *auguries* of winter thence she drew
Dryden, Hind and Panther, III 441

I had this interchange of sentiment as an *augury*
that the peace and friendship which now exist be-
tween the two nations will be perpetual
I. Lincoln, in Raymond, p 402

3 Figuratively, indication, presage, promise

His diligence at school gave *augury* of his future
accomplishments Sumner, John Pickering

= *Syn. Portent, Sign*, etc. See *omen*

august (â-gust'), *a* [= *F. auguste* = *Sp. Pg. It. augusto*, < *L. augustus*, venerable, worthy of
honor (assumed as a title by Octavius Cæsar and his
successors), perhaps orig. "consecrated by augury," < *augur*,
augur (cf. *robustus*, < *L. robustus*, < *robui*), but usually
associated with *augere*, increase, extol see *action*] 1 In-
spiring reverence and admiration, majestic,
solemnly grand or stately, sublime, magnificent,
imposing

There is on earth a yet *auguster* thing
Vehd though it be, than parliament or king
Wither

That *august* face of Truth Whittier, Eve of Election
This was an extensive and magnificent structure, the
creation of the prince's own eccentric yet *august* taste
Fox, Tales, I 339

2 Venerable, worshipful, eminent = *Syn. State*
ly etc. (see *majesty*), awful imposing

August (â-gust'), *n* [*ME. August*, *Augst*, also
Augst, after *OF. August*, mod *F. août* = *Sp. Pg. It. Agosto* =
D. Augustus = *G. Dan. August* = *Sw. August* = *Russ. Avgust* =
Gr. Avgoustos, < *L.*

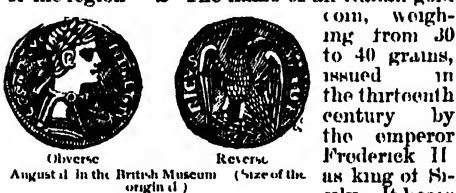
Augustus (see *mensis*, month), August; so named
by the emperor Augustus Cæsar (see *august*) in
his own honor, following the example of Julius
Cæsar, who gave his name to the preceding
month, July The earlier name of August was
Sextilis (< *sextus* = *E. sixth*, it being the sixth
month in the old calendar] The eighth month
of the year, containing thirty-one days, reckoned
the first month of autumn in Great Britain,
but the last of summer in the United States
See *month*.

august (â-gust'), *v t* [= *F. août*, ripen, =
Sp. agosto, be parched, dial plow land in
August, pasture cattle on stubble in sum-
mer (see *agostadero*), from *August*, *n*] 1
To make brown or sunburnt *Evelyn* — 2. To
ripen, bring to fruition [Poetical]

He for dear nations toiled,
And *augusted* man's heavenly hopes
Baker, Mystic, I 55 (N E D)

augusta (â-gus'tâ), *n* [See *august*] A name
given in Central America to a valuable timber-
tree, the botanical relations of which are un-
known

augustal (â-gus'tâl), *n* [*L. Augustalis*, relat-
ing to Augustus, the title assumed by the em-
perors, < *Augustus*, venerable see *august*] 1
Under the ancient Roman empire (a) A priest
of the lares at the cross-roads, an office first
established by Augustus (b) A priest of a
college or brotherhood (*sodales Augustales*) of
members of the imperial house and some other
persons of high rank, whose duty it was to
maintain the religious rites of the Julian fam-
ily instituted by Tiberius (c) A member of a
private college or corporation, of which there
were many in Rome and throughout the prov-
inces, formed to do reverence, by religious
ceremonies and otherwise, to the memory of
Augustus, and, at a later date, to pay divine
honors to the reigning emperor also The office
of augustal became hereditary, and carried with it
the possession of certain public dues, and the giving to
the public of stated feasts and shows The augustals wore dis-
tinctive ornaments, had places of honor in the theaters,
and enjoyed other privileges (d) Under the early
empire, a general name for subaltern officers
of the legion — 2 The name of an Italian gold



Obverse. Augustus in the British Museum. Reverse. (Size of the original.)

resemblance to gold coins of the ancient Ro-
man empire

augustalis (â-gus-tâ'lis), *n*, pl *augustales*
(-lez) Same as *augustal*, 2

Augustan (â-gus'tan), *a* [*L. Augustanus*,
pertaining to Augustus, or to cities named
Augusta see *August*] 1 Pertaining to the
Emperor Augustus (A B C to A D 14) as,
the *Augustan* age The Augustan age was the most
brilliant period in Roman literature, hence the phrase
has been applied by analogy to similar periods in the lit-
erary history of other countries Thus the reign of Louis
XIV has been called the *Augustan* age of French litera-
ture while that of Queen Anne has received this distinc-
tion in English

2 Pertaining to the town Augusta Vindeho-
rum, now Augsburg, in Bavaria as, the
Augustan Confession, commonly called the Augs-
burg Confession See *confession*

Augustin, Augustine (â-gus'tin or â-gus'tin),
n [*L. Augustinus*, a proper name, < *Augustus*,
name of Roman emperors see *August*] The name
Augustin is a contraction of *Augustin* A name
formerly given to a member of one of the
monastic fraternities following the rule
of St Augustine See *Augustinian* — *Augustine*
disputation, a disputation formerly held at Oxford on
the feast of St Augustine

Augustinian (â-gus'tin'-an), *a* and *n*. [*L. Augustinus*, Augustine] 1. A relating
or pertaining to St Augustine or his doctrines, or
to the order of monks following his rule

II. *n*. 1 A member of one of several reli-
gious orders deriving their name and rule from
St Augustine The regular canons of St Augustine,
or Austin Canons, were introduced into Great Britain soon
after 1100, and had houses at Pontefract, Stone, Holyrood,
etc The hermits of St Augustine, or Austin Friars, now
known as Augustinians form one of the four mendicant
orders of the Roman Catholic Church, they were gathered
into one body from several congregations in the middle of
the thirteenth century A reformed branch of this order is
known as the *barefooted Augustinians* There have also

been various congregations of nuns called by this name,
and many others follow the rule of St Augustine, as the
Hospital Sisters of the Hôtel Dieu in France, Canada, etc
2 In *theol.*, one who adopts the views of St Au-
gustine, especially his doctrines of predestina-
tion and irresistible grace See *grace* — 3. One
of a sect of the sixteenth century, which main-
tained that the gates of heaven will not be open
till the general resurrection.

Augustinianism (â-gus'tin'-an-izm), *n* [*L. Augustinianus* + *-ism*] 1. The doctrines of St
Augustine — 2. The rules and practice of the
Augustinians

augustly (â-gust'li), *adv* In an august man-
ner, majestically

augustness (â-gus'tnes), *n* The quality of
being august, dignity of mien, grandeur;
magnificence

He was daunted at the *augustness* of such an assembly
Shaftebury

auk (âk), *n* [Also written *auk*, *E. dial auk*, <
Ice. alka, *âlka* = *Sw. alka* = *Dan. alk*, > *NL. Alca*,
q v] A diving bird belonging to the fam-
ily *Alcedo* and the order *Pygopodes*, character-
ized by having 3 toes, webbed feet, and short
wings and tail Originally the name was specifically
applied to the great auk or garefowl, *Alca impennis*, which
became extinct about 1844, notable as the largest bird of
the family and the only one deprived of the power of flight
by reason of the smallness of its wings, though these were
as perfectly formed as in other birds It was about 9
inches long, the length of the wing being only about 6
inches Its color was dark brown above and white below,
with a large white spot before the eye It abounded on
both coasts of the North Atlantic, nearly or quite to the
arctic circle, and south on the American side to Massa-
chusetts The name came to be also specifically applied
to the razor-billed auk *Alca or Uria lomvia*, a simi-
lar but much smaller species, about 15 inches long, with
a white line instead of a spot before the eye, and finally,
as a book name, it was made synonymous with *Alcedo*
Several North Pacific species still bear the name, as the
rhinoceros auk (*Cerastorhinus monoceratus*), the crested auk
(*Uria lomvia*), etc, but other special names
are usually found for most of the birds of this family, as
gull, *murre*, *gull*, *mot*, *duck*, *auklet*, etc There are
about 24 species belonging to the family See *Alca*,
Alcedo

auk (âk), *a* Same as *auk* 1

auklet (âk'let), *n* [*L. auk* + *dim. -let*] A lit-
tle auk Specifically applied to several small species of



Crested Auklet (*Uria lomvia*)

Alca, of the genera *Uria*, *Ombra*, and *Pty-
chorhynchus*, as the crested auklet *Uria lomvia*, the
parrakeet auklet *Ombra parrakeeta*, the
Alentan auklet *Ptychorhynchus alcedo*

aul (âl), *n* [*E. dial*, a reduction of *alder*] The
alder

When the bud of the *aul* is as big as the trout's eye,
Then that fish is in season in the river Wye
Local Eng proverb

aula (â-lâ), *n*, pl *aulæ* (-lâ) [*L. a hall*, a
court, < *Gr. aula*, a hall, a court, orig an open
court, prob. as being open to the air, < *âvra*,
blow see *aur*, *aura*, and *asthma*, cf. *âvros*, a
pipe, flute] 1 A court or hall — 2 [*NL*] In
anat., the anterior portion of the third ven-
tricle of the brain, corresponding to the cavity
of the primitive prosencephalon, a mesal por-
tion of the common ventricular cavity of the
brain; in the amphibian brain, the ventricle of
the unpaired cerebral rudiment — 3 [*NL*] In
zool., the cavity of a colony of infusorians, as
members of *Folva* or *Eudorna* A Hyatt —
Aula Regia or *Regia* (Royal or King's Court), a court
established by William the Conqueror in his own hall,
whence the name It was composed of the great officers
of state resident in the palace, of the king's justiciars, and
the greater barons It formed an advisory body consulted
by the king in matters of great importance Also called
Curia Regia See *curia*, 2

Aulacantha (â-la-kan'thâ), *n* [*NL.*, < *Gr. aulâ*,
pipe, tube, + *kanthos*, a spine] A genus
of radiolarians, representing a peculiar family,
the *Aulacanthidae*. Haeckel, 1860

aulacanthid (â-la-kan'thid), *n* A radiolarian
of the family *Aulacanthidae*.

Aulacanthidae (â-la-kan'thi-dê), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Aulacantha* + *-idae*.] A family of triptyleans or acantharian radiolarians, with a skeleton consisting of a superficial pallium of five tangential tubes and a number of strong radial spicules, simple or branched, which pierce the mantle. They are deep sea organisms, and are divided into a number of genera, as *Aulacantha*, *Aulospira*, *Aulodentium*, etc. *Haeckel*

aulacode (â-la-kôd), *n.* [*Aulacodus*] A spiny ground-rat of the genus *Aulacodus*

Aulacodus (â-la-kô'dus), *n.* [NL, < Gr *aula*, a furrow, + *odus*, tooth] 1 A genus of rodents,



Ground pig (*Aulacodus swinderianus*)

of the family *Thodontida* and subfamily *Echimyina*, including one African species, *A. swinderianus*, Swinder's aulacode, the ground-pig. It is a large burrowing animal about 2 feet long, with a stout body, short limbs, ears and tail flattened and channelled, bristly hairs like spines, and triply grooved teeth.

2 A genus of coleopterous insects. *Eschscholtz*, 1832

aulae, *n.* Plural of *aula*

aularian (a-la-ri-an), *a* and *n.* [*ML*, *aularis*, < *L* *aula*, hall] 1 A relating to a hall

II. *n.* At English universities, especially Oxford, a member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian

aulary (â-lu-ri), *a* [*ML*, *aularis* see *aularian*] Same as *aularian*

aulatela (a-la-tê-lâ), *n.* ; *pl.* *aulatela* (-lê) [NL, irreg. < *aula* (see *aula*) + *L* *tela*, a web] In anat., the atrophied or membranous roof of the *aula*. See *aula*, 2

aulbet, *n.* An obsolete form of *albi*

auld (âld), *a* [*Sc*, = *E* *old*, *q* v] Old

Take thine auld cloak about thee

Quoted in *Shak* *Othello*, II, 3

Auld birkie See *birkie* — **Auld lang syne** [*auld* = *I*, *lang* = *long*, *syne* = *since* see *syne*] A Scotch phrase denoting days or times long since past, especially happy times — **Auld wives' tongues**, an old name of the asp, *Populus tremula* [This tree is the matter whereof women's tongues were made, as the poets and some others report, which seldom cease wagging. *G. Card*]

Auldana (âld-â-nâ), *n.* An Australian red wine

auld-farand, auld-farrant (âld-fu'rand, -rant), *a* [*Sc*, < *auld* + *farand*] Having the ways or thoughts of an old person, resembling an old or at least a grown-up person, hence, sagacious, wily; knowing more than was expected most frequently applied to children. [*Scotch*] **aulen** (â-len), *a* [*E* dial, a reduction of *alder* Cf *aul*] Alder, of alder [*Prov Eng*]

auletes (â-lê-têz), *n.* ; *pl.* *auletes* (-tî) [*Gr* *auletis*, < *auletis*, play on the flute, < *aulos*, a flute, a pipe, tube, < *aula*, blow Cf *aula*] In ancient Greece, a flute-player

Before him on the right stands an auletes

Cat of Vases in Brit Museum, II 80

auletic (a-lê'tik), *a* [*ML*, *auleticus*, < *Gr* *aulêtikos*, of or for the flute (cf *auagriti*, a flute-player), < *auagriti*, play on the flute see *auletic*] Pertaining to instruments of the flute kind

It is true that the ancients also had an instrumental music separate from poetry but while this in modern times has been coming more and more to the crown of musical art, it was confined in antiquity to the kitchen and auletic names *J. Hadley*, *Fansh* p 100

auletris (â-lê'tris), *n.* ; *pl.* *auletrides* (-tî-dêz) [*Gr* *aulêtris*, fem of *aulêtrês* see *auletic*] In ancient Greece, a female flute-player

In the center an auletris, looking to the right, playing on the double flute

Cat of Vases in Brit Museum, II 15

aulic (â'hik), *a* and *n.*

[< *L* *aulicus* < *Gr* *aulikos*, of the court, < *aulos*, court see *aula*] 1 A pertaining to a royal court. In the old German empire, the Aulic Council was the personal council of the emperor, and one of the two supreme courts of the empire which decided without appeal. It was instituted about 1502, and organized under a definite constitution in 1559, modified in 1664. It



Auletris.—Performer on the double flute or aulos (From a Greek red figured vase 5th century B. C.)

finally consisted of a president, a vice president, and eighteen counselors six of whom were Protestants, the unanimous vote of the latter could not be set aside by the others. The Aulic Council ceased to exist on the extinction of the German empire in 1806. The title is now given to the Council of State of the Emperor of Austria. Also *aulical*

2 [*aula*, 2] In anat., of or pertaining to the *aula*. *Wilder*

II. *n.* Formerly, in the University of Paris, the ceremony of conferring the degree of doctor in theology, including a harangue by the chancellor and a disputation upon a thesis written and defended by the candidate so called because it was held in the great hall of the archbishopric

aulical (a'li-kal), *a* Same as *aulic*, 1

aulicism (a'li-sizm), *n.* [*aulic* + *-ism*] A courtly phrase or expression

aulin (a'lin), *n.* [Also written *allin*, *allen* *allan*, according to Edmonston (Shetland Gloss) < *Icel* "alinn" a parasite (cf the specific name *parasitica*), prop one fed, being pp of *ala*, bear, nourish, feed see *aul* and *all*] The arctic gull, *Stercorarius parasiticus*, also called *duffy allen*, *scooty-aulin* or *aulin-scooty*, and *skart-bird*. See *scooty-aulin* and *skart-bird*

aulin-scooty (a'lin skou-ti), *n.* Same as *aulin*

auliplexus (a'li-plek'sus), *n.* ; *pl.* *auliplexus* or *auliplexus* (-es) [NL, < *aula*, 2, + *plexus*] In anat., the aulic portion of the diaphragm, that part of the choroid plexus which is in the *aula*. See *aula*, 2 *Wilder* and *Gage*, *Anat* *Text*, p 473

aulmonieret, *n.* See *aulmonier*

aulnet, *n.* See *aulnet*

aulnaget, *n.* See *aulnaget*

aulnager, *n.* See *aulnager*

aulophyte (a'lo-fî-ti), *n.* [*Gr* *aulos*, a pipe, tube, + *phytos*, a plant] A plant living within another, but chiefly for shelter, not parasitically, as some minute algae

Aulopora (a-lo-pô-ra), *n.* [NL, < *Gr* *aulos*, a pipe, + *poros*, a pore] A genus of fossil sclerodermatous corals, of the group *Fabulosa*, giving name to a family *Auloporida*

aulorhynchid (a-lo-rîng'kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aulorhynchidae*

Aulorhynchidae (a-lo-rîng'ki-dê), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Aulorhynchus* + *-idae*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, with an elongated subeylindrical body, elongated tubiform snout, sides with rows of bony shields, and subthoracic ventral fins having a spine and four rays each

Aulorhynchus (a-lo-rîng'kus), *n.* [NL, < *Gr* *aulos*, a flute, pipe, + *rhynchus*, snout] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Aulorhynchidae*. *I. flavus*, the only known species, occurs on the Pacific coast of the United States

Aulosphaera (a-lô-sfê-ra), *n.* [NL, < *Gr* *aulos*, a pipe, + *sphaera*, sphere] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family *Aulosphaeridae*

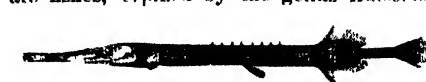
Aulosphaeridae (a-lô-sfê-rî-dê), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Aulosphaera* + *-idae*] A family of triptylean or acantharian radiolarians, with a fenestrated shell composed in a peculiar fashion of hollow tubes. It is a group of several deep-sea genera, as *Aulosphaera*, *Autophlygma*, etc. *Haeckel*

Aulostoma (a-lostô-ma), *n.* [NL (prop fem of *Aulostomus* Cf *Aulostomus*), < *Gr* *aulos*, a pipe, + *stoma*, mouth see *auletic* and *stoma*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Aulostomidae*. Also *Aulostomus*

Aulostomatidae (a-lô-stô-mat'i-dê), *n.* *pl.* Same as *Aulostomidae*

aulostomid (a-lostô-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aulostomidae*

Aulostomidae (a-lô-stô'mî-dê), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Aulostoma* + *-idae*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Aulostoma*,



Aulostoma channus

with a long compressed body, elongated tubiform snout imbricated ctenoid scales, numerous dorsal spines, and abdominal spines as ventral fins. Several species are known as inhabitants of tropical and warm seas. Also *Aulostomatida*

aulostomidan (a-lô-stô'mî-dan), *a* and *n.* 1 A pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aulostomida*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Aulostomidae* an aulostomid. *Sir J. Richardson*

Aulostomus (â-lostô-mus), *n.* [NL, masc; see *Aulostoma*] Same as *Aulostoma*.

aum¹ (âm), *n.* A dialectal form of *elm* [North Eng]

aum² (âm), *n.* See *aum*

aum³ (âm), *n.* A dialectal form of *alum* [North Eng]

aum⁴, *n.* See *om*

aumailt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *amel*

aumbryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambry*

aumelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ouchet*

aumener¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *almoner*

aumener², *n.* An obsolete form of *almoner*

aumeryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambry*

aumone (a'môn), *n.* [*F* *aumone*, < *OF* *al-mone*, < *LL* *elemosyna*, alms see *alms* and *almos*] In *lan*, alms

Tenure in aumone, a tenure by which lands are given in alms to some church or religious house

aumoniére, aulmonier, (â-mô-nî-â-ri), *n.* [*F* see *almoner*] 2 A pouch or purse, often richly embroidered, carried at the grille by persons of rank during the middle ages. The name is also given to a bag or pouch similarly worn by women at the present day

aumuce, *n.* See *aumuc*

auncelt, *n.* [Early mod E also *anclt*, < *ME* *anclt*, *anclt*, *anclt*, also *anuce*, *anuce*, < *AF* *anclt*, *anclt*, *anclt*, *anclt* (by mistaking the initial *t* for the article *l*, *la*) for "launcelle", < *It* *lanella* a little balance, dim of *lanee*, a balance, < *L* *lanx*, acc *lanxum*, a plate, a scale of a balance see *lanee*, *lanee*, and *balance*] A kind of balance for weighing anciently used in England apparently that variety of the steelyard commonly known as the Danish steelyard, which has a movable fulcrum and a fixed weight, the forefinger often serving as the fulcrum. It was very inaccurate and was therefore prohibited by statute. In many parts of England the term *auncel* is still used to signify weight, as of meat, which has been estimated by the hand without scales

aundert, *n.* A dialectal form of *under*

aundiront, *n.* An obsolete form of *audiron*

aune (ôn), *n.* [*F*, < *OF* *anue*, cf see *aluge* and *cl*] A French cloth-measure, now superseded as a standard measure by the meter

The use of the *aune* *mètre*, *north*, or *north* equal to 12 meters or 47 1/2 English inches, established in 1812, was forbidden after 1839. The old measure of this name varied at different places. At Rouen it was the same as the English ell, 45 inches at Paris, 46 1/2 inches at Lyons, 47 1/2 inches, at Calais, 48 inches. Formerly with a *aune*.

aunget, aungel, *n.* [*ME*, < *OF* *auge*, *auge* see *auge*] Obsolete forms of *angel*

aunt (ant), *n.* [*ME* *aunte*, *aunt*, < *OF* *ante*, *ante* (*F* *ante*) = *Fr* *amda* = *Fr* dial *amda*, *amda*, < *L* *amita*, *aunt*, cf *L* *amma*, grandmother see *amma*] For the change of *nt* to *nt*, cf *ant* 1 The sister of one's father or mother, also, in address or familiar use, the wife of one's uncle — 2† Formerly used by alumni of Oxford and Cambridge as a title for the "sister university" *N E D* — 3† An old woman, an old gossip

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale

Shak *M N D* II 1

4† A procress, a loose woman

Summer songs for me and my aunts

While we lie tumbling in the hay

Shak *W* I, iv 2

Aunt Sally (*a*) In England a favorite game at fairs, corners and fairs. A wooden head is set on a pole and a clay pipe is placed in the mouth or nose. The game consists in endeavoring to smash the pipe by throwing sticks or other missiles at it. (b) The head so used

aunter, *n.* The common Middle English form of *adventurer*, *n*

aunter, aunter, *n.* and *v.* The common Middle English forms of *adventurer*, *v*

I wol mine and aunter it by my fay

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l 290

auntie, *n.* See *aunt*

auntrout, *n.* The common Middle English form of *adventurous* (*Chaucer*)

aunty, auntie (ân'ti), *n.* Familiar diminutive forms of *aunt*

aura¹ (a'ra), *n.* [*L*, a breeze, a breath of air, the air, < *Gr* *aura*, air in motion, a breeze, < *aura*, breathe, blow Cf *aura*, and see *aur*] 1 A supposed influence, force, or imperceptible matter proceeding from a body and surrounding it as an atmosphere, specifically, an imperceptible substance supposed to emanate from all living things, to consist of the subtle essence of the individual, and to be a means of manifesting what is called animal magnetism and also a medium for the operation of alleged mesmeric, clairvoyant, and somnambulic powers. Also called *nerve-aura*, or *ner-aura*. Hence — 2 Figuratively, atmosphere, air, character, etc

He [Rossetti] appreciated to a generous extent the poetry of present younger writers, but failed to see in any of them the originality and individuality that characterize work that will stand the stress of time. W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 36

The personal aura which surrounded him [Bowie] in social intercourse was nowhere more potent than with his young men in the office.

Charles G. Whiting, in Merriam's Life of Bowie, II 69

3 A peculiar sensation resembling that produced by a current of air. See *epileptic aura*, below. **Electric aura**, a supposed electric fluid emanating from an electrified body, and forming a sort of atmosphere around it. Also called *electric atmosphere*.

Epileptic aura (a-ur'ep'tik), primarily, a sensation, as of a current of air rising from some part of the body to the head, preceding an attack of epilepsy. In a more general sense, any disturbance of consciousness or local motor symptoms immediately preceding an epileptic spasm. — **Hysterical aura**, a similar sensation preceding an attack of hysteria.

aura (a'ur), *n* [NL, appar adapted (with ref to *aura*) from a S Amer native name. The form *aurora* is given by Barrère as the native name in Guiana.] An old native name of any South American culture excepting the condor, an urubú, tropicbird, gallinazo, turkey-buzzard, or carrion-bird. It was early latinized in the form *regina aurum*, was adopted by Linnaeus as the specific name of his turkey buzzard, and is now used as the specific name of the turkey buzzard, *Cathartes aura*. See cut under *Cathartes*.

aural (a'ur), *a* [*L aura* (see *aural*) + *-al*] Pertaining to the ear or to an aura.

aural (a'ur), *a* [*L aura*, = *E ear*, + *-al*] 1 Relating to the ear, as, the *aural orifice*, *aural surgery*. — 2. Perceived by the ear, learned by hearing, *auricular*.

That *aural* acquaintance with Latin phrases which the unknown might pick up from pulp quotations constantly imported by the paraclete, could help them little when they saw written Latin. George Eliot, *Romola*, lxiii

auramine (a'ru-min), *n* [*L aurum* + *amine*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the hydrochloride of tetra methyl diamine benzene phenol imide. It yields a pure and brilliant yellow on cotton, wool, and silk.

aurantia (a-ran'ish-ia), *n* [NL, *L aurantium*, an orange. See *orange*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the ammonium salt of hexa nitro diphenyl amine. It produces shades of orange, but is only applied to wool and silk. It has been said that this dye has poisonous properties, or causing skin eruptions.

Aurantiaceae (a-ran-ti-a'se-ae), *n pl* [NL, *L aurantium*, an orange (see *orange*), + *-acea*] See *Aurantia*.

aurantiaceus (a-ran-ti-a'she-us), *a* [*L aurantium*, see above] Of or belonging to the *Aurantiaceae*.

Aurantia (a-ran-ti-a'se), *n pl* [NL, *L aurantium* (see *orange*) + *-a*] A tribe in the natural order *Rutaceae*, trees or shrubs, distinguished from the rest of the order by their perfect flowers and by their fruit, a large berry with exalbuminous seeds. It has often been classed as a distinct order, the *Aurantia*. There are about a dozen genera, indigenous to tropical Asia, of which the most familiar are *Citrus*, yielding the orange, etc. *Lamona* (which see) and *Agle*, the bel tree.

aurate (a'rat), *a* and *n* [*L auratus*, overlaid with gold, of gold, pp of *aurare*, overlay with gold, *L aurum*, gold. See *aurum* and *-ate*] 1. *a* Resembling gold, gold-colored, gilded [Rare]

II. *n* 1 A kind of pear. — 2 A combination of auric acid with a base, as, potassium *aurate*. **aurate** (a'rat), *a* [*L auratus*, = *E ear*, + *-ate*] Equiv to *aurate*, *q v*] Eared, having ears, as the scallop-shell.

aurated, **aurated** (a'ra-ted), *a* Same as *aurate*, *aurate*.

auré (ô-ra'), *a* [Heraldic *F*, = *aurate*] In *her*, sprinkled with drops or spots of gold. Otherwise termed *gutté d'or*. See *gutté*.

aurate (a'rat), *a* [Early mod *E aurat*, *L auratus*, adorned with gold, *L aurum*, golden, *L aurum*, gold. See *aurum*] Golden, gilded, golden-yellow, as a flower.

auré, *n* Plural of *aurus*.

auricity (a-ur'is-i-ti), *n* [*L auricous* + *-ity*] The peculiar properties of gold, goldenness. *Coleman*.

aurilia (a-ré'ly-a), *n* [NL, *L aurilia*, chrysalis, *L aurilia*, golden (Florio), *L aurilia* (only) as a proper name, *Aurelius*, earlier *Aurelius*, a Roman family), *L aurum*, gold. See *aurum*] 1. In *entom*, the nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of a lepidopterous insect. See *chrysalis*. — 2. [cap.] A genus of pelagic discophorous *Hydromedusa*, typical of the family *Aureliidae*, characterized by having branched radial vessels and the edge of the disk fringed with small tentacles. *Aurilia* is the type species, found in European seas, the old *Medusa aurilia* of Linnaeus. *A. favulosa* occurs on the coast of North America. The name is synonymous with *Medusa* regarded as a genus and in its most restricted sense.

In the study of the sunfish (*Aurelia*) we are able to see plainly the prominent differences between jelly fishes as a group and polyps as a group.

Pop Sci Mo, July, 1878, p. 318

3 The adult state of any medusa, or the perfected stage of a medusiform zooid.

aurilian (a-ré'ly-an), *a* and *n* [*L aurelia*, 1, + *-an*] 1. *a* In *entom*, like or pertaining to the aurelia, as, the *aurilian* form of an insect.

II. *n* An entomologist devoted to the study of lepidopterous insects only.

With the exception of a few *Aurelians*, as the students of Lepidoptera were then [1863] termed. *J O Westwood*, 1863.

Aureliidae (a-ré'ly-i-dé), *n pl* [NL, *L Aurelia*, 2, + *-idae*] A family of pelagic *Discophora*, containing the genus *Aurelia*.

aureola (a-ré'ô-la), *n* [*L fem of aurculus*, of gold, *L aurum*, gold. See *aurum*] 1 In representations of the Deity, the Virgin Mary, saints, martyrs, etc., a radiance or luminous cloud emanating from and surrounding the whole figure. If the figure is represented in an erect position, the aureola is usually oval, or of the form known as the *vesica piscis* (fish a bladder), if the figure is sitting, the aureola often approaches a circular form. *Aureola*, *nimbus*, and *glory* are frequently confounded, though technically quite distinct. See *nimbus* and *glory*.



Aureola—Figure of Christ, from tympanum of portal of St Trophime, Arles, France, 12th century.

2. Anything resembling an aureola. Specifically—(a) In *astron*, the ring of light seen around the moon in total eclipses of the sun. (b) In *nautic*, a kind of halo surrounding a shadow cast upon a cloud or fog bank or dew covered grass, often observed by aeronauts on the upper surface of clouds. Also called a *glory*.

3 In *Rom Cath theol*, a higher reward added to the essential bliss of heaven as a recompense for a special spiritual victory gained by the person to whom it is attributed as, the *aureola* of virgins, martyrs, doctors, etc.

aureole (a-ré'ô-l), *n* [*ME aureole* (cf *F aureole*), *L aureola* see *aureola* Cf *orole*] A luminous emanation or cloud surrounding a figure or an object, an aureola.

Fair shines the gilded aureole
In which our highest painters place
Some living woman's simple face.

D G Rossetti, Jenny

And round the grisly fighters' hair the martyr's aureole
burnt.
H. Hutter, Brown of Ossawatimie

When the electric arc is produced between carbons in vacuum a beautiful glow is obtained, the negative pole being surrounded by a blue aureole, and the positive by a stratified pale blue light. A. Daniell, *Prin of Physics*, p. 583

aureole (a-ré'ô-l), *v t*, *pret* and *pp aureoled*, *pp aureoling* [*L aureole*, *n*] To surround or invest with an aureole.

aureolin (a-ré'ô-lin), *n* [*L aureolus*, dim of *aureus*, golden, yellow (see *aureous*), + *-in*] A trade-name for the pigment cobalt yellow (which see, under *yellow*).

aureolin (a-ré'ô-lin), *n* [*L aurum*, gold, + *-in*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a chlorinated fluorescein (which see). It dyes light rose shades on silk, giving a greenish yellow reflection.

aureous (a-ré'us), *a* [*L aureus*, of gold, golden, *L aurum*, gold. See *aurum*] Of a golden-yellow color.

aures, *n* Plural of *aurus*, 1.

aureus (a-ré'us), *n*, *pl aurei* (-i) [*L*, prop adj (see *nummus*, coin), of gold. See *aureous*] A Roman gold coin equivalent to 100 sesterces or 25 denarii, first minted in the first century B C, and issued



under the empire till the reign of Constantine I, who substituted for it the gold solidus. In the time of Augustus the aureus weighed about 130 grains and was worth about \$5.02. Its weight and standard were afterward reduced.

au revoir (ô rô-vvor'), [*F au* (see *au*), *revoir*, *L revidere*, see again, *re*, again, + *videre*, see. lit to the reseeing (inf. used as *n*)] Until we meet again, goodbye for the present.

auri-argentiferous (â'ri-âr-jen-tif'e-rus), *a* [*L aurum*, gold, + *argentum*, silver, + *ferre* = *E bear* see *aurum* and *argentiferous*] Bearing or containing both gold and silver.

There are found in the lower levels pockets of *auri-argentiferous* ore. *L Hamilton*, *Mex Handbook*, p. 128.

auric (â'rik), *a* [*L aurum*, gold (see *aurum*), + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to gold. — **Auric oxide**, or gold trioxide, Au_2O_3 , is a blackish brown powder, the highest known oxide of gold.

auric (â'rik), *a* [*L aurum*, gold (see *aurum*), + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the auric. See *aural*.

aurichalc (â'ri-kalk), *n* See *orichalc*.

aurichalcite (â'ri-kal'sit), *n* [*L aurichalcum* (see *orichalc*) + *-ite*] A hydrous carbonate of copper and zinc occurring in transparent verdigris-green to sky-blue needle-shaped crystals, also in laminated or granular masses. When reduced it yields a gold colored alloy of copper and zinc. *Burattini* is a variety which was supposed to be singular in containing calcium.

aurichalcum (â'ri-kal'kum), *n* See *orichalc*.

auricle (â'ri-kl), *n* [*L auricula*, the external ear, the ear, dim of *auris* = *E ear*, *q v*] 1 The pinna of the external ear, that part of the organ of hearing which projects from the side of the head. See *pinna*, and cut under *ear*. Also *auricula*. — 2 A chamber or one of the chambers of the heart into which the blood comes from the veins, and from which it passes into the ventricle or one of the ventricles. In the mammalian, avian, and reptilian heart there are two auricles, the right and the left. The name is sometimes used in a more special sense to designate an ear-like portion of appendage (appendix auricle) of each of these chambers; the remainder is then distinguished as the *sinus*. The right auricle receives venous blood from the veins (avæ), the left auricle receives arterial blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins. See cut under *heart* and *lung*.

3 Something, or some part of a thing, like or likened to an ear variously applied, chiefly in botany, zoology, and comparative anatomy. Specifically—(a) In *entom*, an appendage of the plants of certain insects, as bees. (b) In *chelonians*, an auricle. See *auricula*, 4. (c) In *bot*, an ear shaped or ear like appendage, the inflated lower lobe or appendage of the leaves of some *Hydrata*.

4 An instrument applied to the ears to assist in hearing; a kind of ear-trumpet.

auricled (â'ri-kléd), *a* [*L auricle* + *-ed*] Having ears or auricles, having appendages resembling ears, in *bot*, same as *auriculate*.

auricomus (â'rik'ô-mus), *a* [*L auricomus*, with golden hair, *L aurum*, gold, + *coma*, hair. See *aurum* and *coma*] Having golden hair, yellow-haired.

auricula (â'rik'û-lâ), *n*, *pl auriculæ* (-læ) [*L*, the external ear, the ear. See *auricle*] 1 In *bot*, a garden flower derived from the yellow *Primula auricula*, found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's-ear from the shape of its leaves. It has been cultivated for centuries by florists, who have succeeded in raising from seed a great number of beautiful varieties.

2 Same as *auricle*, 1—3 [cap.] [NL] In *cool*, a genus of phytophagous or plant-eating pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Auriculidae*. *A. judæ* and *A. mulsæ* are examples. They are known as *ear-shells*. — 4 [NL] In *echinoderms*, one of the perforated processes into which the ambulacral and sometimes the interambulacral plates are produced, and which arch over the interior of the ambulacra, as in the typical echini, or sea-urchins. See cut under *Echinodera*.

auricular (â'rik'û-lâr), *a* and *n*. [*ML auricularis*, *L auricula*, the ear. See *auricle*.] I. *a* 1 Pertaining to the ear, or to the auricle of the ear; auric, as, the *auricular nerve*. — 2. Used in connection with the ear, as, an *auricular tube* (which see, below). — 3. Addressed to the ear, privately confided to one's ear, especially the ear of a priest, as, *auricular confession*. — 4. Recognized or perceived by the ear, audible.

You shall by an *auricular assurance* have your satisfaction. *Shak., Lear*, I. 2.



Auricula (Auricula judæ).



Aurelia aurita
G genital chamber 1 prolonged angle of the mouth, m one of the lithocysts

64. Communicated or known by report; hearsay.

Auricular traditions and feigned testimonies.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 323.

6. Known or obtained by the sense of hearing as, *auricular evidence* — 7. Ear-shaped; auriculate, auriform as, the *auricular articulating surface* of the human thumb — 8. In echinoderms, of or pertaining to the auricles as, an *internal auricular process* — 9. Pertaining to the auricle of the heart — *Anterior auricular arteries*, two or more branches of the temporal artery supplying the external ear — *Anterior auricular veins*, small veins from the external ear emptying into the temporal vein — *Auricular feathers*, in ornith, the special set of feathers, usually of peculiar structure which overlie and defend the outer opening of the ear — *Auricular finger*, the little finger so called from the fact that it is most easily introduced into the ear — *Auricular foramen*, the mouth of the external auditory meatus of the ear — *Auricular nerves*, various small nerves derived from the great auricular, the auriculotemporal, the facial, the second cervical, the small or sometimes the large occipital, and the vagus nerves, which supply the integument and other parts of the external ear and its vicinity — *Auricular point*, in anat, the center of the auricular foramen — *Auricular radii*, in cranon, radii drawn from the projection of the auricular point on the median plane to the projections of other points of the skull. See *craniometry* — *Auricular tube*, a speaking tube, either portable for the use of deaf persons, or extending between different parts of a building for the conveyance of messages — *Auricular witness*, a witness who relates what he has heard — *Deep auricular artery*, a small branch from the internal maxillary artery, supplying the external meatus of the ear — *Great auricular nerve*, the auricularis magnus, a nerve arising from the second and third cervical nerves, and distributed to the external ear and adjacent parts — *Posterior auricular artery*, a branch of the external carotid artery, supplying parts in the region of the ear — *Posterior auricular vein*, a vein which, descending behind the pinna of the ear from the side of the head, joins the external jugular vein.

II. n. 1. pl. in ornith, the auricular feathers — 2. The auricular or little finger. See *auricular finger*, above.

auriculares, n. Plural of *auricularis*.

auricularia (â-rik-û-lâ-ri-a), n. [NL, < *auricula*, 4, + *-aria*] 1. [Pl. *auricularia* (-ê)] A term applied to an early stage of the development of the embryo of certain echinoderms, as those of the genera *Holothuria*, *Synapta*, etc., when it is ciliated. See *Holothuridea*. [It is a generic name given by Müller through a mistake as to the nature of these larvæ.] — 2. [cap] In *conch*, a generic name variously used as, (a) by De Blainville for a genus of accephalous mollusks, (b) by Fabricius for a genus of gastropods.

auricularian (â-rik-û-lâ-ri-an), a. [*auricularia* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to an *auricularia*, echinopædic.

auricularis (â-rik-û-lâ-ri-s), n. pl. *auriculares* (-rêz). [NL. see *auricular*] The little finger. See *auricular finger*, under *auricula*.

auricularly (â-rik-û-lâ-ri-li), adv. 1. In an auricular manner, specifically, in a secret manner; by whispers.

These will soon confess, and that not auricularly, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Christ. Piety*, vii. § 4.

2. By means of auricles.

auriculate, *auriculated* (â-rik-û-lât, -lâ-ted), a. [NL. *auriculatus*, < *L. auricula* see *auricle*] 1. Ear-shaped, like or likened to an auricle; auriform — 2. Having ears, provided with ears, auricles, or ear-like parts in bot, said of a leaf with a pair of small blunt projections or ears at the base — *Auriculate antennæ*, in entom, antennæ in which one of the basal joints is expanded laterally in a concave plate, as in certain aquatic beetles — *Auriculate elytra*, in entom, elytra produced laterally at the humeral angles into a free lobe.

auriculid (â-rik-û-lid), n. A gastropod of the family *Auriculidae*.

Auriculidae (â-ri-kû-lî-dê), n. pl. [NL, < *Auricula*, 3, + *-ida*] A family of pulmonate gastropods with contractile tentacles, eyes sessile at the inner or hinder bases of the tentacles, rugose teguments, and a spiral shell whose partitions are generally absorbed, and whose columella is plicated. The family is divided into subfamilies and many genera. Some of the species frequent banks, generally within tide limits, others marshes and wet woods, and a few (of the genus *Carychium*) are almost exclusively terrestrial. See cut under *Pythia*.

auriculobregmatic (â-rik-û-lô-breg-mat'ik), a. [*auricula* + *bregma* (-t) + *-ic*] In anat, pertaining to the auricular point and the bregma — *Auriculobregmatic line*, a line drawn from the projection of the auricular point on the median plane of the skull to the bregma. See *craniometry*.

auriculo-orbicularis (â-rik-û-lô-ôr-bik-û-lâ-ri-s), n. [NL, < *auricula* + *orbicularis*] A muscle of the hedgehog connecting the pinna of the ear with the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.

auriculoparotidian (â-rik-û-lô-pâ-rô-tid'î-an), a. [*auricula* + *parotid* + *-ean*] Pertaining to the auricle of the ear and the parotid gland specifically applied to a nerve which supplies those parts.

auriculotemporal (â-rik-û-lô-tem-pô-ra), a. [*auricula* + *temporal*] Pertaining to the ear and the temporal region specifically applied to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve which supplies the external ear and adjacent regions.

auriculoventricular (â-rik-û-lô-von-trik'u-lar), a. [*auricula* + *ventricular*] Pertaining both to the auricles and to the ventricles of the heart as, the *auriculoventricular orifices*. See cut under *heart* — *Auriculoventricular valves*. See *valvæ*.

auriferous (â-rif'e-rus), a. [*L. aurifer*, gold-bearing, < *aurum*, gold, + *ferre* = *E. bear*] Yielding or producing gold, containing gold as, *auriferous quartz*, *auriferous strata*.
Mossy fams big with mines,
Whence many a burning stream auriferous flows
Thomson, Summer 1. 648.

aurific (â-rif'ik), a. [*L. aurum*, gold, + *facere*, make] Capable of transmitting substances into gold, gold-making.

Some experiments made with an aurific powder.

auriflamme, *auriflamme* (â-ri-flam'îl, â-ri-flam'), n. [*ML. auriflamma*, lit. golden flame, < *L. aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame] The ancient royal banner of France. See *oriflamme* — *auriform* (â-ri-form), a. [*L. auris*, the ear, + *forma*, form] Ear-shaped, having the form of the external human ear as, an *auriform shell*.

aurifrisia (â-ri-friz'î-â), n. Same as *auriphrygia*.

aurifrisiate (â-ri-friz'î-ât), a. Same as *auriphrygiate*.

aurify (â-ri-fi), t and i, pret and pp *aurified*, ppr *aurifying* [*L. aurum*, gold, + *facere*, make see -fy] To turn into or become gold.

Auriga (â-ri-ga), n. [*L.*, a charioteer, as constellation, the Wagoner, perhaps < *aurca*, bridle (cf. *orca*, the bit of a innide, < *os* (or-), the mouth see *os*), + *agere*, drive, otherwise < **auris* (not found, supposed to mean 'a horse,' = *Gr. alpos*, swift) + *agere*, drive see *act*, i] 1. A northern constellation containing



The Constellation Auriga.

ing the splendid star Capella, the Charioteer or Wagoner. It is supposed to represent a charioteer kneeling in his vehicle. It is often represented with a kid on his left shoulder, this being doubtless an ancient constellation figure coincident in position with the Charioteer. 2. [i. c.] [NL] A name of the fourth lobe of the liver. [Rare]

aurigal (â-ri-gal), a. [*LL. aurigalis*, < *L. auriga* see *Auriga*] Pertaining to a chariot or carriage. [Rare]

aurigation (â-ri-gâ'shon), n. [*L. aurigatio* (-n-), < *aurigare*, pp. *aurigatus*, be a driver, < *auriga*, a driver see *Auriga*] The act or practice of driving a chariot or coach. [Rare]

If a man indulges in the vicious habit of sleeping all the skill in aurigation of Apollo himself, with the horses of Aurora to execute his notions, avail him nothing.
Dr. Quincey Eng. Mail Coach.

aurigerous (â-ri-g'e-rus), a. [*L. aurum*, gold, + *gerere*, bear] Gold-bearing.

aurigraphy (â-ri-g'ra-fi), n. [*ML. aurigraphia*, < *aurigraphus*, one who writes in golden characters, < *L. aurum*, gold, + *Gr. ypa-grapho*, write] The art or practice of writing in golden characters. Blount.

aurilave (â-ri-lâv), n. [*L. auris*, the ear, + *lavare*, wash see *auricle* and *lave*] An ear-brush. E. H. Knight.

aurin, *aurine* (â-rin), n. [*L. aurum*, gold, + *-in*] The commercial name for impure rosolic acid (which see, under *rosolic*), one of the coal-tar colors. In its pure state it forms ruby red crystals with a blue fluorescence. Owing to its fugitiveness it is seldom used in dyeing, but it is still used in printing call coes and woollens and for pigments. It produces orange red colors.

Aurine dyes shades more inclining to orange than coral blue.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser. p. 228.

auriphrygia (â-ri-friz'î-â), n. [*ML. auriphrygia*, also spelled *aurifrisia*, *aurifrisia*, also *aurifrygium*, also simply *phrygium*, *frigium*, gold embroidery, < *L. aurum*, Phrygium, lit. Phrygian gold, the Phrygians were noted for their skill in embroidering with gold. See *aurum* and *Phrygian*. From the same source, through the French, come *orfrays*, *orfray*, *ophry*, q. v.] Properly, gold embroidery, *ecclês*, an ornamental band on various vestments, an *orphyre* used especially of the orphyre of a mitre which is a richly adorned band around its lower edge. Also *aurifrisia*.

auriphrygiate (â-ri-friz'î-ât), a. [*ML. auriphrygiatus*, *auriphrygiatus*, *aurifrisiatus*, *aurifricatus*, etc., < *auriphrygia* see *auriphrygia*] Embroidered with gold, provided with an *auriphrygia*. Also *aurifrisiate*.

Not worn he mitte here, pious or *auriphrygiatus*.

Southey, Roderick. xlviii.

auripigment, *auripigmentum* (â-ri-pig'ment, â-ri-pig-men'tum), n. [*L. auripigmentum*, < *aurum*, gold, + *pigmentum*, pigment see *aurum* and *pigment*. From the *L.*, through *F.*, comes *orpiment*] Same as *orpiment*.

auris (â-ris), n.; pl. *auris* (â-rîz) [*L.* = *E. ear*, q. v.] 1. In *zool* and *anat*, an ear, the outer ear or auricle — 2. [cap] [NL.] In *conch*, a genus of ear-shells synonymous with *Haliotis*.

auriscalp (â-ri-skulp), n. [*L. auriscalpium*] An instrument for cleaning the ears, an ear-pick, also, a similar instrument used in surgical operations on the ear.

auriscalpium (â-ri-skulp'pi-um), n., pl. *auriscalpia* (-î) [NL, < *L. auris*, = *E. ear*, + *scalpere*, scrape, scratch see *scalpel*] 1. Same as *auriscalp* — 2. [cap] In *conch*, a genus of bivalve mollusks.

auriscope (â-ri-sköp), n. [*L. auris*, = *E. ear*, + *Gr. σκοπεω*, view, look at] An instrument for examining and exploring the ear.

auriscopy (â-ris'kö-pi), n. [*L. auris*, = *E. ear*, + *Gr. σκοπεω*, < *σκοπεω*, view, look at] The use of the auriscope.

aurist (â-rîst), n. [*L. auris*, = *E. ear*, + *-ist*] One who treats disorders of the ear, an otologist.

In England the medical profession is divided into physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, oculists, aurists, dentists.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, v.

aurite (â-rit), a. Same as *aurited*.

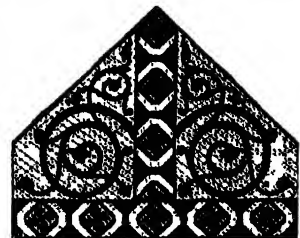
aurited (â-rit-ed), a. [*L. auritus*, = *E. eared*, < *auris* = *E. ear*] 1. [cap] 2. In bot and *zool*, eared, auriculate, having lobes or appendages like an ear.

aurivorous (â-ri-vô-rus), a. [*L. aurum*, gold, + *vorare*, devour] Gold-devouring. *Walpole*.

aurocephalous (â-rô-sef'u-lus), a. [*L. aurum*, gold, + *Gr. κεφαλή*, head] In *zool*, characterized by a gold-colored head.

aurochs (â-rôks), n. [*G.*, also *auerochse*, < MHG *uerochse*, < OHG *uerochse*, < *ur*, a wild ox (= AS *ur* = *leel urr*, cf. *L. urus* = *Gr. οὐρος*, from Teut.), + *ochs*, *o chs*, *ochs* = *E. ox* see *urox* and *urus*] A species of wild ox or buffalo, the *bounos* of Aristotle, *bison* of Pliny, the European *bison*, *Bos* or *Bison bounos* of modern naturalists. This animal was once abundant in many parts of the continent of Europe especially in the neighborhood of large forests. The spread of population has nearly exterminated it, and was it not for the protection afforded by the emperor of Russia to a few herds which inhabit the forests of Lithuania and of Kurland in the Caucasus, it would soon become extinct. Also called *urochs*, *urox*, and wrongly, *aueroch* and *aueroch*. See *urus*.

The relationships of the *aurochs* to the American *bison*, while very close, do not warrant that specific identity.



Mitre with Auriphrygia or Auriphrygiate.
Mitre, 16th century.
(from 1. Art pour l'ous.)



Aurochs (Hesperomys)

which some authors have assumed to exist. The aurochs is rather larger with a smaller thorax, larger and stronger pelves, longer and thicker tail, and less shaggy fore parts. *Courier Envy, Amer., 1 362*

Aurocores (a rok'ō-rōz), *n pl* [NL, < L *aurum*, gold, + *cor* *scipit*, a bug] Literally, the gold-bugs, a group of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the same as *Cicocores*, the name *Aurocores* being considered more appropriate by Westwood, who proposed it as a substitute. See *Cicocores*.

Aurocorias (a'ro-kō-rī'zā), *n pl* [NL] Same as *Aurocores*.

Aurocyanide (ā-rō-sī'n-nd or -nīd), *n* [*< L aurum*, gold, + *E cyanide*] In chem, a double cyanide, one of the bases of which is gold as, potassium aurocyanide, KAu(CN)₄.

Aurora (a-ro'ra), *n* [L, the dawn, the goddess of the dawn, earlier *Aurora*, = Gr *aphros* (Lacconia), *auos* (Aeolic), *auos* (Doric), *uē* (Ionic), *ēos* (Attic), the dawn, goddess of dawn (related to *aphros*, to morn), = Skt *ushas*, **ushā*, dawn, < **ush*, burn, = Gr *aurē* = L *aurē*, burn. To the same source are referred L *aurum*, gold, *auror*, south wind, Gr *phos*, the sun E east, etc. see *east*] 1 The rising light of the morning, the dawn of day, or morning twilight — 2 [cap] In *Rom myth*, the goddess of the dawn called Eos by the Greeks. The poetatepainted her as rising out of the ocean in a chariot her fiery wings dropping gentle dew. 3 The aurora borealis or the aurora australis (the polar lights).

The most probable theory of the aurora is that originally due to Franklin, namely, that it is due to electric discharges in the upper air.

S P Thompson, *Elem Lessons in Elect and Mag*, p 61

4 A reddish color produced by dyeing with arnott. **Aurora australis**, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, a phenomenon similar to the aurora of the north — **Aurora borealis**, the boreal or northern dawn, the northern lights or streamers, a luminous meteoric phenomenon appearing at night. It usually manifests itself by streams of light ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line of cloud or haze, a few degrees above the horizon and stretching from the north toward the west and east so as to form an arc with its ends on the horizon. Some times it appears in detached places, at other times it covers almost the whole sky. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion, they are called in many places "the wavy dunes." They assume many shapes and a variety of colors, from a pale red to yellow to a deep red or blood color, and in the northern latitudes they serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of the long winter night. The appearance of the aurora borealis is usually a harbinger of the effects of artificial electricity that there is a very strong probability that the causes are identical. When electricity passes through rarefied air it exhibits a diffused luminous stream which has all the characteristic appearances of the aurora and hence it is highly probable that this natural phenomenon is occasioned by the passage of electricity through the upper regions of the atmosphere, although under conditions not as yet entirely understood. The connection of the auroral displays with disturbances of the magnetic needle is now regarded as an established fact. The aurora borealis is said to be frequently accompanied by sound, which is variously described as resembling the rattling of pieces of silk against each other or the sound of wind against the frame of a candle. The spectrum of the aurora is peculiar in consisting of a prominent line in the greenish-yellow (dion line) which has not been identified with any known substance, also occasionally a sharp line in the red and some others less prominent have been observed. **Aurora polaris**, polar aurora, the aurora of either the northern or the southern hemisphere.

auroral (ā-ro'ral), *a* [*< aurora* + *-al*] 1 Of or pertaining to the dawn

Those steady discharges of auroral light to the zenith along innumerable conducting lines come. It is thought, to equalize the electric conditions of the air.

I P Clarke, *Self Culture*, xlii

2 Resembling the dawn in color, beauty, etc., hence, roseate

Her cheeks suffused with an auroral blush.

Longfellow, *Falcon of Bedouin*, 1 151

3 Pertaining or relating to the polar aurora, resembling an aurora

4. In *geol.*, appellation of the second of Professor H D Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata in Pennsylvania. As applied by him, it included all the divisions of the Lower Silurian between the Potsdam sandstone and the Hudson River group, according to the now generally adopted nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey.

aurorally (ā-rō'ral-i), *adv* 1 As the dawn, roseately as, "to blush aurorally," Browning, *Red Cotton Night-cap*, l 117 — 2 In the manner of the polar aurora

aurora-shell (ā-rō'ra-shel), *n*. The shell of the *Haliotis*, an ear-shell, sea-ear, ormer, or abalone (which see). See also *Haliotis*.

aurorean (ā-rō're-an), *a* [*< aurora* + *-ean*] Belonging to or resembling the dawn

At tender eyelawn of aurorean love

Kratos, *Ode to Psyche*.

aurorium (ā-rō'ri-um), *n*. See the extract. Still awaiting discovery by the fortunate spectroscopist are the unknown celestial elements *aurorium* with a characteristic line at 5,570 Å, and *nebulium*, having two bright lines at 5,007 Å and 4,959 Å.

See H Crookes, *Address to the Brit Assoc*, 1894.

aurotellurite (ā-rō'tel'ū-rit), *n* [*< L aurum*, gold, + NL *tellurum* + *-ite*] See *aurum* and *tellurite*. An ore of tellurium containing gold and silver, sylvanite.

aurous (ā'rus), *a*. [*< L aurum*, gold, + *-ous* (*< L. aurosus*, golden)] Of or pertaining to gold in chem, a term applied to an oxide of gold (Au₂O) whose molecule contains two atoms less of oxygen than auric oxide. See *auric*.

aurum (ā'rum), *n* [L = Sabine *aurum*], in colloq speech *orum* (> It Sp *oro* = Pg *ouro* = *or* or *see orō*), gold, related to *aurora*, *aurula*, *aurur*, etc. see *aurora*. Gold. Its chemical symbol is Au — **Aurum fulminans**, gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitromuriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonium fulminating gold. This precipitate is of a brown yellow or orange color, and when exposed to a moderate heat, or struck, detonates with considerable noise. It is probably an ammonium aurate, Au(NH₄)₂X₂. — **Aurum graphicum**, the mineral sylvanite — **Aurum masticum or *masivum*, mastic gold, a yellow gold like alloy, containing about equal quantities of copper and zinc, used both in the mass and as a burning powder. — **Aurum potable**, literally, "drinkable gold", a condial or medicine formerly much esteemed. It was said to consist of "gold itself, totally reduced, without corruption, into a blood red, gummy, or honey like substance." *Philips* (1678). Gold made liquid, or fit to be drunk, or some like Cordial Liquor, with pieces of leaf gold in it. *Hersey* (1708).**

Monsr Roupi sent me a small phial of his *aurum potabile*, with a letter shewing the way of administering it, and the stupendous cures it had done at Paris.

Evans, *History*, June 27, 1661

auscult (ās-kult'), *v t*. [*< L auscultare*, listen see *auscultate*] Same as *auscultate*.

[Rare] **auscultate** (ās-kul'tāt), *v t*, pret and pp *auscultated*, ppr *auscultating*. [*< L auscultatus*, pp of *auscultare*, listen] To listen to, give ear to, specifically, in *pathol*, to examine by auscultation.

auscultation (ās-kul'tā-shon), *n* [*< L auscultatio* (n-), a listening, < *auscultare*, listen see *auscultate*] 1 The act of listening or harkening. [Rare] F *Hicks*, t of Lucian.

2 In *pathol*, a method of distinguishing the state of the internal parts of the body, particularly of the thorax and abdomen, by observing the sounds arising in the part, either through the direct application of the ear to the adjacent external surface (immediate auscultation) or by applying the stethoscope over the part and listening through it (mediate auscultation). See *stethoscope*. Auscultation may be used with more or less advantage in all cases where morbid sounds are produced but its general applications are auscultation of respiration auscultation of the voice auscultation of the cough auscultation of sounds foreign to all these, but sometimes accompanying them auscultation of the action of the heart, diastolic auscultation.

auscultative (ās-kul'tā-tiv), *a* [*< auscultate* + *-ive*] Pertaining to or of the nature of auscultation.

auscultator (ās-kul'tā-tor), *n* [L, a listener, < *auscultare* see *auscultate*] 1 A listener, specifically, one who practises auscultation. — 2 An instrument used in listening to the sounds within the thorax, a stethoscope — 3 In Germany, a member of a college of officials who attends its sessions as a student but is not entitled to a vote, specifically, in Prussia, before 1869, one who had passed the first examination and begun his judicial career at a college of judges. See *referendar*.

His first Law Examination he has come through triumphantly, and can even boast that the Examen Rigor sum need not have frightened him, but though he is hereby "an Auscultator of respectability, what avails it? Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p 85

auscultatorship (ās-kul'tā-tor-ship), *n*. [*< auscultator*, 3, + *-ship*] The office or period of service as auscultator. Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p 86

auscultatory (ās-kul'tā-tō-ri), *a*. [*< L as if "auscultatorius"*, < *auscultator*] Pertaining to auscultation; auscultative.

auset, *adv*. Obsolete dialectal form of *also*.

ausier, *n*. A dialectal form of *osier*.

auslaut (ous'lout), *n* [G., < *aus*, denoting completion or termination (= *E out*), + *laut*, a sound (= *E loud*) Cf *inlaut*, *ablaut*, *umlaut*] In *philol*, the final sound of a word.

Ausonian (ā-sō'nī-an), *a*. [*< L Ausonia*, poet. name of Italy, prop. applied to middle and lower Italy, < *Ausones* (Gr *Αυσωνες*), a name given to the primitive inhabitants of middle and lower Italy.] Of or pertaining to Italy or the Italians. Longfellow [Poetical]

auspex (ās'pek), *n*, pl *auspices* (ās'pi-sēz) [L *auspex* (*auspic-*), a diviner, contr < **avis*, < *avis*, a bird, + *specere* (*specere*), view see *specus*] One who divines by observing the motions, cries, etc., of birds, a diviner in general, an augur.

auspical (ās'pi-kal), *a*. [*< L auspicalis*, < *auspex*, a diviner see *auspex*] Auspiciatory, pertaining to omens or auspices. Blount.

auspicate (ās'pi-kāt), *v t*, pret and pp *auspicated*, ppr *auspiciating*. [*< L auspiciatus*, pp of *auspicari*, make a beginning for the sake of a good omen, begin, prop take the auspices, act as auspex, < *auspex*, a diviner see *auspex* Cf *augurate*] 1 To be an augury of, fore-show

Long mayst thou live, and see me thus appear,

As ominous a omen, from my sphere,

Unto thy right, as that did *auspicate*

So lasting glory to Augustus state

B Jonson, *King James's Coronation Entertainment*

There are yet other special auguries of this great change, *auspiciating* in the natural Progress of Man, the abandonment of all international Preparations for War.

Sumner, *Orations*, I 111

2 To initiate or inaugurate with ceremonies calculated to insure good luck. This meaning of the word was borrowed from the Roman practice of taking the auspices before undertaking any important business.

If we are conscious of our situation and glow with zeal to fill our place as becomes our station and ourselves, we ought to *auspicate* all our public proceedings on America with the old warning of the Church, *Servum corda!*

Baker, *Conciliation with America*.

To *auspicate* the concern and set it agoging with a lustre.

Lamb, *Illustrations*.

3 To begin or introduce in a favorable or auspicious manner. [Rare]

The London company merits the praise of having *auspicated* liberty in America. Bancroft, *Hist U S*, I 126

auspicator (ās'pi-kā-tor), *n* [*< L as if "auspicator"*, < *auspicari* see *auspicate*] An augur.

auspiciatory (ās'pi-kā-tō-ri), *a* [*< auspicate*] Of or belonging to auspices or omens.

auspice (ās'pis), *n*. [*< F auspice*, pl *auspices*, < L *auspicium*, divination from the flight of birds, a sign, omen, < *auspex*, a diviner see *auspex*] 1 An augury from birds, an omen or a sign in general as, to take the *auspices*, an *auspice* of good fortune.

The tribunes were at first elected in the curia, where the vote of the poorest citizen was equal to that of the most wealthy. But even here, the patricians, besides their great influence, had a negative on all proceedings, by holding the *auspices*.

Adams, *Works*, IV 524

We then strive as far as our poor philosophy can do it, to read the country's reverend *auspices*.

Everett, *Orations*, p 12

2 Protection or lead, favoring or propitious influence, patronage especially in the phrase *under the auspices* (of)

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,

By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood

So long. B Jonson, *Catiline*, II 1

3 A circumstance or conjunction of circumstances betokening success as, his career was begun under the fairest *auspices*. [In all senses nearly always used in the plural]

auspices, *n*. Plural of *auspex* and of *auspice*.

auspicial (ās'pish'al), *a*. [*< L auspicius*, *auspice*, + *-al*] 1 Relating to auspices or omens as, *auspicial rites*. [Rare.] — 2. Fortunately, auspicious. [Rare]

auspicious (ās'pish'us), *a* [*< L auspicius*, *auspice*, + *-ous*] 1 Of good omen, betokening success, or a favorable issue; prognosticating good, favorable

Auspicious omens from the past and the present cheer us for the future. Sumner, *True Grandeur of Nations*

2 Prosperous, fortunate applied to persons.

*Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome*

Dryden.

3. Favorable; kind; propitious applied to persons or things.

Fortune play upon thy prosperous helm,
As thy auspicious mistress!

Shak., All's Well, III 3.
No day could be more auspicious to the undertaking
D Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument.

4† Showing joy, happy. [Rare]
With one auspicious and one dropping eye
Shak., Hamlet, I 2.

=Syn. Bright, golden, lucky, promising. See propitious
auspiciously (äs-pish'us-lī), *adv.* In an auspicious manner; with favorable omens; happily, prosperously, favorably, propitiously.

I looked for ruin, and increase of honour
Meets me auspiciously
Middleton, Witch, IV 1

auspiciousness (äs-pish'us-nēs), *n.* The quality of being auspicious, a state of fair promise, prosperity

auster (äs'tēr), *n.* [L, the south wind, akin to *aurora*, the dawn, and *urere*, burn see *aurora* and *aurum*] 1. The south wind (commonly with a capital, as a proper name). as, "drizzly auster," *Thomson, Castle of Indolence, lxxvi.* Hence — 2† The south

austere (äs-tēr'), *a.* [ME *austere*, < OF *auster*, < L *austerus*, harsh, sour, tart, severe, < Gr *αἰσθητός*, dry, harsh, bitter, < *αἶος*, Attic *abos*, dry, withered, sear, related to E *sear*, *sere*, dry see *sear*, *sere*] 1. Sour, harsh, rough to the taste applied to things as, *austere* fruit or wine, "sloes austere," *Couper, Task, I 122*

An austere grape
That has no juice but what is verjuice in him!
B Jonson, Staple of News, V 1

2. Severe, harsh, rigid, rigorous, stern applied to persons and things as, an austere master, an austere look

A stern lady, and austere, not only in her manners, which made most people dislike her, but also in the character of her understanding and morals

De Quincey, Secret Societies, I

But what chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies was the austere morality and the fear of God which pervaded all ranks
Macaulay

3. Grave, sober; serious as, austere deportment

There lived a Lady, wise, austere, and nice,
Who showed her virtue by her scorn of vice
Graber, Parish Register

Priest and sage, with solemn brows austere
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn

4. Severely simple, unadorned =Syn. 2 *Austere*, *Severe*, *Stern*, *Hard*, *Harsh*, *Strict*, *Rigorous*, *Rigid*, stiff, uncompromising, relentless, may characterize a person's dealings with himself or with others. *Austere* is the most individual word in the list, it still suggests the etymological sense of dryness and hardness of nature. As applied to manner of life, it implies self mortification, refusal of pleasure, or the self infliction of pain, for the purpose of self-discipline. The austere man may treat others as he treats himself, an austere manner is of a corresponding sort. There is no suggestion of hypocrisy or self righteousness in the word, nor does it go so far as asceticism (see *self denial*). *Severe* starts from the notion of seriousness or freedom from levity, but extends through a wide range, covering most of the meanings of the other words. *Stern*, while primarily meaning fixed in facial expression, applies to almost anything to which *severe* can apply. *Hard* is of the same character, but starts from the notion of physical hardness, proceeding thence to mean difficult to endure, unfeeling, etc. *Harsh* primarily expresses physical roughness, as a harsh touch, and retains some figurative suggestion akin to that idea. *Strict* is drawn close, tense, not relaxed, observing exact rules for one's self or requiring such observance from others. *Rigorous* means, literally, stiff, and hence allowing no abatement or mitigation, inflexible, unsparing. *Rigid* is the same as *rigorous*, but with somewhat more of the original figurativeness than in *rigorous*, both are opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*. *Rigid* is more often used of unnescessary, overwrought, or narrow minded strictness than *rigorous*. We speak of austere morality, a severe aspect, treatment, tone, a stern rebuke, a hard master, voice, judgment, harsh enforcement of laws, strict rules, discipline, repression of mischief, rigorous justice, rigid adherence to petty restrictions. See *ascrmony*

He [Plutarch] was not so austere as to despise riches, but being in possession of a large fortune, he lived, though not splendidly, yet plentifully
Dryden, Plutarch

For in their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom placed
Milton, P. L., IV 293

Wrapped in his sad colored cloak, the Day like a Puritan standeth
Stern in the joyless field, rebuking the lingering color
B Taylor, Home Pastoral.

The common executioner,
Whose heart the acoustical night of death makes hard
Shak., As you Like it, III 5

Be sometimes lovely like a bride,
And put thy harsher moods aside,
If thou wilt have me wise and good
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

Strict statutes and most biting laws.

Shak., M for M, I 4

I have heard
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to qualify
His rigorous course
Shak., M for M, IV 1

Sternly he pronounced
The rigid interdiction
Milton, P. L., VIII 334

austerely (äs-tēr'h), *adv.* In an austere manner, severely, rigidly, harshly.

Whatever hypocrites austerely talk
Of purity
Milton, P. L., IV 744

In the wonder whether a door so grimly bolted and
austerely barred could possibly open into a hotel, with
cheerful overcharges for candles and service
Havelock, Venetian Life, II

austere (äs-tēr'), *n.* [ME *austere*, < OF *austere*, < L *auster*, < Gr *αἰσθητός*, dry, harsh, bitter, < *αἶος*, Attic *abos*, dry, withered, sear, related to E *sear*, *sere*, dry see *sear*, *sere*] 1. Sour, harsh, rough to the taste applied to things as, *austere* fruit or wine, "sloes austere," *Couper, Task, I 122*

For a subject
Towards his prince in things indifferent
To use the austere of a censoring Cato
Is arrogance not freedom
Flaesch (and others), Bloody Brother, V 1

austerity (äs-tēr'i-tē), *n.* [ME *austere*, < OF *austere*, < L *auster*, < Gr *αἰσθητός*, dry, harsh, bitter, < *αἶος*, Attic *abos*, dry, withered, sear, related to E *sear*, *sere*, dry see *sear*, *sere*] 1. Sour, harsh, rough to the taste applied to things as, *austere* fruit or wine, "sloes austere," *Couper, Task, I 122*

The sweetness of the ripened fruit is not the less delicious for the austerity of its taste
Hortley, Sermons, II xxviii

2. Severity of manner, life, etc., rigor; strictness; harshness of treatment or demeanor

But the austerity of Dante will not condescend to the conventional elegance which makes the charm of French
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p 23

There is no show of mercy in him. He carried his austerity beyond the bounds of humanity
Whipple, East and West, I 20

3. Severe or rigorous simplicity, absence of adornment or luxury

The Baptist we know was a strict man, remarkable for austerity and set order of life
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus

4. Severe or ascetic practices chiefly in the plural as, the austeries of the Flagellants

The austeries and the blameless purity of Almones life had given him a reputation for sanctity throughout Spain
Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, II 5

=Syn. *Self sacrifice*, *Asceticism*, etc (see *self denial*), sternness, harshness. See comparison under *austere*
austerland (äs-tēr-land), *n.* [E dial, < *auster* = *astre*, hearth (see *astre*), + *land*] Land which had a house upon it in ancient times
Elton, Origins of Eng Hist, p 191 [Local Eng.]

Austin (äs'tin), *a.* [ME *Austyn*, contr of *Augustin*, q v] Same as *Augustinian* as, *Austin friars* See *Augustin*

austral (äs'tral), *a.* [ME *austral* = F *Sp.* *Pg austral* = It *australe*, < L *australis*, southern, < *auster*, the south wind see *auster*] Southern, lying in or pertaining to the south as, *austral* lands; the *austral* signs of the zodiac — *Austral pole*, the name given by French authors to that pole of a magnet which points to the north, and is called the north pole by English and American writers. So, also, what is termed the south pole by the latter is termed the boreal pole by the former — *Austral signs*, the last six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator

Australasia (äs-tra-lä'shë or -zhë), *n.* [NL, < *austral*, southern (cf *Australian*), + *Asia*.] 1.

In *geog*, a general name for Australia, Papua, Tasmania, and the neighboring islands — 2 In *zoogeog*, a division comprising the islands and insular groups south of Asia synonymous with *Austrogea*

Australasian (äs-tra-lä'shan or -zhan), *a.* and *n.* [cf *Australasia* + *-an*] 1. A. Relating to Australasia — 2 In *zoogeog*, of or pertaining to that primary faunal area of the earth's land-surface which extends from Wallace's line (which separates Celebes from Borneo and Lombok from Bali) to Tasmania.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australasia
australene (äs'tra-lën), *n.* [L *australis*, in *Pinus australis*, the American southern pine, the chief source of the turpentine] A liquid hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₈), the chief constituent of English and American oil of turpentine, obtained by neutralizing turpentine-oil with an alkaline carbonate, and by subsequent distillation. It is dextrogyrate

Australian (äs-trä'lian), *a.* and *n.* [cf *Australia*, the NL term for the earlier *Australis terra*, lit. southern land see *austral*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Australia, a large island, often classed as a continent, south of Asia. — *Australian ballot*. See *ballot*. — *Australian beech*. See *beech*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australia, specifically, a member of the aboriginal race of Australia.

Australoid (äs-trä'li-oid), *a.* and *n.* [cf *Australia* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* In *ethnol*, of the type of the aborigines of Australia and of some of the native races of the Deccan. The Australoid races form a group of the *Leptochi* (which see), having dark eyes and skin, wavy black hair, and long prognathous skulls with well developed superciliary ridges

II. *n.* A member of the Australoid group of men.

Also *Australoid*
australize (äs'tra-līz), *v. t.* [cf *austral* + *-ize*] To point southward, or to the south magnetic pole, as a magnet

They [steel and iron] do septentrionate at one extreme, and australize at the other
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err., II 2

Australoid (äs'tra'li-oid), *a.* and *n.* Australoid
Austrian (äs'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to Austria, the eastern or Teutonic portion of the Frankish empire under the Merovingians.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Austria.
Austrian¹ (äs'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [cf *Austria*, a ML form of OHG *Ostarrîchi*, < *Oesterreich*, Austria, lit. eastern kingdom (so called relatively to the western dominions of Charlemagne), < OHG *ostar*, eastern, + *rihi* = AS *rice*, kingdom, E *-ric* in *bishopric*, etc. see *east* and *-ric*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the archduchy of Austria, or to the Cisleithan division of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy, or to the collective dominions of the house of Hapsburg

II. *n.* 1 A native or an inhabitant of the archduchy of Austria, the nucleus of the Hapsburg dominions, comprising the crown lands of Upper and Lower Austria — 2 A native or an inhabitant of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, which comprises all the crown lands of the dual empire except Hungary, Croatia with Slavonia, and Fiume — 3. A native or an inhabitant of any part of the dominions of the house of Hapsburg, known since 1867 as Austria-Hungary

austrian² (äs'tri-an), *a.* [cf L *auster*, the south wind, south (see *auster*), + *-ian*] Southern, austral

austrine (äs'trin), *a.* [cf L *austrinus*, southern, < *auster*, the south wind see *auster*.] South, southerly, southern *Basky*

austringer (äs'trin-jēr), *n.* [Also written *ostringer* and *astringer*, early mod E *ostringer*, < ME *ostriger*, < OF *ostuehur*, *austruher* (*austruher*, *austruher* — *Itaquefort*) (ML reflex *astorarius*), < ML **astorarius*, one whose business it was to breed and fly goshawks, < **astor*, *astur*, *astur*, *astur*, *astur*, *astur*, *astur*, *astur*, *astur*, *astur*, *astur*, etc. variations (perhaps due in part to confusion with certain forms of *ostrich*, q v) of *astur*, *astur*, *astur*, L *astur* (> It. *astor* = *19* *agor* = OS *astor*, *Sp. azor* = Pr *astor* = OF *astour*, *ostor*, *hoastur*, mod F. *astour*), a goshawk see *astur*. The *n* is inserted, as in *porringer*, *passenger*, *messenger*, etc.] A keeper and trainer of goshawks

Austrocolumbia (äs'tro-kō-lūm'bi-an), *n.* [NL, < L *auster*, the south wind, south, + NL *Columbia*, applied to America.] In *zoogeog*, a primary division of the earth's land-surface with reference to its fauna, which consists of all the American continent south of Mexico

Austrocumbian (äs'tro-kō-lūm'bi-an), *a.* [cf *Austrocolumbia*] Of or pertaining to Austrocumbian as, the *Austrocumbian* fauna.

Austrogea (äs'tro-jē'a), *n.* [NL, < L *auster*, the south wind, south, + Gr *γαια*, the earth.] In *zoogeog*, that prime zoological division or realm of the earth's land-surface which comprises Australia and its immediately outlying islands, and the Austromalayan archipelago. It is bounded on the west by Wallace's line, and includes Papua or New Guinea and the Solomon Islands on the east and Tasmania on the south

Austrogean (äs'tro-jē'an), *a.* [cf *Austrogea* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Austrogea as, the *Austrogean* fauna.

Austro-Hungarian (äs'tro-hung-gā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austria-Hungary

Austromalaya (äs'tro-mā-lä'yā), *n.* [NL, < L *auster*, the south wind, + NL *Malaya*.] In *zoogeog*, the first subregion of the great Australasian region, including Papua and the islands zoologically pertaining thereto. On the west the boundary passes between Borneo and Celebes, and thence along Wallace's line between Lombok and Bali, eastward it extends to include San Cristobal. It lies entirely north of Australia

Austromalayan (äs'tro-mā-lä'yān), *a.* [cf *Austromalaya* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Austromalaya.

astromancy (äs'tro-man-si), *n* [*L. auster*, the south wind, + *Gr. μαντία*, divination, *μαντικός*, divine, *μαντήρ*, a diviner *see Mantis*] Divination from observation of the winds

aut-. See *auto-*

autacanthid (ä-tä-kan'thid), *a* [*Gr. αὐτός*, self, + *ακανθα*, spine, + *-id*] In *zool.*, having the greater number of the intermediate spines on special plates or local modifications of the integument applied to a starfish opposed to *typacanthid*

autesthesia, autesthesia (ä-tes'thē-si), *n* [*Gr. αὐτός*, self, + *αἰσθησις*, perception *see Aesthesia*, *esthesia*] *See* *consciousness* *N E D*

autameba (ä-tä-mē'bä), *n* [*NL*, *Gr. αὐτός*, self, + *NL. ameba*] A term applied by Haeckel, without exact zoological significance, to any simple ameba form regarded as the nearest living representative of a hypothetical primitive ameba or archameba

autantitypy (ä-tan-ti'ti-pi), *n* [*Gr. αὐτός*, self, + *αντίτυπος*, resistance *see antitypy*] Absolute incompressibility attributed by many metaphysicians to matter

Autarachne (ä-tä-rak'nē), *n* *pl* [*NL*, *Gr. αὐτός*, self, + *αράχνη*, spider] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of *Arachnida*, the arachnids themselves, or *Arachnida* proper, consisting of spiders, scorpions, mites, etc., as distinguished from the *Pseudarachnæ* (*Tardigrada*, *Pycnogonida*) Gegenbaur divides the *Autarachne* into four groups: *Arthropodæ*, *Aranea*, *Acarina*, and *Langatubina* *See* these words

autarchy (ä'tär-ki), *n*, *pl autarchies* (-kiz) [*Gr. αὐτοκρατία*, absolute power, *αὐτοκρατορ*, absolute, *αὐτός*, self, + *ἀρχή*, rule] Absolute power, autocracy, self-government

A certain government called an *autarchy*, of which he makes God the only judge

autarchy² (ä'tär-ki), *n* [*Prop. autarchy*, *Gr. αὐτοκρατία*, self-sufficiency, *αὐτοκρατορ*, self-sufficient, *αὐτός*, self, + *ἀρκέω*, suffice] Self-sufficiency, independence

[Conscience is] in man the principal part of God's image, and that by which man resembles the most the *autarchy* and self-sufficiency of God

autem, *u*. [Obsolete slang] A church

auter, *n* Middle English form of *altar* 'Chaucer

auter droit (ö'tär drwo or droi) [OF (mod F) *autre droit*] *auter*, *autre*, *altre*, etc., *< L. alter*, other; *droit*, *< ML. directum*, directum, right, neut. of *L. directus*, straight, direct *see alter* and *direct*] In *law*, another (another's) right thus, one who acts not on his own behalf, but as trustee or representative of another, is said to act in *auter droit*

auterfoits (ö-tär-fwo' or -foi'), *adv* [OF (mod F) *autrefois*], at another time, *< auter*, *autre*, *altre* (*see auter droit*), + *foits*, *fous* = *Pl. fois* = *It. voce*, time, turn, *< L. vice*, in place of, in turn *see vice*, *near*] In *law*, formerly a term introduced into the plea of former trial as a bar to a second prosecution for the same offense — **Auterfoits acquit** (formerly acquitted) the plea of former acquittal **Auterfoits attaind** (formerly attained) the plea of former attaind **Auterfoits convict** (formerly convicted) the plea of former conviction

auter vie (ö'tär vë) [OF *auter* (*see auter droit*), *vie*, *< L. vita*, life *see vital*] In *law*, another (another's) life **Tenant pour auter vie**, one who holds an estate by the life of another

authentic (ä-then'tik), *a* and *n* [Early mod. E also *authentick*, *autentic*, etc., *< MF. authentique*, *authentique*, *< OF. authentique* (mod F. *authentique*, being changed, like the F. word, to suit the L. spelling) = *Pg. authenticus* = *Sp. auténtico* = *It. autentico*, *< LL. authenticus*, *< Gr. αὐθεντικός*, warranted, authentic, original, *< αὐθεντία*, original authority, *< αὐθεντης*, contr. *< αὐτοεργος* (rare), one who does anything with his own hand, the real author of any act, *< αὐτός*, self, + *εργος* (found also in *συμμεργος*, equiv. to *συμργός*, a fellow-workman), of uncertain origin, perhaps *< αὐτός*, *< αὐτός*, orig. form of Ionic *αὐτός*, Attic *αὐτός* (= *L. ens*, 'sens'), *ppr* of *εἶναι*, be *see ens*, be¹ *< Cf. effendi*, also ult. *< Gr. αὐθεντης*] **I. a** 1† Having authority, possessing inherent authority; duly authorized; authoritative

Men ought to fly all pedantisms, and not rashly to use all words that are not with in every English writer, whether *authentic* or not

2 Real; of genuine origin, being what it purports to be, opposed to *pretendit* or *imaginary*, *fictitious*, *counterfeit*, *apocryphal*, or *unauthorised*. as, *authentic documents*.

As there is but one God, but one hope, but one anchor-age for man—so also there can be but one *authentic* faith, but one derivation of truth, but one perfect revelation

3 In *law*, executed with all due formalities, executed by the proper person and legally attested before the proper authorities as, an *authentic deed*.—**4** Entitled to acceptance or belief, reliable; trustworthy; of established credit, credibility, or authority as, an *authentic tale*, book, writer

Origen, a most *authentic* author in this point

Of the manner in which the ruin of Nineveh was brought about we have nowhere any *authentic* record.

That this mere dream is grown a stable truth to night a feast makes *authentic*

5† Original, first-hand, as opposed to *copied* or *transcribed*.—**6** Own, proper, properly belonging to one's self. [Archais.]

It were extreme partiality and injustice, the flat denial and overthrow of himself [Justice], to put his own *authentic* sword into the hand of an unjust and wicked man

Men are ephemeral or evanescent, but whatever page the *authentic* soul of man has touched with her immortalizing finger, no matter how long ago, is still young and fair as it was to the world's gray fathers

7 In *music*, having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic in distinction from *plagal*, which has a corresponding relation to the fifth or dominant in the octave below the key-note

Authentic act, in civil law, an act or deed performed before and attested by a notary or other proper magistrate

Authentic cadence, same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*)—**Authentic melodies** *See melody*—**Authentic modes or tones** *See mode* = *Syn. 2* and *4*. **Authentic**, *Genuine*, correct, trustworthy, reliable, credible When applied to a written document or a book, *authentic* indicates that it is reliable as narrating real facts, *genuine*, that we have it as it left its author's hands as an *authentic* history, a *genuine* text *Authentic* is thus (equivalent to trustworthy, reliable, *genuine*, to unadulterated The "Memoirs of a Cavalier" is a *genuine* work of Defoe's, for it was written by him, but it is not an *authentic* work, although so plausibly as summing the tone of real biography that it "deceived even the great Chatham into citing the volume as an *authentic* narrative" [Backus, Revision of Shaw's Eng. Lit., p. 250].

A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears, an *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened A book may be *authentic* without being *genuine*, and *genuine* without being *authentic*

II. n. [*LL. authenticum*, *ML. also authenticum*, the original (of a document), neut. or fem. of *authenticus* *see I.*] **1** An authoritative or genuine document or book.—**2** An original, as opposed to a copy or transcript

Authentic and transcripts Fuller, Church Hist., I 42

The Authentics, in civil law, a Latin translation from the Greek of the novels or new constitutions of Justinian, made by an anonymous author So called as an un-aided translation of the novels, to distinguish it from the epitome made by Julian

authentic (ä-then'ti-kal), *a* Same as *authentic*

The hopes thou dost conceive of thy quick death, and of thy future life, are not *authentic*

His testimony will be *authentic*

This the squire confessed, with some little hesitation, was a pleasant tale, though a pleasant one was certainly the most *authentic*

authentically (ä-then'ti-kal-i), *adv* In an authentic manner (a) With the requisite or genuine authority. (b) With certainty

He [Coleridge] was the man of all his generation to whom we should most unhesitatingly allow the distinction of genius that is, of one *authentically* possessed from time to time by some influence that made him better and greater than himself

(c) Actually, really

Not yet *authentically* decided Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

authenticity (ä-then'ti-kal-nes), *n* **1** The quality of being authentic or trustworthy, the quality of being of good authority, *authenticity*

They did not at all rely on the *authenticity* thereof

2 The quality of being genuine or what it purports to be, genuineness, *authenticity*

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosity about a cabinet of medals, descending upon the value, rarity, and *authenticity* of the several pieces

[In both uses obsolete or obsolescent.]

authenticate (ä-then'ti-kät), *v* *t*; pret. and pp. *authenticated*, *ppr. authenticating* [*ML. authenticatus*, *pp. authenticatus*, confirm, *< LL. authenticus*, authentic *see authentic*] **1**. To render authentic; give authority to by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges.

Precisely as our researchers are fortunate, they *authenticate* themselves as privileged, and in such a chase all success justifies itself

He [God] *authenticates* this instinctive yearning in the creature after selfhood, in order that the latter may effectually aspire to the knowledge and obedience of those laws of Divine order which alone give him rest

2 To prove authentic; establish as correct or genuine

I have *authenticated* two portraits of that prince

There is little more left for Biblical research The few places which can be *authenticated* are now generally accepted

On June 18, 1838, about 3,000 volumes, and in 1868, 205 other volumes of non parochial registers, were *authenticated*

3 To establish as true or worthy of belief. as, to *authenticate* a statement

One of the best *authenticated* ghost stories in existence

authenticate (ä-then'ti-kät), *v* [*ML. authenticatus*, *pp. see the verb*] *Authenticated*

authentication (ä-then'ti-kä'shon), *n* [*authenticatus* + *-ion*] The act of authenticating, verifying, or establishing the authoritative-ness, genuineness, validity, credibility, or truth of anything; specifically, in *law*, the official attestation of a written instrument.

The *authentication* of every little detail in the text

authenticity (ä-then'ti-ti), *n*. [*authenticus* + *-ity*, = *F. authenticité*] The quality of being authentic, or entitled to acceptance as authoritative, genuine, true, or correct. as, the *authenticity* of the Scriptures or of a document; the *authenticity* of a portrait, the *authenticity* of a statement

We compare the narrative with the account of the times when it was composed, and are left satisfied with the *authenticity* of its leading anecdotes

authenticity (ä-then'ti-ti), *adv* Authentically

He could learn no way so *authentically* as from this testimony

authenticness (ä-then'ti-kal-nes), *n*. *Authenticity* [Rare]

The *authenticness* of that decree

author (ä'thor), *n*. [Early mod. E also *authorour*, *authorour*, *author*, and *prop. author*, *< ME. autour*, *author* (later *autour* or *autour*, after the L., *< AF. autour*, *OF. autour*, later and mod. F. *auteur* = *Pr. auctor*, *actor* = *Sp. Pg. autor* = *It. autore*, *< L. auctor* (in *ML.*, and hence in *E.*, corruptly *author*, prob. through the influence of *LL. authenticus* and its derivatives, of *ML. auctorisare*, authorize, confirm, var. *authoricare*, synonymous with *authenticare*, confirm, *authorabilis*, synonymous with *authenticus*, etc.), an originator, *< augere*, cause to grow, increase *see auctor*] **1** The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; he to whom something owes its origin, originator, creator, efficient cause as, God is the *author* of the universe.

The law, the *author* whereof is God

The serpent *author* was, Eve did proceed, Adam not *author*, *author* was indeed

He was become the *Author* of a Sect ever after to be called Lutherans

Thus King Latinus in the third degree Had Saturn *author* of his family

2 Cause applied to things [Rare]

That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance

3 The original composer of a book or writing of any kind, as distinguished from a compiler, translator, editor, or copyist

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts, which a translator has not

[Often used elliptically for the literary production itself: as, the statement occurs in Pliny and other ancient *authors*].—**4†** An editor. as, the *author* of the *Gentleman's Magazine* [Rare].—**5†**. A person who authorizes a statement; an authority; an informant.

Look upon him. Such holy men are *authors* of no fables.

6. In *Scots law*, one from whom a title to property is derived either by inheritance or otherwise, especially, one from whom title is de-

rived by purchase or otherwise than by way of descent.

author (â'thôr), *v. t.* [*< author, n.*] 1. To occasion; effect; do.

Execrable slaughter! what hand hath authored it?
Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, III. 4
Do you two think much
That he thus wisely and with need counsels
To what I author for your country's good,
You being my tutor, you my chancellor?
Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, III. 1

2. To be authority for; vouch for

More of him I dare not author
Massinger and Field, *Fatal Dowry*, IV. 2

authoress (â'thôr-es), *n.* [Early mod E. also *authoress*, *authresse*, *authrice*, *< late ME. auctoress* see *author* and *-ess*] A female author, in any sense of that word. [Author is commonly used for both sexes, except in case of special discrimination.]

authorhood (â'thôr-hûd), *n.* [*< author + -hood*] The state of being an author (of books), the province of an author, authorship.

authorial (â-thô'ri-âl), *a* [*< author + -ial* Cf. *auctorial*] Pertaining to an author (of books). Also *authorial*.

Must we then bow to authorial dignity, and kiss hands because they are inked?

I D Israel, *Lit. Char. Men of Genius*, p. 145

Testing the authorial power Poe, *Marginalia*, cvi

authorisable, authorisation, etc. See *authorizable, etc.*

authorism (â'thôr-izm), *n.* [*< author + -ism*] Authorship; the position or character of an author [Rare]

He [Burke] is a sensible man, but has not worn off his authorism yet, and thinks there is nothing so charming as writers, and to be one
Walspole, *Letters*, II. 60

authoritarian (â'thôr-i-târ-i-ân), *a* and *n.* [*< authority + -arian*] 1. *a* Favoring the principle of authority, as opposed to that of individual freedom.

The loyalists, who sympathized most strongly with his authoritarian views
Athenaeum, No. 5068, p. 202

II. *n.* One who supports the principle of authority, as opposed to that of individual freedom.

By looking only at the beginning and end of his career, an imaginary Napoleon has been obtained who is a lover of liberty, not an authoritarian
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 226.

authoritative (â'thôr-i-târ-iv), *a* [*< authority + -ative* Cf. *ML. auctoritativus*] 1. Having due authority, having the sanction or weight of authority; entitled to credence or obedience as, "authoritative teaching," *Barrow*.

The Law of Duty remains indeed authoritative, but its authority seems scarcely so awful and unique as formerly
J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 112

Anselm was compelled to publish an authoritative edition of his *Monologium*, because so many copies of it were already in circulation from notes of lectures
C. H. Pearson, *Early and Mid Ages of Eng.*, xxv

2. Having an air of authority; positive, peremptory, dictatorial.

The mock authoritative manner of the one and the insipid mirth of the other
Swift, *Examiner*

Dogmatic and authoritative by nature and education, he hardly comprehended the meaning of toleration in matters of religion
W. H. P. Seeley, *Ess. and Rev.*, II. 60

3. *By 2* Authoritative, *Magisterial*, etc. (see *magisterial*), commanding.

authoritatively (â'thôr-i-târ-iv-ly), *adv.* In an authoritative manner. (a) With due authority.

I think it [the law of repetition] is even more authoritatively present in the minds of most great composers than the law of principle
Ruskin, *Elem. of Drawing*

(b) With a show of authority.

authoritativeness (â'thôr-i-târ-iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being authoritative, an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

authority (â'thôr-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *authorities* (-tiz) [Early mod E. also *autorite*, *auctorite*, etc., *< ME. autorite*, *auctorite*, *< OF. autoritet*, *F. autorité* = *Pr. autoritat* = *Sp. autoridad* = *Pg. autoridade* = *It. autorità*, *< L. auctoritas* (-tis), counsel, will, decree, liberty, power, weight, authority, *< auctor*, author, originator. see *author*] 1. Power or admitted right to command or to act, whether original or delegated as, the authority of a prince over subjects and of parents over children, the authority of an agent to act for his principal. In law, an authority is general when it extends to all acts, or all connected with a particular employment, and special when confined to a single act.

By what authority dost thou these things, and who gave thee this authority?
Mark xi. 28

If law, authority, and power deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio
Shak., *M. of V.*, III. 2.

If his conscience were so narrow and peculiar to it self, it was not fit his Authority should be so ample and Universal over others.
Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, II.

2. The power derived from opinion, respect, or long-established reputation, influence conferred by character, office, station, mental superiority, or the like; credit. as, the authority of age or example, the authority of Aristotle.

But the mortal enemy unto knowledge, and that which hath done the greatest execution upon truth, hath been a peremptory adhesion unto Authority, and especially the establishing of our beliefs upon the dictates of Antiquities. For (as every capacity may observe), most men of Ages present, no superlatively do look upon Ages past, that the Authorities of the one exceed the reasons of the other.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.* (1646) I. 20

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure,
Whence true authority in men
Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 295

3. Power in a general sense.

The corrigible authority of this lies in our wills
Shak., *Othello*, I. 1.

4. A person or persons, or a body, exercising power or command generally in the plural as, the civil and military authorities — 5. The outward marks of authority, especially, the expression of authority in the countenance.

Kent. You have that in your countenance which I would fain call master.

Lear. What's that?
Kent. Authority
Shak., *Lear*, I. 4.

6. That to which or one to whom an appeal or reference may be made in support of any opinion, action, or course of conduct. (a) Testimony, witness, that which or one who testifies.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an authority confirmed
Sir P. Sidney, *Had seen*

Jesus, Messiah, Son of God declared,
And on that high authority had believed
Milton, *P. R.*, II. 5

(b) Weight of testimony, credibility, as, a historian of no authority, "authority of the Scriptures," Hooker.

The registers of the English Peerage are of far higher authority than any other statistical documents.
Mauclay, *Sadler's Law of Population*

(c) One who possesses adequate knowledge of a subject, and whose opinions or statements may be relied on, an expert, a standard author or his writings, as, an authority in matters pertaining to geology.

This practice we may learn, from a better and more ancient authority than any heathen writer hath to give us
Milton, *Church Government*, Pref.

(d) In law, a precedent, a judicial decision, an official declaration or opinion, such as ought to be followed in similar cases. (e) Justification, countenance, warrant.

Thieves for their robbery have authority,
When judges steal themselves
Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 2

Argument from authority *Ratio an argumentum ab auctoritate* (which see, under *argumentum*) — Constituted authorities, the magistrates or governors of a nation, people, municipality, etc. — General authority, the authority of a general agent, intended to apply to all matters which arise in the course of business as distinguished from special instances, though it may be limited to a particular business and to a particular place. — Syn.

1. Rule, dominion, government, warrant, permission, authorization. — 2. Influence, Authority, *Auctoritas*, *Control*, *Sway*, *Domination*, may all apply to persons or things, but seem primarily to belong to persons. *Influence* and *authority* imply moral power, the others may do so and are considered to do so here. The words are arranged in the order of their strength. *Influence* may be small, it is wholly apart from the power of office, the word expresses the extent to which one affects the conduct or character of others simply by their deference to him on account of his station, wealth, ability, character, etc. *Authority* is, in this connection, influence amounting to a recognized right to command, as, the authority of age, wisdom, experience. It is preeminently rightful, while the other words often express undue or unwholesome weight or power. *Auctoritas* is overmastering in force, supremacy by influence, the word is often used in a bad sense, as, the auctoritas of cunning over simplicity. *Control* is complete or successful and continued authority, as, his control over the convicts was maintained without resort to force. *Sway* is, by its derivation, control over that which may be viewed as a weighty or massive object, hence, a solid or powerful or controlling influence. *Domination*, as it may be an absolute and tyrannical rule, may also be an absolute and tyrannical influence or ascendancy, as, he was really under the domination of those whom he thought his servants or tools.

Mourn for the man of ampler influence,
Yet clearest of ambitious crime
Tennyson, *Duke of Wellington*, IV.

In the absolute authority accorded [by the Romans] to the father over the children we may trace the same habits of discipline that proved so formidable in the field
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 181

The application of gunpowder to the art of war has for ever settled the long conflict for ascendancy between civilization and barbarism, in favor of the former
Cathoun, *Works*, I. 88

Gov. nment has a general superintending control over all the actions and over all the publicly propagated doctrines of men
Burke, *Unitarians*, May 11, 1792

Horrible forms of worship that of old
Held, over the shuddering realms, unquestioned sway
Bryant, *The Ages*, xxv

They rose and took arms to resist Ordoño, son of Alfonso III., whose domination was too severe for them
J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 310

authorisable (â'thôr-i-zâ-bl), *a.* [Early mod E. *auctorizabile*, *< ML. auctorizabilis*, *auctorizabilis*, etc., *< auctorizare* see *authorize* and *-able*] That may be authorized as, "a censure authorizable," Hammond, *Works*, I. 242. Also spelled *authorizable*.

authorization (â'thôr-i-zâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. autorisation*, *< ML. auctorizatio(n)-e*, *< auctorizare*, pp. *auctorizatus* see *authorize*] The act of authorizing; the act of giving authority or legal power, establishment by authority, as, "the authorization of laws," Motley. Also spelled *authorisation*.

authorize (â'thôr-iz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *authorized*, *authorizing*. [Early mod E. also *auctorize*, *< ME. auctorisen*, *autorisen*, *< OF. auctoriser*, later *autoriser*, mod *F. autoriser* = *Pr. autorisar* = *Sp. autorizar* = *Pg. autorisar* = *It. autorizzare*, *< ML. auctorizare*, *auctorizare*, *authorizare*, etc., *< L. auctor*, author see *author* and *-ize*] 1. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to, empower (a person) as, to authorize commissioners to settle the boundary of a state — 2. To give authority for, approve of and permit, formally sanction (an act or a proceeding).

The report of the commission was taken into immediate consideration by the states. They resolved, without one dissenting voice, that the order signed by William did not authorize the slaughter of Glencairn.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxi

The motto then, is borrowed from the rod of the United States — an act which Congress alone is competent to authorize.
D. Webster, *Speech*, Senate, May 7, 1834

3. To make authoritative or valid, legalize; validate.

She shall authorize
Our undertakings to the ignorant people,
As if what we do were by her command
Fletcher (and another), *Falm. One*, v. 2

4. To establish by authority or usage, as, an authorized idiom — 5. To warrant, vouch for [Rare].

A woman's story, at a winter's fit,
Authorized by her grandam
Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 4

6. To support (one's self) upon the authority (of)

The Historian authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other historians
Sir P. Sidney, *Dut. of Poets* (Arber), p. 31

Also spelled *authorise*
authorizer (â'thôr-iz-er), *n.* One who authorizes. Also spelled *authoriser*.

authorlet (â'thôr-let), *n.* [*< author + -let*] A petty author. *Blackwood's Mag.* [Rare]

authorling (â'thôr-ling), *n.* [*< author + -ling*] A petty author [Rare]

Oh thou poor authorling! Reach a little deeper into the human heart!
Longfellow, *Hypocrit*, IV. 1

authorly (â'thôr-li), *a* [*< author + -ly*] Belonging to an author, authorial. [Rare]

He keeps his own authorly secrets
Cowper, *Letter to Unwin*

authorship (â'thôr-ship), *n.* [*< author + -ship*] 1. The source or cause of anything that may be said to have an author, origination, causation, as, the authorship of an invention or of a political movement, a book whose authorship is unknown — 2. The state of being an author, the occupation of writing books.

If the formalists of this sort were erected into patentees with a sole commission of authorship, we should undoubtedly see such writing in our days as would either wholly wean us from all books in general, or at least from all such as were the product of our own nation.
Shaftesbury, *Character* (ed. 1800), I. 347

auto (ou'ô), *n.* [Sp. *Auto*, *< L. actus*, an act: see *act*, *n.*] 1. In Spanish literature, a play.

The mimic plays of the people attained a high degree of excellence in the autos or sacred Christmas plays of Gil Vicente (1470-1540).
Furn. Brit., XIX. 556

2. In Spanish law (a) An order, a decree, a sentence, a decision. (b) pl. The pleadings and proceedings in a lawsuit — 3. An auto de fe auto. [*< Gr. auto-* (before a vowel *aut-*, which before a rough breathing becomes *ad-*), stem of *auto*, self (myself, thyself, himself, etc.)] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning self, of itself (natural), of one's self (independently), of nothing but, etc. very common in English and other modern languages, especially in scientific terms.

autobiographer (â'tô-bi-og'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< Gr. autor*, self, + *biograph*] One who writes an account of his own life.

"And yet, O man born of Woman, like the *Autobiographer* with one of his sudden whirrs, 'wherein is my case peculiar?'
Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 58.

autobiographic (â-tô-bi-ô-graf'ik), *a* Of the nature of autobiography

The writings of Dante are all *autobiographic* Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 26

autobiographical (â-tô-bi-ô-graf'ik-al), *a* 1 Of or pertaining to autobiography, characterized by an autobiographic tendency

It ever remains doubtful whether he is laughing in his sleeve at this *autobiographical* times of ours Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 65

2 Same as *autobiographic*

autobiographically (â-tô-bi-ô-graf'ik-al-i), *adv* In an autobiographic manner

autobiographist (â-tô-bi-ô-graf'ist), *n* [*< autobiography + -ist*] Same as *autobiographer* [Rare]

autobiography (â-tô-bi-ô-graf'i), *n*, pl *autobiographies* (i-iz) [*< (Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *βιογραφία*, a biography or memoir of a person written by himself)*]

autocarpian, autocarpic (â-tô-kar'pi-an, -pik), *a* Same as *autocarpous*

autocarpous (â-tô-kâr'pus), *a*, [*< Gr. *αὐτός*, self (in comp. sometimes, as here, meaning 'of nothing but' 'of mere' 'of'), + *καρπός*, fruit*]. The (Gr. *αὐτοκαρπός* means only 'self-fructifying'] In bot., consisting of pericarp alone, having no adnate parts (Gray) applied to fruits which are free from the perianth. Same as *superior*

autocephalic (â-tô-se-fal'ik or â-tô-sef'a-lik), *a* [*< (Gr. *αὐτοκεφαλός*, self-headed)*]. Autocephalous, autonomous

autocephalous (â-tô-sef'a-lus), *a* [*< (Gr. *αὐτοκεφαλός*, self-headed)*]. 1 Having a head or chief of its own, independent of jurisdiction applied to a church

The Russian Church became *autocephalous*, and its patriarch had immense power. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI, 167

2 Acting as an independent head; having primary jurisdiction as, an *autocephalous* bishop or metropolitan

We have seen direct proclamation its Holy Governing Synod *autocephalous*. *J. M. Nale*, Eastern Church, I, 10

autochronograph (â-tô-kron'ô-graf'ik), *n* [*< (Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *χρόνος*, time)*]. An instrument for instantaneously and automatically recording time

autochthon (â-tok'thon), *n*; pl *autochthons, autochthones* (-thons, -tho-nēz) [*< L. *autochthonus*, pl. *autochthoni*, aboriginal, primitive inhabitants, lit. sprung from the land itself (it was the belief of the ancient Athenians and some other Greeks that they sprang originally from the soil on which they lived), *< αὐτός*, self, + *χθών*, land, earth*]. 1 Literally, one sprung from the land he inhabits, hence, one of the primitive inhabitants of a country, a member of the race found in a country when first known, an aboriginal inhabitant

Whom the artist may have been, it [a statue] is undoubtedly a very able conception, the figure seeming to rise from the earth just as an *autochthon* would be thought to rise. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I, 224, note.

Their own traditions appear to have made them [the Phrygians] *autochthones*, or aboriginals, and it would seem that they believed the re-populating of the earth after the flood to have begun in their country. *G. Henslow*, Origin of Nations, p. 67

2 pl The primitive animals or plants of a country or region, especially in geological time [Rare]

autochthonal (â-tok'tho-nal), *a* [*< (Gr. *αὐτόχθωνος*, self-sprung from the land)*]. Autochthonic, aboriginal as, *autochthonal* peoples

autochthonous, *n* Plural of *autochthon*

autochthonic (â-tok'thon'ik), *a*, [*< (Gr. *αὐτόχθωνος*, self-sprung from the land)*]. Of or pertaining to an autochthon, native to or sprung from the soil, aboriginal, indigenous

The aborigines of the country [were] driven, like the Bheels and other *autochthonous* Indians, into the eastern and southeastern winds bordering upon the ocean. *R. F. Burton*, El Medinah, p. 20

We may however, venture the assertion that the Eskimo is of *autochthonous* origin in Asia. *Arch. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 30

autochthonism (â-tok'tho-nizm), *n* [*< (Gr. *αὐτόχθωνος*, self-sprung from the land)*]. Birth from the soil

According to the Scythians Targitau lived just a thousand years before the year 513 B. C.—a legend which, taken with the tradition of *autochthonism*, indicates a much earlier date for the immigration of the Scythians than we should deduce from other narratives. *Phryg. Brit.*, XXI, 578

autochthonous (â-tok'tho-nus), *a* [*< (Gr. *αὐτόχθωνος*, self-sprung from the land)*]. 1 Pertaining to autochthons; indigenous, sprung from the soil, aboriginal

I speak here of ancient religions only, of what are sometimes called national or *autochthonous* religions—

not of those founded in later times by individual prophets or reformers. *Max Müller*, India, p. 116.

One would almost be inclined to think from Herr Stahl's account of the matter, that Lessing had been an *autochthonous* birth of the German soil, without intellectual ancestry or helpful kindred. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 301

2 In *pathol.*, not extraneous, originating at the place where found

autochthonously (â-tok'tho-nus-li), *adv*. In an autochthonous manner.

The larger number of maladies do not arise *autochthonously* or "under a whole skin." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 361

autochthony (â-tok'tho-ni), *n* [*< (Gr. *αὐτόχθωνος*, self-sprung from the land)*]. The condition of being autochthonous

The practice of describing legendary heroes and men of ancient lineage as earth born, *αὐτόχθωνος*, strengthened greatly the doctrine of *autochthony*, and nowhere so much as in Attica. *Encyc. Brit.*, III, 141

autoclave (â-tô-klāv), *n* [*< (Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *κλῆμα*, a digester, a key (or *clavis*, a nail))*]. A kind of steampan, the lid of which is kept close and steam-tight by the steam proceeding from the contents of the pan. It is an application to culinary purposes of Papin's digester. See *digester*.

autocracy (â-tok'ra-si), *n*, pl. *autocracies* (-siz) [*< F. *autocratie*, *< Gr. *αὐτοκρατία*, absolute power, *< αὐτοκράτης*, absolute, ruling by one's self* see *autocrat*]. 1 The power of determining one's own actions, independent or self-derived power, self-government; self-rule*

Man's will, that great seat of freedom, that, with a kind of *autocracy* and supremacy within itself, commands its own actions. *South*, Sermons, VII, 1

It [the divine will] moves, not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute *autocracy*. *South*, Sermons, VIII, x

2 Uncontrolled or unlimited authority over others, invested in a single person, the government or power of an absolute monarch

At least from the days of Hildebrand the mind of Europe had become familiarized with the assertion of those claims which in their latent significance amounted to an absolute irresponsible *autocracy*. *Mitman*, Latin Christianity, ix, 1

3 In *med.*, action of the vital powers toward the preservation of the individual.—*Syn* 2 *Tyranny, Absolutism, etc.* See *despotism*

autocrat (â-tô-krat), *n* [*< F. *autocrate*, *< Gr. *αὐτοκράτης*, ruling by one's self (cf. *αὐτοκρατορ*, an autocrat see *autocracy*), *< αὐτός*, self, + *κράτος*, power, *< κράς*, strong, = Goth. *hardus* = E. *hard* see *hard*]. 1 An absolute prince or sovereign, a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government as by inherent right, not subject to restrictions as, "the autocrat of all the Russias," a title assumed by the emperor of Russia.—2 One who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation as, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" (title of a book), *O. W. Holmes***

autocratic (â-tô-krat'ik), *a* [*< (Gr. *αὐτοκρατικός*, self-ruling)*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of autocracy, absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government

The Russian government is *autocratic*, inasmuch as over the larger part of the country it has simply succeeded to the position of the Mongolian khans, who from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century held the Russian people in subjection. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 48

autocratically (â-tô-krat'ik-al), *adv* Same as *autocratic*

autocratically (â-tô-krat'ik-al-i), *adv* In an autocratic manner

autocrat (â-tok'ra-tor), *n* [*< (Gr. *αὐτοκράτωρ*, one's own master, an absolute ruler* see *autocrat*]. An autocrat, a dictator [Rare]

The picturesque spiked Macedonian helmet with a goat's horn and cheek piece which occupies the reverse [of a coin] on which is written after "King Tryphon" the strange title *autocrat*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII, 649

autocratorical (â-tô-krat'or'ik-al), *a*, [*< Gr. *αὐτοκρατορικός*, *< αὐτοκράτωρ*: see *autocracy*]. Pertaining to an autocrat or autocracy; supreme, absolute: as, *autocratorical* power [Rare]*

autocratrice (â-tok'ra-tris), *n*, [*F*] Same as *autocratrix*

autocratrix (â-tok'ra-triks), *n*, pl. *autocratrices* (â-tok'ra-tri-sēz) [NL. (cf. MGr. *αὐτοκρατορῶσα*, fem. of *αὐτοκράτωρ*)] A female sovereign who is independent and absolute a title sometimes given to a reigning empress of Russia. [Rare]

autocratism (â-tô-krat-ship), *n*, [*< (Gr. *αὐτοκρατία*, self-rule)*]. The office of autocrat.

auto da fe (ou'tô dâ fâ); pl. *autos da fe* (ou'tôs) [Pg. *auto da fé* = Sp. *auto da fe* (Pg. *da*, *< de*, a, where *a* is the fem. art., *< L. *illa**)] Same as

auto da fe. [This Portuguese form, commonly written *auto da fé* or *auto-da-fé*, was the first introduced, and has been most used in English literature.]

auto da fe (ou'tô dâ fâ), pl. *autos da fe* (ou'tôs) [Sp., lit. act (judicial process, judgment) of faith *auto*, *< L. *actum*, an act; *de*, *< L. *de*, from, of; *fe* = Pg. *fé*, *< L. *fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith: see *act*, *n.*, *de*, *fé*, *fidem*, and *faith*. Cf. *auto da fe*.] The public declaration of the judgment passed on accused persons who had been tried before the courts of the Spanish Inquisition, and by extension the infliction of such penalties as had been prescribed in the sentence. The declaration of judgment was usually made with much solemnity, in an open place, and included the acquittal, reception to retraction, official admonition, and sentence of punishment for the crimes within the competency of the court. These crimes were public profession of heresy, apostasy, witchcraft, seduction by ecclesiastical bigamy, unnatural crimes, church robbery, blasphemy, usury, and, in general, crimes of or against the officers of the Inquisition itself. Those convicted were brought from prison, dressed in the sanbenito, or robe of defamed criminals, which was worked with a cross and other designs, sometimes with grotesque scenes of infernal characters or torments, and varied in its color and pattern in accordance with the severity of the sentence to be passed. Each offender was called by name, his crime specified, and his punishment declared, after which all were delivered up to the civil officials. Here the auto proper finished, but as the execution of those penalties that were of capital or corporal nature immediately followed, the name was extended to this part, as applied to which it has become popularly accepted. Such punishments were flogging, the pillory, branding or maiming, and death by hanging or burning, according to the prescriptions of the imperial or Caroline code.***

autodidact (â-tô-di-dakt'), *n* [*< (Gr. *αὐτοδίδακτος*, self-taught, *< αὐτός*, self, + *διδάσκω*, verbal adj. of *διδάσκω*, teach see *didactic*)] A self-taught person [Rare]*

autodidactic (â-tô-di-dak'tik), *a* [*< (Gr. *αὐτοδιδάκτωρ*, self-taught)*]. Self-taught. [Rare]

He [Menzel] was from the beginning an *auto didactic* realist, he drew and painted as he saw—not as others taught him how they had seen.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX, 208

autodynamic (â-tô-di-nam'ik), *a* [*< (Gr. *αὐτοδυναμικός*, powerful of itself, *< αὐτός*, self, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*)] Having power or force in itself.—*Autodynamic* elevator, a hydraulic machine in which the weight of a falling column of water is made to raise a smaller column to a height exceeding that of the first.*

autocleous (â-tô-ahus), *a*, [*< (Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *οἶκος*, dwelling)*]. In *bryology*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, monocious. Three modifications are cladautocleous, gonautocleous, and rhizautocleous. Also written *autocous*

autogamous (â-tôg'a-mus), *a*, [*< (Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γάμος*, marriage; cf. *αὐτογάμος*, willingly married)*]. Self-fertilized: applied to flowers which are fertilized by their own pollen, in distinction from *anemophilous* and *entomophilous* flowers, in which one flower is fertilized by pollen from another through the intervention of the wind or of insects

autogamy (â-tôg'a-mi), *n* [*< (Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γάμος*, marriage)*]. Cf. *autogamous*. In bot., close fertilization, or self-fertilization; the fertilization of a flower by its own pollen. See *allogamy*.

autogenseal (â-tô-jē-nē-al), *a* [*< (Gr. *αὐτογενής*, self-born)*]. Self-begotten; autogenous

autogeneous (â-tô-jē-nē-us), *a* Same as *autogenous*

autogenesis (â-tô-jen'e-sis), *n* [*< (Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γενεα*, production)*]. Self-production; production independent, (a) in organisms, of parent organisms; (b) in tissues, of previous cases of zymotic disease

autogenetic (â-tô-jē-net'ik), *a*, [*< (Gr. *αὐτογενής*, self-born)*]. Self-producing; pertaining to autogenesis

There was no doubt of the existence of *autogenetic* puerperal fever. *Brit. Med. Jour.*, No. 1319

autogenetically (â-tô-jē-net'ik-al-i), *adv*. By autogenesis, or autogenetic processes

Some septic poison, either from without or *autogenetically*, might cause the same. *Brit. Med. Jour.*, No. 1319

autogenic (â-tô-jen'ik), *a*, [*< (Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γενεα*, production)*]. Self-produced; independent of a medium specifically applied to a process of soldering in which pieces of metal are united by fusing the parts to be joined. See *autogenous*

Platinum workers have long learned to unite two platinum seams by the *autogenic* process—the local fusing of the two contiguous parts in the oxyhydrogen flame. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 190.

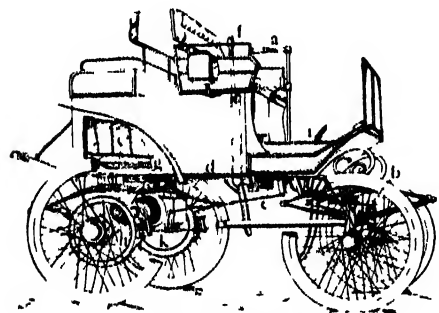
automobile (a-to-mo'bil), *a* and *n* [*Gk autos*, self, + *mobiles*, mobile] **I** *a* Self-moving, or self-movable, changing its own place, or

able to effect change of its own place; as, an automobile torpedo

II. n A self-moving vehicle designed to travel on common roads, specifically, a wheeled vehicle for use on roads without rails, which carries in itself a mechanical motor, with its source of power. Automobiles are distinguished from locomotives by the fact that they do not travel on a fixed track, and both from locomotives and traction engines by carrying loads instead of drawing them in other vehicles. The number of wheels may be two (bicycle), three (tricycle), four, or more. Those with four wheels (the commonest form) are built for nearly every variety of purpose of ordinary vehicles, such as carriages and cabs for two or more persons, omnibuses, merchants' delivery wagons and drays. Automobiles are usually provided with pneumatic tires and ball bearings. The four-wheeled electric automobile may be taken as a type of these vehicles. The front wheel is turned by a steering handle, and the rear or driving wheels are connected with an electric motor on the rear axle through the medium of a balance or compensating gear, so that one wheel may revolve slower than the other in turning the vehicle. The motor derives its power from a battery of storage cells within the body of the vehicle, which are coupled in parallel for use for various speeds by means of a controller placed under the vehicle, and shifted from one position to another by a hand lever, to which it is connected by a chain and sprocket gear. In certain positions of the controller the automobile is made to run backward at different speeds. A foot lever is connected with hand brakes which act on surfaces formed on the periphery of the internal gears which are attached to the driving wheels. The vehicle is provided with meters for measuring the electric current, and with electric lights and an electric gong. Automobiles are named according to the number of wheels: when this is less than four, as *automobile bicycle* and *automobile tricycle*, and according to the kind of motor used, as *compressed-air automobile*, *electric automobile*,



Electric Automobile



Electric Automobile
a steering handle, b steering gear, c storage battery, d electric motor, e controller, f controller handle, g compensating gear, h speed-reducing gear, i brake lever, j brake

petroleum automobile and *steam automobile*. **Compressed-air automobile**, an automobile which is propelled by an air motor. **Electric automobile**, an automobile which is propelled by an electric motor. **Petroleum automobile**, an automobile which is propelled by a motor of the gas engine type that uses petroleum, or such derivatives of petroleum as gasoline or naphtha. Variation of speed is obtained by the use of a change gear between the motor and the driving wheels, by choking the supply of gas to or to the exhaust from the engine, or by the use together of two or more of these methods. **Steam automobile**, an automobile which is propelled by a steam engine. *Steam automobiles* are also called *steam-carriages* or *steam wagons*.

automobile (u-tō-mō'bīl), *v* *t*. To ride in an automobile vehicle. [Recent] *Cosmopolitan*, XXV 485

automobilism (u-tō-mō'bīl-izm), *n*. The use of automobile vehicles. [Recent]

automolite (ā-tōm'ōlīt), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτόματος, a descriptor, prop. adj., going of one's self (< αὐτός, self, + μένω, go, or come), + -ίτις] A name sometimes given to galinite, from the fact that it contains a large proportion of zinc oxide, though it has no resemblance to an ore. See *galinite*. Also spelled *automolite*.

automorphic (ā-tō-mōr'fīk), *a*. [*Gr* αὐτομορφός, self formed, natural (taken as 'formed upon one's own self or pattern'), < αὐτός, self, + μορφή, form]. Framed or conceived after the pattern or form of one's self. *H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 114

automorphically (ā-tō-mōr'fīk-al-ī), *adv*. In an automorphic manner. *H. Spencer*

automorphism (u-tō-mōr'fizm), *n*. [As *automorphic* + -ism] The ascription of one's own characteristics to another, or the habit of judging others or explaining their acts by means of analogies furnished by the knowledge of one's self.

autonomic (ā-to-nōm'īk), *a*. [As *autonom-ous*

+ -ic] Relating to autonomy; having the power of self-government; autonomous; self-governing, independent

autonomist (ā-ton'ō-mīst), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτονομία, self, + νόμος, hold sway, νόμος, law; see *nome*] 1 One who advocates or favors the principle of autonomy, one who desires home rule, or self-government of the community to which he belongs, or of any community

autonomous (ā-ton'ō-mus), *a*. [*Gr* αὐτόνομος, independent, of one's own free will, < αὐτός, self, + νόμος, hold sway, νόμος, law; see *nome*] 1 Of or pertaining to autonomy or an autonomy — 2 Independent in government, having the right of self-government

The few brave men who seven years back first un-sheathed their yataghans amid the hills of Herzegovina did not carry with them a scheme for an autonomous province of Eastern Roumelia.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 445.

3 Subject to its own laws, specifically, in *biol*, independent of any other organism, not a form or stage of development of some other organism

autonomously (ā-ton'ō-mus-ē), *adv*. In an autonomous manner; from one's own choice

autonomy (ā-ton'ō-mī), *n*, *pl* *autonomies* (-mīz) [*Gr* αὐτονομία, independence, < αὐτόνομος, independent see *autonomous*] 1 The power or right of self-government, whether in a community which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who acts according to his own will — 2 A self-governing community — 3 An autonomous condition, the condition of being subject only to its own laws, especially, in *biol*, organic independence — 4 In the *philos* of Kant, the doctrine that the moral law is one which reason imposes upon itself a priori, that is, independently of sense and sense-experience, and is therefore absolute and immutable opposed to heteronomy (which see)

autonym (ā-tō-nīm), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτὸν, self, + ὄνομα, dial. ὄνυμα, name] 1 One's own name, a real name opposed to pseudonym and anonym — 2 That which bears one's own name, as a book published under the author's real name — 3 The self-same name, one and the same name for two or more things, a homonym. [Rare]

autopathic (ā-tō-path'īk), *a*. [*Gr* αὐτοπάθεια, < αὐτός, self, + πάθος, feeling, suffering] Egoistic sentiment or feeling, exclusive self-consideration

autopathy (ā-tōp'a-thī), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτοπάθεια, one's own feeling or experience, < αὐτοπάθος, speaking from one's own feeling or experience, < αὐτός, self, + πάθος, feeling, suffering] Egoistic sentiment or feeling, exclusive self-consideration

Autophagi (ā-tof'a-jī), *n* *pl* [*NL*, *pl* of *autophagus*, self-feeding see *autophagous*] In ornith, a name of the precocial birds which are able to run about and feed themselves as soon as they are hatched synonymous with *Ptilopodes* or *Dasypteres*

autophagous (ā-tof'a-gus), *a*. [*NL* *autophagus*, self-feeding, < *Gr* αὐτοφαγός, self-devouring, < αὐτός, self, + φαγίω, eat, devour] 1 Self-devouring — 2 Self-feeding, capable of feeding itself, as a precocial bird equivalent in application (but not in meaning) to *hethogamous* or *ptilopadic*, and opposed in meaning to *heterophagous* (which see)

autophagy (ā-tof'a-jī), *n*. [= *F.* *autophagie*, as *autophagous* + -y] The act of feeding upon one's self

autophoby (u-tō-fō-bī), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτός, self, + φόβος, fear see -phobia] Fear of referring to one's self, fear of being egotistical. *Hare*. [Rare]

autophon (u-tō-fon), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτόφωνος, self-sounding, < αὐτός, self, + φωνή, voice, sound] A form of barrel-organ, of which the tunes are determined by perforations in a sheet of mill-board cut to correspond with the desired notes. *E. H. Knight*

autophony (ā-tof'ō-nī), *n*. [*NL* *autophonia* (in form as if < *Gr* αὐτοφονία, the voice itself), < *Gr* αὐτόφωνος, self-sounding, see *autophon*] In auscultation, the character of the sound of the auscultator's own voice when his head is placed against the chest of the patient. When there is a large cavity this sound may be rendered of greater intensity than is normal

autophthalmoscope (ā-tof-thal'mō-skōp), *n*

[< *Gr* αὐτός, self, + *ophthalmoscope*.] An instrument by which one may inspect the interior of one's own eyes

autophylloeny (ā-tō-fī-lōj'e-nī), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτός, self, + φύλλον, leaf, + γένεσις, production see -geny.] A term proposed by Morren for the abnormal growth of leaves from leaves.

autopisty (ā-tō-pis-tī), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτόπιστος, credible in itself, < αὐτός, self, + πιστός, credible, worthy of belief, < πείθειν, persuade.] Worthiness of belief from internal evidence; the quality of credibility existing in a statement itself, independently of external evidence or corroboration. [Rare]

autoplast (ā-tō-plast), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτόπλαστος, self-formed, < αὐτός, self, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλασσειν, form.] In *embryol*, an autogenous cell, that is, a cell which appears to take form spontaneously in the yolk of an ovum, not by fission or the regular process of cleavage of the vitellus

autoplastic (ā-tō-plas'tīk), *a*. Pertaining to autoplasty

autoplasty (ā-tō-plas-tī), *n*. [As *autoplast* + -y] In *surg*, an operation by which lesions accompanied with loss of substance are repaired by means of healthy portions of tissue taken from another part of the patient, and made to supply the deficiency. See *rhinoplasty*.

autopolygraph (ā-tō-pol'i-grāf), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτός, self, + *polygraph*] An autographic printing process. *E. H. Knight*

autopsia (ā-tōp'sī-ā), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr* αὐτοψία, a seeing with one's own eyes, < αὐτοπτοῦν, seen by one's self, < αὐτός, self, + ὀπτοῦν, seen (< οὐῖς, sight) see *optic*] Same as *autopsy*, 1

It is no small undertaking for a man to begin a natural history from his own autopsia. *Gilbert White*

autopsic (ā-tōp'sīk), *a*. [*Gr* αὐτοψία, < αὐτός, self, + ὀπτοῦν, seen (< οὐῖς, sight) see *optic*] Same as *autopsy*, 1

autopsical (ā-tōp'sī-kal), *a*. Same as *autopsic*

autopsically (ā-tōp'sī-kal-ī), *adv*. Same as *autopsically*

autopsy (ā-tōp'sī), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτοψία, q. v.] 1 A seeing for one's self, personal ocular observation, inspection, or examination. Specifically — 2 In *pathol* and *anat*, dissection and inspection of a dead body to discover the cause of death, or the site and character of the disease of which the person died, post-mortem examination, a post-mortem

autoptic (ā-tōp'tīk), *a*. [*Gr* αὐτοπτικός, < αὐτοπτοῦν, seen by one's self see *autopsia*] Seen with one's own eyes, relating to or based on autopsy or personal observation as, *autoptic evidence*. Also written *autopscic*

autoptical (ā-tōp'tī-kal), *a*. Same as *autoptic*

autoptically (ā-tōp'tī-kal-ī), *adv*. In an autoptic manner, by ocular view or one's own observation. Also written *autoptically*

autori, *n*. An obsolete form of *author*

autorialt, *a*. An obsolete form of *authorial*

authority, *n*. An obsolete form of *author*

autoschediasm (ā-tō-skē'dī-azm), *n*. [*Gr* αυτοσχεδιασμός, work done offhand (cf. αὐτοσχεδιασμός, extemporaneous speaking), < αὐτοσχεδιαστέον see *autoschediasze*] An offhand act or performance, something hastily improvised

autoschediastic (ā-tō-skē'dī-as'tīk), *a*. [*Gr* αυτοσχεδιαστικός, offhand, extemporaneous, < αὐτοσχεδιαστέον, one who acts or speaks offhand, < αὐτοσχεδιάζω, do, act, or speak offhand see *autoschediasze*] Slight, hasty, not fully considered, done hastily or on the spur of the moment

autoschediastical (ā-tō-skē'dī-as'tīk-al), *a*. Same as *autoschediastic*. *Dean Martin*.

autoschediasze (ā-tō-skē'dī-āz), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *autoschediazē*, *ppr* *autoschediazōn*. [*Gr* αὐτοσχεδιάζω, do, act, or speak offhand, < αὐτοσχεδίομαι, offhand, < αὐτός, self, + σχέδιος, near, sudden, offhand: see *schediastic*] To improvise or extemporize.

autoscope (ā-tō-skōp), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτός, self, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument invented by Coccia for the self-examination of the eye. *Syd. Soc. Lex*

autoscopy (ā-tōs-kō-pī), *n*. [*Gr* αὐτός, self, + σκοπεῖν, view] In *med*, the examination of one's self, as by the autoscope or the autolaryngoscope.

autocritarius (ā-tō-sī-tī-rī-us), *n*, *pl* *autocritarii* (-ī). [*NL*, as *autocrite*, q. v., + -arius.] In *literatol*, either part of a double monster which is formed by the junction of two equally de-

veloped individuals, as by means of the umbilicus.

autocite (â'tô-sit), *n* [*Gr. aitrôcitoe, bringing one's own provisions, < aitrôc, self, + itoe, food*] In *teratol*, that twin in an unequal double monster which furnishes nutriment to the other, the latter being called the *parasite* or *parasitic twin*

autostylic (â-tô-sti'lik), *a* [*Gr. aitrôstuloe, resting on natural columns, < aitrôc, self, + stuloe, column. see style²*] In *anat*, having no separate suspensorium or distinct suspensor apparatus of the lower jaw

autotemna, *n* Plural of *autotemnon*

autotemnic (â-tô-tem'nik), *a* [*Gr. autotemnon + -ic*] Same as *autotemnonous* *Hyatt*

autotemnon (â-tô-tem'non), *n*, pl *autotemna* (-nâ). [*NL., irreg (better *autotomon) < Gr. aitrôc, self, + temnon, raise, cut*] In *biol*, a cell considered as an organism capable of self-division [*Rare*] *Hyatt, Proc Bost Soc Nat Hist*, 1884, p 143

autotemnonous (â-tô-tem'nous), *a*. [*Irreg < Gr. aitrôc, self, + temnon, raise, cut, + -ous*] Self-dividing, capable of spontaneous fission applied to a cell or autotemnon which propagates itself by fission and not by impregnation. Common tissue cells of all kinds are autotemnonous, as are spermatozoa and spermatozoa, and also ova that divide before the union of male and female nuclei. Division subsequent to such union constitutes an embryo. The protoplasm is autotemnonous while growing by fission, but an embryo or form spores thereafter. Also *autotemnonous*

autotheism (â'tô-thê-izm), *n* [*Gr. aitrôthoe, very God, < aitrôc, self, + theoe, God*] 1 The doctrine of the self-existence of God, specifically, the ascription of self-existence to the second person of the Trinity [*Rare*]—2 Assumption of divine powers; self-deification; excessive self-esteem *Nineteenth Century*

autotheist (â'tô-thê-ist), *n* [*Gr. autotheism + -ist*] 1. One who believes in autotheism—2 One who ascribes to himself the possession of divine powers

He begins to mistake more and more the voice of that very flesh of his, which he fancies he has conquered, for the voice of God, and to become without knowing it an autotheist *Kninsley, Alton Locke, Pref*

autotomic (â-tô-tom'ik), *a* [*Gr. aitrôc, self, + tomic, cutting, < temnon, raise, cut*] Self-intersecting, as a line or trace *N E D*

autotype (â'tô-tip), *n* [*Gr. aitrôc, self, + tipoe, a stamp, type*] 1. The trade-name of a certain photographic process for producing permanent prints in a carbon pigment. It is much used for reproducing works of art—2 A picture made by this process—3 A copy; a reproduction in facsimile. *Angsley*

autotype (â'tô-tip), *v t*, pret and pp *autotyped*, ppr *autotyping*. [*Gr. autotype, n*] To reproduce by means of the autotype process, or in facsimile.

autotypic (â-tô-tip'ik), *a* Pertaining to an autotype, or produced by the autotype process

autotypography (â'tô-ti-pog'ra-fi), *n* [*Gr. aitrôc, self, + typography*] Any process by means of which drawings, manuscripts, etc., can be transferred directly to a plate or material from which impressions can be taken, especially, a process by which autographs executed in a special ink are transferred to a plate of zinc, which is then etched and prepared for printing on an ordinary press. See *zincography*

autrefolds, *adv* See *autrefolds*

autumn (â'tum), *n* [Early mod E also *autome*, < ME *autumpne*, < OF *autumpne*, mod F *automne* = Sp. *otoño* = Pg. *outono* = It. *autunno*, < L *autumnus*, less correctly *autumnus*, autumn, perhaps related to *avere*, be well, Skt. *av*, satisfy one's self. The old derivation from *augere*, increase, is not now accepted] 1 The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter—often called *fall*, as being the time of the falling of the leaves. Astronomically it begins at the autumnal equinox, about the 22d of September, when the sun enters Libra, and ends at the winter solstice, about the 21st of December, when the sun enters Capricorn. In popular language autumn is regarded in North America as comprising September, October, and November, but in Great Britain, August, September, and October

Figuratively—2 A period of maturity, or of incipient decay, abatement, or decline as, the autumn of life

Dr Preston was now entering into the autumn of the duke's favour *Fuller*

autumnal (â-tum'nal), *a*, and *n*. [*L. autumnalis, autumnalis, < autumnus*—see autumn and -al.] I. *a*. 1 Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn. as, autumnal fruits

Figuratively—2. Belonging to a period corresponding to autumn in the year, hence, past the middle stage of life. as, "an autumnal matron." *Hawthorne*—Autumnal equinox, the time when the sun crosses the equator as he proceeds southward. This happens about the 22d of September. See equinox—Autumnal plumage, in ornith., the plumage acquired by a bird after the first molt, when that in which the bird leaves the nest is exchanged for another, the plumage of an anothone, also, that subsequently acquired each autumn by such birds as molt at that season as well as in spring, or have what is termed the double molt—Autumnal signs, the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius through which the sun passes during the autumn, astronomically considered

II. *n* A plant that flowers in autumn

autumn-bells (â'tum-belz), *n* A name given to a European gentian, *Gentiana Pannonica*, from its bell-shaped flowers and their season of opening

autumnian (â-tum'ni-an), *a* [*Gr. autumn + -ian*] Autumnal [*Rare*]

I grasp best part of the autumnian blessing *Middleton, Michaelmas Term, Ind*

autumnity (â-tum'm-ti), *n* [*L. autumnitas, the season of autumn, harvest, < autumnus, autumn*] The season of autumn, quality or condition characteristic of autumn [*Rare*]

Draughts of sweet autumnity *Bp Hall, Satires*, III 1 **autunite** (â'tun-it), *n* [*Gr. Autun, a city in Burgundy, France, + -ite²*] A native hydrous phosphate of uranium and calcium, occurring in tabular crystals, nearly square in form, and of a citron or sulphur-yellow color. It is usually found with other uranium minerals, often as a result of the decomposition of uraninite or pitch blende. It is closely related to the phosphate of uranium and copper, torbernite or copper uranite. In distinction from which it is called *time uranite*, and also simply *uranite*

auturgy (â'ter-ji), *n* [*Gr. auturgya, < aitrôc, self, + ergon, work*] Cf. *chirurgon*] Work with one's own hands, self-action [*Rare*]

Auvergnat (F. pion ô-vâr-nyâ'), *n* [F, < *Auvergne*] 1 A native or an inhabitant of Auvergne, a former province in the central part of France, nearly corresponding to the modern departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme—2 A French wine of a deep-red color, made near Orleans, so called from the name of the variety of grape

aux, *n*. See *auge*

auxanometer (âk-sa-nom'e-ter), *n* [*Irreg < Gr. auxân, grow, + metron, measure*] An instrument for measuring, or for measuring and recording, the growth of plants. In the *auxanometer* this is done with the aid of an index moving over a vertical arc of a circle

Auxerre (ô-zâr'), *n* [F] A general name often given to the Burgundy wines produced near the city of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne

auxesis (âk-sê'sis), *n* [*NL., < Gr. auxêsis, increase, amplification, < auxen, auvênai (cf. L. augere), increase, = E. wax see action and wax¹*] 1 In *rhet*, amplification, exaggeration, hyperbole, the use of a more unusual and high-sounding word for the ordinary and proper word—2 In *math*, the ratio in which the element of a figure has to be magnified to make it conform to the corresponding element of a conformable figure

auxetic (âk-set'ik), *a* [*Gr. auxêtikos, < auxên, verbal adj. of auxênai, increase see auxesis*] Pertaining to auxesis, amplifying; increasing

This auxetic power of the preposition *Dr Hutchinson, Bernum on Curren* Law, p 8, note

auxetically (âk-set'i-kal-i), *adv* By auxesis or amplification

auxiliant (âg-zil'iant), *a* [*L. auxilian(t)-e, ppr of auxiliari, help see auxiliate*] Auxiliary, affording help or assistance

auxiliar (âg-zil'iar), *a* and *n* [*L. auxiliarius, helping, aiding, < auxilium, help, aid, < augere, increase*] I. *a* Helping, auxiliary

Ostorius, though yet not strengthened with his legions, causes the auxiliar Bands, his Troops also allighting, to assault the rampart *Milton, Hist Eng*, II

There Athens sat as in the forefront on her citadel rock, in sight of her auxiliar sea, crowned garlanded, wanton *R Choate, Addresses*, p 180

II. *n* An auxiliary usually in the plural, auxiliary troops

My auxiliars and allies *Str H Taylor, Ph van Art*, II, v 1

Mighty were the auxiliars which then stood Upon our side, we who were strong in love! Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, But to be young was very heaven! *Wordsworth, French Revolution*

[Archaic in both uses.]

auxiliary (âg-zil'iar-i), *adv* By means of aid or help. *Coleridge*

auxiliary (âg-zil'ia-ri), *a* and *n* [*L. auxiliarius, equiv. to auxiliari, helping see auxiliate*] I. *a* Helping, aiding, assisting, giving support or succor, hence, subsidiary, additional as, auxiliary troops, auxiliary engines—Auxiliary bishop, auxiliary buffer-spring, auxiliary chaplain, etc. See the nouns—Auxiliary circle, in cone sections a circle having its center at the center of a cone, which it touches at the extremities of the transverse diameter—Auxiliary quantity, in *math*, a quantity introduced to simplify or facilitate an operation, as may be done in equations or trigonometry. Auxiliary scales, in music, the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor and the attendant keys of each. Auxiliary screw. See screw—Auxiliary verb, a verb that assists in the conjugation of other verbs. See II, 3

II. *n*, pl *auxiliaries* (-riz) [*L. auxiliarius, n*] 1 A helper, an assistant, a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking; an aid of any kind

Aquaint is seldom practiced by itself, it is rather an auxiliary to line etching *P G Hamerton*

Specifically—2 pl Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war

The Indians often engaged as auxiliaries in the wars of other states, on pretence of asserting the cause of religion *Adams Works*, IV 512

3 In *gram*, a verb used in forming, with the infinitive and participles of other verbs, phrases having the value of, or a value analogous to that of, modes and tenses thus, I do love, I have loved, I shall love, I am loved—4 In *math*, an auxiliary quantity (which see, under I)

auxiliatet (âg-zil'iat), *v t*. [*L. auxiliatus, pp of auxiliari, help, < auxilium, help: see auxilium*] To aid or assist

He [Day] then fell into a dispute with Cranmer and Goodrich, in which he repeated his former Scripture, and auxiliated it with another

R W Dixon Hist Church of Eng, xvii **auxiliary** (âg-zil'ia-tô-ri), *a* and *n*. [*L. as if *auxiliatorius, < auxiliator, a helper, < auxiliari, pp auxiliatus, help, < auxilium, help*] I. *a* Helping, aiding, auxiliary

Masses both auxiliary and expository *Sir E Sandys, State of Religion*

II. *n* A help, an aid, in the plural, auxiliaries

There were no such auxiliaries within the walls *R Watson, Hist Philip II*

auxometer (âk-som'e-ter), *n* [*Irreg < Gr. auxên, increase, + metron, measure*] Cf. *auxanometer*] An instrument for measuring the magnifying powers of an optical instrument.

auxospore (âk-sô-spôr), *n* [*Irreg < Gr. auxên, grow, + sporos, seed, offspring*] In the *Diatomeae*, an enlarged individual, formed either asexually, by the growth of the protoplasm attended by renewal of the silicious envelop, or sexually, by the union of the contents of two separate cells

auxotonic (âk-sô-ton'ik), *a* [*Irreg < Gr. auxên, grow, + tonos, tension, tone*] Determined by growth in bot, applied to those movements of plants which are the result of growth, in distinction from those of matured organs influenced by stimulation. See *allastotonic*

ava (â-vâ), *n* [Also called *kava*, *kawa*, a native name] 1 A fermented drink used in the South Sea Islands, made from the roots of the *Piper methysticum*. See *kava*

ava (â-vâ), *n* A name of the topaz hummingbird, *Tupaia pella*

ava (â-vâ), *adv* Scotch for *of*, that is, *of all*, frequently used in the sense of *at all*

avadavat (av'a-da-vat'), *n* Same as *amada-vat*

avahi (av'a-hi), *n* [Native name] The woolly lemur, or long-tailed indri, of Madagascar, *Avahi laniger*, the ampongue

Avahis (av'a-his), *n* [*NL., < mahi*] A genus of lemurs, containing the ampongue, avahi, or woolly lemur of Madagascar, *A. laniger* a synonym of *Microrhynchus* (which see)

avall (â-val'), *v* [*ME avallen, < OF a- (for L ad-) + valere, valor, be of value or use, < L valere, to be strong, to be worth see value*]

I. *intrans* 1 To have value or use, be of service or advantage, give profit as, wealth avails little to a castaway

The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much *James* v 16

2 To have force or efficacy, serve for a purpose, give aid toward an end as, his cries availed to bring relief

The thing to be taught has availed to obscure or even to annihilate for their cyclical anxiety as to the mode of teaching *Dr Quincey, Style*, I

3† To take or draw advantage; make use or profit

But how out of this can she *avail*?

Shak, *M* for *M*, III, 1

II. trans. 1 To be for the advantage of, assist or profit as, what will *avail* us against numbers?

Yet all this *avaleth* me nothing

Eather v 13

All the songs and newspapers and money subscriptions and vituperations of such as do not think with us, will *avail* nothing against a fact

Johnson, *West Indian Emancipation*

"God save us" cried the captain,

"For naught can man *avail*."

Whittier, *The Mantle of St John the Baptist*

2† To promote, prosper, assist said of things

Mantling he voyaged to explore the will

Of love on high Dodona's holy hill,

What means might be at his safe return *avail* *Pope*

3 To advantage, profit, give the benefit to used reflexively, with *of* as, he *availed himself* of the opportunity [Often used colloquially in the United States without the pronoun]

Then shall they seek to *avail themselves* of names,
Place and titles *Milton*, *P L*, xii, 515

The theatre *avails itself* of the best talent of poet, of painter and of amateur of taste, to make the ensemble of dramatic effect

Ferguson, *Misc*, p 396

To *avail one's self by*, to avail one's self of

And my peculiar profit persuaded me, sometimes, to *avail myself* by their folly *Sansford*

avail (*a-väl'*), *n* [*< ME avail*, *< availen* see *avail*, *v*] 1 Advantage, profit, or benefit, in a general sense, also, value or estimation [Obsolete or archaic]

The *avail* of a death bed repentance *Jer Taylor*

Thy pardon, I but speak for thine *avail*

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*

2. Efficacy for a purpose, advantage to an object or end now used chiefly in negative phrases, or sentences of negative import as, of little or no *avail*, I doubt whether it will be of much *avail*

But (ransom) a lance, of more *avail*,

Placed through, like silk, the Borderer's mail,

Through shield, and jack, and action passed

Scott, *L. of L. M*, III, 6

3 pl Profits or proceeds, as, the *avails* of a sale by auction **Avail of marriage**, in *Scots law*, a sum payable to the superior by the heir of a deceased ward vassal on his becoming marriageable = *Syn* 1 and 2 *Utility*, service **3 Returns**

avail, *v* See *avail*

availability (*a-vä-lä-bil'-it*), *n* [*< available* see *-ility*] The state of being available, suitability for the accomplishment of a given purpose, capability of advantageous use or employment as, the *availability* of a candidate for office, or of a proposed method

available (*a-vä-lä-bil*), *a* [*< ME available*, *< avail* + *-able*] 1 Profitable; advantageous, having efficacy

Those who will consult him [Fourier] for no other reason, might do so to see how the energies of Woman may be made *available* in the pecuniary way

Mary Fuller, *Woman in 19th cent*, p 124

2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object, valid

Laws human are *available* by consent *Hooker*

She knows no commendation is more *available* with thee than that of proper virtue

B Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v 3

3 Capable of being used or employed with advantage, attainable, accessible, at one's disposal as, his resources were not *available* at the time

The whole army is called 700 000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned *available* *Birmingham*

We do not choose our own candidate no, nor any other man's first choice but only the *available* candidate, whom, perhaps, no man loves *Ferguson*, *Misc*, p 401

Available is a rare and obsolete form

availability (*a-vä-lä-bil'-nes*), *n* 1. The state of being available, capability of being used; power or efficacy in promoting an end in view [Rare]

The efficacy, or *availability*, or suitability of

the reductives to the end proposed

Sir M Hall, *Orig of Mankind* p 225

2 Competent power, legal force, validity as, the *availability* of a title

availably (*a-vä-lä-bil*), *adv* In an available manner, so as to be used with efficacy, profitably, advantageously, validly, efficaciously

availingly (*a-vä-lä-bil*), *adv* In an availing manner, successfully

It [the Bible] is worshipped with a positive idolatry, in extension of whose gross fanaticism its intrinsic beauty pleads *availingly* with the man of letters and the scholar

Faber, in *Dublin Rev*, June, 1853.

availment (*a-väl'ment*), *n*. [*< avail*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Profit, efficacy; successful issue.

Bailey [Rare.]

avail (*ä-val*), *a* [*< L avus*, grandfather, + *-al*] Relating to grandparents.

The rare opportunities of authentic verification of special parental or *aval* recollections. *Science*, III 245

aval (*a-val'*), *n* [*F*, an indorsement, guaranty, *< à val*, at the bottom see *avale*] In Canada, an act of suretyship or guaranty on a promissory note

avalanche (*av'-a-lanch*), *n*. [*< F. avalanche* (also *avalange*), dial form (Swiss *avalanche*) of **avalance* (ML. *avalantia*), lit descent, *< avaler*, let fall down see *avale* and *-ance*.] 1. The fall or sliding down of a mass of snow or ice from a mountain-slope. The sliding down of ordinary snow is, in high snow covered mountains, an event of frequent occurrence, and is generally not dangerous or destructive, since it mostly takes place high above habitations and forests. Partly consolidated snow, or neve, however, is sometimes set in motion in large quantities, and such an occurrence may be productive of very serious injury, especially to the forests below. Small glaciers sometimes detach themselves from their rocky beds and fall into the valley below, such events are rare, but have sometimes been attended by very disastrous results. The more terrible catastrophes which have occurred, and by which, especially in the Alps, whole villages have been buried, have been due to the sliding down of a portion of the rock itself of which the mountain was formed. These "rock avalanches," as they are sometimes called, are more properly denominated land slips or land slides. See *land slip*, *land slide*

Around his [Mont Blanc's] waist are forests braided,

The *avalanches* in his hand,

But ere it fall, that thundering ball

Must pause at my command *Byron*, *Manfred*, I 1

Hence — 2. Anything resembling an avalanche in suddenness and destructiveness as, an *avalanche* of misfortunes

avalet (*a-väl'*), *v* [*< ME. avalen*, *avalen*, *< OF avaler*, *avalier* (= *Pr avaler* = *Olt avalare*), come down, let down, *< a val*, downward, *< L ad vallem*, lit to the valley *ad*, to; *vallem*, acc of *valles*, valley, vale see *vale*. Cf *amount*, *< L ad montem*, to the hill; *down*, *adown*, *< AS of dune*, from the hill] **I. intrans** 1 To come down, fall

A rayn from hevne gan *avale*

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III 626

2 To descend, dismount

They from their twenty coursers did *avale*

Spenser, *F Q*, II ix 10

II trans 1. To lower; uncover, take off, as a vizor or hood *Chaucer*

Hodid men were cleped thanne the Lollards, that wold never *avale* here hood in premiss of the Sacrament

Capgrave's Chron, p 245, an 1387 Quoted in G P

[*Marsh's Hist Eng Lang*, p 7

2 To let down; lower, as a sail; cause to descend as, "hath his sails *avaled*," *Gower*, *Conf Amant*, viii

By that, the welked Phœbus gan *avale*

His weary waine *Spenser*, *Shep Cal*, Jan

Thou seest my lowly sail,

That forward for fortune doth ever *avale*

Spenser, *Shep Cal*, Sept

3 To make low or object, depress, degrade **avalite** (*av'-ä-lit*), *n* [*< Avale* (see *def*) + *-ite* 2] A silicate containing chromium, occurring in emerald-green scales at the mercury-mines of Mount Avala, near Belgrade.

Avalon (*a-vä-lôn'*), *n* [*F*] A French wine of good quality, named from the town of Avalon in the department of Yonne. There are several varieties, named locally from the various vineyards. These wines are free from sweetness, and are often sold under the name of *Chablis*

avancé, *v* A Middle English form of *advance*.

avance, *n* Obsolete form of *avens*

avaneh (*a-vä-ne*), *n* A light scarf or sash, generally of silk, worn in Asia Minor and Syria as a girdle, or twisted around the turban to form the turban

avana (*a-vä-mi-ä*), *n* [Formerly also *avarria*, *avarra*, also *avny*, *< F avane* = *It Pg avania*, *< Ngr apava*, Turk. *Ar avân*, also *avârî*, also *avân*, *avânî*, origin uncertain] An imposition by the (Turkish) government, compulsory tax; government exaction, "aid," "benevolence" (*Marsh*), specifically (as applied by Christians), an extortionate exaction or tax levied by the Turks *N. E. D*

avanious (*a-vä-mi-us*), *a*. [*< avana* + *-ous*.] Extortionate.

avant (*a-vânt'*), *n* [Abbr. of *avant-garde*, *q v*] The front of an army; the van.

avant-. [*< F avant* = *Pr avant* = *It avanti*, *avant*, before, *< LL abante*, 1. e., *ab ante*, from before: see *ab-* and *ante-*, and cf. *avaunt*, *ad-*

vance, *advantage*, etc.] A prefix of French origin, meaning before, fore. Also shortened to *vant-*, *van-*.

avantage, *n*. A Middle English form of *advantage*

avant-bras (*a-vôn'brä*), *n*. A piece of plate-armor, generally called in English *vambrace* (which see). See *brassart*.

avant-courier (*a-vânt'kô-ri-er*, often, as *F*, *a-vôn'kô-riä*'), *n*. [Formerly *avant-courrier*, *-currier*, *-coursur*, *< F. avant-coursur*, *avant-courrier*, *m*. (cf. *avant-courrière*, *f*), *< avant*, before, + *coursur*, *courrier*, courier: see *courier*.] 1. One despatched in advance to give notice of the approach of another or others — 2†, *pl*. The scouts, skirmishers, or advance-guard of an army *N. E. D*

avancers, *n pl* [ME., also *avancers*, *< OF. avant*, before: see *avant-*] Portions of the nubles of a deer which lie near the neck

Rynges hit vp radly, rizt to the byzt,

Voydeg out the *avancers*, & verayly ther after

Alle the rynges by the rybbez radly they lano

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), I 1342.

Then dresse the nobles, fyrate that ye recke,

Downe the *avancers* kerue, that clemth to the neck.

Boke of St Albans, sig d, iv

avant-fossé (*a-vôn'fos-ä'*), *n* [*F*, *< avant*, before, + *fossé*, a ditch: see *fosse*] In fort, the ditch of the counterscarp next to the country, dug at the foot of the glacis *Wilhelm*, *Mil Dict*.

avant-garde (*a-vânt'gärd*, *F* pron. *a-vôn'gärd*), *n*. [*< F. avant-garde*, *< avant*, before, + *garde*, guard: see *vanguard*] Advance-guard

avantplat (*a-vôn'plä*), *n* Same as *vamplate*

avanturin, *avanturine* (*a-vân'tü-rin*), *n*. and *a*. See *aventurin*

avarice (*av'-ä-ris*), *n* [*< ME avarice*, *< OF avarice* (*F avarice*), *< L. avaritia*, *< avarus*, greedy (cf. *avidus*, avid see *avid*), *< avêre*, wish, desire] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth, covetousness, cupidity, greediness, or insatiable desire of gain

So for a good old gentlemanly vice

I think I must take up with *avarice*

Byron, *Don Juan* I 216.

=*Syn* *Avarice*, *Covetousness*, *Cupidity*, *penitiveness*, *closeness*, *miserliness*, all denote bad qualities, or corruptions of the natural instinct of possession. *Avarice*, literally greediness, a strong desire to get objects of value, has become limited, except in figurative uses, so as to express only a sordid and mastering desire to get wealth. *Covetousness* and *cupidity* are not limited to wealth, but may have for their object anything that can be desired, *cupidity* being directed especially toward material things. *Covetousness* longs to possess that which belongs to another. Hence the prohibition in the tenth commandment (Ex xx 17). *Cupidity* is more active than the others, it is groveling and more ready to snatch from others that which *covetousness* may wish for without trying to get. See *penurious*

There grows,

In my most ill composed affection such

A staid bleak *avarice* that, were I king

I should cut off the nobles for their lands

Shak, *Macbeth*, iv 3.

I would not have you to think that my desire of having is the sin of *covetousness*

Shak, *I N*, v 1

When this continent was first discovered, it became an object of *cupidity* to the ambition of many of the nations of Europe

Story, *Speech*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

avaricious (*av'-ä-rish'us*), *a* [*< ME. avaricious*, *< F. avaricieux*, *< avarice* Cf *avarous*] Characterized by avarice, greedy of gain, immoderately desirous of accumulating property, eager to acquire or possess

Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful

Shak, *Macbeth*, iv 3

I liberal of everything else, he [Walpole] was *avaricious* of power

Macaulay, *Horace Walpole*

avariciously (*av'-ä-rish'us-l*), *adv* In an avaricious manner, with inordinate desire of gaining wealth, covetously

Each is contented with his own possessions, nor *avariciously* endeavours to heap up more than is necessary for his own subsistence

Goldsmith, *Essays* xvi

avariciousness (*av'-ä-rish'us-nes*), *n* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

avarous, *a* [ME *avarous*, *avarous*, *< OF. avoros*, *averos* (extended form as if *< aver*, possession see *aver* 2), cf. *aver*, *avar*, mod. *F. avar*, *< L. ararus*, greedy: see *avarice*] Covetous,

avaricious as, "the eric *ararous*," *Piers Plowman*

avast (*a-väst'*), *interj* [Prob. *< D. how' vast*, *howd vast* = *E. hold fast*, 1. e., hold on, wait a while Cf. *D. howvast* = *E. holdfast*, a cramp-iron] *Naut.*, stop! hold! cease! stay! [Sometimes used colloquially.]

Avast halloo! Don't you know me, mother Partlett?

Cumberland.

Avast heaving (naut.), the cry to arrest the capstan when nippers are jammed, or any other impediment occurs in heaving the cable

Avatar (av'-tār or av'-tār), n. [*Skt. avatāra*, descent, < *ava*, down, + *tar*, cross over, pass through] 1. In *Hindu myth*, the descent of a deity to the earth in an incarnate form or some manifest shape; the incarnation of a god

Three of the *Avatāras* or incarnations of Vishnu are connected with a deluge, Vishnu in each case rescuing mankind from destruction by water

Max Müller, *India*, p. 144

Hence—2. A remarkable appearance, manifestation, or embodiment of any kind; a descent into a lower sphere; an adorable or wonderful exhibition of an abstract idea, principle, etc., in concrete form as, "The Irish *Avatar*" (a poem by Byron on a visit of George IV. to Ireland); "the *avatar* of mathematics," *Mason*, *Milton*, I 226

[Carlyle is] the most shining *avatar* of whom the world has ever seen
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 148

avatara (av'-tārā), n. Same as *avatar*

avancet, n. An obsolete form of *advance*.

avaunt¹ (a-vānt' or -vānt'), adv and interj [*ME.*, < *OF. avant*, forward, < *LL. abante*, lit from before; see *avant*—] I † adv Forward

And with that word came Drede *avaunt*
Roon of the Rose, I 3958

II. interj Away! begone! depart! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence

Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!
Shak, *R. John* iv 3

avaunt², n. [*avaunt*¹, *interj*] Dismissal

After this process
To give her the *avaunt*! It is a pity
Would move a monster
Shak, *Hen VIII*, ii 3

avaunt³, v. i. [*A* modification of *arance*¹ = *advance*, due to influence of *avaunt*¹, *adv*] To advance

Avaunting in great bravery
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II iii 6

avaunt⁴, v. [*ME. avauten*, *avanten*, < *OF. avanter*, *avautier*, < *a-* + *vante*, vaunter, vaunt see *vaunt*, *v*] *I. trans.* To praise highly, vaunt; make renowned

Do you favour you to *avante*
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I 1788

II. intrans. or reflexive To boast, brag, speak or express vauntingly

"Thanne," quod she, "I dar me wel *avante*,
Thy lif is sauf"
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, I 158

Let now the papists *avante* themselves!
Cranmer, *Ans. to Gardiner*, p. 333

avaunt⁵, n. [*ME. avaut*, < *avaunt*³, *v*] A boast, a vaunt—To make *avaunt*, to assert confidently, declare positively
Chaucer, *Troilus*, li 280

avauntance, n. [*ME.*, < *avauten* see *avaunt*³, *v*, and *-ance* Cf *OF. vantance*, < *vante*, vaunt] Boasting

avaunter, **avauntour**, n. [*ME. avautour*, *avauter*, < *OF. avautour*, -eor, < *avante* see *avaunt*³, *v*] A boaster

He is not nyce
No *avauntour*
Chaucer, *Troilus*, li 724

avauntry, n. [*ME.*, also *avauntrie*, < *OF. avanterie*, found only as *anterie* see *avaunt*³, *v*] Same as *avauntance*

avdp. An abbreviation of *avordupous*

ave (ā'və or ā've), interj [*L.* hail! orig impv of *avere*, be well, be of good cheer; esp. in *LL. phrase Ave Maria*, hail Mary! in allusion to Luke 1 28: "Ave [Maria], gratia plena"] Hail! Also, farewell!

And "Ave, Ave, Ave" said,
"Adieu, adieu," for evermore
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, li vi

Ave Maria, the Hail Mary, a devotion or prayer used in the Western Church. In the older form it consists of the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary when he announced to her the incarnation (Luke 1 28), together with the words of Elizabeth to Mary (Luke 1 42). This form of the Hail Mary was used as an anthem in both the Eastern and Western churches as early as the seventh century. It came into wide use as a devotion in the eleventh century. The concluding words, "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us," etc., were first introduced in the fifteenth century, and first authorized for daily use in the breviary in 1568. Also called the *angelic salutation*. See *angelus*

ave (ā'və or ā've), n. [*ave*, interj] 1. An Ave Maria (which see, under *ave*, interj).

Nine hundred Pater nosters every day,
And thrise nine hundred *Aves* she was wont to say
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I iii 13.

2. A salutation. *Shak*, *M* for *M*, I 1.

Ave. A contraction of *Avenue* (in an address)

avel (av'el), n. [*E. dial.*, appar due to a confusion of *ME. avena* (Prompt Parv), for *avene*, *awn* (cf. *Dan. aven*, *awn*), with *E. dial. avel*², *ME. aile*, *eile*, < *AS. egl*, *awn*, beard of grain *Ail*²

and *awn* are from the same root, differing only in the suffix.] The awn or beard of barley

aveler (av'el-er), n. A machine for removing the avels or awns of barley from the grain, a hummeller *E. H. Knight*

avelingest, adv. [*Early mod. E.*, < *avelong* + *adv. gen. suffix -est*, the term being assimilated to *-ings*, *q. v.*] In an oblong or oval shape.

avell (a-vel'), v. t. [*L. avellere*, pull away, < *ab*, away, + *veller*, pluck, tear] To pull away *Sir T. Browne*

avellan, n. See *avellane*

avellanarions (av'el-a-nā'-rion), a. [*L. Avellanus* see *avellane*] Relating to the filbert

avellane, **avellan** (a-vel'an, -an, or av'el-an, -an), a. [*OF. avellane*, < *L. Avellana* (see *nur*, nut), earlier *ibellana*, the filbert, lit the nut of Avella, < *Abella*, a town in Campania

abounding in fruit-trees and nuts, now *Avella* Cf *apple*] In her, resembling a filbert specifically said of a cross each of whose arms resembles the filbert in its outer sheath, sometimes blazoned as four filberts conjoined in cross

avelongt, a. [*E. dial. avelang*, oval, < *ME. arelonge*, *avelonge*, < *icel. aflagr* = *Sw. aflag* = *Dan. aflag* (the prefix being assimilated to *af* = *E. off*), < *L. oblongus*, oblong see *oblong*] Oblong or oval, drawn out of a square or circle

Ave-Maryt (ā'və-mā'rī), n. Same as *Ave Maria* (which see, under *ave*, interj)

He told of *Saintes* and *Popes*, and evermore
He strowd an *Ave Mary* after and before
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I i 35

I could never hear the *Ave Mary* bell without an elevation, or think it a sufficient warrant because they erred in one circumstance for me to err in all that is, in all grace and dumb contempt

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I § 8

Avena (a-və'nā), n. [*L.*, oats] A genus of plants, natural order *Gramineae*, characterized by having large membranous outer glumes, which inclose two or three perfect flowers, each with a long, bent, and twisted awn on the back of the lower palea. The species are natives of temperate and cold regions. Some are useful pasture grasses, but by far the most important species is *A. sativa*, the cultivated oat. See *oat*

avenaceous (av'-ə-nā'shius), a. [*L. avenaceus*, < *avena*, oats] Belonging to or resembling oats

avenage (av'-ə-nāj), n. [*OF. avenage*, < *avene*, oats, < *L. avena*, oats] In *old law*, a certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty

avenary (av'-ə-nā-rī), n. [*L. avenarius*, < *avena*, oats] Same as *avenier*

avenaunt, a. [*ME.*, also *avenant*, *avenand*, etc., < *OF.* (and *mod. F.*) *avenant*, comely, convenient, pp. of *avener*, come, suit, become, < *L. advenire*, come see *advene*, and cf *convenient*, *comely*, and *becoming*] 1. Becoming, well-looking

Chere brown she was and thereto bright
Of face, body *avenant*
Roon of the Rose, I 1263

2. Convenient, suitable

Dyctes his dowbtht for dukys and arles,
Akyons *avenant* for Arthur hym selfus
Morte Arthure (ed. Parry, E. E. T. S.), I 2627

avener (av'-ə-nēr), n. [*ME. avener*, *avener*, < *OF. avener*, < *L. avenarius* see *avenary*] In *feudal law*, a chief officer of the stable, whose duty it was to provide oats. Also spelled *avener*.

avenge (a-venj'), v. pret and pp *avenged*, ppl *avenging* [*ME. avengen*, < *OF. avengur*, < *a-* (< *L. ad*, to) + *vengur*, revenge, take vengeance, < *L. vindicare*, lay claim to, punish see *vindicate*, and cf *revenge* and *vengeance*] *I. trans.* 1. To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer, execute justice or vengeance on behalf of with a person as object

Avenge me of mine adversary
Luke xviii 3

Avenge O Lord thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold
Milton, *Sonnets*, xlii

2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party, deal punishment on account of. with a thing as object

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants
Deut. xxii 13

Never, till Caesar's three and thirty wounds
Be well *aveng'd*
Shak, *J. C.*, v 1

I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to *avenge* even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone

Burke, *Rev. in France*

3† To take revenge on; treat or deal with revengefully

If Cain shall be *avenged* sevenfold, truly Lamech seven ty and seven fold
Gen. iv 24

—*Syn. Avenge* *Revenge*. Until lately these words were used with little or no difference of meaning (see quotations under each). *Avenge* is now restricted to the taking of just punishment or the vindication of justice, and *revenge* to the infliction of pain or evil to gratify resentful feelings, or the desire of retaliation for some real or fancied wrong. Poetic use sometimes returns to the earlier freedom in the meaning of *avenge*. See *revenge*, *n*

I will *avenge* this insult, noble Queen
Tennyson, *Geraint*

If you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not *revenge*?
Shak, *M. of V.*, iii 1

II. intrans. To execute vengeance, inflict retaliatory pain or injury on a wrong-doer

Thou shalt not *avenge* nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people
Lev. xix 18.

The *avenging* horror of a conscious mind,
Whose deadly fear anticipates the blow,
And sees no end of punishment and woe
Dryden, *tr. of Lucilius* iii 231

avenger (a-venj'), n. [*avenge*, *v*] 1. Revenge, retaliation

That *avenge* by you decreed
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV vi 8.

2. Punishment, vengeance taken

Why doth mine hand from thine *avenger* abstain?
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV i 52.

avengance (a-ven'jans), n. [*avenge* + *-ance*, after *vengance*] The act of avenging; vengeance as, "for signal *avengance*," *J. Phillips*, *Cyder*, ii 49

avengeful (a-venj'fūl), a. [*avenge*, *n*, + *-ful*, after *revengful*] Avenging, executing vengeance [*Rare*]

avengement (a-venj'ment), n. [*avengo* + *-ment*] The act of avenging, vengeance, punishment; satisfaction taken [*Rare*]

Nought may thee save from heav'n's *avengement*
Spenser, *Mulopotmos*

God's *avengement* of his repulse at Hull
Milton, *Elcomoklastes*

avenger (a-ven'jer), n. One who avenges or takes vengeance

The Lord is the *avenger* of all such
1 Thes. iv 6.

Brutus, thou saint of the *avenger* or die!
Baldock, *Death's Jest Book*, I 1

avengeress (a-ven'jer-es), n. [*avenger* + *-ess*] A female avenger [*Rare*]

That cruel Queen an *avengeress*
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III viii 20

aveniform (a-ven'i-fōrm), a. [*L. avena*, oats, + *forma*, form] Resembling a grain of oats.
Thomas, *Med. Diet.*

avenin (a-ven'in), n. [*L. avena*, oats, + *-in*²] A nitrogenous proteid substance found in oats, similar to legumin, and probably a mixture of legumin and gluten

avenious (a-ven'i-us), a. Same as *areuous*

avenort, n. See *avenier*

avenous (a-ven'us), a. [*Gr. a-* priv + *L. vena*, vein] In bot., wanting veins or nerves, as the leaves of certain plants. Also *areuous*

avens (av'en), n. [*ME. avans*, *avance*, *avauit*, *avene*, *ML. avencia*, *avencia*, *avencia*, *avens*, harefoot, origin obscure] The popular English name of species of plants of the genus *Grum*. The common or yellow *avens* or herb hennet, is *G. urbanum*, the purple or water *avens*, *G. rivale*. **Mountain avens**, *Dryas octopetala*

aventaille, **aventail** (av'en-tāl), n. [*ME. aventayle*, < *OF. aventail*, air-hole, < *aventer* (mod. *F. aventer*), < *L. ex*, out, + *ventus*, wind] In medieval armor (a) The flap or adjustable part of the hood of mail, which when unfastened allowed the hood to drop upon the shoulders (b) The movable front of the helmet

Aventine (av'en-tin), a and n. [*L. Aventinus*] *I. a* Appellative of one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. According to a legend, it was called Mons Aventinus, or the Aventine hill, from an aboriginal king Aventinus who was buried there

II. † n A post of defense or safety, security, defense

Into the castle's tower
That only *Aventine* that now is left us
Bacon and Fl.

My strong *Aventine* is
That great Domitian will once return,
Who can repair, with ease, the consul's ruins
Massinger, *Roman Actor*, I 1



A *Aventine* (dict. a)
From *Ville de Paris*
Dict. du Mobilier fran-
çais

aventur, *v. t.* [*< It. avventare, throw, shoot, dart, < a (< L. ad, to) + ventu, wind, cf. Fr. ventur = OF. venter, east to the wind see vent.*] To throw, as a spear or dart

Her mortal spore
She mightily avventured towards one,
And downe him smot. *Spenser, F. Q., III, l. 28*

aventur, *n.* [The older form of *adventure*, *q. v.*] *Adventure* chance, accident, specifically, in *old law*, a mischance causing a person's death without felony, as drowning or falling from a house

aventurin, *aventurine* (a-ven'tū-rin), *n.* and *a* [*< F. aventurine, < It. avventurino, < avventura, chance see adventure, n.*] *1.* *n.* *1.* A sort of opaque golden-brown glass filled with specks or drops of a bright gold-color and of different sizes, used, under the name of *goldstone*, for various ornaments. Its preparation was discovered at Murano, near Venice, by the accident of dropping a quantity of brass filings into a pot of melted glass, hence the name

2. A variety of feldspar, usually oligoclase, spangled with scales of hematite, gëthite, or mica. It is often called *sunstone*. The most highly prized variety is obtained in Russia

3. A similar variety of quartz containing spangles of mica or other mineral — *4.* A kind of sealing-wax, of a translucent brown color and abounding in gold specks or particles — **Chrome aventurin**, a glass made by freely adding chromate of potash to the other materials used, thus separating spangles of oxide of chromium

II. a Having the appearance of aventurin as, *aventurin lacquer*, etc. **Aventurin glass**, a glass for portulans. It is brownish, with crystalline laminae of a golden lustre

Also written *aitururin*, *avanturine*

aventurous (a-ven'tū-rus), *a* Obsolete form of *adventurous*

avenue (av'e-nū), *n.* [Formerly also *advenue*, *avenu*, *< F. avenu*, orig. pp fem of *avenu*, *< L. advenire*, come to, *< ad, to, + venire*, come (*cf. adven*)] *1.* A passage, a way or an opening for entrance into a place, any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced or approached

Good guards were set up at all the avenues of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon*

2. A roadway of approach to a country-house, particularly when straight, of considerable length, and shaded by a row of trees on each side; a drive in a private country-place, a walk in a garden or domain of some pretensions as to style or size

A long avenue wound and circled from the outermost gate through an untimmed woodland

II. James, Jr., Pass Pilgrim, p. 45

3. A street, properly, a wide street planted with trees and often with turfed spaces on either side, or a garden or shaded promenade in the middle used in New York, Washington, etc., in the names of the longest and generally the widest streets, as Fifth or Pennsylvania Avenue, but in some American cities without special reference to the character of the street — *4.* Figuratively, means of access or attainment

There are no avenues to the public service opened for talent. *Brougham*

aver (a-vér'), *v. t.*, pret and pp. *averred*, ppr. *averring* [Early mod E also *averr*, *< ME. averren*, *< OF. averer*, *avere*, mod F *avérer* = *Fr. averer* = *It. avverare*, *< ML. adverare*, make true, prove true, be true, *< L. ad, to, + verus*, true see *verify*, *verity*, etc.] *1.* To assert the truth of — *2.* To confirm, verify, prove to be true — *3.* To affirm with confidence, declare in a positive or peremptory manner

And I aver that to this day, I have done no official act in mere defence to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery. *Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 481*

4. In law, to avouch or verify, offer to verify; allege as a fact. See *avermint* — *5.* To assert the existence of, offer in evidence. [Archaic.]

Averring notes

Of chamber hangings, pictures, this her bracelet

Shak. *Cymbeline, v. 5*

= *Syn. 3* *Affirm, Declare*, etc. (see *assert*), say, allege, protest, insist, maintain

aver (a-vér'), *n.* [*See aver, aver* (def. 3), *< ME. aver, avere, avyr* (later also *avoir, avoir, haron, latour*, after later *OF.*), *< OF. aver, avon*, later *avoir*, mod F *avoir* = *Sp. averes, haveres*, pl., now *haber*, = *Pg. haveres*, pl., = *It. avere* (*ML. averum, averum, avere, aver*), substance, property, stock, lit. 'having,' being the noun use of the inf., *OF. aver, averer*, etc., *< L. habere* have see *have*. From its use as a col-

lective sing arose its use in the plural, in the special sense of stock, cattle, whence a new sing. (*ML. avera, averius*, as well as *averum, averium*), a beast of burden.] *1.* Substance; property; estate.

Marchaunt he was of gret avoir
Spenser, F. Q., l. 2205, in Webers Metr. Rom., III

2. pl. Live stock, cattle, domestic animals — *3.* A beast of burden, a draft-ox or draft-horse, an old horse. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

An inch of a nag is worth a span of an aver
In Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 98.

average (av'e-rāj), *n.* [= *Sc. avarage*, contr. *arrage, arage*, now *arriage*, esp in the combination *arrage and carriage*, *< late ME. avarage*, earlier only in *ML. averagium* or *OF. avarage*, appar. the same, with suffix *-age*, as *ML. avera*, a kind of service mentioned in *Domesday Book*, usually referred to *aver*, a beast of burden, and defined accordingly; but this is doubtful, *avera* being more prob. a reflex, simulating *aver*, of *OF. avre, avre*, mod F *œuvre*, *< L. opera*, work see *opera, ure*, *manœuvre*.] In *old law*, a kind of service owed by tenants to their superior. The nature of the service is not clear. It is usually explained as service done with beasts of burden, but this appears to rest on a doubtful etymology (see above)

average (av'e-rāj), *n.* and *a* [Early mod E also *averige, averidge, avaridge*, *< late ME. average*, the same, with suffix *-age* (found only in E and Anglo-L. *avragium*), as late *ME. averays* (for *avrayst*), *< F. avaris*, 'decay of wares or merchandise, leaking of wines, also the charges of the carriage or measuring thereon, also the fees or veils of a cook, etc.' (*Cotgrave*), sing. prop. *avarie* = *Sp. averia* = *Pg. It. avaria*, in *ML. avaria, averia*, of *MD. avari, D. haverij* = *G. haveri*, *haverie*, of *Dan. havori* = *Sw. haveri*, from *Rom.* Origin disputed, the orig. sense, 'a duty on goods,' suggests a connection with *ML. averia*, goods, property see *aver*.] Perhaps *avama*, through its appar. more orig. form *avarua*, is to be referred to the same source see *avama*.] *1.* *n.* *1.* (a) A duty or tax upon goods. (b) A small charge payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. Hence the clause, in bills of lading, "paying so much freight, with primago and average accustomed" (c) A small charge paid by the master on account of the ship and cargo, such as pilotage, towage, etc. called more specifically *petty average*. (d) A loss, or the sum paid on account of a loss (such as that of an anchor), when the general safety is not in question, and which falls on the owner of the particular property lost called more specifically *particular average*. (e) A contribution made by the owners of a ship's freight and cargo, in proportion to their several interests, to make good a loss that has been sustained or an expense incurred for the general safety of the ship and cargo. Thus, when for the safety of a ship in distress any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or in other ways, all persons who have goods on board or property in the ship (or the freight) contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, according to the proportionate value of the goods of each on board. Average in this sense is also called *general average*.

2. A sum or quantity intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities, obtained by adding them together and dividing the result by the number of quantities added; an arithmetical mean proportion. Thus, if four persons lose respectively \$10, \$20, \$30, and \$40, the average loss by the four is \$25. Hence — *3.* Any medial amount, estimate, or general statement based on a comparison of a number of diverse specific cases, a medium

A like number of men, through various kinds and degrees of ill success reveal a mental capacity that is more or less below the average. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 177*

Yet I have no doubt that that people's rulers are as wise as the average of civilized rulers. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 59*

Average bond See *bond*! — Upon or on an average, taking the arithmetical mean of several unequal numbers or quantities, taking the arithmetical mean deduced from a great number of examples

On an average the male and female births are tolerably equal. *Buckle, Civilization, I, iv*

= *Syn. 2* and *3* *Medium*, etc. See *mean, n.*

II. a *1.* Equal in amount to the sum of all the particular quantities of the same sort divided by the number of them as, the average yield of wheat to the acre, the average price of anything for a year.

I departed, convinced that, whatever the ratio of population, the average amount of human nature to the square mile is the same the world over. *Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 98*

Hence — *2.* Of medium character, quality, etc.; midway between extremes; ordinary.

They all [the Palaeozoic skeletons] represent a race of grand physical development, and of cranial capacity equal to that of the average modern European. *Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 174*

The average intellect of five hundred persons, taken as they come, is not very high. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi*

We mortals cross the ocean of this world

Each in his average cabin of a life —

The best's not big, the worst yields elbow room

Browning, Bishop Blomfield's Apology

3. Estimated in accordance with the rules of average: as, the loss was made good by an average contribution. — **Average curvature** See *curvature* — **Average standard**, in *copper mining*, the market value of a ton of tough cake copper. It formerly served as a basis for estimating the amount to be paid by the smelters to the miners for ores of copper purchased. [Cornwall] = *Syn.* See *mean, n.*

average (av'e-rāj), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *averaged*, ppr. *averaging* [*< average*, *n.*] *1.* To find the arithmetical mean of, as unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean — *2.* To result in, as an arithmetical mean term; amount to, as a mean sum or quantity as, wheat averages 56 pounds to the bushel

These spars average 10 feet in length. *Belknap*

3. To divide among a number proportionally; divide the total amount of by the number of equal shares as, to average a loss

The permanent averaged price on all kinds of commodities. *English Rev., VI, 261*

average (av'e-rāj), *n.* [Also *avaraige, averish*, prob. an expansion (in reverse imitation of *Sc. arriage, arrage*, for *average*) of *arrish, erish* see *arrish, erish, eddish*] The stubble and grass left in corn-fields after harvest

In these months after the corn has been mowed it is mowed to put draught horses and oxen into the *averrish*. *Quoted in Archaeologia, xlii, 379*

average-adjuster (av'e-rāj-a-jus'tēr), *n.* An expert accountant who is employed in cases of general average to ascertain and state the sum which each of the parties interested has to pay in order to make up the loss sustained by some for the general good. Also called *average-stater, average-taker*

averagely (av'e-rāj-lī), *adv.* In an average or medial manner, in the mean between two extremes

Which tends to render living more difficult for every averagely situated individual in the community. *J. S. Mill, Polit. Econ., I, xlii, § 4*

average-stater, average-taker (av'e-rāj-stā'tēr, -tā'kēr), *n.* Same as *average-adjuster* **averano** (av'e-rā'nō), *n.* [Appar. *S. Amer.*] A name of the birds of the genus *Chasmorhynchus* of Temminck, including several South American fruit-crows of the family *Cotingidae* and subfamily *Gymnoderinae*, as *C. variegatus*, the *averano* of Buffon, and the *arapunga*. See *cut under arapunga*

avercake, n. See *havercake*.

avercorn, *n.* [Appar. *< aver* (repr. *ML. avera* (see *average*), a kind of service) + *corn*] In *old law*, corn paid by a tenant to his superior as rent or in lieu of service. This word like *avetland* and *averpenny*, is not known in vernacular use, and its technical sense is uncertain. See *average*!

averdant (a-vér'dant), *a* [See *verdant*] In *her.*, covered with green herbage chiefly applied to a mount in base

averisht (av'e-rish), *n.* Same as *average*³

averland (a-vér-land), *n.* [See *avercorn*] In *old law*, land subject to the service called *average*. See *average*¹

avermint (a-vér'ment), *n.* [*< aver*¹ + *-ment*.] *1.* The act of averring; affirmation, positive assertion

Publishing averments and innuendoes.

Burke, Powers of Juris.

2. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon* — *3.* In law, an allegation or statement as a fact commonly used of statements in a pleading which the party thereby professes to be ready to prove

Avernian (a-vér'mi-an), *a.* [*< L. Avernus* (sc. *lacus*), now (*It.*) *Lago d'Averno*, usually referred to *Gr. δῶπιος*, without birds (*< a-priv. + ὄπιος*, bird); called *δῶπιος λίαν* by Aristotle, *δῶπιος* by Strabo.] Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania in Italy, looked upon by the ancients as an entrance to hell. From its waters mephitic vapors arose, which were supposed to kill birds that attempted to fly over it.

averpenny (á-vér-pen'i), *n* [See *avercorn*] In *old law*, money paid by a tenant to his lord in lieu of the service called *avero*.

averrable (á-vér'a-bl), *a*. [*aver* + *-able*] 1. Capable of being verified or proved.—2. Capable of being averred, asserted, or declared.

Averrhoes (av-e-ró's), *n* [NL., named from *Averrhoës*, *Averroës* see *Averroist*] A genus of small trees, natural order *Geraniaceae*, tribe *Oxalideae*, containing two East Indian species, cultivated for their very acid fruit. The bilimbi, *A. bilimbi*, is often pickled or candied, and its juice removes the stain of iron rust and other spots from linen. The carambola, *A. carambola*, is also used as food.

Averroism, **Averroism** (av-e-ró'izm), *n* [*Averrhoës* + *-ism*.] The doctrines held by Averrhoës and his followers. See *Averroist*.

The patrons of Venice and the lecturers of Padua made *Averroism* synonymous with doubt and criticism in theology, and with sarcasm against the hierarchy.

Encyc Brit, III, 151

Averroist, **Averroist** (av-e-ró'ist), *n* [*Averrhoës* or *Averroës* + *-ist*] *Averroës* is a Latinized form of *Ar Ibn-Rohd*. A follower of Averrhoës, a celebrated Arabian philosopher and commentator on Aristotle, who was born at Cordova about A. D. 1126, and died 1198. The philosophy of the Averroists was little more than an imperfect interpretation of Aristotle's doctrine, but Averroism was particularly characterized by its effort to separate philosophy and religion.

Averroistic (av'e-ró-is'tik), *a* [*Averroist* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Averroists or their doctrines.

The *Averroistic* school, mainly composed of physicists and naturalists, was the most decided opponent of the scholastic system in its relation to theology.

Prof V Botta, in *Vierteljahrsh Hist Phil*, II, App II

averruncate (av-e-rung'kát), *v. t.*, pret and pp *averruncated*, ppr *averruncating* [*L. averruncatus*, pp of *averruncare*, *avert*, *remove*, an ancient word peculiar to the language of religion, *á* for *ab*, from, + *verrucare*, turn. Hence erroneously *averruncate*, *averruncate* (Cockeram), *averruncate* (Bailey and Johnson), "to weed," "to pull up by the roots," from an erroneously assumed *L. averruncare*, as if *á* for *ab*, from, + *eruncare*, *é* for *ex*, out, + *runcare*, uproot, weed.] 1. To avert or ward off. [Obsolete or rare.]

But sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it.

S Butler, *Hudibras*, I, 1, 758

2 [Improp. see *etym*] To weed; pull up by the roots.

averruncation (av'e-rung-ká'shon), *n* [*averruncate*.] 1. The act of averting or warding off (evils). [Obsolete or rare.]

Averruncation of epidemic diseases by teasings.

J Robinson, *Eudoxa* (1678), p. 82

2 [Improp.] A rooting up; extirpation, removal.

averruncator (av'e-rung-ká'tor), *n* [*averruncate* + *-or*, also spelled *averruncator* see *averruncate*] See *averruncator*.

aversant (á-vér'sant), *a*. [*L. aversant* (t-s), ppr of *aversari*, turn away, *á* for *ab*, away, + *versari*, turn. Cf. *averse*.] In her, turned to show the back. said of a right hand. Also called *dorsed*.

aversion (av-ér-sá'shon), *n* [*L. aversio* (n-), *aversari*, pp *aversatus* see *aversant*.] Aversion, a turning away from. [Obsolete or rare.]

I had an aversion to this voyage

When first my brother moved it.

Chapman, *Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois*, III, 1

Certainly for a king himself to charge his subjects with high treason, and so vehemently to prosecute them in his own cause as to do the office of a searcher, argued in him no great aversion from shedding blood.

Milton, *Ilkonoklastes*, ix

Some men have a natural aversion to some vices or virtues and a natural affection to others.

Jer Taylor

averse (á-vér's), *a* [*L. aversus*, pp of *avertere*, turn away. See *avert*.] 1. Turned away from anything, turned backward, averted.

Earth with her part *averse*

From the sun's beam.

Milton, *P L*, viii, 138

The tracks *averse* a lying notice gave,

And led the searcher backward from the cave.

Dryden, *Æneid*, viii

Hence—2. Specifically. (a) In *bot*, turned away from the central axis. opposed to *adverse* (which see). (b) In *ornith*, set back or turned away from applied to pygopodous or rump-footed birds, whose legs are set so far back that the erect posture is necessitated, as in the case of the loon, grebe, or auk.—3. Disliking, unwilling; having reluctance.

Avers alike to flatter, or offend.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I, 743

As Mr Wilnot knew that I could make a very handsome settlement on my son, he was not *averse* to the match.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, II

4 Unfavorable, indisposed, adverse.

Some much *averse* I found and wondrous harsh (contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite)

Milton, *S A*, I, 1461

And Pallas now *averse* refused her aid.

Dryden

[This word and its derivatives are now regularly followed by *to*, and not by *from* although the latter is used by some modern writers. The word itself includes the idea of from, but the literal meaning is ignored; the affixation of the mind signified by the word being regarded as exerted toward the object of dislike. Similarly the kindred terms *contrary*, *repugnant*, etc., are also followed by *to*.] *Syn* 3 *Averse*, *Reluctant*, disinclined backward, slow, loath, opposed. *Averse* implies habitual dislike or unwillingness, though not of a very strong character, and is nearly synonymous with *disinclined*, as, *averse* to study, to active pursuits. *Reluctant*, literally, struggling back from, implies some degree of struggle, either with others who are inclining us on, or between our own inclination and some strong motive, as sense of duty, whether it operates as an impelling or as a restraining influence. See *antipathy*.

Averse to pure democracy yet firm in his regard for existing popular liberties.

Bancroft Hist U S, I, 277

I would force from the reluctant lips of the Secretary of State his testimony to the real power of the masses.

W Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 44

4. *Averse*, *Inimical* etc. See *hostile*.

avert (á-vér's), *v. t.* and *i*. [*L. aversus* see the *adj*.] To turn away, avert. *B Johnson*

Wise Pallas shield

(By which) my face *averted*, in open field

I slew the Gorgon.

B Jonson, *Masque of Queens*

aversely (á-vér'sh), *adv* 1. In the reverse or opposite direction, backward.—2. With aversion or repugnance, unwillingly. [Rare in both senses.]

averseness (á-vér'sh-ness), *n*. [*averse* + *-ness*] The state of being averse, opposition of mind, dislike, unwillingness, backwardness.

aversion (á-vér'shon), *n* [*L. aversio* (n-), *aversare* see *avert*, *a*, and *avert*.] 1. A turning away, a change of application.

A figurative speech called apostrophe which is an *aversion* of speech from one thing to another.

Sp Morton, *Epitaphy*, p. 101

2. The act of averting or warding off.—3. An averted state of the mind or feelings, opposition or repugnance of mind, fixed or habitual dislike, antipathy used absolutely or with *to*, sometimes with *from*, *for*, or *toward*.

His *aversion* towards the house of York.

Bacon

Adhesion to vice, and *aversion* from goodness.

By Atterbury

A state for which they have so great an *aversion*.

Addison

An *aversion* to a standing army in time of peace had long been one of the strongest of English sentiments.

Lucky, *Eng*, in 18th cent, III

4. Opposition or contrariety of nature applied to inanimate substances.

Magnesia notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of paste with water.

Fouterey (trans.)

5. A cause of dislike, an object of repugnance. Had I no preference for any one else, the choice you have made would be my *aversion*.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, I, 2

=*Syn* 3 *Hatred*, *Dislike*, *Antipathy* (see *antipathy*), unwillingness, shrinking, hesitation, distaste, distasteful.

aversive (á-vér'siv), *a* [*L. aversus* (see *avert*, *a*) + *-ive*] *Aversive*, turning away.

Those strong bent humours, which *averse* grew

Bacon, *Civil Wars*, vii, 78

aversively (á-vér'siv-ly) *adv* With aversion, backwardly. *Chapman*

avert (á-vér't), *v* [*L. avertere*, turn away, *á* for *ab*, from, away, + *verti*, turn. See *vert*, *avertion*, *avert*, etc. Cf. *advert*, *convert*, *divert*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*, *subvert*, etc.]

I trans 1. To turn away, turn or cause to turn off or away as, to *avert* the eyes from an object now seldom with a personal object.

When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth *avert* them from the church.

Bacon

To associate Himself with some persons and to *avert* Himself from others.

II James, *Sub*, and *Shad*, p. 158

2. To give a turn or direction to, direct.

Avert your liking a more worthy way,

Than on a wretch whom Nature is ashamed

Almost to acknowledge hers.

Shak, *Lea*, I, 1

3. To ward off, prevent the occurrence or happening of (evil or something threatened).

Believing in the divine goodness, we must necessarily believe that the evils which exist are necessary to *avert* greater evils.

Macaulay, *Sadler's Ref Refuted*.

4. To oppose; view with aversion.

The nature of mankind doth certainly *avert* both killing and being killed.

Decay Christ Piety (1667), vi § 9, 251 (N F D)

II. *intrans* To turn away. [Rare.]

Averting from our neighbour's good.

Thomson, *Spring*, I, 301

avertebrated (á-vér'té-brá-ted), *a*. [*Gr. a-* priv., (*a-*18) + *vertebrated*.] Everted, invertebrate.

The Linnean classification of *avertebrated* animals.

G Johnston (ed of *Cuvier*, 1849), p. 376

averted (á-vér'ted), *p a* 1 Turned away or aside.

When food was brought to them, her share

To his *averted* lips the child did bear.

Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, v, 90

2 Specifically, in *anat drawing*, having the head of the object turned to the top of the figure.

Wildt

avorter (á-vér'tér), *n* One who or that which averts or turns away.

Averter and *purger* must go together, as tending all to the same purpose, to divert this rebellious humour (melancholy) and turn it another way.

Burton, *Anat of Mel*, p. 407

avertible (á-vér'ti-bl), *a* [*avert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being averted, preventable as, "avertible evils." *Kinglake*

avertiment, *n* An erroneous form of *advertisement*. *Milton*

Aves (á-vér'), *n pl* [*L*, pl of *avis*, a bird, cf *Skt* *vr* = *Zend* *vr*, a bird. Cf also *ovum* and *egg*.] Birds, feathered animals, considered as a class of vertebrates, next after mammals.

sometimes united with *Reptilia* in a superclass *Sauropsida*, distinguished on the one hand from *Mammalia*, and on the other from *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes together. *Aves* are defined by the following characteristics: a body covered with feathers, a kind of exoskeleton no other animals possess, hot blood completely double circulation perfectly 4 chambered heart, single and dextral aortic arch, fixed lungs, air passages prolonged into various air sacs, even into the interior of some of the bones of the skeleton, oviparous reproduction, eggs large and microblastic, with copious food yolk and albumen and a hard calcareous shell, limbs 4 in number, the anterior pair of which are modified as wings, and generally subvert flight by means of their large feathers, the distal segment of the limb being compressed and reduced, with not more than 4 digits, usually not unguitate, the metacarpals more or less ankylosed as a rule, and the free carpals normally only 2 in adult life, a large breast bone usually carinate, and great pectoral muscles, numerous dorsolumbar, sacral, and isosacral vertebrae ankylosed into a sacrum, ilia greatly produced forward, and ilia and ischia backward, normally without median symphysis, perforate cotyloid cavity, the trochanter of the femur articulating with an iliac antitrochanter, and the fibula incomplete below, the astragalus ankylosed with the tibia, and assisting in forming the tibial condyles, mediotarsal ankle joint not more than 4 metatarsals, 3 ankylosed together, and not more than 4 digits, the phalanges of which are usually 2, 3, 4, or 5 in number, the hind limb fitted as a whole for bipedal locomotion, and no teeth in any recent forms, the jaws being sheathed in horn. Birds have undergone little modification since their first appearance in the Jurassic age, their classification is consequently difficult, and no leading authors agree in detail. Linnaeus (1766) divided them into 6 orders: *Accipitres*, *Picae*, *Anseres*, *Gallinae*, and *Passeres*. (Under a arrangement (1817) was similar, with the 6 orders *Accipitres*, *Passeres*, *Sauvages*, *Gallinae*, *Grallae*, and *Palmipedes*.

A system said to have been originally proposed by Kirby, and formerly much in vogue among English ornithologists, recognized *Scapturae*, *Grallatores*, *Cuculidae*, *Passeres*, *Sauvages*, *Insessoriae*, and *Raptores* as orders. The latest artificial system is that of *Quoy* (1872-3), with the orders *Oscines*, *Colucrae*, *Accipitres*, *Gallinae*, *Grallatores*, *Natales*, *Proceres*, and *Sauvages*, 42 subordinal groups, and 1,220 genera. In 1867 Huxley divided birds into 8 orders: *Sauvages*, *Raptores*, and *Carnivora*, the latter into 4 suborders, *Diomedeocephala*, *Scoliocephala*, *Imaginocephala*, and *Phalacrocephala*, and 16 superfamily groups—an arrangement very different from any preceding one. The discovery of *Odontornithes*, or toothed birds, led to another primary division by Marsh into *Odontornithes*, *Odontornithes*, and *Sauvages*, this author not extending his classification to recent birds. In 1884 Coen divided all birds into 5 subclasses: (1) *Sauvages*, with teeth, amphiculous vertebrae, carinate sternum, separate metacarpals, and long, lizard-like tail. (2) *Odontornithes*, with socketed teeth, bilobed vertebrae, carinate sternum, ankylosed metacarpals, and short tail. (3) *Odontocoele*, with teeth in grooves, heterocercous vertebrae, rudimentary wings, unlike sternum and short tail. (4) *Raptores*, without teeth, with heterocercous vertebrae, rudimentary wings, ankylosed metacarpals, and short tail. (5) *Carnivora*, with out teeth with heterocercous vertebrae, carinate sternum, developed wings, ankylosed metacarpals, and short tail. The *Carnivora* include all living birds, except the few struthionians or ratite birds. For the carinate subclass or order, some 15 or 20 ordinal or subordinal groups are now usually adopted. One of these, *Passeres*, includes a large majority of all birds. The genera or subgenera of birds in use now range from about 1,200 to about 2,900. The species are usually estimated at about 10,000. See *bird* and *Sauropsida*.

Avesta (á-ven'tá), *n* The sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster. See *Zend-Avesta*.

Avestan (a-ves'tan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Avesta + -an.*]

I. A Belonging to the Avesta

II. The language of the Avesta, Zend
avestruz (a-ves-troz'), *n.* [*Pg.*, also *abestruz*, = *Sp.* *avestruz*, ostrich see *ostrich*] A name of the South American ostrich, *Rhea americana*.

aviador (av'i-a-dör'), *n.* [*Amer Sp.*, *< Sp.* *aviar*, to provide articles for a journey, prepare, *< a* (*< L. ad*), to, + *via*, *< L. via*, way, road see *via*] One who furnishes to the proprietor of a mine money and supplies for working it

Mineal *aviadores* or providers of goods and provisions, which they obtained on credit

Quoted in *Money* Arizona and Sonora, p. 126.

avian (ä'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. avis*, a bird, + *-an*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Aves*, or birds, ornithic

The fulcrum is distinctly *avian*
O. C. Marsh, *Pop Sci Mo*, XX 313

Avian anatomy See *anatomy*
II. *n.* A member of the class *Aves*, a bird as, "this ancient *avian*," *Cowes*

aviary (ä'vi-ä-ri), *n.*, pl. *aviaries* (-riz). [*< L. aviarius*, an aviary, neut. of *aviarius*, of birds, *< avis*, bird see *Aves*] A large cage, building, or inclosure in which birds are reared or kept
aviation (a-vi-ä-shon), *n.* [*< L. avis*, a bird] The art or act of flying [*Itare*]

aviator (ä'vi-ä-tor), *n.* A flying-machine employing the principle of the aeroplane [*Recont*]

avicula (a-vik'ü-lä), *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *avis*, a bird] 1 A little bird, hence, any ungrown bird, a nestling, fledgling, or chick — 2

[*cap*] [*NL.* in allusion to the wing-like expansion of the hinge] In *conch*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Aviculida*, the wing-shells. *A. hirundo* is the type



Wing shell (*Avicula hirundo*)

avicular (a-vik'ü-lai), *a.* [*< L. avicularius*, *n.*, a bird-keeper, prop. adj., pertaining to birds, *< avicula*, a little bird see *avicula*.] Pertaining to birds. *Thomas*, *Med Diet*

avicularia, *n.* Plural of *avicularium*
avicularian (a-vik'ü-lä-ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an avicularium

avicularium (a-vik'ü-lä-ri-um), *n.*, pl. *avicularia* (-ä) [*NL.*, neut. of *L. avicularius*, adj. see *avicular*] In *zool.*, a singular small prehensile process, resembling a bird's head, with a movable mandible, which snaps incessantly, found in many of the *Polyspha*. Compare *flabel larium*, *vibraculum*.

aviculid (a-vik'ü-lid), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Aviculidae*

Aviculidae (av-i-kü'lä-dö), *n.*, pl. [*NL.*, *< Avicula + -idae*] A family of lamellibranchs, with oblique inequivalve shells, having an outer prismatic cellular layer and inner nacreous layer, a small byssus-secreting foot, and completely open mantle. There are several genera besides *Avicula* the type among them *Meleagrina*, which contains the famous pearl mussel, *M. margaritifera* of the Indian Ocean and Persian gulf and the Gulf of Mexico. See cut under *avicula*

aviculoid (a-vik'ü-löid), *a.* [*< Avicula + -oid*] Resembling the *Aviculidae* as, "an aviculoid shell," *Amer Jour Sci*, 3d ser, XXXI 140

Aviculopecten (a-vik'ü-lö-pek'ten), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Avicula + Pecten*] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks so called because it combines characters of the genera *Avicula* and *Pecten*. Species occur in the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks

aviculture (ä'vi-kul'tür), *n.* [*< L. avis*, a bird, + *cultura*, culture] The care of birds; the rearing or keeping of birds in domestication or captivity

avid (ä'vid), *a.* [*< L. avidus*, greedy, eager, *< aere*, wish *< F. avarice*] Eager, greedy

Ard of gold, yet greedier of renown
Southery
The voluptuous soul of Mirabran was not more and of pleasure than the vain, ambitious soul of Robespierre was of applause
G. H. Leves, *Robespierre*, p. 124

avidious (a-vid'ü-us), *a.* [Expanded form for "avidous," *< L. avidus* see *avid*] Same as *avid* as, "avidious greediness," *Bp Bale*, *Select Works* (1849), p. 418

avidiously (a-vid'ü-us-ly), *adv.* In an avid or avidious manner, eagerly, with greediness

Nothing is more *avidiously* desired than is the sweet peace of God
Bp Hall, *Image of the Two Churches*

avidity (a-vid'ü-ti), *n.* [*< F. avidité*, *< L. aviditas*, *< avidus*, greedy, eager: see *avid*] 1

Greediness, strong appetite: applied to the senses — 2. Eagerness, intenseness of desire. applied to the mind

Avidity to know the causes of things is the parent of all philosophy
Reid

= *Syn.* 2 *Eagerness*, *Zeal*, etc. See *eagerness*
avist (ä-vi'), *prep* *phr* as *adv.* [*< a* + *vis*, after *F. à l'envi*, in emulation, emulously: see *vis*] Emulously

They strive *avie* one with another in variety of colours
Holland

aviewt (ä-vü'), *t* [*Early mod. E.* also *adv.*, *adverb*, *< late ME. avewe*, *< a-*, *ad-*, + *veve*, view *Cf OF avuer*, *avener*, follow with the eye (*aveument*, a view), *< a*, to, + *vue*, view, sight] To view or inspect, survey; reconnoiter

avifauna (ä'vi-fä-nä), *n.*; pl. *avifaunæ* (-nä) [*NL.*, *< L. avis*, a bird (see *Aves*), + *fauna*, *q*] 1 A collective name for the birds of any given locality or geographical area; the fauna of a region or district so far as concerns birds — 2. A treatise upon the birds of a given region

avifaunal (ä'vi-fä-näl), *a.* [*< avifauna*] Of or pertaining to an avifauna

aviform (ä'vi-för-m), *a.* [*< L. avis*, a bird, + *forma*, form] Bird-shaped, having the structure characteristic of the class *Aves*, *avian*, in a morphological sense.

Avignon berry. See *berry* 1.

avilet (ä-vil'), *v* [*ME. avilen*, *< OF aviler*, *F. avilar* = *Pr Sp. avilar* = *It. avillare*, *avillare*, *< L.* as if "avillare," "avillare," *< ad*, to, + *vile*, vile see *vile*] To make vile, treat as vile, depreciate; debase

Want make us know the price of what we *avile*
B. Jonson, *Prince Henry's Barriers*

avilement, *n.* [*< OF avilement* (mod *F. avilissement*) see *avile* and *-ment*] The act of rendering vile, or of treating as vile

avine (ä'vin), *a.* [*< L. avis*, a bird, + *-ine*] Same as *avian*

avireptilian (ä'vi-rep-til'i-an), *a.* [*< L. avis*, bird, + *reptilis*, reptile, + *-an*] Combining *avian* and *reptilian* characters, sauropsidan, as a bird [*Rare*]

The head is in a stage of an *avireptilian* transition
R. W. Shufeldt, in *The Century*, XXXI 355

avist, *n.* An obsolete form of *advice*

avisand, *a.* Advising, giving advice

avisandum, *n.* See *avizandum*

aviset, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *advice*, *advice*

avised (ä-vis't'), *a.* [*Se*, prop. **vised*, *< F. vis*, face, + *-ed*, with unorg. *a-* developed in comp.] Faced only in composition as, black-*avised*, dark-complexioned, lung-*avised*, long-faced [*Scotch*]

aviseful (ä-viz'ful), *a.* [*Also avisefull*, *< avise*, = *advice*, + *-ful*] Circumspect *Spencer*

aviselyt, *adv.* Advisedly [*Chaucer*]

avisement (ä-viz'ment), *n.* Obsolete form of *advisement*

I think there never
Marriage was managed with a more *avisement*
B. Jonson, *Talk of a Tub*, II 1

avisiont, *n.* [*ME.*, also *avision*, *-oun*, *< OF. avision*, *avision* (= *Pr avision*), for *vision*, confused with *avis*, advice, counsel] Vision *Chaucer*

avisot, *n.* [*< Sp. aviso*, advice, etc. see *advice*] 1 Advice, intelligence

I had yours
and besides your *avisos*, I must thank you for the rich flourish which your letter was embroidered
Hoswilt, *Letters*, II 68

I am no footpost,
No pedlar of *avisos*
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, I 1

2 An advice- or despatch-boat
avital (ä-vi-täl), *a.* [*< L. avitus*, pertaining to a grandfather (*< avis*, a grandfather), + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral

I succred just now at *avital* simplicity
C. Reade, *Love me Little*, etc., xi

avivage (ä-vi-äzh'), *n.* In *dyeing*, the process of clearing a fabric of superfluous coloring matter after it has left the vats, and of revivifying and brightening the colors

When the dyeing process is continued for more than six hours the colours produced stand clearing (*avivage*) less well than when the time has been shorter
Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico printing*, p. 301

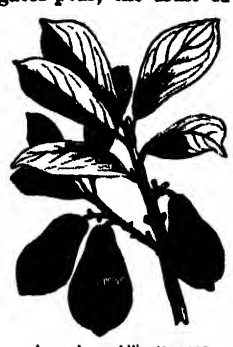
avisandum (ä-vi-zan'dum), *n.* [*Law L.*, also *avisandum*, gerund of *aviscare*, *< F. aviser*, consider, advise see *advise*] In *Scots law*, private consideration. To make *avisandum* with a cause is to remove it from the public court to the private consideration of the judge. Also spelled *avizandum*.

avise, *v.* An obsolete form of *advise*.

Avize (ä-vêz'), *n.* A sparkling wine named from the village of Avize, in the department of Marne, France. See *champagne*.

avocado (ä-vö-kä'dö), *n.* [*Corrupted from Mexican name.*] The alligator-pear, the fruit of

Persea gratissima, natural order *Lauracea*, a tree common in tropical America and the West Indies. It is from 1 to 2 pounds in weight, is pear shaped, of a brownish green or purple color, and is highly catemmed, though rather as a vegetable than as a fruit. The pulp is firm and marrow like, whence the fruit is sometimes known as vegetable marrow or mud shippers butter. The oil is said to be equal to palm oil for soap. The tree is an evergreen, growing to the height of 80 feet. Also *avocado*, *avogato*



Avocado or Alligator-pear (*Persea gratissima*)

avocat (ä-vö-kä'), *n.* [*F.*, *< L. advocatus* see *advocate*, *n.*] An advocate, a lawyer

avocate (ä-vö-kät'), *v.* *t.*, pret. and pp. *avocated*, ppr. *avocating*. [*< L. avocatus*, pp. of *avocare*, call away, *< a* for *ab*, away, + *vocare*, call see *voice* and *vocal*] 1† To call off or away.

One who *avocateth* his mind from other occupa-
tions
Barrow, *Works*, III xxii

2 To remove authoritatively from an inferior to a superior court [*Archaic*]

Seeing the cause *avocated* to Rome
Lord Herbert, *H. N. VIII*, p. 250

avocation (ä-vö-kä-shon), *n.* [*< L. avocatio(n)-*, a calling off, interruption, *< avocare*, call off. see *avocate*] 1† The act of calling aside or diverting from some object or employment

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin
South

2. The authoritative removal of a case or process from an inferior to a superior court

The pope's *avocation* of the process to Rome, by which his duplicity and alienation from the king's side were made evident, and the disgrace of Wolsey, took place in the summer of 1529
Hallam

3† The state of being called, or of wandering aside or away, a diversion of the thoughts.

If not from virtue, from its gravest ways,
The soul with pleasing *avocation* strays
Farnell, *To an Old Beauty*

Hence—4. That which calls one away from one's proper business; a subordinate or occasional occupation; a diversion or distraction.

Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments *avocations*
Fuller, *Holy State*, IV 6

Visits, business, cards, and I know not how many other *avocations* do succeed one another so thick, that in the day there is no time left for the distracted person to converse with his own thoughts
Temple, *Occasional Reflections*, II 6

5 A person's regular business or occupation; vocation, calling [An improper though common use of the word]

Does it not require time for an individual, thrust out of one *avocation*, to gain admittance to another?
Godwin, *The Enquirer*, p. 196

The ancient *avocation* of picking pockets
Sydney Smith

In a few hours, above thirty thousand men left his stand, and returned to their ordinary *avocations*
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*

The wandering *avocation* of a shepherd
Buckle, *Civilization*, II 1

avocative (ä-vök'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< avocate* + *-ive* *Cf vocative*] **I.** A calling off *Smollett*.

II. *n.* That which calls aside, a dissuasive

Incentives to virtue, and *avocatives* from vice
Barrow, *The Creed*

avocato (ä-vö-kä'tö), *n.* Same as *avocado*.

avocatory (ä-vök'a-tö-ri), *a.* [*< avocate* + *-ory*] Calling off; recalling — *Letters avocatory*, letters by which the subjects of a sovereign are recalled from a foreign state with which he is at war, or which bid them abstain or desist from illegal acts

avocet, *n.* See *avocet*

Avocetta (ä-vö-set'tä), *n.* [*NL.* see *avocet*] 1 A genus of birds, the avocets a synonym of *Recurvirostra* (which see) *Brisson*, 1760

See cut under *avocet*. — 2. A genus of humming-birds *Agassiz*. Also *Avocettula*

Avogadro's law. See *law*.

avoid (ä-void'), *v.* [*< ME. avoiden*, *avoiden*, *< AF. avoier*, *OF. evouider*, *evouider*, empty out, *< es-* (*< L. ex*, out) + *viduer*, *viduer*, *< L. viduare*, empty, *< viduus*, empty. see *void*, *a.*, which has influenced *avoid* in some of its senses] **I.**

trans 1. To make void; annul; make of no effect. chiefly used in legal phraseology: as,

this grant cannot be *avoided* without injustice to the grantee — 2†. To empty.

Avoid thou thi trenchere

Bakess Book, p. 23.

3†. To eject, throw out; drive out.

And yf he *avoid* hem [awine going at large] not, or put hem in warde, aft' warning made, he that is so in de fault to paye the peyne rehersed

English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 398

A toad contains not those urinary parts to *avoid* that serous excretion

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

4†. To quit; evacuate, depart from

And then the both maires to chaunge their places, then to *avoid* the hallo

English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 418

Avoid the gallery

Shak, *Hen VIII*, v. 1

That prince should command him to *avoid* the country

Bacon.

5 To shun, keep away from, eschew; as, to *avoid* expense, danger, or bad company

The best way to *avoid* controversies about words is to use words in their proper senses

Macaulay, *Sadler's Refuted*

6† To get rid of, get out or clear of

I will no longer endure it, though yet I know no wise remedy how to *avoid* it

Shak, *As you Like It*, i. 1

= *Syn.* 5 To escape, elude, evade, keep clear of

II.† *intrans* 1 To become void, vacant, or empty

Bishoprics are not included under benefices so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law

Ayliffe, *Parergon*

2. To retire, withdraw

David *avoided* out of his presence

1 Sam. xviii. 11

Avoid, my soul's vexation!

B. Jonson, *Case Is Altered*, iv. 4

Let him *avoid*, then,

And leave our walk

Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, i. 1

avoidable (a-voi'da-bl), *a* [*< avoid + -able.*]

1. Liable to be annulled or to become void, voidable [Rare] — 2 Capable of being avoided, shunned, escaped, or prevented

avoidably (a-voi'da-bl), *adv* In an avoidable manner

avoidance (a-voi'dans), *n* [*< ME avoidaunce, avoidans, < avoid + -ance*] 1 The act of annulling or making void, annulment

The obsequious clergy of France pronounced at once the *avoidance* of the marriage

Milman, *Latin Christianity*, ix. 4

2 The act of becoming, or the state of being, vacant, especially, the state of a benefice when it becomes void by death, deprivation, resignation, or preferment of the incumbent, vacancy.

Wolsey, on every *avoidance* of St. Peter's chair, was sitting down thereon, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him

Fuller

3 The act of avoiding or shunning anything disagreeable or unwelcome — 4† A retiring from or leaving a place — 5† An emptying out, that by which a fluid is carried off, an outlet.

Avoidances and drainings of water

Bacon

Confession and avoidance See *confession* — **Plea in avoidance**, in law, a plea which, without denying the plaintiff's allegation, sets up some new fact evading its effect, as where the plaintiff alleges a debt and the defendant pleads a release in *avoidance*

avoider (a-voi'dér), *n* 1 One who avoids, shuns, or escapes

Good sir, steal away you were wont to be a curious avoider of women a company

Beau and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, iv. 1

2† That which empties

avoidless (a-voi'd'les), *a* [*< avoid + -less.*] That cannot be avoided, inevitable as, "avoidless ruin," *Dennis*, *Letters* [Rare]

avoir. An abbreviation of *avoirduois*.

avoirduois (av'or-dü-poi-z'), *n* [*Prop. averdepois, early mod. E averdepois, averduois, haverduois, -poise, < ME aver de pois, avoir de pois, aver de peis (later also -paise, -pase), < OF aver de pes, avoir de pes (equiv. to ML averna ponderis), lit goods of weight: aver, goods (see aver?); de, < L. de, of; pes, peis, later pois (mod F poids, by mistaken reference to L pondus, weight) = Pr. pes, pens = It. peso, < L. pensum, weight, < pendere, weigh: see poise, pendant.*] 1. A system of weight in which one pound contains 16 ounces. It was introduced into England from Bayonne about A. D. 1300, and is substantial in the Spanish system. In avoirduois weight 7,000 troy grains (formerly, and now in the United States, approximately, but in Great Britain exactly) make a pound, while in troy weight the pound contains 5,760 grains, the grain being the same in both cases; hence, 175 pounds troy are equal to 144 pounds avoirduois. The pound avoirduois is the standard weight of Great Britain, and is equal to 453.6 grains in the French metric system. Avordupois weight is used in determining the weights of all commodi-

ties except gems and the precious metals. It is reckoned as follows

	Cwt	Qrs	Pounds	Ounces	Drams
1 ton	= 20	= 80	= 2240	= 35840	= 573440
1 hundredweight	= 4	= 112	= 1792	= 28672	
1 quart r		= 28	= 448	= 7168	
1 pound			= 16	= 256	
1 ounce				= 16	

In the United States the hundredweight is now commonly 100 pounds and the ton 2 000 pounds, called the *short ton* in distinction from the *long ton* of 2,240 pounds

2 The weight of anything according to the avordupois system as, his avordupois was 150 pounds [Colloq]

Also written *averduois*, and often abbreviated to *avoir* and *ardp*

avoker (a-vôk'), *v* [*< L avocare, call away. see avocate* (cf *convocate, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke.*)] To call away or back. *Bp. Burnet*

avolater (av'o-lat), *v* [*< L avolatus, pp of avolare, fly away, < a for ab, away, + volare, fly see volant*] To fly off, escape, exhalo *Boyle*

avolation (av-o-la'shon), *n* [*< L as if *avolatio(n)-, < avolare see avolate*] The act of flying away, flight, escape, exhalation, evaporation

The avolation of the fallacious particles

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 22

avoli (a-vo'le), *n* [It] In glass-blowing, especially in Venetian work, the small irregular piece which covers the junction of the bowl and the stem in a drinking-glass

avoncel, *v* Variant of *avancel*, obsolete form of *advance*.

avocet, *avocet* (av'ô-set), *n* [Also as NL *avocetta, avocetta*, < F *avocette* = It *avocetta* = Sp *avoceta*, origin uncertain] 1 A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*, a family *Recurvirostridae*, and order *Lamiales*, characterized by extreme



European Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*)

slenderness and upward curvature of the bill, and by very long legs and webbed toes. In the latter characteristic it differs from most wading birds. Its length is from 15 to 18 inches from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and its coloration is chiefly black and white, the legs being blue. Several species are described. The avocet of Europe is *R. avocetta* that of the United States is *R. americana*, distinguished by the chestnut brown coloration of the head. The former is sometimes called the *scooper* or *scooping avocet*

2 A humming-bird of the genus *Avocetta*.

avouch (a-vouch'), *v* [*< ME avouchen (rare), < AF advoucher, OF avochier, avocher, a partly restored form, after the L, of avocer, avouer, affirm, declare, avow, orig call upon to defend, < L advocare see advocate, avow, and vouch*] I. *trans* 1 To affirm or acknowledge openly, declare or assert with positiveness, proclaim.

Thou hast *avouched* the Lord this day to be thy God

And the Lord hath *avouched* thee this day to be his peculiar people

Deut. xxv. 17, 18

Neither indeed would I have thought that any such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish

Spenser, *State of Ireland*

If this which he *avouches* does appear

Shak, *Macbeth*, v. 5

I speak what history *avouches*, that the mechanics, as a class, were prime agents in all the measures of the revolution

Everett, *Orations*, i. 363

2. To admit, confess, or avow

The first time that I have heard one with a beard on his lip *avouch* himself a coward.

Scott, *Betrothed*, iii

Milton in his prose works frequently *avouches* the peculiar affection to the Italian literature and language which he bore

Trench, *Eng. Past and Present*, iii. 119 (*N. E. D.*)

3. To maintain, vindicate, or justify, make good, answer for; establish; guarantee; substantiate

What I have said I will *avouch*, in presence of the king

Shak, *Rich. III*, i. 8.

We might be disposed to question its authenticity if it were not *avouched* by the full evidence in its favour

Milman, *Latin Christianity*, iv. 7

4† To appeal to, or cite as proof or warrant

as, to *avouch* the authorities on any subject

II. *intrans*. To give assurance or guaranty, vouch; as, "I can *avouch* for her reputation,"

Defoe, *Mrs. Veal*.

avouch (a-vouch'), *n* [*< avouch, v*] Evidence, testimony; assurance

Without the sensible and true *avouch* Of mine own eyes

Shak, *Hamlet*, i. 1

avouchable (a-vou'cha-bl), *a* [*< avouch + -able.*] Capable of being avouched

avoucher (a-vou'chér), *n*. One who avouches.

avouchment (a-vouch'ment), *n* [*< avouch + -ment*] The act of avouching; declaration;

avowal, acknowledgment

By laying the foundation of his defence on the *avouchment* of that which is so manifestly untrue, he hath given a worse toll to his own cause than when his whole forces were at any time overthrown

Milton, *Ekkonoklastas*, i

avoué (a-vô-â'), *n* [F, < OF *avone* (pp of *avouer, avocer*, < L *advocatus*, advocate, patron see *avowee, avowee, and advocate*.)] In France, originally, a protector of a church or religious community, now, a ministerial officer whose duty it is to represent parties before the tribunals and to draw up acts of procedure.

avouet, *n*. See *avouer*.

avouter, **avouteret**, etc. See *advouter*, etc.

avow (a-vou'), *v*. [Early mod. E. also *advow*, after the L, < ME. *avowen, avouen*, < OF *avouer, avocer* = Pr. *avouer*, < L. *advocare*, call to, call upon, hence to call as a witness, defender, patron, or advocate, own as such see *avouch* (from later OF) and *avowee* and *advocate* (directly from L), doublets of *avow*.] This verb, in E and F, was partly confused with the now obsolete *avow*², of the similar confusion of *allow*¹ and *allow*². I. *trans*, 1† To own or acknowledge obligation or relation to, as a person as, he *avowed* him for his son. — 2† To sanction; approve — 3 To declare openly, often with a view to justify, maintain, or defend as, to *avow* one's principles

If there be one amongst the fair at of Greece That loves his mistress more than in confession, And dare *avow* her beauty and her worth In other aims than hers to him this challenge

Shak, *T. and C.*, i. 3

"Water, verdure, and a beautiful face," says an old Arab proverb, "are three things which delight the heart, and the Syrians *avow* that all three are to be found in Damascus"

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Maracens*, p. 120

4. Specifically, in law, to acknowledge and justify, as when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and *avows* the taking, but insists that such taking was legal. See *avowry*, 1 — 5 To admit or confess openly or frankly, acknowledge, own as, to *avow* one's self a convert

Left to myself I must *avow*, I strove From public shame to screen my secret love

Dryden

= *Syn.* 3 To affirm, assert, profess — 5 *Admit, Confess*, etc. See *acknowledge*

II. *intrans*. In law, to justify or maintain an act done, specifically a distress for rent taken in one's own right

N. E. D.

avow¹ (a-vou'), *n*. [*< avow¹, v*] An avowal, a bold declaration

Dryden.

avow² (a-vou'), *v*. [Early mod. E. also *advow* (after the L), < ME. *avowen, avouen*, < OF *avouer, avocer*, later *advouer*, < ML as if *advocare*, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *votare*, vow, > Pr. *vodar* = OF *vocer, vouer*, > E. *vow*, q. v. This verb was partly confused with *avow*¹, q. v.] I. *trans* 1 To bind with a vow — 2 To devote or dedicate by a vow, vow — 3 To vow to do or keep, promise; undertake

II. *intrans*. To bind one's self by a vow; make a vow; vow

avow² (a-vou'), *n* [ME *avowe, avou*, from the verb] 1 A vow, a promise

I make *avowe* to my God here

Chaucer, *Death of Blanchet*, l. 93

I will make mine *avow* to do her as ill a turn

Marrage of Sir Gawayne

avowable (a-vou'a-bl), *a*. [*< avow¹ + -able*] Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged with confidence.

avowably (a-vou'a-bl), *adv* In an avowable manner. *Imp. Dict.*

avowal (a-vou'al), *n* [*< avow¹ + -al*] An open declaration; a frank acknowledgment

His *avowal* of such principles

Hume, *Hist. Eng.*, an. 1622.

AVOWANCE (a-vou'ans), *n* [*< avou¹ + -ance.*] 1 The act of avowing; avowal — 2† Justification; defense, vindication

[an my avowance of king murdering he collected from anything here written by me'] *Fuller*

avowant (a-vou'ant), *n* [*< avou¹ + -ant¹*] In law, the defendant in replevin, who avows the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.

avowed (a-voud'), *p a* Declared, open

I was thine open thine avowed enemy *Mumfeger*

avowedly (a-vou'd-li), *adv* In an avowed or open manner, with frank acknowledgment

avowee, *n* [Also *advowee*, *q v*, *< ME avowe*, *< OF avoue* (see *avout*), earlier *avoc*, *< L advocatus* see *advocate*, *advocate*] An advocate or patron, in law, same as *advowee*.

avower¹ (a-vou'er), *n* [*< avou¹ + -er¹*] One who avows, owns, or asserts

avower², *n* [Also *advower*, *avoure*, *< OF avouer*, inf used as a noun see *avow¹*] Avowal

He had him stand t abide the bitter stoure of his sore vengeance, or to make avoure *Spenser*, *F Q*, VI III 48

avowry (a-vou'ri), *n* [*< ME avowerie*, *avouerie*, acknowledgment, authority, *< OF avouerie*, *avouerie*, *avou*, *avow* see *avow¹* and *-ry*] 1 In old law, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avowed and justified the taking by maintaining that he took them in his own right thus distinguished from *cognizance*, which was the defense of one who maintained that he took them in the right of another as his bailiff or servant — 2† A patron saint chosen for one's advocacy in heaven often applied to a picture or representation of the patron saint, and hence the cognizance by which a knight was known, because the representation of his patron saint borne on his pennon became such a cognizance.

Therfore away with those avowries, let God alone be our avowry *Latimer*, Sermons before Edw VI (Arlar), p 193

Within this circle and close to the corpse were carried the four banners — two before, two behind — of the dead person's avowries, which were small square vanes beaten out of gilt metal, painted with the figures of his patron saints and fastened flag wise upon staves

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II 488

avowtry, etc See *advowtry*, etc

avoyt, *interj*. [*< OF avot*, *avoy*, *interj*] An exclamation of surprise or remonstrance

Avoy, quod she, fy on yow loutelous *Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, I 88

avoyer (a-voi'er), *n*. [Also *advoyer*, *< F avoyer*, prob. *< ML *advocarius*, equiv to *advocatus*, protector, patron, cf *ML advocaria*, tribute paid for protection, the protection itself see *advocate*] In French Switzerland, the early title of the chief magistrates of the cantons. In Bern the title was used until 1794

avulser (a-vuls'), *r t* [*< L avulsus*, pp of *avellere*, pluck off see *avell*] To pluck or pull off

Shenstone

avulsion (a-vul'shon), *n* [*< L avulsio* (n-), *< avulsus*, pp of *avellere*, pluck off see *avell*] 1† A pulling or tearing asunder or off, a rending or violent separation

The throbbing clusters thin By kind avulsion *J Phillips*, *Cyder*, I 24

On condition of everlasting avulsion from Great Britain *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I 151

2† A fragment torn off — 3 In law, the sudden removal of soil from the land of one man and its deposit upon the land of another by the action of water

avuncular (a-vung'kü-lär), *a* [*< L avunculus*, uncle, dim of *avus*, grandfather see *uncle*] Of or pertaining to an uncle

In these rare instances the law of pedigree, whether direct or avuncular, gives way *Is Taylor*

['I've had passed the avuncular banking house in the city, without caring to face his relations there'] *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, II II

aw¹, *n* and *v* See *aw¹*

aw², *interj* [*< augh*, *ah*, *oh*] An exclamation of surprise, disgust, or remonstrance. [Colloq]

aw. [(1) *< ME au*, *au*, *ag*, *az* (awe, etc.), *< AS ag* (aga, agu, etc.), that is, a followed by the guttural *g*, (2) *< ME. au*, *au* (aue, etc.), *< AS au* (awu, etc.) (or *aw*, *awu*), that is, a (or *ä*, *ea*) followed by the labial *w*, (3) *< ME au*, *au*, *ai*, *< AS* (etc.) *af* (ar), (4) of other origin] A common English digraph (pron. ä), formerly interchangeable in most instances with *au* (which see), but now the regular form when final, and when medial before *l*, *l*, and *n*. Historically it represents, in older words (1) a (u) with an absorbed guttural, as in *aw¹*, *law¹*, *maw¹*, *saw¹*, *saw²*, *awn*, *dawn*,

etc. (2), (3), a (ä) with an absorbed labial (*w* or *v*), as in *aw²*, *claw*, *raw*, *aw¹*, *haw¹*, *craw¹*, etc. (4) a, *aw*, or o in other positions and of various origin, as in *yawn*, *yaw¹*, *lawn*, *paraw¹*, *baraw¹*, etc. In later words often a mere accident of spelling

awa (a-wä'), *adv*. A Scotch form of *away*

awabi (a-wä'bē), *n* [Jap] The Japanese abalone, or sea-ear, *Haliotis gigantea*, a shellfish found in great quantity on the southern shores of Japan and much used as food. The shell is extensively used for inlaying in lacquer work, and in other ornamentation. See *abalone*

await¹ (a-wät'), *v* [*< ME awaisten*, *awayten*, *< OF awaitier*, *awaster*, later *agwaitier*, *agaster*, watch for, lie in wait, *< a*, to, *+ waster*, later *guaster*, *gaster*, *gaster* (mod. *F. guetter*), watch, wait see *a-1*, *wait*, and *watch*] I. *trans*. 1† To watch for, lie in wait for

Your ill meaning politician lords, Under pretence of bridal friends and guests, Appointed to await me thirty syles *Milton*, *S A*, I 1196

2 To wait for; look for or expect.

Butwixt these rocky pillars Gabriel sat, Chief of the angelic guards, awaiting night *Milton*, *P L*, IV 550

All through life I have awaited the fulfilment of a prophesy *Hawthorne*

3 To be in store for, attend, be ready for as, a glorious reward awaits the good.

Let all good things await Him who cares not to be great *Tennyson*, *Duke of Wellington*, VIII

II.† *intrans* To watch; give heed

Awatynge on the royn if he he hoore *Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, I 456

Ther is ful many an eye and many an ere Awatynge on a lord, and he noot where *Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, I 352

await¹ (a-wät'), *n* [*< ME. await*, *awayt*, *< OF await*, later *agwait*, *agait*, etc., mod *F. aguets*, watch, ambush, from the verb.] A state of waiting, watch; ambush

The loun sit in his await alway To slen the innocent, if that he may *Chaucer*, *Friar's Tale*, I 350

Themselves they set There in await with thicke woods overgrowne *Spenser*, *F Q*, III v 17

To have in await¹, to keep a watch on

Fortune was first frend and sitten foe, No man ne truste vp on his fauour longe, But have his in await for euer moo *Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, I 732

await² (a-wät'), *prep* *phr* as *adv* [*< a² + wait, n*] In wait *Tyndale*

awaiter (a-wä'tēr), *n* [*< ME awayter*, *awaitour* (cf *OF aguaitour*, *aguntieur*) see *await* and *-er¹*] 1 One who awaits — 2† One who lies in wait.

Yet he be a prive awaitour yhid, and reloyseth hym to mayntayn by wyles, thou shalt seyne him lyke to the fox whichepes *Chaucer*, *Boethius*

awake (a-wäk'), *v*, *pret*. *awoke*, *awaked*, *pp* *awoke*, *awaked*, *ppr* *awaking* [In this verb are merged two orig different but closely related forms (1) *ME awaken* (strong verb, *pret* *awoke*, *awak*, *pp* *awaken*, *awake*), *< AS *awacan*, only in *pret* *awōc*, *pp* *awacan*, the pres being supplied by *awacchan* with formative *-n* (whence *prop* mod *E* *awaken*, *q v*), earlier **onwacan* (*pret* *onwōc*, *pres* *onwacchan*, etc.), *< ā*, orig *on*, *+ wacan*, *wacchan*, *wake*, (2) *ME awaken*, *awaken* (weak verb, *pret* *awaked*, *pp* *awaked*), *< AS awacian* (*pret* *awacode*, *pp* *awacod*) (= OHG *arwachen*, MHG *G erwachen*), *< ā*, *+ wacian*, *wake*, *watch*. The above were *prop* *initians*, the *trans* form being *ME awecchen*, *< AS awecchan* (= OS *awekkan* = OHG *arweccan*, *irweccchen*, MHG *G erwecken*), *< ā*, *+ weccan*, *trans*, *wake*, *arouse*. The forms vary as those of the simple verb see *a-2*, *a-1*, and *wake*] I. *intrans* 1 To cease to sleep, come out of a state of natural sleep

Jacob awaked out of his sleep *Gen* xxviii 16

2 To come into being or action as if from sleep

Now with his wakening senses, hunger too Must needs awake *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II 178

3. To bestir or rouse one's self from a state resembling sleep, emerge from a state of inaction; be invigorated with new life; become alive as, to *awake* from sloth; to *awake* to the consciousness of a great loss

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd *Zech* xlii 7

Awake to righteousness *1 Cor* xv 34

And at his word the choral hymns awake *Scott*, *Don Roderick*, at 32.

4 To be or remain awake; watch. [Obsolete or poetical]

Such as you Nourish the cause of his awaking *Shak*, *W T*, II 2

The purple flowers droop the golden bee Is lily cradled I alone awake *Tennyson*, *Enone*

II. *trans* 1 To arouse from sleep.

I go that I may awake him out of sleep *John* xi 11

2. To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupor, or inaction; put into action or new life as, to *awake* the dead, to *awake* the dormant faculties.

My master is awak'd by great occasion To call upon his own *Shak*, *T of A*, II 2

Thou dost awake something that troubles me, And says, I lov'd thee once *Beau and Fl*, *Maid's Tragedy*, v 4

=Syn. 2. To wake, excite, stir up, call forth, stimulate, spur (up)

awake (a-wäk'), *a*. [Formerly also *awaken*, *< ME awake*, *awaken*, *< AS awacian*, *pp* see the verb] Roused from sleep; not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action

It is my love that keeps mine eye awake *Shak*, *Sonnets*, lxi

awakement (a-wäk'ment), *n* [*< awake*, *v*, *+ -ment*] The act of awakening, or the state of being awake; revival, especially revival of religion. [Rare] *Imp Diet*

awaken (a-wä'kn), *v* [*< ME. awakenen*, *awakenen*, *< AS. awæcanan*, *pres* used with strong *pret* *awōc* (see *awake*, *v*), also *awæccian* (*pret* *awæccede*, *pp* *awæcced*), *awake*, orig *intrans*, but in mod use more commonly *trans*. see *awake*, *v*] I. *intrans*. 1 To become awake, cease to sleep, be roused from sleep or a state resembling sleep as, to *awaken* early.

A music of preparation, of awakening suspense — a music like the opening of the coronation anthem *De Quincey*

2 To come into being or action as if from sleep as, hope *awakened* in his breast

II. *trans*. 1 To rouse from sleep or a state resembling sleep; cause to revive from a state of inaction.

Satan his next subordinate Awakening, thus to him in set rest spake *Milton*, *P L*, v 672.

I offer'd to awaken his regard For his private friends *Shak*, *Cor*, v 1.

2 To call into being or action.

Such a reverse in a man's life awakens a better principle than curiosity *Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p 77

[Awaken is chiefly used in figurative or transferred applications, awake being preferred in the sense of arousing from actual sleep]

awakenable (a-wä'kn-a-bl), *a* [*< awaken + -able*] Capable of being awakened *Carlyle*

awakener (a-wäk'nér), *n* One who or that which awakens or arouses from sleep or inaction

Though not the safest of guides in politics or practical philosophy, his [Carlyle's] value as an inspirer and awakener cannot be overestimated *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p 140

awakening (a-wäk'ning), *n* 1 The act of awaking from sleep

Some minute ere the time Of her awakening *Shak* (some editions), *R* and *J*, v 3.

2 An arousing from what is like sleep, a revival of interest in, or attention to, what has been neglected

It was a sign of a great awakening of the human mind when theologians thought it both their duty and their privilege to philosophize *Stillé*, *Stud Med Hist*, p 384

Especially — 3. A revival of religion, either in an individual or in a community. a use of the word derived from the Scripture symbol of sin as death or sleep, and conversion as resurrection or awakening. The great awakening, the great revival of religion in New England brought about through the preaching of Whitefield in 1740

awakening (a-wäk'ning), *p a* Rousing; alarming as, an *awakening* sermon.

awakeningly (a-wäk'ning-l), *adv*. In a manner to awaken

awakenment (a-wä'kn-ment), *n* [*< awaken + -ment*] The act of awakening, or the state of being awakened, specifically, a religious revival. [Rare.]

awald, **awalt** (ä'wäld, ä'wäit), *a* and *n* [See, also written *awelled*, *awart* (and by simulation *aweward*); origin uncertain. Cf *AS. wealtan*, *wealtan*, roll, **awaltan*, *pret*. *awelte*, roll: see *walter*, *walty*, *welter*.] I. *a*. Lying helplessly on the back: said of a sheep when unable, through sickness or fatness, to get up

II. *n*. A sheep so lying.

awane (a-wān'), *prep. phr.* as *adv* [*< a³ + wane*]. On the wane, waning.
awanting (a-wān'ting), *a.* [Prop a phrase, *a wanting*, of *amissing*.] Wanting, deficient, absent; missing; not used attributively.

In either case criticism was required, and criticism was wanting
Sir W. Hamilton

awapet, *v. t.* See *awhape*.

award (a-wārd'), *v. t.* [*< ME. awarden, < AF. awarder, OF. esworder, esworder, later esgarder, esgarder, esgarder = Sp. esguardar (obs.) = It. sguardare, look at, consider, decide, adjudge, < ML. *eswardare, < L. ex, out, + ML. wardare, guardare, observe, regard, guard see ward, guard, and regard*]. 1. To adjudge to be due, assign or bestow as of right; give by judicial determination or deliberate judgment, especially upon arbitration or umpirage as, to award the prizes at a school examination; the arbitrators awarded him heavy damages.

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine
 The court awards it, and the law doth give it
Shak, M. of V., iv 1

To the woman who could conquer, a triumph was awarded
Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 47

2. To sentence, adjudge or determine the doom of

Lo! the supreme King of kings award
 Either of you to be the other's end
Shak, Rich. III., ii 1

The extremity of law
 Awards you to be branded in the front
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v 1

3. In a general sense, to permit the possession of, allow; allot, yield

The child had many more luxuries and indulgences than had been awarded to his father
Thackeray

award (a-wārd'), *n.* [*< ME. award, < AF. award, OF. esuard, esuard, from the verb*]. 1. A decision after examination and deliberation, a judicial sentence; especially, the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them, or the document containing such a decision.

We cannot expect an equitable award where the judge is made a party
Glanville

2. That which is awarded or assigned by such a decision, as a medal for merit, or a sum of money as damages, etc. — *Geneva award*. See *Ala bama claims, under claim*

award (a-wārd'), *v. t.* [*< a-11 + ward*]. 1. To guard

— 2. To ward off
Etalyn

awarder (a-wārd'ér), *n.* One who awards or assigns as of right, a judge, arbitrator, or umpire
aware (a-wā'r'), *a.* [*< ME. aware, war, wary, < AS. gearwār (= OHG. gearwār, MHG. gewar, G. gewahr), < ge- + wār, wary, cautious; see a-8, ge-, and war*]. 1. Watchful, vigilant, on one's guard

I have laid a snare for thee, and thou art also taken, O Babylon, and thou wast not aware
Jer. 1 24

Are you all aware of tale bearing and evil speaking?
Wentley, Works (1872), XIII 19 (N. F. D.)

2. Apprised; cognizant, in possession of information as, he was aware of the enemy's designs.

I was so distinctly made aware of the presence of some thing kindred to me that I thought no place could ever be strange to me again
Thoreau, Walden, p. 143
 Specifically—3. Informed by sight or other sense

Then Lind was aware of three tall knights
 On horseback, wholly arm'd, behind a rock,
 In shadow, waiting
Tennyson, Geraint

— *Syn.* 2. *Aware, Conscious* (see *conscious*), mindful, acquainted (with), sensible, observant

awareness (a-wā'r'nes), *n.* The state of being aware

Recognition of reality in our view is not awareness
Mind, X 525

This consciousness I speak of is not a direct perception of the Absolute, but a general awareness that it exists
New Princeton Rev., II 178

awarn (a-wārn'), *v. t.* [*< a- + warn*]. To warn

Every bird and beast awarned made
 To shroud themselves
Spenser, F. Q., III x 46

awash (a-wosh'), *prep. phr.* as *a* or *adv* [*< a³ + wash*]. *Naut.* (a) Just level with or emerging from the surface of the water, so that the waves break over it, as wreckage, or an anchor when hove up to the surface, or rock, spit, or bank just appearing above the water.

The wrecks are floating almost awash, presenting little surface for the wind to blow upon
Science, III 363

(b) Covered with water; kept wet: as, the decks were constantly awash. (c) Washing about; tossed about by the waves

awaste (a-wāst'), *prep. phr.* as *adv* [*< a³ + waste*]. Wasting; going to waste or decay.

Awata ware, pottery. See *ware*.

awater (a-wā'tér), *prep. phr.* as *adv* [*< a³ + water*]. On the water

awave (a-wāv'), *prep. phr.* as *adv* [*< a³ + wave*]. On the wave, waving

away (a-wā'), *prep. phr.* as *adv* [*< ME. away, away, away, away, o way, on way, etc., < AS. weg, earlier on weg, lit on way see a³ and way*]. 1. On the way, onward; on; along as, come away

Mistress, you must come away to your father
Shak, As you like it, i 2

2. From this or that place; off as, to go, run, flee, or sail away

He rose and ran away
Shak, Pious Pilgrim, iv 14
 And we kissed the fringe of his beard and we pray'd as we heard him pray
Tennyson, Voyage of Madeline

3. From one's own or accustomed place, absent as, he is away from home; I found him away on a vacation

Thyself away art present still with me,
 For thou not farther than my thoughts canst move
Shak, Sonnets, xlvii

4. From contact or adherence, off as, to clear away obstructions, cut away the broken spars.

Before the golden tresses of the dead
 were shorn away
Shak, Sonnets, lxxviii

5. Removed, apart, remote as, away from the subject

Quite away from aught vulgar and extraneous
Browning, Ring and Book, II 122

6. From one's possession or keeping as, to give away one's books or money, throw away a worn-out or discarded thing

O there, perchance, when all our wars are done,
 The brand Excalbur will be cast away
Tennyson, Holy Grail

7. From one's immediate presence, attention, or use, aside as, put or lay away your work, put away your fears, the things were laid away for the summer

These dispositions, which of late transport you
 From what you rightly are
Shak, Lear, i 4

8. From this or that direction, in another or the other direction as, turn your eyes away, he turned away

Often, where clear stamin'd platans guard
 The outlet, did I turn away
 The boat head down a broad canal
Tennyson, Arabian Nights

9. At or to such a distance, distant, off as, the village is six miles away

Mirthful sayings, children of the place,
 That have no meaning half a league away
Tennyson, Holy Grail

An hour away, I pulled up, and stood for some time at the edge of a meadow
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 186

10. From one state or condition to another; out of existence, to an end, to nothing: as, to pass, wear, waste, fade, pine, or die away, continual dropping wears away stone; the image soon faded away, the wind died away at sunset, she pined away with consumption

The new philosophy represented by Locke, in its confidence and pride taking a parting look at the old philosophy, represented by the scholastic discussions, passing away in the midst of weakness and ridicule
McCosh, Locke's Theory of Knowledge, p. 16

Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he [Mr. Mill] placidly dogmatizes away the interest of one half of the human race
Macaulay, Mill on Government

11. Gone, vanished; departed as, here's a health to them that's away [Chiefly prov. Eng. and Scotch]—12. On, continuously; steadily, without interruption as, he worked away, he kept pegging away, and hence often as an intensive as, to fire away, eat away, laugh away, snore away

As if all the chimneys in Great Britain had, by one consent, caught fire and were blazing away to their dear hearts' content
Dickens

13. Often used elliptically, with a verb (as *go* get) suppressed, and simulating an imperative as, (go) away! (get) away! we must away, whither away so fast?

Away, old man! give me thy hand away!
Shak, Lear, v 2

Love hath wings, and will away
 Away, away, there is no danger in him
Bran and Fl., Philaster, v 4

Away back, far back, long ago as, away back in the years before the war, away back in 1844 [Colloq. often *way back*]—**Away with**. (a) Used as an imperative phrase, commanding the removal of an object

Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas
Luke xxiii. 18

Away with you! I'll put everybody under an arrest that stays to listen to her
Sheridan, The Camp, i 1
 (b) An elliptical expression for "get away with, that is, get on with, accommodate one's self to, endure [Archaic]

Some again affirm that he returned into his country, but partly for that he could not away with the fashions of his country folk, and partly for that his mind and affection was altogether set and fixed upon Utopia, they say that he hath taken his voyage thitherward again
Sir T. More, Utopia (Aldrich) p. 165

Shal She never could away with me
Fal. Never, never, she would always say she could not abide Master Shallow
Shak, 2 Hen. IV., iii 2

I could never away with that stiff-necked generation
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair i 1

Far away, far and away (a) At a great distance (b) By far [Colloq.]

Of all the men whom she had ever seen, he was far away the nicest and best
Trotter

Right away, straightway, at once, immediately, forth with—**Say away**, say on, proceed with your remarks [U. S. and prov. Eng.]—**To bear away**, explain away, fire away, make away, etc. See the verbs—**To make away with** See *make*

away-going (a-wā'gō'ing), *a* and *n.* 1. *a.* Going away, departing; leaving as, an away-going tenant—**Away-going crops**, crops sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe until after the expiration of it

II. *n.* A going away; departure
awayward (a-wā'wārd), *adv* [ME, also *aweward*, etc., < *away* + *ward*] Turned aside
Gower

awbert, *n.* [*< F. aubour, OF. aubour, also aubour (of grave), laburnum, appar. < L. alburnum see alburnum and laburnum*] The laburnum-tree, (*Cytisus laburnum*) Increase Ma-ther, Remark Provid., p. 232. (N. E. D.)

awe (ā), *n.* [Also, more prop., *aw* (like *law*, *har*, etc.), < ME. *aw, auc, agh, agh, age*, < Icel. *agi* = Dan. *are* = AS. *as* if **aga*, the same with diff. formative as AS. *eqe*, ME. *age, coge, cye, age, ay*, = OHG. *agi, egi*, MHG. *eqe* = Goth. *agis*, fear, < **agan*, fear (in ppr. **aganda*, with negative *unaganahs*, unfearing), perhaps akin to Gr. *áyos*, anguish (f. *ask*)] 1. Dread, fear, as of something evil

I had as lief not be as live to be
 In awe of such a thing as I myself
Shak, J. C., i 2

In every form of government, the ruler stand in some awe of the people
Macaulay, Mill on Government

2. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear, feeling inspired by something sublime, not necessarily partaking of the nature of fear or dread

Stand in awe, and sin not
 The (Egyptian) deities representing the great forces of nature, and surrounded by mysterious symbols, excited a degree of awe which no other ancient religion approached
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I 345

To feel once more, in placid awe,
 The strong imagination roll
 A sphere of stars about my soul
 In all her motion one with law
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxvii

3. Overawing influence

By my scepter's awe I make a vow
Shak, Rich. II., i 1

— *Syn.* *Reverence, Veneration*, etc. See *reverence*, *n.*
awe (ā), *v. t.* pret and pp *awed*, ppr *awing* [*< awe*, *n.*] 1. To inspire with fear or dread, terrify, control or restrain by the influence of fear

Nor think thou with wild
 Of airy threats to awe whom yet with deeds
 Thou canst not
Milton, P. I., vi 283

That fate itself could awe the soul of Richard
Cibber, Rich. III. v 3

2. To strike with awe, reverence, or respect; influence by exciting profound respect or reverential fear

awe (ā), *v. t.* [*< E. owe*] To owe [Scotch]
awe (ā), *n.* [See also *awe*, early mod. E. also *aw, auc, ave, ahe*, origin obscure] 1. One of the float-boards of an undershot water-wheel, on which the water acts—2. One of the sails of a windmill

awear (a-wēr'), *a* [*< a- expletive + weary*] Weary, tired [Archaic or poetical.]

She said, "I am awear, awear,
 I would that I were dead!"
Tennyson, Mariana

And all his people told him that their horses were awear, and that they were awear themselves
Ficknor, Span. Lit., I 66

awether (a-weth'ér), *prep. phr.* as *adv* or *a*, [*< a³ + weather*]. On the weather side, or toward the wind as, the helm is awether opposed to *alee*

awool (a-wōl'), *adv* [See, < *a* for *ah*, *oh*, + *wool* = E. *well*] Oh well; very well; well then.

Awel, if your honour thinks I'm safe—the story is just this
Scott, Guy Mannering, II 63

aween, *v. t.* [**ME** *awenen*, < *a-* + *wenen*, < **AS** *wēnan*, think, ween. see *a-1* and *ween*] To ween, suppose

The Jews out of Jerusalem *awenen* he were wode [mad] *Rel. Ant.*, I 144

aweigh (a-wā'), *prep. phr* as *adv.* or *a* [**< a³** + *weigh*] *Naut.*, *atrip* The anchor is *aweigh* when it is just drawn from its hold in the ground and hangs perpendicularly. See *atrip*

aweless (a'les), *a* [**ME** *awles*, etc., **AS** *egleas*, < *eg*, *awe* (see *aw-1*), + *-leas*, *-less*] 1 Wanting awe or reverence, void of deferential fear

Lord's bene lawless
Chyldre bene awles
A *Prophesy*, etc., I 16 (I T 1 8, extra ser., VIII 1 85)
The *aweless* lion could not wage the fight
Shak, *R. John*, I 1

2 Wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe

The innocent and *aweless* throne *Shak*, *Rich III*, II 4
Also spelled *awless*.

awesome (a'sum), *a* [**North. E.** and **Sc.**, < *aw-1* + *-some*] 1 Inspiring awe, awful as, an awesome sight

'An *awesome* place' answered the blind woman, "as ever living creature took refuge in"
Scott, *Old Mortality*, xliii

The Wizard on his part, manfully stuck up for his pitce declaring that to raise the Devil was really no joke, and insinuating that to do so was an *awesome* crime
Kingslake, *Lothian*, p 108

2 Evidencing or expressive of terror

He did give an *awesome* glance up at the auld castle
Scott, *Guy Mannering*, I xi

Also spelled *awsome*

awe-strike (a'strik), *v. t.* To strike with awe [Rare]

awe-struck (a'struk), *p. a* Impressed or struck with awe

awful (a'ful), *a* [**ME** *awful*, *aghful*, *aghful*, **AS** *æfuf*, < *æf*, *awe* (see *aw-1*), + *-ful*] 1 Striking or inspiring with awe, filling with dread, or dread mingled with profound reverence as, the awful majesty of Jehovah, the awful approach of death

Her father's God before her moved,
An *awful* guide in smoke and flame
Scott, *When Israel*, of the Lord beloved

The *awful* mysteries of the world unceasing *J. Caird*

2 Of a dreadful character; causing fear or horror, terrible, appalling as, an awful disaster, I heard an awful shriek

Oh if she slept, she dream'd
An *awful* dream *Tennyson*, *Guliver*

3† Inspiring or commanding respect, reverence, or obedience

An *awful* rule and right supremacy
Shak, I of the 4, v 2

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
An *awful*, reverend, and religious man
Dryden, *Char. of Good Parson*, I 2

She would, upon occasions, treat them with freedom yet her demeanour was so *awful*, that they durst not fail in the least point of respect. *Swift*, *Death of Stella*

4 Expressive of or indicating deep awe, as for the Deity

Towards him they bend
With *awful* reverence prone *Milton*, *P. L.*, II 478

Awful prostration, like Paal's, before the divine idea
De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, I

5† Impressed with or exhibiting respect or reverence, as for authority, law-abiding; respectful in the extreme

Thrust from the company of *awful* men
Shak, I of V, iv 1

How dare thy joints forget
To pay their *awful* duty to our presence?
Shak, *Rich II*, III 3

6 Having some character in an extreme or noticeable degree, excessive, very great; extraordinary, preposterous as, he is an awful dandy, that is an awful bonnet. [Colloq and vulgar]

Pot pie is the favorite dish, and woodmen, sharp-set, are *awful* eaters
Carleton, *New Purchase*, I 182 (*Bartlett*)

= **Syn** 1 and 2. *Awful*, *dreadful*, *fearful*, *frightful*, solemn imposing majestic, dread dire, dreadful, terrible The first four of these words are often loosely or colloquially used to express dislike, detestation, or horror, but should in the main retain the same distinctions of meaning as the nouns from which they are derived Thus, *awful* is full of awe, full of that which inspires awe, exciting a feeling of deep solemnity and reverence, often with a certain admixture of fear acting especially upon the imagination (see *reverence*, *n*), the suggestion may shift in all degrees from awe to horror as, an *awful* steamboat explosion *Dreadful* is applied to what inspires dread, that is, an oppressive fear of coming evil, and loosely to what is very bad *Fearful* full of fear, inspiring fear as, "a certain *fearful* looking for of judgment, *Heb* x 27 *Frightful*, not full of fright, but

inspiring fright or sudden and almost paralyzing fear An *awful* sight, a *dreadful* disaster, a *fearful* leap, a *frightful* chasm

Abash'd the Devil stood,
And felt how *awful* goodness is
Milton, *P. L.*, iv 846

The smoothness of flattery cannot save us in this rugged and *awful* crisis. *Chatham*, Speech on American War
O Lord! methought what pain it was to drown!
What *dreadful* noise of waters in mine ears!
What sights of ugly death within mine eyes!
Methought I saw a thousand *fearful* wracks
Shak, *Rich III*, I 4

There was a *fearful*, sullen sound of rushing waves and broken surges
Iving, *Sketch Book*, p 21

Their music, *frightful* as the serpents' hiss
Shak, 2 *Hen VI*, III 2

awfully (a'ful-i), *adv.* In an awful manner
(a) Dreadfully (b) With solemn impressiveness, sublimely majestically (c) With a feeling of awe or reverential fear, reverently (d) Excessively, extremely, very as, an *awfully* jolly man, an *awfully* pretty girl [Rare]

You'll be *awfully* glad to get rid of me
Black, *Green Pastures*, II

awfulness (a'ful-nes), *n* 1 The quality of being awful, or of striking or inspiring with awe, fear, or horror, impressive solemnity or sublimity, dreadfulness, terribleness as, the *awfulness* of the sacred place, or of a casualty
Contrasts which move, now our laughter at their incongruity, and now our terror at their *awfulness* *J. Caird*
2† The state of being full of or inspired with awe, reverence, awe

A help to prayer producing in us reverence and *awful* trust
Jer Taylor, *Holy Living*

awgrynt, *n* A Middle English form of *algorn*

awhaped, *v. t.* [Revived by Spenser from a ME verb found only in pp *awhaped*, *awaped*, terrified, confounded; a word of uncertain origin Cf *Goth* *afhawjan*, choke, suffocate] To confound, terrify Also *awape*

Not fullche alle *awhaped*,
Out of the temple alle *awhaped* he wente
Chaucer, *Troilus*, I 516

A wilde and salvage man,
All overgrowne with hair, that could *awhape*
An harly hart *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV vii 5

awheels (a-hwölz'), *prep. phr* as *adv.* [**< a³** + *wheels*] On wheels *B. Jonson*

awhile (a-hwīl'), *adv.*, *prop. adv. phr.* [**ME** *awhile*, one while, the *adv. acc.* of *a²* + *while*] For a space of time, for some time, for a short time

Counsel may stop *awhile* what will not stay
Shak, *Lover's Complaint*, I 150

The company were all sorry to separate so soon, and stood a while looking back on the water, upon which the moonbeams played *Dryden*, *Essay on Dram. Poesy*
[*Awhile* is properly two words, as it has to be written when an adjective is used as a little while, and as it is commonly and should be always written when preceded by *for*]

awidet, *prep. phr* as *adv.* [**< a³** + *wide*, after *aiar*, etc.] Wide, widely

They opened their mouth *awide* [wide in authorized version] upon me *Ps* xxxiv 21 (Douay version)

awing (a-wing'), *prep. phr* as *a* or *adv.* [**< a³** + *wing*] On the wing

It is time his fortune be a wing, high time, sir
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, I 1

Moving specks, which he thought might be ships in flight or pursuit, or they might be white birds *awing*
L. Wallace, *Ben Hur*, p 161

awk¹ (äk), *a* [**ME** *awke*, *auke*, < **ONorth** **afuk* (in *afukic*, perverse) (= *Icel.* *ofugr*, *ofgr* (for **afugr*) = *Sw.* *afug* = *OS* *abuh*, *aboh* = *OHG* *abuh*, *abah*, *abek*, *MHG* *ebich*, *ebeck*, *G* dial *abich*, *abeck*, *abach*, *äbich*, *abig* = *MD.* *avesch*, *afesch*, awkward, contrary, perverse, *D* *aafsch*, crafty, artful), lit 'offward,' < *af*, *AS* *of*, *E* *off*, away, with a suffix of variable form and obscure origin Cf *Goth* *stuka*, back, backward, in which *st-*, like the prefix in *st-daga*, descent, declivity, is perhaps a var. of **ab*, *af*, thus making *stuka* = *OS* *abuh*, etc., = *E* *awk¹*.] 1† Turned in the opposite direction, directed the wrong way, backhanded as, "an *awk* stroke," *Palgrave* — 2† Left; left-handed

On the *awk* or left hand *Holland*, tr of *Plutarch*, p 717

3† Wrong, erroneous; perverse: as, the *awk* end of a rod.

Confuting the *awk* opinions of the Stoics
Goldring, tr of *De Mornay's* *Trueness of Christ*, *Religion*

4 Awkward to use, clumsy as, an *awk* tool [**Prov. Eng.**] — 5† Strange, singular, distinguished.

Off elders of alde tyme and of there *awke* dedys,
How they were lele in there lawe, and lovede God Al myghty. *Morte Arthure* (ed. Perry, E. E. T. S.), I 13

awk¹ (äk), *adv.* [**< awk¹**, *a.*] Awkwardly; wrongly.

Professors ringing as *awk* as the bells.
Sir R. L. Strange, *Fables*, cool

awk², *n.* See *awk¹*

awkerd, *awkert* (ä'kërd, -kërt), *a.* A dialectal form of *awkward*. [**Prov. Eng.**]

awkiyt (äk'li), *adv.* [**ME** *awkiely*, < *awk¹* + *-ly²*] In the wrong direction; left- or backhandedly Hence — (a) Awkwardly; clumsily

(b) Perversely (c) Untowardly; unluckily

awkiyt (äk'li), *a.* [**< awk¹** + *-ly¹*. Cf **AS**. (**ONorth**) *afukic*, perverse. see *awk¹*] Perverse, untoward

awkness (äk'nes), *n.* [**< awk¹** + *-ness*] The state of being *awk* or *awkward*.

awkward (äk'wärd), *adv.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *aukward*, *aukwart*, *aukward*, *aukerd*, *awkerd*, etc., **ME** *aukwarde*, *aukward*, etc., transversely, sideways, perversely; < *awk¹* + *-ward*] 1† In the wrong direction; in the wrong way; backward

The emperor thane eagerly at Arthure he strykes,
Aukward on the umbere (visor) and eagerly hym hittez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I 2247

2† Asquint — 3. Awkwardly, clumsily. [Now only **prov. Eng.**]

awkward (äk'wärd), *a* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *aukward*, *aukwart*, *aukward*, *aukerd*, etc.; < *awkward*, *adv.*] 1† Turned the wrong way, backhanded. — 2† Perverted, perverse

They with *awkward* judgment put the chief point of godliness in outward things *Udall*, *Mat. v*

It is no sinister nor no *aukward* claim
Shak, *Hen V*, II 4

3† Untoward, adverse.

Twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime
Shak, 2 *Hen VI*, III 2

4 Ill adapted for use or handling, unhandy in operation, clumsy as, *awkward* instruments or contrivances — 5 Wanting dexterity or skill in action or movement; clumsy in doing anything, as in using tools or implements; bungling

So true that he was *awkward* at a trick *Dryden*

6 Ungraceful in action or person, ungainly, uncouth as, *awkward* gestures, the *awkward* gambols of the elephant.

Drop d an *aukward* court sy to the Knight
Dryden, *Wife of Bath's Tale*

7 Embarrassed, not at ease used in relation to persons as, an *awkward* feeling — 8 Not easily dealt with; troublesome; vexatious; requiring caution as, an *awkward* predicament [Colloq]

Between the weir and the trees it is an *awkward* spot, but difficulty is the charm of fly fishing
Froude, *Sketches*, p 241

9† Unlucky

The boat long struggled as being like to prove
An *aukward* sacrifice *Marlowe*

= **Syn** 5 and 6 *Awkward*, *clumsy*, *ungainly*, *uncouth*, *bungling*, unhandy, inept, unskilful, inept, lubberly, uncourtly, inelegant, constrained, clownish *Awkward* is generally applied to want of ease and grace or skill in bodily movement, especially of the arms or legs as, an *awkward* gait, *awkward* in the use of a tool *Clumsy* starts from the notion of heaviness, and consequent unskillfulness or awkwardness in use, it is applicable to the whole body or to any part of it, even when still as, a *clumsy* figure, *clumsy* hands This difference is also found in the figurative use of the words a *clumsy* excuse is one that is put together badly, an *awkward* excuse is one that may be good, but is not gracefully presented *Ungainly*, literally unhandy, not pleasing to the eye, is applied generally to awkwardness of appearance *Uncouth*, literally unknown, uncommon, and so, by a bit of human conceit, uninstructed, untrained, unrefined, sometimes even rude, barbarous as, *uncouth* phrases, manners *Bungling*, awkward in doing, handling awkwardly, spoiling by *awk* waidness, in either literal or figurative use as, he made *bungling* work of it.

With ridiculous and *aukward* action
He pageants us *Shak*, *T* and *C*, I 3

Besides Hepzibah's disadvantages of person, there was an uncountness pervading all her deeds, a *clumsy* something that could but ill adapt itself for use, and not at all for ornament.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, ix.

Who would have predicted that the prince of Grecian eloquence should have been found in a stammering orphan, of feeble lungs and ungainly carriage, deprived of education by avaricious guardians? *Everett*, *Orations*, II 213.

Many *uncouth* phrases and forgotten words seemed to her no less available than common forms
Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p 126.

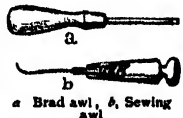
He must be a *bungling* gamester who cannot win

Macaulay

awkwardly (äk'wärd-li), *adv.* In an awkward manner (a) Clumsily, without dexterity or grace in action, in a rude or bungling manner, inelegantly (b) Embarrassingly, inconveniently as, *awkwardly* fixed or situated.

awkwardness (ak'wôrd-nês), *n.* The state or quality of being awkward. (a) Clumsiness, unskillfulness, unsuitableness as, the awkwardness of a tool, or of a plan of operations, the awkwardness of a bundle on account of its size or shape (b) Lack of skill or dexterity in action. (c) Lack of ease in action, ungracefulness (d) An awkward circumstance or feeling, embarrassment, unpleasantness, inconvenience

awl (âl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *awl*, *all*, and by misdivision (*a nawl* for *an awl*) *nawl*, *nawl*, *nail*, ME *nai*. The earlier forms are of four types: (1) ME. *awle*, *awle*, *owl*, < AS *awel*, *awul*; (2) ME. *oule*, *ouel*, *owol*, *owul*, < AS *awel*, *awul*; (3) ME. *el*, *ele*, < AS. *ēl*, < (4) ME. *alle*, *al*, < AS *al*, *cal* = OLG *ael* = OHG. *ala*, MHG. *ale*, G *ahle* = Icel. *alr*, an *awl*; with added formative, OHG. *alana*, *alunsa*, **alana* (> ML. *alana*, > It. *lenna* = Sp *leña*, *alena* = Pr *alena* = OF *aleme*, F. *alène*) = OD *aelsene*, *elesene* (mod D. *els*), > Sc *elain*, *elson*, Shetland *alison*, an *awl*. Cf. Skt. *ārā*, an *awl*.] 1. A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, etc., as the bent-pointed *awl* of the shoemaker and saddler and the straight-pointed *bradawl* of the joiner.—2. The popinjay or green woodpecker, *Picus* or *Geococcyx viridis* [Local, British.]



a Bradawl, b Sewing awl

awl-bird (âl'bêrd), *n.* Same as *awl*, 2. **awl-clip** (âl'klîp), *n.* A device for holding blanks, memoranda, etc., consisting of an *awl* or pin fixed to a stand. The papers to be kept on file are thrust upon the pin.

awless, *a.* See *awless*. **awl-shaped** (âl'shâpt), *a.* 1. Having the shape of an *awl*.—2. In *bot*, slender and tapering toward the extremity from a broadish base, as a leaf, subulate

awl-tree (âl'trê), *n.* [*awl*, repr. Hind *āl* (see *al*), *al-root*], + *tree*] Same as *al*

awlwort (âl'wêrt), *n.* The popular name of the *Subularia aquatica* so called from its awl-shaped leaves (Latin *subula*, an *awl*). It is a very small stemless aquatic plant natural order *Crucifera*, found in Europe, Siberia, and North America.

awn (âm), *n.* Same as *aam*

awmbryt (âm'bri), *n.* Same as *ambry*

awmons (â'mus), *n.* A Scotch form of *alms*.

awn (ân), *n.* [E dial also *ang*; < ME *awne*, *awne*, *awene*, earlier *agun*, < AS *agun* (not recorded); the ME may be from the Scand.] = OHG *agana*, MHG. *agene*, *agne*, *ane*, G *ahne* (also *agon*), *awn*, = Icel. *agn*, pl *agnar*, = Sw *agn*, only in pl *agnar*, = Dan *avne* = Goth. *ahuna*, chaff, = Gr *ἀχνη*, Doric *ἀχνα*, chaff, of (with diff formative) Gr *ἀχνη*, chaff, L *acus* (*acer*), chaff, and AS *epl*, E. *ail*, *awn*, and AS *edr* (contr of **ahur* = ONorth *cher*, *ahher*), E *ear* (of corn) (see *ail*, *avel*, *acero*, and *ear*); ult < **ak*, be sharp. But it is possible that two orig. different words, meaning 'awn' and 'chaff' respectively, have here run together.] In *bot*, a bristle-shaped terminal or dorsal appendage, such as the beard of wheat, barley, and many grasses.

awn, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *own*

awned (ând), *a* [*awn* + *-ed*] Having awns applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, etc., bearing a long rigid spine, as in barley, etc

awner (â'nêr), *n.* A machine for removing the awls or awns from grain, an aweler; a hummeler. See *hummeling-machine*.

awning (â'ning), *n.* [First recorded in the 17th century, in naut. use; of undetermined origin, but appar. (with suffix *-ing*) < **awn*, prob a naut reduction of F. *auvent*, "a penthouse of cloth before a shop-window" (Cotgrave), OF *auvant*, ML *auvanna* (also spelled *auventus*, appar. in simulation of L. *ventus*, wind), of unknown origin.] A movable roof-like covering of canvas or other cloth spread over any place, or in front of a window, door, etc., as a protection from the sun's rays.

A court Compact with lucid marbles, boss'd with lengths Of classic frieze, with ample awnings gay
Tennyson, *Princess*, II

It was very hot, and sitting under the awning turned out to be the pleasantest occupation
Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, I 1

Backbone of an awning See *backbone*—To house awnings. See *house*, *v*

awless (ân'les), *a.* [*awn* + *-less*.] Without awns or beard.

away (â'ni), *a.* [*awn* + *-y*] Having awns, bearded; bristly.

awoke (a-wôk'). Preterit and past participle of *awake*.

awork (a-wêrk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< ME. awerke*, < *a³* + *work*] At work; in a state of labor or action

Twere a good mirth now to set him a-work
To make her wedding ring
Mudleton, *Chaste Maid*, I 1

The bad will have but small matter whereon to set their mischief a work
Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnus*

aworking (a-wêr'king), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a³* + *working*.] At work; in or into a state of working or action.

Never met
Adventure which might them a working set
Spenser, *Mother Hub Tale*, I 224

awreakt, *v t* [*< ME. awreken*, < AN. *discrecan*, < *â* + *wrekan*, *wreak* see *a-1* and *wreak*.] To wreak, take vengeance on; avenge

We were lever than at this toun
Of this dispit awreaken for to be
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I 506

awrongt (a-rông'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a³* + *wrong* Cf *aright*, a much older word.] In a wrong manner, wrongly

If I am d
Awrongt, 'twas in an envy of thy goodness
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, III 3

awry (a-rî'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< ME. awry*, *awrye*, on *wry*, < *a³* + *wry*] 1 Turned or twisted toward one side, not in a straight or true direction or position, asquint as, to glance or look *awry* the lady's cap is *awry*

If she steps, looks, or moves *awry* *Spectator*, No 86
2 Figuratively, away from the line of truth or right reason; perverse or perversely.

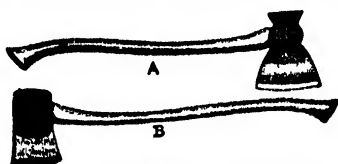
Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry*
Milton, *P R*, IV 311

The prince's counsels all *awry* do go
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*, xxxii
To go (run, step, tread, walk) *awry* (a) Of persons To fall into error, do wrong (b) Of things To turn out badly or untowardly, go wrong

awak (âsk), *n.* A dialectal form of *ask*²

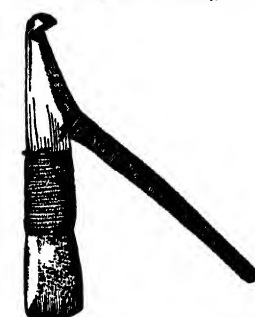
awsome, *a* See *awesome*

ax, *axel* (aks), *n.* [The reg mod spelling is *ax*, < ME *ax*, also *axe*, *ex*, *ax*, < AS *ax*, also *ear*, = ONorth *acasa*, *arase* = OS *acus* = OD. *akes*, D. *aks*, *akase*, *akak*, = OHG *acchus*, *achus*, MHG *ackes*, *axt*, G *ax*, *art* = Icel *ox*, *oxi* = Sw *axa* = Dan *axe* = L *ascia*, *ax*, mattock, akin to Gr. *αξίς*, *ax*] An instrument used for hewing timber and chopping wood, and also



A, Broad ax, for hewing; B, Ax for chopping

as a weapon of offense The modern ax consists of a head of iron, with an arching edge of steel, and a helve or handle. The edge is in the plane of the sweep of the tool, thus differing from the adze, in which the edge is at right angles to the plane of the sweep. As a weapon, the ax was in very common use from the earliest times until the general adoption of firearms. It was used by the Egyptians. By the Greeks it was looked upon as a weapon of their own ancestors and of the Asiatic nations, and so figured in works of Greek art. The northern nations who overthrew the Roman empire used many varieties of this weapon, and its use prevailed throughout the middle ages in Europe. A light ax was common among the Arabs and Moors. Axes of various kinds of stone, or entirely of copper or bronze, are found among prehistoric and ancient remains, and in use by barbarous races. See *cut*.—An ax to grind (in allusion to a story told by Franklin), some private purpose to subvert, or selfish end to attain.—**Bullhead ax**, a pole ax with a small hammer-head at the back, used in slaughter houses



Ax of jadeite from New Ireland

Sacred ax, a name given by collectors of Chinese porcelain to an emblem or mark supposed to resemble an ax, and found either alone or as forming part of the decoration of certain pieces said to be assigned to warriors.—To put the ax in the halve, to solve a doubt, find out a puzzle

ax, *axe* (aks), *v t*; pret; and pp. *axed*, ppr *axing*. [= Icel.



Sacred Ax.—Emblem on Chinese porcelain

ōsa, *ax*; from the noun.] To shape or trim with an ax.

ax, *axe* (aks), *n.* [*< ME ax*, *axe* (in comp.), *ax*, *axe*, also *as*, < AS. *ear*, *ax* = OD. *asse*, D. *as* = OHG. *ahsa*, MHG. *ahse*, G *achse* = Dan. *axe* = L. *axis* = Gr. *ἄξίς* = OBulg. *osī*, Bulg. Serv. *os* = Pol *os* = Russ. *osi* = Lith *axis* = Skt *aksha*, *axis*, *axle* Hence *axle*, q. v.] An axle, an axis.

ax, *axe* (aks), *r. t.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *ask*¹.

For I wol axe if it hir wille be
To be my wyf
Chaucer

axal (ak'sal), *a* Same as *axial*

axe, *n.* and *r* See *ax*¹

axe, *n.* See *ax*²

axe, *r* See *ax*³

axe (aks), *n.* An English name of a native species of *Lobelia*, *L. urens*

axed (akst), *a* [*< ax* + *-ed*] In masonry, dressed with a stone hammer to a smooth surface

Good effect is obtained by the contrast of axed and polished surfaces
Encyc Brit, IV 474

axes, *n* Plural of *ax* and of *axis*

axitch, *n* [Also written *axitch*, *axfitch*, < *ax* + *itch* Thus and the other names *axseed*, *axwort*, *hatchet-fitch*, and NL *Securigera*, refer to the ax-shaped seed.] A leguminous plant, *Securigera coronilla* (Cotgrave)

ax-form (aks'fôrm), *a* Same as *ax-shaped*.

ax-head (aks'hêd), *n* The head or iron of an ax Ancient ax-heads, formed of stone and sometimes of bronze, are called *celts*

axial (ak'si-al), *a* [*< axis* + *-al*] 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of an axis

From central development we pass insensibly to that higher kind of development for which *axial* seems the most appropriate name
H. Spencer, *Prin of Biol*, § 50

2. Situated in an axis or in the axis.—3. In *anat*, pertaining to the somatic as distinguished from the menbral portions of the body, not appendicular Axial parts or organs are, in general, divided into *epaxial*, *hypaxial*, and *paraxial*, according as they are situated over, under, or alongside the spinal column

4 In *geol*, forming the axis, central dominating portion, or crest of a mountain-range



Section of mountain showing anticlinal structure with axial mass of eruptive or metamorphic rock

The central or axial portions of many mountain ranges consist of crystalline, *axial*, or *ax* mass rocks, this is especially true of the numerous ranges of the North American Cordillera

Sometimes *axial*

Axial canal, in crinoids, the central canal within the hard perisoma of the stem, extending the length of the latter and filled with a soft solid substance.—**Axial cavity**, in *Actinostrea*, the cavity common to the gastric sac and intramuscular chambers. See *Actinostrea*.—**Axial circle**, a circle having its center on the axis of a curve.—**Axial line**, the name given by Faraday to the line in which the magnetic force passes from one pole of a horse shoe magnet to the other.—**Axial plane**, in *crystal*, a plane containing (1) two of the crystallographic axes, or (2) the optic axis in the case of a biaxial crystal.—**Axial rotation**, rotation upon an axis.—**Axial skeleton**, the skeleton of the trunk and head and tail, as distinct from the skeleton of the limbs

axially (ak'si-al), *adv* In a line with or in the direction of the axis, with reference to the axis

There are many Transparent Objects, however, whose peculiar features can only be made out when they are viewed by light transmitted through them obliquely instead of axially
W B Carpenter, *Micros*, § 145

axiferous (ak-sif'ê-rus), *a* [*< L. axis*, *axis*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹] In *bot*, consisting of an axis only, without leaves or other appendages applied by Turpin to fungi and algae, considered as consisting essentially of an axis merely

axiform (ak'si-fôrm), *a* [*< L. axis*, *axis*, + *forma*, shape] In the form of an axis.

axifugal (ak-sif'û-gal), *a* [*< L. axis*, *axis*, + *fugere*, flee, + *-al*.] Centrifugal [Rare]

axil (ak'sil), *n.* [*< L. axilla*, dim (cf *ala* for *axla*, dim) of *axis*, *axis*, armpit see *ala*, *angle*, *axil*, and *axle*] 1 The armpit, or axilla (which see).

[Rare]—2 In *bot*, the angle formed between the upper side of a leaf and the stem or branch to which it is attached, in cryptogams, the angle formed by the branching of a frond



a, a Axila.

axile (ak'sil), *a* [*L* as if *axilla*, < *axis*: see *axis*]. 1. Of or belonging to an axis or the axis; axial. — 2. Situated in an axis or the axis, as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed.

A large sinus, which separates the axile portion of the stem of the proboscis from its investing coat.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 555

3 In *zool*, axial, with reference to ovarian organs or ova opposed in this sense to *peripheral*.

This mass becomes differentiated into an axile cord of protoplasmic substance: the thachis- and peripheral masses, which are the developing ova.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 548

axilla (ak-sil'ä), *n*, pl. *axillæ* (-ä) [*L*: see *axil*]. In *anat*, the armpit; a region of the body in the recess between the upper arm (or in birds the upper part of the wing) and the side of the chest beneath the shoulder. It is pyramidal in shape, its apex corresponding to the interval between the scapular muscles opposite the first rib. — **Axilla thermometer**, a clinical thermometer so named because it is placed in the axilla in observing the temperature of a person.

axillant (ak-sil'ant), *a* [*axil* + *-ant*]. Forming an axil, as a leaf with another leaf in whose axil it is. [Rare]

For him the tree is a colony of phytons, each being a bud with its axillant leaf and fraction of the stem and root.
Knyric Brit., XVI, 841

axillar (ak-sil-lär), *a* and *n* [*L*: *axillaris*, < *axilla*, axil: see *axil*]. 1. *a* Same as *axillary*.

2. *n* In *ornith*, one of the under wing-coverts of a bird, growing from the axilla or armpit, and distinguished from the under coverts in general by being the innermost feathers lining the wing, lying close to the body, and almost always longer, stiffer, and narrower than the rest. Commonly used in the plural.

axillary (ak-sil-lär), *a* and *n*. [As *axillar* see *-ar*, *-ary*]. 1. *a* 1 In *anat*, pertaining to the axilla, contained in the axilla. as, the axillary boundaries, the axillary vessels. — 2 In the arthropod animals, pertaining to an articulation or joint said of parts which are attached to the point of union of two joints or other movable parts of the body. — 3 In *bot*, pertaining to or growing from the axil (of plants). See cut under *axil*. — **Axillary arches**, in *anat* muscular slips which sometimes pass from the latissimus dorsi (broadest muscle of the back), near its insertion, across the axilla to terminate in the tendon of the pectoralis major (greater pectoral muscle), in the coraco-brachialis, or otherwise. — **Axillary artery**, the continuation of the subclavian artery, after it has passed the lower border of the first rib, as far as the lower border of the axilla, where it takes the name of *brachial artery*. It is divided into three portions, that above, that behind and that below the pectoralis minor (smaller pectoral) muscle, and gives off numerous branches, thoracic, sub-scapular, and circumflex. — **Axillary feathers**, in *ornith*, the axillars. See *axillar*, *n*. — **Axillary nerve**, the circumflex nerve of the arm. — **Axillary vein**, in *anat*, the continuation through the axilla of the basilic vein reinforced by the venae comites of the brachial artery and other veins, and ending in the subclavian.

2. *n* Same as *axillar*.

axine (ak'sin), *a*, and *n* [*axim* + *-ine*]. 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the group of deer of which the axis, or spotted Indian hog-deer, is the type.

2. *n* A deer of the axine group.

axinite (ak'si-nit), *n* [*Gr* *ἀξινίτης*, *ax* (see *ax*), + *-in*]. A mineral occurring commonly in crystals, whose general form is that of a very oblique rhomb, so flattened that some of its edges become thin and sharp like the edge of an ax (whence its name), also sometimes found in lamellar masses. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and manganese and calcium, with 5 per cent of boron trioxide, and is commonly of a clove brown or plum blue color.

axinomaney (ak'sin- or ak-sin'ō-man-si), *n*. [*L*: *axinomantia*, < *Gr*: *ἀξινόμαντις*, < *ἀξινίς*, *ax*, + *μαντρία*, divination: see *Mantis*]. An ancient kind of divination for the detection of crime by means of an ax or axes. One form consisted in poisoning an ax on a bar, and repeating the names of persons suspected. If the ax moved at the name of any one, he was pronounced guilty. For another form, see *extract*.

[*Jet*] was more over employed in the form of divination called *axinomaney*. Laid on a hatchet made hot, it was stated not to consume if the desires of the consulting party were destined to be fulfilled.
Archæologia, XLIII, 517. (Davies Sup. Gloss.)

axinometry, *n*. See *axonometry*.

axiolite (ak-si-ō-lit), *n*. [*L*: *axis*, axis, + *Gr* *λίθος*, stone]. An aggregation of rudimentary crystal-fibers and products of devitrification, occurring in certain rocks like rhyolite. Axio-lites resemble spherulites, except that their arrangement is divergent from a line instead of from a point.



Axiolite — Specimen of rhyolite from Virginia Range, Nevada, magnified 200 diameters.
(From Zirkel's "Microscopical Petrography.")

axiolitic (ak'si-ō-lit'ik), *a*. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of axiolite.

axiom (ak'si-om), *n*. [*L*: *axioma*, < *Gr*: *ἀξίωμα*, that which is thought fit, a requisite, that which a pupil is required to know beforehand, a self-evident principle, < *ἀξιόω*, think fit or worthy, require, demand, < *ἀξίος*, worthy, fit, lit weighing as much as, of like value, < *ἀγείν*, drive, lead, also weigh, = *L* *agere*, drive, do, etc. see *act*, *v*, *agent*, etc.] 1. A self-evident, undemonstrable, theoretical, and general proposition to which every one who apprehends its meaning must assent. The Greek word was probably applied by Plato (though it does not occur in his dialogues in this sense) to certain first premises of mathematics, and this continues to be the ordinary use of the term. It was extended by Aristotle to similar principles supposed to underlie other branches of knowledge. The axioms or "common notions" of Euclid, as given in English translations, are twelve in number, viz: (1) Things which are equal to the same are equal to one another. (2) If equals be added to equals, the wholes are equal. (3) If equals be taken from equals, the remainders are equal. (4) If equals be added to unequals, the wholes are unequal. (5) If equals be taken from unequals, the remainders are unequal. (6) Things which are double of the same are equal to one another. (7) Things which are halves of the same are equal to one another. (8) Magnitudes which coincide with one another, that is, which exactly fill the same space, are equal to one another. (9) The whole is greater than its part. (10) Two straight lines cannot enclose a space. (11) All right angles are equal to one another. (12) If a straight line meets two straight lines, so as to make the two interior angles on the same side of it taken together less than two right angles, these straight lines, being continually produced, shall at length meet upon that side on which the angles are less than two right angles. Only the first three of these are universally acknowledged to be authentic, though the latest editor, Heiberg, allows the eighth and ninth also. Euclid gives besides a list of *postulates*, which, as given in English translations, are: (1) Let it be granted that a straight line may be drawn from any point to any other point. (2) That a terminated straight line may be produced to any length in a straight line. (3) And that a circle may be described from any center, at any distance from that center. What the English editions give as the fourth and twelfth axioms formed originally the fourth and fifth postulates, and in the best MS the tenth axiom appears as the sixth postulate. It would thus seem that he understood by "postulate" a geometrical principle which was asked to be taken for granted, and by "axiom" or "common notion," a not specially geometrical principle with the use of which the learner would be already familiar. This agrees with Aristotle's definition of an axiom as a principle which he who would learn must bring of himself. The Leibnizians distinguish a *postulate* as a self-evident practical principle from an *axiom* as a self-evident theoretical principle. According to Kant, an axiom is a necessary and general synthetical proposition which declares a property of pure space or time and rests directly on intuition, and is thus self-evident. He refused the name to the genuine "common notions" of Euclid, holding these to be analytical propositions. Modern mathematicians seem to regard the axioms of geometry as an analysis of the independent properties of space, so that the longer the list, provided the propositions are really independent, the more perfectly has the design been fulfilled. Many eminent mathematicians hold that there is no reason to think these axioms to be exactly true, but that they must be assumed to be slightly erroneous one way or the other, although experience shows that they approximate so nearly to the truth that it may be doubted whether it will ever be possible to measure the amount of their error. A similar doctrine is held by some thinkers concerning metaphysical axioms, such as the axiom that every event is determined by causes.

2. Any higher proposition, obtained by generalization and induction from the observation of individual instances; the enunciation of a general fact; an empirical law. This use originated with Bacon, influenced probably by the employment of *axiom* by the Stoics to mean any proposition. 3. In *logic*, a proposition, whether true or false: a use of the term which originated with Zeno the Stoic. — *Syn.* 1. *Maxim*, *Truism*, etc. See *Aphorism*. — **axiomatic** (ak'si-ō-mat'ik), *a*. [*Gr*: *ἀξιοματικός*, < *ἀξιόματις*, an axiom: see *axiom*]. 1. Of the nature of an axiom, self-evident truth, or received principle; self-evident.

Many controversies arise touching the axiomatic character of the law.
See W. Hamilton, Logic, I, 88

2. Full of axioms or maxims; aphoristic.

The most axiomatic of English poets.

Southey, Doctor, p. 281

axiomatic (ak'si-ō-mat'ik-al), *a*. 1. Of the nature of an axiom; axiomatic. — 2. Of or pertaining to axioms or received first principles. as, "materials of axiomatic knowledge." *Bolingbroke* — 3. In *logic*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proposition, whether true or false.

axiomatically (ak'si-ō-mat'ik-al-i), *adv*. In an axiomatic manner. (a) By the use of axioms; as an axiom or axiomatic truth. (b) In *logic*, in the form of a simple proposition. See *axiom*, 3. — **axiometer** (ak-si-om'ē-ter), *n*. [*L*: *axis*, axis, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for showing the position of the tiller of a vessel which uses a steering-wheel.

axiologist (ak'si-ō-pis-ti), *n*. [*Gr* *ἀξιολογία*, < *ἀξιόλογος*, trustworthy, < *ἀξίος*, worthy, + *λόγος*, verbal adj. of *πείθεσθαι*, trust, believe.] Worthiness to be believed; trustworthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

axis (ak'sis), *n*; pl. *axes* (-sēz). [*L*: *axis*, axis, pole of the earth, poet, the heavens; also, a board or plank (see *ashler*); = *AS*, *axis*, *E*, *ax*, axle: see *ax*, axle]. 1. The motionless, or relatively motionless, imaginary line about which a rotating body, such as the earth, turns: specifically called in this sense the *axis of revolution* or *rotation* (which see, below).

On their own axis as the planets run,

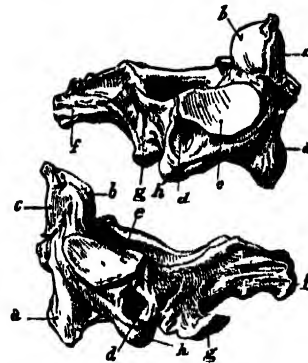
Yet make at once their circle round the sun.

Pope, Essay on Man, iii, 313.

2. The axle of a wheel; the cylindrical portion of any mechanical piece intended to turn in bearings: as, the *axis* of a transit instrument.

The weightings of the wheels doth settle it upon his *Axis*.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, xi §1 (*N E D*)

3 In *anat*. (a) The second cervical vertebra so called because the atlas turns upon it as about a pivot or axis, bearing the head with it.



Human Axis (upper figure, right side; lower figure, left side).
a, body; b, odontoid process; c, articular surface for atlas; d, foramen for vertebral artery; e, superior articular surface; f, superior process; g, inferior articular surface; h, transverse process.

It is usually distinguished from the other vertebrae by having an odontoid or tooth like process, furnishing the pivot about which the atlas turns: hence called the *toothed vertebra* (vertebra dentata), or the *odontoid vertebra* (vertebra odontoides). (b) The odontoid process of the axis. (c) The entire vertebral column. (d) The central or axial nervous system of a vertebrate: as, the cerebrospinal axis. (e) The columella or modiolus of the cochlea. (f) A short thick artery which immediately divides into several branches: as, the celiac axis, the thyroid axis. (g) The axis-cylinder of a nerve. (h) Same as *axon*. — 4. The central line of a solid of revolution, the central line of any symmetrical, or nearly symmetrical, body. as, the *axis* of a cylinder, of the eye, etc. — 5. Any line with reference to which the physical properties of a body, especially its elasticity, are symmetrical. — 6. In *Trilobita*, specifically, the tergum; the median convex portion of a thoracic somite, intervening between the pleura or flattened lateral portions of the thorax. See cut under *Trilobita*. — 7. In *conch*, the imaginary line or space around which the whorls of a spiral shell turn. — 8. In *bot*, the stem, the central part or longitudinal support on which organs or parts are arranged. The root has sometimes been called the *descending axis*. *A. Gray*.

In many cases the floral axis is prolonged beyond one or more circles of floral organs, and the stem again assumes the ordinary leaf-bearing form.
Science, III, 302.

9. In *geog. and geol.*, the central or dominating region of a mountain-chain, or the line which follows the crest of a range and thus indicates the position of the most conspicuous portion of the uplift. In a folded region, or one in



Section of mountain showing position of axis of synclinally folded strata.

which the strata have been bent into anticlines and synclines, the axis of each fold is the plane indicating the direction parallel to which the folding has taken place, or toward which the strata incline.

10. In *analytical geom.*, any fixed line of reference used to determine the position of a point or series of points (line, surface) in space. — **Anticlinal axis**, in *geol.* See *anticlinal*. — **Axes of an ellipsoid**, its maximum and minimum diameters and the diameter perpendicular to these. — **Axes of coordinates**, or **ordinate axes**, in *analytical geom.*, fixed lines on which or parallel to which an element (abscissa or ordinate) of the position of a point is measured. — **Axes of light-elasticity**, the three directions at right angles to one another in a biaxial crystal in which the elasticity of the light-ether has its maximum, minimum, and mean value. In a trimetric (orthorhombic) crystal they coincide with the crystallographic axes, in a monoclinic crystal one coincides with the orthodiagonal axis, the others lie in the plane of symmetry. In a triclinic crystal there is no necessary relation between the two sets of axes. — **Axis of a beam of light**, the middle ray of the beam. — **Axis of a cone**, a straight line drawn from the vertex to the center of the base. — **Axis of a conic**, a diameter perpendicular to the chords it bisects. — **Axis of a crystal**, in *crystal*, one of three or four imaginary lines assumed for convenience to define the position of the planes of the crystal, and to exhibit its symmetry. See *crystallography*. — **Axis of a curve**, a right line dividing it into two symmetrical parts, so as to bisect every chord perpendicular to it, as in a parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola. — **Axis of a cylinder**, a straight line drawn from the center of the one end to that of the other. — **Axis of affinity**, the axis of homology of figures homological by affinity. — **Axis of a gun or piece**, the middle line of the bore of the gun. — **Axis of a lens**, a straight line drawn through the optical center of the lens, and perpendicular to both its surfaces. — **Axis of a magnet**, the imaginary line which connects the north and south poles of the magnet. — **Axis of a sphere**, any straight line drawn through the center and terminated both ways by the surface of the sphere. — **Axis of a spherical, concave, or convex mirror**, a straight line which passes through the geometrical and optical centers of the mirror. — **Axis of a telescope**, a straight line passing through the centers of all the glasses in the tube. — **Axis of collimation**, in *math.*, a line which corresponds to itself in a projective transformation. — **Axis of direct elasticity**, a direction in a solid body such that a longitudinal strain in that direction produces a stress precisely opposed to the strain. — **Axis of elasticity**, a direction in a solid body with respect to which some kind of symmetry exists in the relation of strains and stresses. — **Axis of homology**, the line upon which corresponding lines of two figures in homology intersect each other. — **Axis of oscillation of a pendulum**, a right line passing through the center about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration. — **Axis of perspective**, the line in which the plane of a perspective representation cuts any plane represented. — **Axis of reflection**, in the method of inversion in geometry, any line considered as perpendicular to and bisecting the distance between two inverse points. — **Axis of refraction**, a straight line drawn perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium, through the point of incidence of the refracted ray. Some crystals have two axes of refraction. — **Axis of rotation**, the imaginary line about which all the parts of a rotating body turn. — **Axis of similitude of three circles**, a line passing through two intersections of corresponding pairs of common tangents of two pairs out of the three circles. The axis of similitude also necessarily passes through a third such point, but this fact is not essential to its definition. — **Axis of symmetry**, a line on both or all sides of which the parts of a body or magnitude are symmetrically disposed. — **Axis of the earth**, the straight line connecting its two poles, and about which it performs its diurnal rotation. — **Axis of the eye**, a straight line passing through the centers of the pupil and crystalline lens, the optic axis. — **Axis of the optic capital**, a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute. — **Axis of the world**, the imaginary axis passing through the celestial poles. — **Axis of vision**. See *visual axis*, below. — **Basilar axis**, a straight line drawn from a point midway between the occipital condyles, through the median plane of the skull, to the junction of the ethmoid and prephenoid, in the floor of the cerebral cavity. — **Basilar axis**, a straight line drawn from the anterior extremity of the premaxilla to the anterior extremity of the basilar axis (which see, above) not to be confused with *facial line*. See *transverse axis*, and cut under *craniofacial*. — **Basilar axis**, (a) A short, thick branch of the abdominal aorta, given off just below the diaphragm, and immediately dividing into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic arteries. (b) The sympathetic plexus which surrounds this artery. — **Cerebrospinal axis**. See *cerebrospinal*. — **Conjugate or minor axis**, in *geom.*, an axis, especially of a hyperbola, perpendicular to the transverse axis. The term was originally used in the plural for a pair of conjugate diameters at right angles to each other. As now used, it is an abbreviated expression for *axis conjugate to the transverse axis*. — **Facial axis**. See *basifacial*

axis, above. — **Harmonic axis**. See *harmonic*. — **Instantaneous axis**, the axis about which a body is rotating at any instant, an expression applicable when motion is considered in only two dimensions or when a point of the body is fixed, in other cases it would be an inaccurate abbreviation of the following. — **Instantaneous sliding axis**, that line about which a body is rotating and along which it is simultaneously sliding at any instant. Every rigid body at every instant of its motion has such an instantaneous sliding axis. — **Macrodiagonal axis**, **magneto axis**. See the adjective. — **Neural axis**, in *anat.*, the cerebrospinal axis, the axis or central trunk of the cerebrospinal system. — **Neutral axis**, in *mech.* (a) Of a beam, the plane in which the tensile and compressing forces terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing. (b) Of a deflected bar, the line along which there is neither extension nor compression. — **Optic axis**, the axis of the eye (which see, above). — **Orthogonal or principal metatatic axis**, three axes in a body such that, if a cube be cut out having its faces normal to these axes, and if there be a linear elongation along one of them and an equal linear compression along a second, no tangential stress will result round the third axis on planes normal to the first two. — **Radial axis of two circles**, the line joining their points of intersection. This line is real even when the circles do not really intersect, the difference of its distance from the two centers being proportional to the difference of the areas of the two circles. — **Spiral axis**, in *arch.*, the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn in order to trace the circumvolutions without. — **Synclinal axis**, in *geol.* See *synclinal*. — **Tectonic axis**, in *crystal*, the lines along which the minute crystals are arranged in the formation of a complex crystalline growth. Thus, dendritic crystallizations of gold and copper often branch at angles of 60°, their directions being parallel to the sides of an octahedral face. — **The principal axes of inertia** of a body, those lines passing through its center of mass about which its moments of inertia are a maximum and a minimum, together with the third line perpendicular to these at their intersection. — **The principal axes of stress** in a body, the directions of the three conjugate normal stresses. — **Thyroid axis**, a short, thick branch from the subclavian artery, dividing almost immediately into the inferior thyroid, suprascapular, and transversalis colla. — **Transverse or major axis**, in *conic sections*, the diameter which passes through the foci. In the ellipse it is the longest diameter, in the hyperbola it is the shortest, and in the parabola it is, like all the other diameters, infinite in length. — **Visual axis**, in *physiol.* the straight line passing through the center of the pupil and the middle of the macula lutea. It does not coincide with the optic axis. Also called *visual line* or *axis of vision*. — **Zone axis**. See *zone*.

axis² (ak'sis), *n*. [L. *axis* (Phny), perhaps of E. Ind. origin.] 1. A kind of East Indian deer, *Cervus axis*, of which there are several varieties, perhaps species. The body is spotted with white. Also called *axis-deer*, *spotted deer*, and *hog-deer*. — 2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of such deer. *Ham Smith, 1827*

axis-cylinder (ak'sis-sil'in-dēr), *n*. In *anat.*, the central part of a nerve-fiber, the core of white nerve-tissue in a nerve-fiber. It is the essential part of the nerve and is the only part found at its origin and termination. In cross section a bundle of nerve fibers appears like a bunch of lead pencils, the axis cylinder corresponding to the lead. Also called *band-axis* and *axis band*.

axis-deer (ak'sis-dēr), *n*. Same as *axis²*, 1.

axisymmetric (ak'sis-si-met'rik), *a*. Symmetrical with reference to an axis.

axle (ak'sl), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *axel*, *axell*, *axle*, < ME *axel*, *axil* (chiefly in comp. *axel-tree*, *q. v.*), not in AS, where only the primitive *ax*, *car* occurs. See *ax²*.] = Icel. *axli*, *n*, = Sw. *Dan.* *axel*, *axle*; not found in this sense in the other languages, where its place is supplied by the primitive *ax²*, but ult. = ME *axel*, *axil*, < AS *axil*, *axel* = OHG *ahsala*, MHG *ahsel*, G *achsel* = Icel. *axl*, *f*, = Sw. *Dan.* *axel* = Norw. *akel*, *akel*, *axel*, the shoulder, = L. *ala* (for *axila*), shoulder-joint, wing (see *ala*, *axle*, and *axilla*), with formative -i, < *ax²* (L. *axis*, etc.), *axle* (the shoulder-joint being the axle or axis on which the arm turns) see *ax²*] 1. The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which forms the axis of the wheel and revolves with it. Properly, the axle of a carriage, cart, or wagon wheel is the round arm of the axle-tree or axle bar which is inserted in the hub or nave, but the name is sometimes extended to the whole axle-tree.

2†. An axis, as of the earth

Whether
He [the sun] from the east his flaming road begin,
Or she [the earth] from west her silent course advance,
With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
On her soft axle *Milton, P. L., viii 166*

Axle stop-key, a plate upon the end of the axle of a rail road car, intended to prevent excessive lateral motion and to take the wear. — **Blind axle**, an axle that does not communicate power, a dead axle. — **Colling axle**, in *coach building*, an axle the box of which is secured upon the arm by two nuts screwed right and left. — **Compound axle**, an axle having two parts connected by a sleeve or some other locking arrangement. — **Dead axle**, one which does not impart motion, a blind axle opposed to a *live axle* or *driving axle*. — **Dipping the axle**, in *coach building*, bending the end of the axle so that the wheel shall strike squarely upon the ground. — **Driving axle**, in locomotive engines, the axle which receives the power from the steam-piston transmitted through the piston rod and connecting rod. The rear end of the latter is connected either with cranks formed in this axle, or more generally with crank pins upon the driving-wheels at its ends.

Leading axle, in British locomotives, an axle of a wheel in front of the driving wheels. — **Mail axle**, in *coach-building*, an axle which is secured by a plate at its back instead of a nut on the end.

The commonest kind of oil axle is called the *mail*, because the peculiar mode of fastening was first used in the mail coaches. *J. W. Burgess, Coach Building, p. 72.*

Telescopic axle, an extension axle which permits the running wheels of a railroad-car to be slipped in or out, thus making them adaptable to tracks of different gauge. — **Trailing axle**, the rear axle of a locomotive. In English engines it is usually placed under the foot plate.

axle-adjuster (ak'sl-a-jus'tēr), *n*. A machine for straightening axles, a machine used in giving to the spindle its proper line of direction relatively to the axletree.

axle-arm (ak'sl-ārm), *n*. The spindle on the end of an axle on which the box of the wheel slips, or one of the two pivots on which the axle itself turns. See second cut under *axle-box*.

axle-bar (ak'sl-bār), *n*. The bar of an axletree.

axle-block (ak'sl-blok), *n*. The block placed upon the axle of a vehicle to form a seat for the spring when it is depressed.

axle-box (ak'sl-boks), *n*. The box which contains the bearings for the spindle of an axle, or the journal of an axle, as of a carriage-wheel, a railroad-car wheel, etc., the bushing or metal lining of the hub which forms the rotatory bearing of the axle of a vehicle.

axle-box guides, the guides for the brasses of an axle box. — **Radial axle-box**, in a railroad car, a sliding axle box so arranged that, with its fellow, it maintains the axle in a position radial to the curve of the track, however its direction may change.

axle-clip (ak'sl-klip), *n*. A clevis or bow which unites some other part of a vehicle to the axle. — **Axle-clip tie**, the cross bar which joins the ends of the bow clip (which see).

axle-collar (ak'sl-kol'ār), *n*. The collar on an axle which receives the lateral pressure from the wheel or bearing.

axled (ak'sld), *a*. Furnished with an axle or with axles.

axle-gage (ak'sl-gāj), *n*. A wheelwright's instrument for giving to the spindle of an axle its proper swing and gather.

axle-guard (ak'sl-gārd), *n*. Those parts of a railroad-car in which the axle-box plays vertically under the yield and reaction of the car-springs. — **Axle-guard stays**, the iron rods or straps which are bolted to the frame and to all the ends of the axle guards, to strengthen them.

axle-hook (ak'sl-hūk), *n*. A hook in front of the axle of a carriage, to which is attached the stay-chain connecting the axle and the double-tree.

axle-nut (ak'sl-nut), *n*. A screw-nut fitted to the end of the arm of an axle to keep the wheel in place.

axle-packing (ak'sl-pak'ing), *n*. The guard or material placed about an axle to exclude dust.

axle-pin (ak'sl-pin), *n*. Same as *linch-pin*.

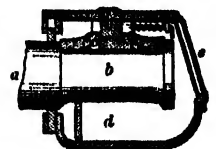
axle-saddle (ak'sl-sad'l), *n*. A saddle-shaped clip, used in securing a spring to an axle.

axle-seat (ak'sl-sēt), *n*. The hole in a railroad-car wheel which receives the arm of the axle.

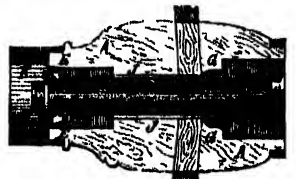
axle-skein (ak'sl-skān), *n*. A band, strip, or thimble of metal placed on a wooden axle-arm to prevent the wood from wearing rapidly.

axle-sleeve (ak'sl-slēv), *n*. A sleeve placed round a railroad-car axle in order to hold up the ends should the axle be broken.

axle-tooth (ak'sl-tōth), *n*. [E. dial, also *asle*, *asle*, *asnal-tooth*, early mod. E. *axel*, *axil-tooth*, < late ME. *axyltothe* (= *Dan.* *axel*-*land*), < **axel* (Shetland *yakle*) (< Icel. *jaki* = Norw. *jakele*, *jake* = Sw. dial. *jakkal*, *jakel* = *Dan.* *axel*), a jaw-tooth, grinder, + *tooth*.] A grinder; a molar. [Prov. Eng.]



Railroad car axle-box
a axle box, b axle arm, c axle journal, d axle box, e axle box, f axle box, g axle box, h axle box, i axle box, j axle box, k axle box, l axle box, m axle box, n axle box, o axle box, p axle box, q axle box, r axle box, s axle box, t axle box, u axle box, v axle box, w axle box, x axle box, y axle box, z axle box.



Miller Rubber-cushioned Axle box
a hub, b axle box, c axle arm, d rubber cushions, e compression nut, f cavities in compression nut admitting points of the wrench when compressing cushions, g slotted retaining sleeve, h spur on axle box, i space between axle box and hub.

ayent, adv. and prep *Browning.*
On the yelp, yelping
An old form of *again*.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., 6 389

azotometer (az-ō-tom'e-tēr), *n* [*azote* + Gr *μετρησις*, measure] Same as *nitrometer*

An *azotometer* containing a concentrated solution of potassium hydroxide where the nitrogen was measured
Amer Jour Sci, 3d ser, XXX 57

azotous (a-zō'tus), *a* [*azote* + *-ous*] Nitrous as, *azotous* (= nitrous) acid

azoturia (a-zō-tū'rī-ā), *n* [NL, < *azote* + L *urina*, urine see *ura*] In *pathol*, a condition in which there is an excess of urea excreted

Azrael, Azrail (az'ru-el, -āl), *n* [Heb *Azra'el*, lit help of (God)] In *Mohammedanism*, the angel of death, whose function it is to separate men's souls from their bodies

The second trumpet blast will be that of "Extermination at the sound of which the lives of all creatures will in an instant be extinguished, the last to die being Azrael, the angel of death" *Religions of the World*, p 364

Aztec (az'tek), *n* and *a* [*Aztec*, the native name Cf *Aztlan*, the legendary but unknown region from which the Aztecs came; said to be < *aztatl*, heron, + *tlau* or *tillan*, place] *I. n* A member of one of the leading aboriginal tribes of Mexico, which was dominant on the central table-land at the time of the Spanish invasion under Cortes in 1519

II. a Of or pertaining to the Aztecs
Aztecán (az'tek-an), *a* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs, Aztec

Specimens of Aztec aboriginal workmanship
Science, VIII 403

azulejo (Sp pron a-thō-lā'hō), *n* [Sp, < *azul*, blue, see *azure*] An earthenware tile of Spanish manufacture, painted and enameled in rich colors, especially one having a metallic luster [This use of the word, which is general among English actors and writers on decoration, is apparently founded on the assumption that the word in the original Spanish means a tile of any kind]

azulene (az'u-lēn), *n* [*Sp* Pg. *azul*, blue, *azuro*, + *-ene*] A vegetable principle which imparts a blue color to many of the volatile oils. It is a volatile liquid, with an intensely blue vapor. The formula $C_{12}H_{10}$ has been given to it. Also called *ceru len*

azulin (az'u-lin), *n* [*Sp* Pg. *azul*, blue, *azuro*, + *-in*] A coal-tar color formerly used in dyeing. It was prepared by heating coralline and mulline together, and produced blue colors

azulmin (az-ul'min), *n* [*as(ure)* + *ulm(ic)* + *-in*] A name given to the brown ulmic nitrogenous substance which is formed by the spontaneous decomposition of hydrocyanic acid

azumbre (Sp pron a-thōm'bra), *n* [*Sp*] A Spanish liquid measure, equal to about half a gallon

azure (az'hūr or ā'zhūr), *n*, and *a*. [*ME* *azure*, *asure*, *asur*, < OF *azur*, *asur*, F. *azur* = Pr *azur* = OHG *azur*, Sp Pg *azul* = It. *azzurro*, *azzurlo*, < ML *azura*, *azurum*, etc., also *lazar*, *lazarus*, *lazulus*, an azure-colored stone, lapis lazuli, also *azuro*, MGr. *λαζουριον*, < Ar. *lāzward*, < Pers *lāzward*, lapis lazuli, *azuro* said to be named from the mines of *Lajward*. The initial *l* is supposed to have been lost in the Romance forms through confusion with the definite article, F. *le*, etc.] *I. n* 1† Lapis lazuli

But nathles this markis hath don make
Of g'mines set in gold and in *azure*.
Broches and ringes, for Girialdis sake
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l 254

2 The fine blue color of the sky: as, "her eyes a bashful *azure*," *Tennyson*, *The Brook*.

If the air were absolutely pure and devoid of matter foreign to it, the *azure* of the sky would no longer be seen and the heaven would appear black
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p 82

A little speck of *azure* has widened in the western heaven
Hawthorne, Twice Told Tales, I

3. A name formerly applied to several sky-colored or blue pigments, but now used for cobalt blue (which see, under *blue*). It has been applied to—(a) that made from lapis lazuli, called genuine ultramarine, (b) that made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt, and reducing this to a powder in grains the size of sand, this is called smalt, (c) an artificially prepared carbonate of copper

4 The sky, or blue vault of heaven.

Not like those steps
On heaven's *azure* *Milton*, P L, l 237

5. In *her*, the tincture blue, which in uncolored drawings or engravings is represented by shading in horizontal lines. Often abbreviated to *az*

II. a Resembling the clear blue color of the sky, sky-blue
—*Azure* blue See *blue* —*Azure* copper ore See *azurite*, 1

azure (az'hūr or ā'zhūr), *v t*; pret and pp. *azured*, ppr *azuring* [*azure*, *a*] To color blue

Who *azur'd* the firmament? *Gentleman Instructed*, p 364
Twixt the green sea and the *azur'd* vault
Shak, Tempest, v 1

azure-stone (az'hūr-stōn), *n*. Same as *azurite*, 1

azurine (az'hūr-in), *a* and *n* [*ML* *azurinus*, < *azura*, *azuro* see *azure*] *I. a* Azure. *Hakluyt*

II. n 1 An English book-name of a fish which is a variety of the rudd, the blue roach — 2 A bird of the genus *Malurus* (which see) — 3. A bluish-black shade produced in printing with aniline black, formed by treating the fabric with ammonia after the black is completely developed

azurite (az'hūr-rit), *n*. [*azure* + *-ite*] 1 A blue mineral, a hydrous carbonate of copper. It has been used as a pigment, under the name of mountain blue. Azurite occurs finely crystallized at Chessy, near Lyons, France, whence it has been called *chessyite* and *Chessy copper*. It is also obtained in fine crystals at several mines in Arizona and Utah. Also called *azurite copper ore*, *azurite stone*, *blue copper ore*, and *blue malachite*

2 Same as *lazulite*.
azurn (az'hūr or ā'zhūr), *a* [*azure* + *-en*] Cf *golden*] Of a blue color

The *azurn* sheen of turkis blue
Milton, Comus, l 694

azury (az'hūr or ā'zhūr), *a*. [*azure* + *-y*] Of an azure or bluish color; blue.

Azygobranchia (az'i-go-brang'ki-ā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *ἀζυγος*, not joined (see *azygous*), + *βράχια*, gills] A division of streptoneurous gastropods, by which the *Scutibranchia*, the *Ctenobranchia*, and the *Heteropoda* are collectively contrasted with the *Zygobranchia*. See *extract*

All the remaining Gastropoda contrast with the *Zygobranchia* in the fact that the torsion of the body has caused the obsolescence or abortion of one of the true gills, and for this reason Dr Lankester has arranged them under one ordinal head, *Azygobranchia*
Stand Nat Hist, l 322

azygobranchiate (az'i-gō-brang'ki-āt), *a*. [*Azygobranchia* + *-ate*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Azygobranchia*

azygomatous (az-i-gom'a-tus), *a* [*Gr* *ἀζυγος* (a-18) + *ζυγomatic*] Having no zygomatic, destitute of zygomatic arches, as the skull of a shrew. *Cowes*

azygos (az'i-gos), *n* [*Gr* *ἀζυγος*, unpaired; see *azygous*] An azygous part, as a muscle, vein, etc. — **Azygos pharynx**, a small muscle arising from the pharyngeal spine of the basilar process of the occipital bone and lying along the middle line of the back of the pharynx and inserted into the raphe — **Azygos uvula**, the fleshy substance of the uvula, supposed to be a single symmetrical muscle, but really composed of paired halves

azygospore (a-zī-gō-spōr), *n* [*Gr* *a-priv* (a-18) + *zygospore*] A spore exactly resem-

bling a zygospore, but produced parthenogenetically by an isolated reproductive organ in some members of the order *Zygomycetes* of the lower fungi

azygous (az'i-gus), *a*. [*Gr* *ἀζυγος*, unpaired, < *a-priv* + *ζυγος* = E *yoke*] Having no fellow; not being one of a pair; single: in *anat.* applied to several parts, as muscles, veins, bones, etc., that are apparently single, or have no symmetrical fellow. — **Azygous artery**, an artery of the knee-joint, usually coming from the popliteal, but sometimes from one of the superior articular arteries — **Azygous veins**, three veins of the trunk, one on the right side and two on the left. The right or large *azygous* vein arises in small branches from the upper lumbar vertebrae, passes up into the thorax to the right of the aorta, and receiving the eight inferior right intercostal veins, the lesser *azygous* vein, the left superior intercostal vein, the right bronchial vein, and some esophageal and mediastinal branches, empties into the superior vena cava just above the pericardium. The left lower or small *azygous* vein begins in the upper lumbar veins, enters the thorax, receives the four or five lower left intercostal veins and some esophageal and mediastinal branches, and empties usually into the right *azygous* vein, but sometimes into the left innominate vein. The left upper *azygous* vein is derived from the left intercostal veins, which lie between those that empty into the left superior intercostal trunk and those that empty into the left lower *azygos*. They are usually two or three in number. It communicates above with the left superior intercostal vein and below with the right *azygous* vein

azym, azyme (az'im), *n*. [*LL* *azymus*, also *azymon*, unleavened bread, < Gr *ἀζυμος*, neut *ἀζυμος*, unleavened, < *a-priv* + *ζυμω*, leaven, < *ζειν*, boil, bubble, ferment.] Unleavened bread, or a loaf of unleavened bread; especially, the bread eaten among the Jews at the time of the Passover, or that used in part of the Christian church for consecration in the eucharist; generally in the plural. In the Western Church azymes seem to have been used as far back as positive testimony goes, but the evidence either for or against their use in the earlier centuries is very scanty. In the Eastern Church consecration of leavened bread seems to have been the universal rule since the earliest times, but some early Oriental sects used azymes. The Latin Church does not hold that the use of leavened bread invalidates consecration. The controversy between the Eastern and Western churches as to azymes turns mainly on the question whether the Last Supper was within the period of unleavened bread, and whether therefore the holy communion was instituted with azymes or not

We have shunned the obscurity of the papists in their azymes, tunic, &c

The Translators of the Bible to the Reader
Rome prescribes nothing to other nations on the point, merely laying down that the blessed Sacrament may more conveniently be consecrated in *Azymes*
J M Neale, Eastern Church, l 1055

azymic (a-zim'ik), *a*. [*azym* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to unleavened bread, unleavened; azymous.

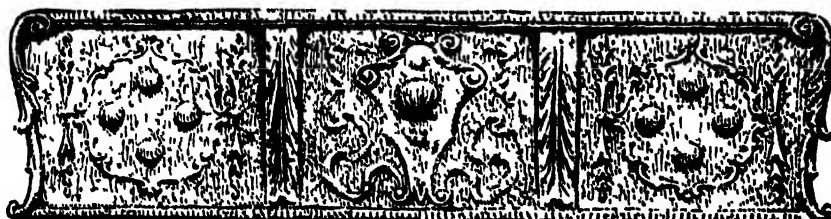
Azymite (az'i-mit), *n* [*ML* *azymita*, < MGr *ἀζυμιτης*, < *ἀζυμος*, unleavened. see *azym* and *-ite*] A member of a church which uses unleavened bread for consecration in the eucharist, especially, a designation applied by controversialists of the Greek Church to a member of the Latin or Western Church, or to an adherent of the Armenian or of the Maronite Church, which also use azymes. See *azym*. The terms *Fermentarians* and *Prozymites* have sometimes been applied in return to members of the Greek Church by Latin controversialists

azymous (az'i-mus), *a* [*Gr* *ἀζυμος*, unleavened; see *azym*] Unleavened, unfermented. as, sea-biscuit is *azymous* [Rare]

azzimina (āt-si-mē'nā), *n* [It] Decoration by damaskeening of the finer sort, especially in gold or silver and in elaborate designs. Also called *agemina*.

azule-tooth (az'l-tōth), *n*. [See *azule-tooth*] Same as *azule-tooth* *Hallwell*, *Dunglison*. [Prov. Eng]

azy, n. [E. dial.] A wayward child. *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng (Yorkshire).]





early Greek and Latin forms of *b*, and with the ancient Egyptian characters, hieratic and hieroglyphic, from which the others are by many authorities supposed to be ultimately derived, are given below.



The value of the character is the same in all these alphabets. It is a labial sonant (or voiced) mute (or stop, or cheek), that is, it is made with the lips alone, by a complete closure cutting off all exit of breath from the mouth, but with accompanying sonant vibrations of the vocal chords, the current of air necessary to produce this being driven from the lungs into the closed cavity of the mouth. The corresponding surd (or voiceless) mute is *p*. (See *P*) *B* has nothing of that variety of pronunciation shown by most English letters, but it is sometimes silent, as when final after *m*, in *lamb*, *lumb*, *tomb*, *thumb*, and in a few other cases, as *debt*, *doubt*. In most of these cases *b* is a modern graphic insertion, and was never pronounced (in the English forms), *e g*, *lumb*, *thumb*, *debt*, *doubt*. In the fundamental or Germanic part of our language a *b* comes from a more original aspirate found in Sanskrit as *bh*, in Greek as *ph* (*ph*), in Latin usually as *f*. Examples are: *E. brother* = *Skt. bhratar* = *Gr. phratēr* = *L. frater*. *E. dear* (*v*) = *Skt. yūhar* = *Gr. phēiv* = *L. ferri*. With the English *b* corresponds that of most of the other Germanic dialects. In the original Indo-European or Aryan language *b* was nearly or altogether wanting.

2 As a numeral, *B* was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2.—
3 As a symbol: (a) In music, the seventh tone, or "leading tone," of the model diatonic scale, or scale of *C*. *B* was the last tone to be adopted into the modern major scale. It was the first note to be modified by lowering its pitch a semitone, its two forms, the *b* rotundum or *B* flat (*b*) and the *b* quadratum or *B* natural (*B*) (see below), afterward became conventional signs which were applied as accidentals to all the notes of the scale. See *accidental*, n. 1. In Italian and French the same note is called *si*. In German use *B* denotes *B* flat, while *B* natural is represented by *H*, and is called *ha*. (b) In chem., the symbol of boron. (c) In ornith., the accessory femorocaudal muscle, one of the chief classificatory muscles of the leg. *A. H. Garrod*. (d) In math., see *A*, 2 (c). (e) In abstract reasoning, suppositions, etc., the second or other person or thing mentioned: as, if *A* strike *B*. (f) In general, the second in any series: as, Company *B* (of a regiment), schedule *B*, etc., in the form *b*, or *b*, the second column of a page, in a book printed in columns.—4 As an abbreviation, *B* stands for:—(a) *Bachelor* (or Middle Latin *Baccalarius*), in *B A* or *A B*, *B C E*, *B D*, *B L*, *B M*, etc. See these abbreviations. (b) In dates, *before*, as in *B C* or *B C*, and *born*, as in *b* 1813. (c) In a ship's log-book, in the form *b*, *blue sky*. (d) In hydrometric measurements, *Baumé* as, 8° *B*. See *Baumé's hydrometer*, under *hydrometer*. Also *Be*—*B*, or *B flat*, an English humorous euphemism for *bug* (*Cimex lectularius*).—5 *Baccollatum*, in music, the sharp so called because it was originally indicated by crossing or canceling the symbol of *B* quadratum—*B* quadratum, in music, literally square *B*, a modified form (2) of the black-letter *b* used before the invention of accidentals to denote *B* natural in distinction from *B* flat: now used as the natural. See *accidental*, n. 1.—*B* rotundum, in music, literally round *B*, a modified form (3) of the Roman letter *b* first used to denote *B* flat, as distinguished from *B* quadratum: it is now the conventional sign of the flat. See *accidental*, n. 1.—*Not to know B* from a bull's foot, or a hoochstick, or a battledore, to be very illiterate or very ignorant: popular alliterative comparison, the first dating from the Middle English period. *ba-l*, *v. t.* [Perhaps a humorous imitation of a smack; but cf. *OF. baer*, *beer*, open the mouth, gape (see *ba*), and *bass*, *kiss*.] To kiss.
Let me be thy cheek.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 433.

*ba*² (*bā*), *v. t.* [Imitative of the sound.] To lull asleep by a continuous, inarticulate, musical hum [Scotch].
I'll be the bairns wi' an unkenne tune.
W. Nicholson

Ba. The chemical symbol of barium.
ba' (*bā*), *n* [Sc. = *E. ball*. Cf. *a*².] A ball [Scotch].

B. A. An abbreviation of:—(a) *Bachelor of Arts*. See *A B* and *bachelor*. (b) *Bachelor of Agriculture* same as *B Agr.* (c) *British Association* (for the Advancement of Science): used in such phrases as *B. A. unit*. See *unit*.
baa (*bā*), *v. t.* [Imitative of the sound. Cf. *L. bee*, the sound made by a sheep (Varro), *L. balare*, bleat, *Gr. βαλῶ*, *Doric βαλά*, a bleating, *G. ba*, bleating, *Cat. be*, a sheep, with similar forms in many languages.] To cry or bleat as a sheep.
Like a lamb whose dam away is set
He treble baas for help.
Sir P. Sidney

baa (*bā*), *n* [*< ba*, *v*.] The cry or bleating of a sheep or lamb.
baag-nook, *n*. A weapon for secret attack used among the Malharras in India, consisting of short, sharp, curving steel blades, secured to a strap or plate passing across the palm of the hand, and so arranged as not to wound the user. An apparently friendly movement of the hand inflicts a terrible wound.

Baal (*bā'al*), *n*. [*L. Bāal*, *Gr. Baaλ*, *Baál*, *< Heb. Ba'al*, orig. 'lord,' or 'owner,' applied to any deity, then to a particular deity; pl. *ba'alim*.] The name of a Semitic solar deity worshiped, especially by the Phoenicians and their descendants the Carthaginians, with much license and sensuality. *Baal* was derived from the Babylonian *Bel*, a deity of a much higher type, and was merged in the Tyrian Melkarth. In its original generic sense of 'lord,' the name was applied to many different divinities, or, with qualifying epithets, to the same divinity regarded in different aspects and as exercising different functions. Thus in *Hos. ii* 16 it is applied to Jehovah himself, while *Baal berith* (the covenant lord) was the god of the Shechemites, and *Baal zebub* (the fly god) the idol of the Philistines at Ekron. *Baal peor* (lord of the opening) was a god of Moab and Midian, probably the same as *Chemosh*. The word enters into the composition of many Hebrew, Phoenician, and Carthaginian names of persons and places, as *Jerubaal*, *Hantrubal* (help of *Baal*), *Hannibal* (grace of *Baal*), *Baal Hammon*, *Baal Thamar*, etc.
Baalism (*bā'al-izm*), *n* [*< Baal + -ism*.] The worship of *Baal*, gross idolatry of any kind.
His seven thousand whose knees were not supplied with the Baalism of that age.
Fuller

Baalist (*bā'al-ist*), *n*. [*< Baal + -ist*.] A worshiper of *Baal*; a Baalite.
Baalite (*bā'al-it*), *n* [*< Baal + -ite*.] A worshiper of *Baal*, hence, a worshiper of heathen gods in general, an idolater, or idolatrous worshiper.

These Baalites of peil.
Keats, *Isabel*
Baanite (*bā'an-it*), *n* [*< Baanes + -ite*.] A follower of *Baan*, a Paulician of the eighth century.
baar, *n*. See *bahar*.
*bab*¹ (*bab*), *n*. [Sc. and *E. dial.* = *E. bob*¹, *q. v.*] 1. A bunch; tassel; cockade [Scotch].
A cockit hat with a bab of blue ribbands at it.
Scott

2. A bob, as used in fishing.
Besides these cels, however, the Norfolk Broadmen also fish for eels with *babs*, which can hardly be called sport in any sense of the term. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX 258.
*bab*¹ (*bab*), *v. t.* [*E. dial.* = *bob*¹, *v.*] To fish with a bob. See *bob*¹.
*bab*² (*bab*), *n* [*E. dial.* = *babe*, *q. v.*] A babe [Prov. Eng.].
*Bab*³ (*bāb*), *n*. [*Ar. Pers. bāb*, a gate or door; forming part of many eastern place-names, as *Bab-el-mandeb*.] 1. The title assumed by the founder of Babism.—2. A Babist; an adherent of or a believer in Babism.
*baba*¹ (*bā'bā'*), *n*. A child's variant of *papa*.
*baba*² (*bā-bā'*), *n* [*F.*] A light kind of fruit-cake, of Polish origin.

*Baba*³ (*bā'ba*), *n*. [*Turk. and Ar. bābā*, father. Cf. *babu*.] An Oriental title of respect applied (a) by tributary Arabs to the Turks, (b) to the ushers of the seraglio, and (c) to the Patriarch of Alexandria.
babacoote, *n*. Same as *babakoto*.
babakoto (*ba-bā-ko'tō*), *n* [Native name.] A name of the indri or short-tailed woolly lemur of Madagascar, *Indris* or *Lechanotus brevicaudatus*.

babber (*bab'er*), *n*. [*E. dial.* = *bobber*¹.] One who fishes with a bob; a bobber.
Norfolk babbers frequently catch four stone weight of eels to a boat per night, especially in the spawning grounds.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX 258.

babbint, *n*. An obsolete form of *bavint*.
babbling (*bab'it-ing*), *n* [Verbal *n.* of **babb*, *v.*, *< babbitt* (*metal*).] 1. The operation of lining shells or husings for a bearing with *Babbitt metal*, hence, commonly, the similar use of any antifriction alloy.—2. *Babbitt metal*.—*Babbling jig*, a tool used to hold bearing boxes in position about the journals of shafts, etc., while any box lining metal, as the *Babbitt* is being poured in.—*Babbling ladle*, an iron ladle used to pour the *Babbitt metal* or any antifriction alloy upon the bearings of machinery.

Babbitt metal. See *metal*.
babblative (*bab'la-tiv*), *a* [Formerly also *bablativ*, *< babble + -ative*. Cf. *talkative*.] Given to babbling.
Argumentative, babblative, and unpleasant to me.
Carlyle, in *Fraser*, I 119.
babble (*bab'l*), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *babbled*, pp. *babbling*. [*< ME. babben*, *bablen* = *D. babbelen* = *L. g. babblen* = *Ice. babbla* = *Dan. babble* = *G. bappeln*, *bappern*, *babblo* (cf. *F. babiller*, chatter); all perhaps imitative, with freq. suffix *-l*, from the redupl. syllable *ba* see *ba*².] *I. intrans* 1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children do, prattle; jabber.
I babbled for you, as babies for the moon,
Vague brightness
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.
2. To talk idly, irrationally, or thoughtlessly; chatter or prate heedlessly or mischievously.
A babbled of green fields
Shak., *Ham. V*, ii 3.
The people, when they met,
Began to scoff and jeer and babble of him
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

3. To make a continuous murmuring sound, as a stream, repeat a sound frequently and indistinctly.
The babbling chub mocks the bounds
Shak., *T. of A.*, ii 3.
The babbling rannel crispeth
Tennyson, *Claribel*.
II. trans 1. To utter incoherently or with meaningless iteration; repeat; prate.
Thou seest [words] he used to babble indifferently in all companies
Arbutnot.
2. To utter foolishly or thoughtlessly; let out by babbling or prating as, to babble a plot or a secret.

babble (*bab'l*), *n* [*< babble*, *v.*] Inarticulate speech, such as that of an infant, idle talk; senseless prattle, murmur, as of a stream.
Making merry in odd tones, and a babble of outlandish words
Hawthorne, *Old Manse*, II.
An extraordinary incessant babble of rapid prayer from the priests in the stalls
Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 64.
= *syn.* See *prattle*, *n*.
babblement (*bab'l-ment*), *n* [*< babble + -ment*.] Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words.
Deluded all this while with ragged notions and babble
Milton, *Education*.

babbler (*bab'ler*), *n*. 1. One who babbles, an idle talker, an irrational prater, one who says things heedlessly or mischievously.
Cunn. No blabbing, as you love me
Sir Greg. None of our blood
Were ever babblers
Beau and Fl., *Wit at Several Weapons*, iv 1.
Great babblers, or talkers, are not fit for trust.
Sir R. L'Ettrange.

2. In ornith.: (a) A name of various old-world denostrostral oscine passerine birds more or less nearly related to thrushes. (b) pl. The family.

Timaliada or subfamily *Timaliina* of *Turdidae*, an uncertain group of generally short-winged and short-tailed birds, definable by no common characters. It contains a great number of birds not satisfactorily located elsewhere, and has been called "the ornithological waste basket".

3 In *hunting*, a dog that yelps or gives tongue too much when in the field.

After a fox has been found, the *babbler* announces the fact for the next ten minutes, and repeats his refrain whenever the least opportunity presents itself.

Encyc. Brit., XII 315

babbler *bab'ler*, *n* [*babble* + *-ry* Cf *F bableru* (Cotgrave), *babbler*] *Babbling*, chattering, idle talk. *Stubbs*

babbler *bab'ler*, *n* [Early mod E *babblerie*, *baberie*, appar for *babery* or *babulery*] Something worthless, worthless things collectively. *Nares*

Other loves, fantasies, and *baberies* whereof the world is full are omitted to be printed. *Stubbs Anat of Abuses*

babbling (*bab'ling*), *n* [Verbal *n* of *babble*, *bab*] Foolish talk

Avoiding profane and vain *babbings*. 1 Tim vi 20

babblingly (*bab'ling-ly*), *adv* In a babbling manner, with babblement, pratingly

babblishly (*bab'lish-ly*), *adv* Babblingly

babbly (*bab'li*), *a* [*babble* + *-y*] Full of babble, chattering

babby (*bab'i*), *n* [E dial, = *baby*, *q v*] A baby [Prov Eng]

babe (*bab*), *n*. [*ME babe*, prob abbr. of earlier *baban*, origin obscure, perhaps ult imitative, of *ba* The Celtic words (*W* Gael *Ir* *Coru* *baban* = Manx *baban*, *bab*, a babe, child, regarded by Skoat after Williams (*Lex Coru-Brit*) as a mutation of **maban*, dim of *W* *mab*, a son, = Gael *Ir* Manx *mac*, a son, = Goth *magus*, a boy, = AS. *magu*, a son, related to *may*¹, *may*², *might* are late, and may be from E.] 1 An infant; a young child of either sex — 2† A child's doll

All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a truise of tryles at his back,
As bells, and *babes*, and glasses, in his packe
Spenser, Shep Cal, May

3 One who is like a babe in any respect, a person of infantine or childish character or ability as, he is a mere *babe* in that man's hands — *Babe in arms* See *arm* — *Babe in Christ*, a recent convert to Christianity (1 Cor iii 1)

babehood (*bab'hood*), *n* [*babe* + *-hood*] Same as *babyhood* *Udall*

Babel (*bā'bel*), *n* [LL *Babel*, < Heb. *Bābel*, referred in Genesis to the notion of 'confusion', but perhaps < Assyrian *bāb-ilu*, lit gate of God, or *bāb-ilu*, gate of the gods, < *bāb*, gate, + *ilu* = Heb *el*, God see *Elohim* and *Allah*] 1 The Semitic name of the city (Babylon) where, according to Gen vi., the construction of a tower that would reach to heaven was attempted, and where the confusion of tongues took place. See *Babylonian*. Hence — 2 A lofty structure. — 3. A visionary scheme — 4. A scene of noise and confusion, as a great city or a riotous assemblage

His pleasant, through the loopholes of retreat,
To peep at such a world, to see the stir
Of the great *Babel*, and not feel the crowd
Cowper, The Task, iv 80

5 [*cap* or *l c*] A confused mixture of sounds, confusion, disorder

That *babel* of strange heathen languages
Hammond, Sermons, p 508

Babel quartz. See *quartz*.

babery (*bā'bē-ri*), *n* [*ME babery*, earlier *baburie*, *baburic*, etc., appar corrupt forms of *babynrie*, *baboonery* (see *baboonery*), but in later use < *babe* + *-ery*] 1. Grotesque ornamentation in art or architecture, as carved human figures or other decorations

Many subtle compassings,
As *bab* unryes and pynacles,
Ymagineries and tabernacles,
I saugh *Chaucer, House of Fame*, l 1189

2 Finery to please a child, any trifling toy for children. as, "painted *babery*," *Sir P Sidney*, *Aradia*, x 181

babiant, **babiont**, *n* [Also *baboyne*, etc., variant forms of *baboon*, *q v*] A baboon *B Jonson, Massinger*

babillard (*bab'i-lārd*), *n* [*F*, < *babiller*, chatter. see *babble*] The chattering. a name borrowed from the French by Rennie for the lesser white-throat, *Sylvia curruca* of Europe, *la favorite babillarde* of Buffon [Rare]

babingtonite (*bab'ing-ton-ite*), *n* [After the mineralogist William Babington (1756-1833)] A vitreous dark-green or black mineral of the pyroxene group, occurring in small brilliant

trichite crystals in beds of magnetic iron ore and in veins of quartz and feldspar. It is a silicate of iron, manganese, and calcium.

Babington's-curse (*bab'ing-ton-kers*), *n*. The water-weed, *Elodea Canadensis*, so called in England from the false supposition that it was introduced there by the botanist Charles Babington (born about 1808)

babiont, *n* See *babian*

babir (*bā'bī*), *n* A Syrian name for the papyrus

babirussa, **babiroussa** (*bab-i-rū'sā*), *n*. [Also formerly *babirusa*, *barbiroussa*, etc. (NL *babirusa*), < Malay *bābī*, hog, + *rūsa*, deer.] 1. The East Indian wild hog or horned hog. The upper



East Indian Wild Hog (*Babirusa aferus*)

canines of the boar are sometimes 12 inches in length, and nearly reach the forehead, the lower pair partake of the same unusual development and direction, but not to the same extent, nor do they pierce the lips. The tusks of the sow are much smaller. The general appearance of the animal is that of a hog, but the legs are longer and the pelage is less bristly. The *babirusa* is gregarious and herbivorous, like the rest of the pig tribe, and its flesh is used for food, it is sometimes domesticated

2 [*cap*] A genus of setiferous pachyderm ungulate quadrupeds, of the order *Artiodactyla*, or even-toed ungulates, and family *Suidae*, containing only the *babirusa*.

Also spelled *babyrussa*, *babyrussa*

babish (*bā'bish*), *a*. [*babe* + *-ish*] Like a babe, babyish

If he be bashful and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought up thing

Ascham, The Scholemaster, i

babishly (*bā'bish-ly*), *adv* In the manner of a babe, babyishly

babishness (*bā'bish-ness*), *n* Babyishness, childishness

Babism (*bab'ism*), *n* [*Pers. Bābi*, *Babism* (< *bāb*, a gate, the name assumed by the founder of the sect, who claimed that no one could come to know God except through him see *Bab*), + *-ism*] 1. A religious, political, and social system founded in Persia about 1843 by Seyd Mohammed Ali, a native of Shiraz, who pretended to be descended from Mohammed. It is a pantheistic offshoot of Mohammedanism, thuctured with Gnostic Buddhist, and Jewish ideas. It inculcates a high morality, discountenances polygamy, forbids corn ublilage, asceticism, and mendicancy, recognizes the equality of the sexes, and encourages the practice of charity, hospitality and abstemiousness from intoxicants of all kinds

Babist (*bab'ist*), *n* [*Pers Bābi* (see *Babism*) + *-ist*] A believer in Babism

bablah (*bab'li*), *n* [See *babul*] The pod of several species of *Acacia*, especially of *A. A. alba*, which comes from the East and from Senegal under the name of *neb-neb*. It contains gallic acid and tannin, and has been used in dyeing cotton for producing various shades of drab. The seeds are said to contain a red coloring matter, and to be used in India and Egypt for dyeing morocco. Also called *babool*, *babul*, and *babulak*. See *cut* under *acacia*

bablative, *a* See *bablative*

bable¹, **bable**², *n*. See *bauble*¹, *bauble*²

Bable³ (*bā'bla*), *n* A dialect of Spanish, spoken in Asturias *Encyc Brit.*, II. 824

baboo, *n*. See *babu*

babool, *n* Same as *bablah*

baboon (*ba-bōn'*), *n* [Early mod E also *ba-boone*, *baboun*, *babound* (also *babion*, *babian* (<

F. babion), and *bavian*, after D. *bavian*, LG. *bavian*, > Dan. *bavian*, Gt *pavian*], < ME. *babewyne*, *babwyn*, *babwen*, *baboyne*, etc., < OF. *ba-buin*, *baboin*, *babouin*, *babion*, mod. F. *babouin* = Sp. Pg. *babuino* = It. *babuino*, ML. *babewynus*, *baberynnus*, *babwynus*, *babouinus*. The OF. forms appear to be the oldest. The origin of the name is unknown. The Ar. *maimān* is prob from the European word.] A quadrumanous animal of the old world, of the subfamily *Cynopithecinae*, and especially of either of the genera *Cynocephalus* (or *Papio*) and *Mandrillus* (or *Mormon*). The baboon has a large prominent muzzle and a low facial angle, constituting a physiognomy to which the term "dog faced" has been applied. It has cheek pouches, large canine teeth, tall usually short (whence the term "pig tailed" applied to some), and large bare ischial callosities, often gayly colored. Its fore and hind limbs are proportionate, so that the animal can go upon all fours like ordinary quadrupeds, or sit upright like most other monkeys. Baboons are generally large, heavy animals, some equalling a mastiff in size and weight, and are among the most sullen, intractable, ferocious, and filthy brutes of the order to which they belong. Most of them are African, and they are usually gregarious, going in large troops, and feeding on fruits, roots, birds, eggs, insects, etc. Among those which have special names are the anubias, chacmas, mandrills, drills, etc. Some of the *Quadrumanus* which belong technically to the same group as the baboons do not usually take the name, as the black ape of Celebes, *Cynopithecus niger*, and the Barbary ape, *Inuus caudatus*, while some monkeys of other groups are occasionally called baboons

baboonery (*ba-bōn'-e-ri*), *n*; pl *babooneries* (*-riz*) [*baboon* + *-ery*] 1† Same as *babery*, 1 — 2. A collection of baboons. — 3. Baboonish conduct or condition

baboonish (*ba-bōn'-ish*), *a* [*baboon* + *-ish*] Like a baboon, characteristic of baboons

A series of *baboonish* chuckles and grins
Pop Sci Mo, XXIX 600

babooch (*ba-bōsh'*), *n* [Also *babouche*, after F. *babouche* (usually pl., *babouches*) = Sp. *babucha* (pl. *babuchas*), < Ar. *bābūsh*, < Pers. *pāpōsh*, a slipper, < *pā*, = E. *foot*, + *pōsh*, covering; cf. *pōshidan*, cover] A kind of slipper without quarters or heel, worn in Turkey and the East.

Babouvism (*ba-bō'vizm*), *n* [*F. babouvisme*, < *Babeuf* (*Babœuf*) + *-isme*] The communistic system promulgated by the French socialist François Noël Babeuf during the revolution. Its fundamental principles were summed up in the sentence "The aim of society is the happiness of all, and happiness consists in equality." By "equality was meant absolute uniformity in dress, food, elementary education, etc. The property of corporations was to be seized at once, and that of individuals at their death. Officers chosen by the people were to have unlimited powers to divide the product of the industry of all, according to the needs and requirements of each. A great conspiracy was organized by Babeuf and his followers for the establishment of a new government based on these principles, but it was betrayed to the Directory in May, 1796, and Babeuf was executed in May, 1797. Also *Bavouism*

Babouvist (*ba-bō'vist*), *n*. [*F. Babouviste* see *Babouvism*.] A follower of the French socialist Babeuf, or an adherent of Babouvism

babu (*ba-bo'*), *n* [Also (as E) *baboo*, < Hind *bāhu*, a title of respect, in Canarese it means father Cf *baba*] A Hindu title of address, equivalent to *sr* or *Mr*, given to gentlemen, clerks, etc.; formerly applied in some parts of Hindustan to certain persons of distinction. "In Bengal and elsewhere, among Anglo Indians, it is often used with a slight savor of disparagement, as characterizing a superficially cultivated but too often effeminate Bengali, and from the extensive employment of the class to which the term was applied as a title in the capacity of clerks in English offices, the word has come often to signify 'a native clerk who writes English'" *Yule and Burnell, Anglo Ind Gloss*

babuina (*bab-ū-i-nā*), *n* [NL, fem of *babuinus* see *baboon*.] A female baboon

The depravity of an old *babuina*, or female Bhunder baboon
Pop Sci Mo, XX. 398

babul (*ba-böl'*), *n* [Also written *babool*, *babulah*, repr Hind *bābūl*, a species of *Acacia*] Same as *bablah*

baby (*bā'bi*), *n*, and *a*. [Also dial. *babby*, early mod E also *babie*, < ME *babec*, *babi*, dim of *babe*] 1. *n*, pl *babies* (-biz) 1. An infant or young child of either sex, a babe

I knew them all as *babies*, and now they're elderly men
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

2†. A doll

The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runaway, and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*

Bacon.

These [boxes] are to have Folding Doors, which being opened, you are to behold a *Baby* dress d out in some fashion which has flourish'd, and standing upon a Pedestal, where the Time of its Reign is mark'd down.

Spectator, No. 478.

3†. [Cf. E. *puppi*, < L. *pupilla*, a girl, the pupil of the eye] The minute reflection which a person sees of himself in the pupil of another's eye. There are many allusions to this in our older poets;



Baboon (*Cynocephalus maimon*)

hence such phrases as to look babies in one's eyes, used with regard to a lover.

No more fool.

To look gay babies in your eyes, young Roland,
And hang about your pretty neck.

Fletcher, Woman's Prize, v. 1

But we cannot so pass the centre of the Eye, which we call Pupilla, quasi Pappa, the babies in the eye, the Sight.

Purshas, Microcosm. (1619), p. 90.

4. One who is like a baby, a childish person.

Though he be grave with years, he's a great baby.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

Baby act, a colloquial name for the legal defense of infancy. Hence—To plead the baby act. (a) To plead that a contract is void because made during one's minority (b) To attempt to excuse excessive or feigned ignorance or stupidity on the ground of professed inexperience. (Colloquial in both uses.)—**Bartholomew baby**, a kind of doll sold originally at Bartholomew fair in London, and celebrated as the best then known.

It also tells farmers what manner of wife they shall choose, not one trickt up with ribbons and knots like a Bartholomew baby. Poor Robin's Almanac, 1695.

II. a. 1. Babyish; infantine; pertaining to an infant.

Ye conscience stricken cravens, rock to rest
Your baby hearts. Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 2.

Moulded thy baby thought. Tennyson, Eleanore.

2. Small, or comparatively small as, a baby engine. [Colloq.]

baby (bā'bi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *babied*, ppr. *babying*. [*< baby, n.*] To treat like a young child.

At best it babies us with endless toys,
And keeps us children till we drop to dust.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 521.

baby-farm (bā'bi-fārm), *n.* A place where children are received and cared for.

baby-farmer (bā'bi-fār'mēr), *n.* One who receives and contracts to care for the infants of those who, for any reason, may be unable or unwilling to bring up their own children.

baby-farming (bā'bi-fār'ming), *n.* The business carried on by a baby-farmer.

babyhood (bā'bi-hūd), *n.* [*< baby + hood*] The state of being a baby; infancy.

baby-house (bā'bi-hous), *n.* A toy house for children's dolls.

babyish (bā'bi-ish), *a.* [*< baby + -ish*] Like a baby, childish.

babyishness (bā'bi-ish-ness), *n.* The quality of being like a baby; extreme childishness.

babyism (bā'bi-izm), *n.* [*< baby + -ism*] 1. The state of being a baby; babyhood. Jeffrey. 2. A childish mode of speech, childishness.

Babyness and dear diminutives.

The egotism, the babyness, and the inconsistency of this transaction have no parallel. The Century, XXIV 148.

baby-jumper (bā'bi-jum'pēr), *n.* [*< baby + jumper*] A basket or sling in which a small child may be fastened, having an adjustable elastic cord which permits a dancing motion when the child's feet touch the floor.

Babylonian (bab-i-lō'n-i-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Babylon*, *< Gr. Βαβυλών* (the city), or *L. Babylonia*, *< Gr. Βαβυλωνία* (the province), the Gr. form of the Semitic name *Babel* or *Bābils* (Heb. *Bābel*). See *Babel*. The original Accadian name of the city was *Ca-dim-irra*.] I. a.

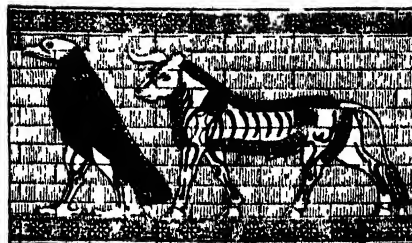
1. Pertaining to Babylon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, or to the kingdom itself. Ruins of the city, in the form of three large mounds, exist near Hillah on the Euphrates, about 64 miles south of Bagdad on the Tigris. 2. Like the confusion of tongues at Babel (= Babylon); mixed; confused.

This formal error [of applying the word "force" to all kinds of power, living or dead] has become a Pandora's box, whence has sprung a Babylonian confusion of tongues. Quoted in W. R. Grove's *Corr. of Forces*, p. 333.

3†. [From a former common identification by Protestants of the "scarlet woman," "Babylon the great, the mother of harlots and abominations" (Rev. xvii 5), with the Papacy.] (a) Popish.

(b) *Scarlet*—**Babylonian art**, a subdivision of Mesopotamian art, the later development of Chaldean art as practised at Babylon, both prior to the Assyrian domination, which began in the eleventh century B. C. and culminated in the ninth century, and after the restoration of the Babylonian kingdom, under Nabopolassar, about 600 B. C. The architecture of Babylon, like that of Assyria, of which it was the model, employed as its chief material of construction the sun-dried brick, and held in general to the thick walls and massive forms which were imposed by this friable material. Stone was much more scarce in Babylonia than in Assyria, hence Babylonian decoration adhered in the main to painting on a surface of plaster for interiors, and to brilliantly enameled tiles, often forming pictorial subjects of great size and variety, for exteriors. In Babylonia, contrary to Assyrian practice, the temple, rising pyramidally in stages, each ascended by broad flights of steps, and each of a distinct color, was the most important development of architecture, the royal palace being subordinated to it. The scarcity of stone rendered sculpture scanty, but the gem-cut-

ter's art produced cylinders or seals in great plenty and of much merit, and pottery, metal-work, and textile fabrics attained great perfection. See *Mesopotamian art*, and compare *Chaldean art* and *Assyrian art*, under the adjectives. —**Babylonian quartz**. Same as *Babel quartz* (which see, under *quartz*). —**Babylonian scale**, the sexagesimal scale of numeration, which originated in Babylonia.



Babylonian Art.—Design in enameled brickwork, from a palace-wall from Clark Reliefs. History of Ancient Art.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Babylonia, a Chaldean.—2. An astrologer: so used from the fact that the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.—3† A Papist. See I. 3.

Babylonian (bab-i-lon'ik), *a.* [*< L. Babylonicus*, *< Babylon* see *Babylonian*] 1. Pertaining to Babylon, or made there as, *Babylonian garments*, carpets, or hangings.—2. Tumultuous; disorderly. Sir J. Harrington.

Babylonical (bab-i-lon'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Babylonian*.

Babylonian (bab-i-lō'nish), *a.* [*< Babylon + -ish*] 1. Belonging to or made at Babylon.—2. Babel-like, confused.

Words which were a perfect Babylonian jargon to the bewildered Van Winkle. Irving, Sketch Book, p. 59.

3†. Popish. See *Babylonian*, a. 3.

Babylonite (bab-i-lon-it), *n.* [*< Babylon + -ite*] The arrow-shaped Babylonian character.

See *arrow-headed* and *cuneiform*.

baby-pin (bā'bi-pin), *n.* A safety-pin.

babyrussa, *babyroussa*, *n.* See *babyrussa*.

babyship (bā'bi-ship), *n.* [*< baby + -ship*] The state of being a baby, babyhood.

baby-walker (bā'bi-wā'kēr), *n.* A frame, moving on casters, in which a child may be supported while learning to walk.

bac, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *back*.

bac, *n.* See *back*.

bacaba-palm (ba-kā'pā-pām), *n.* [*< S. Amer. bacaba + E. palm*] A palm of northern Brazil, *Encocarpus distichus*, with a tall trunk and widely spreading pinnate leaves. The drupaceous fruits are used by the natives for making a pleasant drink, and the kernels furnish an oil resembling that of the olive.

bacakiri (ba-kā-kē'rī), *n.* [Native name] A name of an African shrike, *Telephonus guttatus*.

baccalaurean (bak-a-lā-rē-ān), *a.* [*< ML. baccalaureus* see *baccalaureate*] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a bachelor.

That quiet, comfortable, baccalaurean habitation, over against the entrance into Bishopsgate Street. Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 52.

baccalaureate (bak-a-lā-rē-āt), *n.* and *a.* [*< ML. NL. baccalaureatus*, *< baccalaureus*, a corruption (simulating *L. bacca*, berry, and *laurus*, laurel) of *ML. baccalarus*, a bachelor, one who has attained the lowest degree in a university. see *bachelor*] I. *n.* 1. The university degree of bachelor.—2. A baccalaureate sermon (which see, below).

II. *a.* Pertaining to the university degree of bachelor.—**Baccalaureate sermon**, a farewell sermon delivered in some American colleges to a graduating class.

Baccanarist (bak-a-nār'ist), *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of a society founded in Italy by one Baccanari after the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773, with the object of restoring that order under a new name and form. The society was merged in the reestablished order of Jesuits in 1814.

baccara, **baccarat** (bak-a-rā'), *n.* [*F.*, origin unknown] A French game of cards played by any number of betters and a banker, and with one or more packs of cards, according to the number of players. Each better deposits a stake, and all stakes are duplicated by the banker, after which the latter deals two cards to each player, including him self. The aim is to decide each individual bet by comparison of the total count held by each better with that held by the banker. The court-cards each count 10, and the others according to the spots. The counts range in value by series of 9, 10, 20, 8, 12, 25, etc., 9 beating any other count. A player may call for more cards, but at the risk of exceeding 20 in count, which excess forfeits his bet. If a player's cards count 9 he declares it, when all who hold hands superior to that of the banker may

claim the amount of their bets, and the banker takes the stakes of the others. In America the game is slightly different, court-cards and tens not counting.

baccarat, *interj.* See *baccarat*.

baccarinine (ba-kar'i-nin), *n.* [*< Baccaris + -ine*] An alkaloid obtained from *Baccaris cordifolia*.

baccate (bak'āt), *a.* [*< L. baccatus*, *baccatus*, not with pearls, lit. berried, *< bacca*, *bacca*, a berry, a pearl see *bayl*] In bot. (a) Pulpulent and berry-like applied to fruits. See *berry*. (b) Bearing berries, berried.

baccated (bak'ā-tēd), *a.* [*< baccate + -ed*] 1. Set or adorned with pearls. Bailey.—2. Having many berries. Bailey.

Bacca (bak'ā), *n.* [NL., of Gr. *βάκχα*, a kind of pear] A genus of tetrachotous brachypterous dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidae*.

bacchanal (bak'ā-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. bacchanalis*, pertaining to *Bacchus* see *Bacchus*] I. *a.* 1. Characterized by intemperate drinking, riotous, noisy as, "bacchanal feasts."

Crowley, Deliberate Answer, fol. 26 (1587).—2. Relating to or resembling a bacchanal or the bacchanalia.

II. *n.* 1. One who celebrated the bacchanalia; a votary of *Bacchus*. Hence.—2. One who indulges in drunken revels, one who is noisy and riotous, a drunkard as, "each bold bacchanal." Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

Fach with the merry wink of a practised bacchanal. T. Wrenthorpe, Cecil Dremie, x.

3. *pl.* Same as *bacchanalia*.

In this masquerade of mirth and love,
Mistook the hills of heaven for bacchanalia above.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 387.

Also *bacchanalian*.

bacchanalia (bak-a-nā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*L. (OL. bacchanalia)*, neut. *pl.* of *bacchanalis*, pertaining to *Bacchus* see *bacchanal*] 1. [*cap*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival in honor of *Bacchus*. These festivals became the occasion of great excesses, and were forbidden by the senate in 186 B. C.

—2. Any festivities characterized by jollity and good-fellowship, particularly if somewhat boisterous, and accompanied by much wine-drinking.

The morning after the bacchanalia in the saloon of the palace. L. Wallcut, Ben Hur, p. 283.

3. Drunken orgies, riotous disorders; ruthless and shameless excesses, unbounded license.

Plunging without restraint or shame into the Bacchanalia of despotism, the king (John) continued to pillage, to banish, and to slay. Sir P. Carey, Eng. Const., p. 110.

bacchanalian (bak-a-nā'li-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< bacchanalis + -an*] Same as *bacchanal*. [The more common form of the adjective.]

Even bacchanalian madness has its charms. Conpar, Progress of Kriot, i. 76.

Sculpture of the bacchanalians. Stuckey.

bacchanalianism (bak-a-nā'li-ān-izm), *n.* [*< bacchanalian + -ism*] The practice of bacchanalian rites, drunken revelry; riotous festivity.

bacchanalianly (bak-a-nā'li-ān-lī), *adv.* In a bacchanalian manner.

bacchant (bak'ant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. bacchan(-t)s*, ppr. of *bacchari*, celebrate the feast of *Bacchus*, *< Bacchus*, *Bacchus* (*f. bacchante*)] I. *a.*

Worshipping *Bacchus*, reveling.

Over his shoulder with a bacchant air
Presented the e'er flowing cup.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 49.

II. *n.* 1. A priest, priestess, or votary of *Bacchus*, a *bacchanal*.

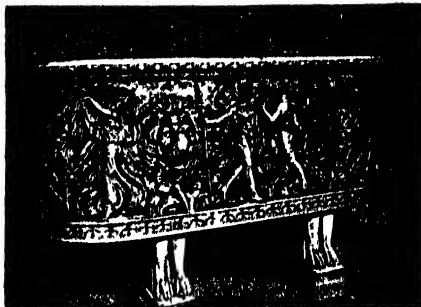
They appear in a state of intoxication, and are the *bacchantes* in a delirium. Rees, Cyc., under *Alme*.

2. One addicted to intemperance or riotous revelry.—3. A name given in Germany, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, to wandering scholars who traveled from one institution of learning to another. These bacchantes frequently had younger students under their protection and instruction, who waited upon them, begged for them, etc.

bacchante (bak'ant, ba-kant', or ba-kan'te), *n.* ; *pl. bacchantes* (bak'antz, usually, as if *L. bakantēs*). [*< F. bacchante* = *Sp. bacante* = *Pg. bacchante* = *It. bacchante*, *< L. bacchan(-t)s* (*acc. bacchantem*), *pl. bacchantes*, used, as a noun, only in fem. (equiv. to *Baccha*), prop. ppr. of *bacchari*, celebrate the feast of *Bacchus*. In mod. use also masc. see *bacchant*. The *F.* form, prop. *bacchant*, usually follows the *F.* spelling, and often the *F.* accent (ba-kan't'). The *pl.* is usually in the *L.* form, whence the irreg. sing. in 3 syllables (ba-kan'te)] 1. In *antiq.*, a priestess of *Bacchus*, or a woman who joined in the celebration of the festivals of *Bacchus*;

a woman inspired with the bacchic frenzy. See *manad*

Guide the revel of frenzied *Bacchantes*
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, ll 2



Bacchantes - Mythological festival of Bacchus from an ancient sarcophagus in the Vatican Museum

2. A woman addicted to intemperance or riotous revelry, a female bacchanal.

bacchantic (ba-kan'tik), *a.* [*< bacchant + -ic*] Of or resembling a bacchant or bacchanal; bacchanalian, riotous; jovial

It is the foulest band [of music], and yet it is subject to spurts of bacchantic fervor

C. D. Warner, *Winter on the Nile*, p. 103.

I hardly know what of bacchantic joyousness I had not attributed to them [the Italians] on their holidays

Honetta, *Venetian Life*, xviii

baccharic, *n.* A corrupt form of *Bacharach*.

Baccharis (bak'n-ris), *n.* [NL, *< L. buchar*, better spelled *baccaris*, *baccar*, *< Gr. βάκκαρις* (sometimes spelled *βακχαρις*, as if related to *Βάκχος*, Bacchus), an unknown plant with an aromatic

root yielding an oil said to be a Lydian word.] A very large genus of plants of the natural order *Compositae*, somewhat nearly allied to *Eriogonum*, but with diaceous whitish or yellowish flowers, and the leaves often coated with a resinous secretion. They are mostly shrubs, some times small trees, chiefly tropical and South American. About 20 species occur in the United States. In the

Groundsel tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*)

Andes extensive plateaus are covered with them. Sudorific and tonic properties are ascribed to several of the more robust species. A decoction from the groundsel tree of the West Indies and Atlantic coast of North America, *B. halimifolia*, is occasionally used as a remedy in diseases of the lungs and as a demulcent.

baccharoid (bak'a-roid), *a.* [*< Baccharis + -oid*.] Resembling in some respect the group of composite plants of which the genus *Baccharis* is the type

bacchiac (ba-ki'ak), *a.* [*< Gr. βακχιακός*, also *βακχειακός*, *< Βάκχος*, Bacchus, see *Bacchus*] Pertaining to or consisting of bacchic

Bacchic (bak'ik), *a.* [*< L. Bacchicus*, *< Gr. Βακχικός*, *< Βάκχος*, Bacchus, see *Bacchus*] 1. Relating to or in honor of Bacchus, connected with bacchanalian rites or revelries [Often without a capital]

The bacchic orgies were celebrated on the tops of hills and desolate wild places.

Stukeley, *Palaographia Sacra*, p. 39

2. Jovial; drunken, mad with intoxication, as, *a Bacchic reveler*.—3. [*i c*] Same as *bacchiac*.—*Bacchic amphora* or *vase*, in *archaeol.*, a Greek or Roman amphora or vase decorated with scenes relating to the myths or the festivals of Bacchus. Also called *Dumy vase amphora* or *vase*. An example is shown in the cut of a decorated amphora, under *amphora*

Bacchical (bak'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Bacchic*, as, "bacchical enthusiasm," J. Spencer, *Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 78.

bacchius (ba-ki'us), *n.* : pl. *bacchii* (-i) [*L. (sc. pes = E. foot)*, *< Gr. Βακχίος* (sc. ποίς = L.

pes), a metrical foot: so named, it is said, from its use in hymns in honor of Bacchus.] In *pros.*, a foot composed of one short and two long syllables, with the ictus on the first long, as in *ἀνὰ τὴν ἄνω πλάττωσαν*. See *anabacchius* and *hemibacchic*. [Before the Alexandrine period *Bacchius* meant the *ἰσχυρός* (— — — or — — —) (see *Ionis*) or the *χοριαμβός* (— — —) (see *choriamb*). Beginning with that period, the *Bacchius* was — — —, and *συνβακχίος* (*syn-bacchios*, *συνβακχίος*) — — —, *Hephaestion*, *Quintilian*, and other writers invert this, and make the *Bacchius* — — —, and *συνβακχίος* (sic) — — —]

Bacchus (bak'us), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. Βάκχος*, another name of *Dionysus*, the god of wine; also one of his followers or priests. Also called *Ἰακχος*, prob. related to *ἰάσθαι*, shout, with allusion to the noisy manner in which the festival of *Dionysus* was celebrated.] In classical myth., a name of *Dionysus*, the son of *Zeus* (*Jupiter*) and *Semele*, and the god of wine, personifying both its good and its bad qualities. It was the current name of this god among the Romans. The orgiastic worship of Bacchus was especially characteristic of *Scythia*, where his festivals were celebrated on the slopes of Mount *Cithæron*, and extended to those of the neighboring *Parnassus*. In *Attica* the rural and somewhat savage cult of Bacchus underwent a metamorphosis, and reached its highest expression in the choric literary contests in which originated both tragedy and comedy, and for which were written most of the masterpieces of Greek literature. Bacchus was held to have taught the cultivation of the grape and the preparation of wine in early art, and less commonly after the age of *Phidias*, Bacchus is represented as a bearded man of full age, usually completely draped. After the time of *Praxiteles* he appears almost universally, except in archaic examples, in the type of a beardless youth, of graceful and rounded form, often entirely undraped or very lightly draped. Among his usual attributes are the vine, the ivy, the thyrsus, the white cup, and the panther. See *Dionysia*, *manad*, and *thiasus*.



Bacchus and Eros (Love) — Museo Nazionale, Naples

bacciferous (bak-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. baccifer*, *baccifer*, *< baccæ*, *bacca*, berry (cf. *baccate*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*] Bearing or producing berries

bacciform (bak'si-fôr-m), *a.* [*< L. bacca*, *bacca*, a berry, + *forma*, shape] Shaped like a berry.

baccivorous (bak-siv'ô-rus), *a.* [*< L. bacca*, *bacca*, berry, + *vorare*, eat, devour] Eating or subsisting on berries, as, *baccivorous birds*

bacet, *n.* An obsolete form of *bace*, in various senses

Bacharach (bak'a-rak), *n.* A brand of Rhine wine made at Bacharach, a small town in Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 23 miles south of Coblenz. Formerly also *bacharach*, *backrack*, *backrag*, *baccharic*, etc. [In the old forms generally without a capital]

I'm for no tongues but dry d'ones, such as will

Give a fine relish to my backrag

Jasper Mayne, *City Match*

(took backrack to drink down in healths to this day Fletcher, *Beggar's Bush*, v. 2.

bachel (bak'el), *n.* [See *bacile*] A grain-measure used in parts of Greece, varying in capacity from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a bushel to $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, according to the locality. Also *bacile*

bachelot, *n.* An obsolete form of *bachelor*

bacheloriat, *n.* [ML., also *baccelloria*, etc., see *bachelery*] In old records, the commonalty or yeomanry, in contradistinction to the baronage.

bachelery, *n.* [ME, also *bachelorie*, *bachelry*, *-rie*, etc., *< OF. bachelorie* (ML. *bacheloria*, etc.), *< bachel* see *bachelor* and *-y*] 1. The body of young aspirants for knighthood.

And of his retinue the bachelery

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 214.

2. The whole body of knights.

This Phobus that was flour of bachelrie

Chaucer, *Maniple's Tale*, l. 21

bachelor (bach'e-lor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bachelor*, *bachelier*, *bachelor*, *-ar*, *-our*, *bachelor*, etc.; *< ME. bachelor*, *bachelier*, *bachelor*, etc., *< OF. bachelor* = It. *baccalare* = Fr. *baccalar*,

< ML. baccalaris; (b) later OF. *bachelor*, *bachelier*, etc., F. *bachelier* = Pr. *bachelier* = Sp. *bachiller* = It. *baccalliere*, *< ML. baccalaris*, *baccalarus*, etc. (later *baccalaureus*: see *baccalaureate*), a bachelor. Origin uncertain; supposed by some to be orig. connected with ML. *baccalarus*, the holder, as vassal of a superior vassal, of a farm called *baccalaria*, perhaps *< bacca*, for L. *vacca*, a cow. By others the OF. *bachelor*, in the assumed orig. sense of 'a young man,' is connected with OF. *bacele*, *bacelle*, *bachele*, *bachelie* (with dim. *bacelette*, *bachelote*), a young woman, a female servant, *bachelerie*, youth, *baccelage*, apprenticeship, courtship, etc., words erroneously referred to a Celtic origin (W. *bach*, little, *bechan*, a little girl, *bachgen*, a boy, a child). The history of the forms mentioned above is not clear. Perhaps several independent words have become confused in form.] 1. Formerly, a person in the first or probationary stage of knighthood, a knight not powerful enough to display his banner in the field, and who therefore followed the banner of another; a knight of low rank. See *knight bachelor*, under *knight*.

I seek after a sotte [man] that I seigh ons,

A ful bolde bachelor I knew him by his blasen

Piers Plowman (B), xvi 179

With him ther was his sone, a yong squyer,

A lovyere, and a lusty bachelor

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., l. 79

"Community of the bachelors of England," that is, no doubt, the body of knights—the tenants in chivalry, the landowners below the rank of the baronage

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 176

2. In universities and colleges: (a) Before the fifteenth century, a young man in apprenticeship for the degree of master in one of the higher faculties, that is, of theology, law, or medicine. (b) In modern use, a person who has taken the first degree (baccalaureate) in the liberal arts and sciences, or in divinity, law, medicine, etc., at a college or university. As, a *bachelor of arts*, a *bachelor of science*. See *baccalaureate*. Originally, a bachelor had not necessarily taken any degree whatever, but after the fourteenth century the word, without ceasing to carry this significance, was also applied to a determinate, or young man who had taken the lowest degree in the faculty of arts. This degree seems to have been conferred not by the chancellor nor by the faculty, but only by the "nation." It was not accompanied by any regular diploma, but testimonial letters were furnished if desired. In order to be admitted to the degree, it was requisite for the candidate to be four teen years of age, to have followed a three years course in logic in the university, and also to sustain a disputation, called the *determinatio*. There were in the middle ages three orders of bachelors of theology. The lower order consisted of the *ordinary bachelors* and *curators*, the duty of the former being to read and expound the Bible from beginning to end, and that of the latter to give one course of lectures upon a book of the Old and another upon a book of the New Testament, which books they chose at pleasure. Bachelors of the second order of theology were called *sententiary bachelors*, because they publicly read and expounded the Book of the Sentences of Peter the Lombard. It was not, however, till late in the thirteenth century that any bachelor was permitted to lecture on the Sentences. According to the law, the lectures of the sententiary bachelors had to include the reading of the text of the author, and the explanation of it phrase by phrase, and they were forbidden to trench upon questions of logic and metaphysics. They also made certain acts called *principia*. See *principium*. As soon as the sententiary had completely finished the exposition of the Sentences, he became a *formed bachelor* (*baccalaris formatus*), and had still to continue his theological studies for three years longer before he could be licensed to preach and to teach as a master.

3. A man of any age who has not been married.

It was my turquoise I had it of Leah when I was a bachelor I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys

Shak., *M. of V.*, iii 1

4. A woman who has not been married.

He would keep you

A bachelor still, by keeping of your portion,

And keep you not alone without a husband,

But in a sickness B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, ll 1

5. In London livery companies, a person not yet admitted to the livery.—6. A local name in the United States of a fish, *Pomoxis annularis*, of the Mississippi valley, a crappie

Sometimes incorrectly spelled *bachelor*

Budge bachelors. See *budge*—*Knight bachelor*

See *knight*

bachelorhood (bach'e-lor-hûd), *n.* [*< bachelor + -hood*.] The state or condition of being a bachelor or unmarried man.

I can fancy nothing more cruel after a long easy life of bachelorhood than to have to sit day after day with a dull handsome woman opposite

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, ll. ii.

Keeping in bachelorhood those least likely to be long-lived

H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 98.

bachelorism (bach'e-lor-izm), *n.* [*< bachelor + -ism*.] 1. The state of being a bachelor; bachelorhood.—2. A trait or habit peculiar to a bachelor.

bachelor's-buttons (bach'e-lor-but'ns), *n. pl.* [Said to be so named because country youths used to carry the flower in their pockets to divine their success with their sweethearts.] 1. The popular name of several plants, as the double-flowered variety of *Lychnis diurna* (the red campion), *Centaurea nigra* (knapweed), but chiefly the double-flowered varieties of *Ranunculus acris* (white bachelor's-buttons) and *Ranunculus acris* (yellow bachelor's-buttons). The name is also given to the ragged robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*), to the globe-amaranth (*Gomphrena globosa*), to the *Scabiosa succisa*, and in some parts of the United States to *Polygala lutea* and to other plants.

2. A name for the seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, formerly used for poisoning rats. *Dun-*

bachelorship (bach'e-lor-ship), *n.* [*< bachelor + -ship.*] The state or condition of being a bachelor in any sense, the rank or degree of a bachelor; the unmarried state of a man.

bachle, *n.* See *bauchle*.

bachle, *v. t.* An obsolete Scotch form of *baffle*. **bacile** (bâ-ché'le), *n., pl. bacilli* (-lî). [It., *< ML. bacille, bacille, bacille*, a basin, a dry measure; cf. *baculus, baculus, baculus, baculus*, a basin, a dry measure: see *basin*.] 1. In *ceram.*, a basin or deep dish: in use in English for an ornamental vessel of Italian make and of that shape, especially for a vessel of enameled and lustered pottery.—2. In *metrology*, same as *bachel*.

bacillar (bas'i-lâr), *a.* [*< L. bacillum or NL. bacillus, q. v., + -ar.*] 1. Belonging or pertaining to the genus *Bacillus*.—2. Resembling in form a short rod or bacillus, bacilliform. As applied to the valves of diatoms, it indicates that their greatest dimension is in a direction parallel to the line of juncture of the two valves, that is, they are longer than broad, and therefore rod like. See *rod* under *bacillus*.

Bacillaria (bas-i-lâr-i-â), *n.* [NL., *< bacillus + -aria*.] A genus of microscopic algae, belonging to the class *Diatomaceae*. They consist of slender rectangular segments, arranged in tabular or oblique series. The compound segments of frustules are incessantly slipping backward and forward over each other. They are frequent on the coasts of Great Britain.

Bacillariaceae (bas-i-lâr-i-â-sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bacillaria + -aceae*.] Same as *Diatomaceae*.

bacillary (bas'i-lâr-i), *a.* [*< bacillus + -ary*.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting of bacilli; characterized by the presence or agency of bacilli.—2. Having the form of small rods.—**Bacillary layer**, the layer of rods and cones of the retina. See *retina*. **bacilli**, *n.* Plural of *bacillus*.

bacillian (bas'il'i-an), *a.* [*< bacillus + -ian*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bacillus as, "bacillian parasites," *B. W. Richardson*. **Bacillicide** (bas-il'i-sid), *n.* [*< NL. bacillus + -cida, < caedere, kill*.] A substance employed to kill bacilli or infectious germs; a germicide.

A combination of lime with chlorine, perhaps the best of all the *bacillicides*, is very generally employed.

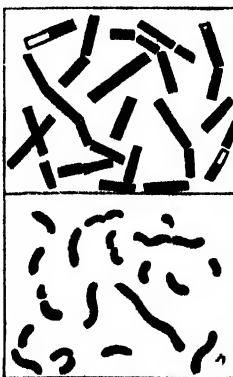
Dunfretants, p. 19

bacillidic (bas-il'i-sid'ik), *a.* [*< bacillicide + -ic*.] Destructive to bacilli.

bacilliculture (bas-il'i-kul-tûr), *n.* [*< NL. bacillus + L. cultura, culture*.] The cultivation of bacteria in vegetable or animal infusions or otherwise, for purposes of investigation.

bacilliform (bas-il'i-form), *a.* [*< NL. bacillus + L. forma, form*.] Of the form of a small rod, rod-shaped, bacillar in form.

bacillus (bas'il'us), *n.; pl. bacilli* (-i). [NL., a particular use of *L. L. bacillus, L. bacillum*, a little rod or staff, dim. of *L. baculus, baculum*, a stick, staff; cf. *Gr. βᾱκτρον*, a staff, perhaps



Bacillus, highly magnified.—Upper figure, *B. anthracis*, lower figure, common *Bacillus*.

this is found in rennet, and is the agent in butyric fermentation. *B. anthracis* causes the disease known as anthrax or charbon, and *B. amylobacter* is one of the species which produce putrefaction. Other species are believed to cause tuberculosis, leprosy, and cholera. The comma bacillus, which is asserted to be always present in the course of the last named disease, is peculiar in having a more or less curved form. See *Bacterium* and *Schizomycetes*.

4 [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous gressorial insects, of the family *Phasmida*, the walking-sticks.—5† Medicine made up into a long round figure like a stick. *Kersey* (1708)

bacint, *n.* An obsolete form of *bavin*.

bacinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *bacinet*.

bacino (bâ-ché'nô), *n., pl. bacini* (-nô). [It., a basin see *basin*.] In *ceram.*, one of the dishes of richly colored pottery which are found built into the walls of certain medieval buildings in Italy, especially at Pesaro, Pisa, Rome, and Bologna.

back (bak), *n.* [*< ME bak, < AS. bac = OS. bak = OFries bak = MD bak (D bak- in comp.) = LG bak (also in comp, bak-, > i) back- in comp, also separately, back, forecastle*.] = *Icel Sw bak* = *Dan. bag, back*. Cf. *AS. hrycg, back, E. ridge*.] 1. The whole hinder part of the human body, opposite the front and between the sides, or the upper part of the body of most animals; technically, the spinal, dorsal, or tergal portion, surface, or aspect of the trunk, extending from the scruff of the neck between the shoulders to the buttocks, hams, or bifurcation of the body at the legs, the tergum; the dorsum, the notum.—2. The corresponding or related portion of any part or organ of the body, the posterior aspect of a thing, the part opposite to or furthest from the front, or in any way correlated with the back of the trunk as, the back of the head, neck, arm, leg, the back of the hand; the back of the mouth.—3. Anything resembling the back in position. (a) As being behind or furthest from the face or front, like the back in man as, the back of a house.

Trees set upon the backs of chimneys do ripen fruits sooner. *Bacon, Nat Hist*

(b) As being behind, or in the furthest distance, with reference to the spectator, speaker, scene of action, etc. as, the back of an island, the back of a wood, the back of a village. (c) As being the part which comes behind in the ordinary movements of a thing or when it is used as, the back of a knife, saw, etc. (d) As forming the upper, and especially the outer and upper, portion of a thing, like the back of one of the lower animals as, the back of a hand rail, the back of a rafter. (e) The ridge of a hill.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Milton, P. L., vii 296

Or the long backs of the bushless downs
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

(f) As being that which supports the ribs as, the back of a ship (namely, the keel and keelson). See *broken backed*. (g) The upright hind part of a chair, serving as a support for the back. (h) In *bot.*, the outer side of an organ, or the side turned away from the axis as, the back of a leaf or of a carpel.

4 By synecdoche, the whole body, with reference to clothing, because the back is usually most fully covered. as, he has not clothes to his back.

I bought you a dozen of shirts to your back
Shak., 1 Hen IV, iii 1

5† Clothing, a garment to cover the back

And owre backs that moth eaten be
Piers Plowman (B), x 602

6 *pl* In the *leather trade*, the thickest and best-tanned hides.—7† The address of a letter, formerly written on the back of the letter itself. *Scott*—8† A reserve or secondary resource

This project
Should have a back, or second, that might hold,
If this should blast in proof. *Shak., Hamlet, iv 7*

9 In *ship-building*, a timber bolted on the after end of the rudder, to complete its form.—10 In *metal-mining*, the portion of the lode which lies between any level or stope and the one next above it, or the surface. Generally, the backs are the unstopped portions of the lode, as far as laid open, and ready to be mined or stoped.—11 In *coal-mining* (a) Same as *face*.

(b) The inner end of a heading where work is going on.—12. In *foot-ball*, a position behind the line of rushers, or a player in this position called *quarter-back, half-back, three-quarters-back, or full-back*, according to the distance from the rushers.—**Back and belly** (a) Before and behind, all over. as, to beat a person back and belly. (b) With clothes and food as, to keep a person back and belly (to keep him in clothes and food). (Vulgar)—**Back and breast**, the usual term in the seventeenth century for the body armor of the period. It consisted of a solid breastplate in one piece, generally considered bullet-

proof, and a lighter backpiece, the two secured together under the arms, usually by straps and buckles.

Armed with back and breast, head piece and bracerets.
Scott, Legend of Montrose.

Back and edge, wholly, completely

They have engaged themselves ours back and edge
Lady Almoncy, iii

Back of a book, that part of the cover to which the two sides are attached and on which the title is usually printed.—**Back of a bow**, in *archery*, the exterior side of a bow, which is convex when the bow is bent. In modern European bows this part is flat. See *belly*, 8 (g).—**Back of a hand-rail**, the upper surface the under side is the *breast*.—**Back of a hip-rafter**, the upper edge of the rafter shaped to the angle which the adjoining sides make with each other. See *cut* under *hip*.—**Back of an arch or vault**, the extrados, or outer curve or face. See *first cut* under *arch*.—**Back of a roof-rafter**, its upper surface.—**Back of a slate**, in *roofing*, the upper or weather side.—**Back of a window**, the walling below the sash frame, extending to the floor.—**Backs and cutters**, a miners name for jointed rock structures, the backs running in lines more or less parallel to the strike of the strata, and forming the "back of the quarry, and the cutters crossing them at right angles.—**Behind one's back**, in secret, or when one is absent.

I confess, Mr. Surface, I cannot hear to hear people at tacked behind their backs, and when ugly circumstances come out against our acquaintance, I own I always love to think the best. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, i 1*

Lazy-back, a high back bar in a carriage seat. It is some times made so as to be removable at will. *H. H. Knight*.—**Mitered back**, in *bookbinding*, a back having lines, usually in gold, connected and mitered in square panels by means of cross lines between the bands.—**Run-up back**, in *bookbinding*, a back having two lines, usually in gold, on its outer edges, running off at top and bottom. Distinguished from the *mitered back* (which see).—**Small of the back**, the loins, the *crura*. The back of beyond. See *beyond*.—**To be on another's back**, to be severe on one for any fault or foolish act, to hide, to ridicule. [Colloq.]—**To be on one's (own) back**, to be at the end of one's resources, to be ground. [Colloq.]—**To bow down the back**, to submit to oppression. *Rom xi 10*.—**To break the back**. See *break*.—**To cast behind the back**. In *Script* (a) To forget and forgive. *Isa xxxviii 17*. (b) To treat with contempt. *Ezek xlii 35*, *Neh ix 28*.—**To get one's back up**, to resist, to be obstinate. See *to put one's back up*, below. [Colloq.]—**To give a back**, to bend the back and keep it firm so as to allow another to leap over one by placing his hands upon the back, or to mount up to anything. [Colloq.]—**To make a back**. Same as *to give a back*.—**To put or get one's back up**, to show antipathy or aversion, to resist, to be angry or indignant; a metaphor probably taken from the habits of frightened or angry cats. [Colloq.]—**To see the back of**, to get rid of.—**To turn the back on one**, to forsake or neglect him.

back (bak), *a.* [*< back*], *n.*, and *back*, *adv.*, the attributive use of the noun, as in *backbone*, mingling with that of the *adv.*, as in *back yard*, the yard which is back, *back spring*, a spring backward, etc. As with *fore, hind, after*, etc., there is no definite dividing line between the separate *adj* use and the use in composition.] 1. Lying or being behind; opposite to the front; hinder; rear as, the back part of anything; a back door or window; back stairs, the back side of a field.

I will take away mine hand, and thou shalt see my back parts but my face shall not be seen. *Ex xxxii 23* Hence.—2. Away from the front position or rank, remote in place or condition, far in the rear, literally or figuratively. as, the back settlements of a country.

In December we had two insurrections of the back in habitants of our province. *Franklin, Autobiog., p 315*

3 In a backward direction; returning in the direction whence it came. as, a back stroke, back water. [In this sense properly with a hyphen].—4. In arrears, overdue as, *back pay* or *rents*.—**Back action**. See *action*.—**Back cylinder-head**, that head of a cylinder through which the piston rod passes in locomotives the opposite head in stationary engines.

back (bak), *adv.* [By aphoresis for *aback*, *< ME abak, < AS. on bær* see *aback* and *back*, *n*.] 1 To or toward the rear; backward; in the reverse direction as, to step or shrink back, the tide flowed back.

All shrank back aghast, and left the denouncer of woes standing alone in the centre of the hall.
Irving, Granada, p 28

2. From forward motion or progress; from advancing or advancement, in a state of restraint, hindrance, or retardation with such verbs as *keep* and *hold* as, he was held back with difficulty, the police kept back the crowd.

The Lord hath kept thee back from honour. *Num xiv 11*

3. To or toward one's (its or their) original starting-point, place, or condition: as, to go back to the city, to one's old occupation, to one's former belief.

I must bear answer back.

How you excuse my brother. *Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3*

Each successive wave rushes forward, breaks, and rolls back.
Marquay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

4. From a present, usual, or natural position; in a direction opposite to some other, expressed

or understood, backward as, to bend *back* one's finger, to force *back* the bolt of a door

The angel of the Lord came and rolled *back* the stone from the door *Mat xxviii 2*

5 To or toward times or things past; backward in time as, to look *back* on former ages

Oh, that constant time
Would but go *back* a week!

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v 3

Volumes of this form dated *back* two hundred years or more

Hawthorne, Old Manna

The existence of this language (Singhalese) has been taken *back* at least two thousand years by the inscriptions found by Goldschmidt of the Archaeological Survey

R. A. Cross, Mod. Lang. L. Indies, p 62

6 From the proper destination or purpose as, to keep *back* despatches

A certain man named Annulus with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, and kept *back* part of the price

Acts v 1, 2

7 Away from an undertaking, engagement, or promise

I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*

Addison

8 In a position of retirement or withdrawal; off, aloof absolutely or with *from* as, the house stands a little *back* from the road.

Somewhat *back* from the village street
Stands the old fashioned country seat

Longfellow, Old Clock

9 Behind in position, literally or figuratively, or as regards progress made absolutely or with *of* as, the hills *back* of the town; the feeling *back* of his words; a few pages *back*.—

10 Past in time, ago, since as, a little *back* [Colloq.]

This precaution still more salutary than offensive, has for some years *back* been omitted

Quoted in N and Q, 7th ser, II 106

11 Again, in return as, to answer *back*, to pay *back* a loan.

"Ruth—daughter Ruth!" the outlaw shrieks,
But no sound comes *back*—he is standing alone

Whittier, Mogg Megone, i

To and back, forward and backward, to and fro

This common body,
Like a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes to and *back*, lapping the varying tide

Shak, A and C, i 4

To beat, draw, fall, hang, etc., *back* See the verb *back*¹ (bak), *v* [In senses 1, 1-4, < *back*¹, *n*; in senses 1, 9-11, and II, < *back*¹, *adv*] I. *trans* 1. To furnish with a back or backing, strengthen or support at the back as, to *back* a book; to *back* an electrotype-plate; to *back* the armor-plates of a war-vessel with teak.—

2. To cover the back of, clothe

To break begonia's brood and *back*ers hem with cloths

Piers Plowman (A), xl 185

3 To support or aid, as with practical assistance, money, authority, influence, etc.; second or strengthen, reinforce often with *up* as, in his efforts he was *backed* by many influential men, he *backed* up his argument with a bet

Success still follows him and *backs* his crimes

Addison

The men of the northern Danelaw found themselves *backed*, not only by their brethren from Ireland, but by the mass of slaves around them

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p 243

Hence—4. In *sporting*, to recognize and support by standing or dropping said of dogs which follow the lead of a dog on point

Both dogs went off finely, soon after being put down
foreman pointed and was *backed* by Gath

Forest and Stream, XVI 418

5 To act or wager in favor of, express confidence in the success or superiority of. as, to *back* a horse in a race, or one of the parties in an argument

I *back* him at a rebuff or a charade against the best
thymel in the kingdom

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i 1

They [Bedouins] are fond of *backing* themselves with wagers, and will shoot for a sheep the loser inviting his friends to a feast

R. F. Burton, El Medjah, p 286

6 To get upon the back of, mount as, to *back* a horse

We both will *back* the winds
And hunt the phoenix through the Arabian deserts

Shirley, Grateful Servant, iv 5

And he has reached the northern plain,
And *backed* his fire fly steed again

J. R. Drake, Culprit Ray, p 50

7. To write something on the back of, address, as a letter, indorse—8 To lie at the back of, adjoin in the rear, form a back or background to

That length of cloistral roof,
Peering in air and *backed* by azure sky

Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente

That snug and comfortable retreat which generally *backs* the waterrooms of an English tradesman

Bulwer

9. To carry on the back. [Colloq.]

If the men are expected to *back* the traps for any considerable distance, the only admissible articles are, etc

R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p 308

10 To cause to move backward; propel backward, as, to *back* a horse, to *back* a boat—

11 To reverse the action of, as, to *back* a stationary engine—12 In coal-mining, to throw back into the gob or waste, as the small slack made in holing or undercutting the coal.

Gresley [Leicestershire, Eng.]—To back a chain or rope, to attach a preventer to it so as to reduce the strain upon it—To back an anchor

*See anchor, n—To back a sail, to brace the yards so that the wind will press on the forward surface of the sail—To back a warrant, to sign or indorse a warrant issued in another county to apprehend an offender—To back (a spindle) off, in cotton spinning, to reverse the motion of mule spindles at the end of a stretch, in unwinding the last few coils of the thread about the cop, in order to prepare for its proper distribution upon the cop when the mule carriage returns—To back the oars, to row backward so as to check the boat's headway or to gain sternway—To back the worming, in rope making, to fill the interspaces between the strands of a rope, thus making the surface even—To back up (a) To lend support, aid, or assistance to, stand by, give countenance to, as, to back up one's friends (b) To move or force backward, as, to back up a carriage (c) To reverse, as an engine or a press (d) In electrotyping, to strengthen, as the thin shell or electroplate obtained from a wax mold of a form of type, an engraved plate, etc., by depositing upon its back type metal to a certain thickness (e) In base ball and similar games, to stand behind, as another player, in order to stop and return any balls that may pass him as, the center field *backs up* the second base—To back water, to propel a boat in the opposite direction to that in which the prow is pointed, by reversing the action of the rowing in the case of a rowboat, or of the machinery in the case of a steamboat.*

II. *intrans* [*< back*¹, *adv.*] 1 To move or go backward as, the horse *backed*, the train *backed*—2. To move in the reverse direction

said specifically of the wind, in contradistinction to *haul* (which see), when it changes in a manner contrary to the usual current. In the northern hemisphere, on the polar side of the trade winds, the usual circuit of changes in the wind is from east by the south to west, and so on to the north. In the same latitudes in the southern hemisphere the reverse usually takes place. The backing of the wind is regarded as an indication of bad weather—To back and fill (a) To get a square rigged vessel to windward in a narrow channel, when the wind is against the tide and there is no room for tacking, by alternately filling and backing the sails so as to make the ship shoot from one side of the channel to the other while being carried on by the tide. Hence—

(b) To be vacillating or irresolute, shilly shally—To back astern. See *astern*—To back down, to recede from a position, abandon an argument or opinion, give in—To back out, to retreat from a difficulty or withdraw from an engagement

*back*², *n* The earlier form of *bat*²

*back*³ (bak), *n* [*< D bak*, a bowl, tray, = Dan *bakke*, a tray, < F *bac*, a trough, basin, a brewer's or distiller's back, also a ferry-boat, cf Bret *bak*, bag, a boat, ML *bacus*, *baccus*, a ferry-boat, *bacca*, a bowl ('vas aquarium'), origin uncertain Cf *basin*, from the same source] 1 A large flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope fastened on each side of the stream—2. A large cistern or vat used by brewers, distillers, dyers, etc., for holding liquids, a large tub or trough—3 A kind of wooden trough for holding or carrying fuel, ashes, etc., a coal-scuttle commonly in the diminutive form *bakey* [Scotch]

Narrowly escaping breaking my shins on a turf *back*

Scott, Rob Roy, III 13

backache (bak'ák), *n* Any dull or continuous pain in the back

backache-brake (bak'ák-brák), *n* A name of the lady-form, *Asplenium Filix-foemina*

backache-root (bak'ák-rót), *n* The button anakeroot, *Liatris spicata*

back-action (bak'ák'shón), *a*. In marine engin, having the connections between the piston-rod and crank reversed as, a *back-action* steam-engine. See *action*.

backarach, *n* See *Bacharach*

backarat, *interj* [Perhaps for *back there* The spelling *baccarr*, orig *bacare*, in the passage of Shakespeare has led to the fancy that the word is dog-Latin, based on E *back*] Stand *back*!

Ah, *backarr*, quoth Mortimer to his sows

Udall, Roister Doister

Backarr, quoth Mortimer to his sow, see

Mortimer's sow speaketh as good Latin as hee

Heywood

[A proverbial saying, derived apparently from some local anecdote.]

Baccare! you are marvellous forward

Shak, T of the 8, ii 1

back-balance (bak'bal'áns), *n*. A weight used as a counterbalance for an eccentric, or an eccentric pulley or gear.

back-band (bak'band), *n*. A broad strap or chain passing over the saddle of a cart- or carriage-horse, and used to support the shafts. Called in Scotland a *rigwiddie*

back-bar (bak'bär), *n*. The horizontal bar in the old English open fireplace, on which the heavy kettle was hung over the fire.

backbear (bak'bär), *n* In old Eng forest law, the act of carrying on the back venison killed illegally. See *backcarry*.

backbite (bak'bit), *v*; pret *backbit*, pp. *back-bitten*, *backbit*, ppr *backbitting*. [*< ME bak-biten*, earlier *bacbiten* (= Icel. *bakbita* (Haldorsen), appar from El.), < *bac*, *bak*, *n*, the back, or, more prob, < *bak*, *adv*. (though this, the aphoristic form of *abak*, *aback*, is not found in ME except in comp and deriv), + *bite*, bite see *back*¹ and *bite*.] I. *trans*. To injure morally in a manner comparable to biting from behind, attack the character or reputation of secretly, censure, slander, or speak evil of in absence: rarely with a thing as object.

And eke the verse of famous Poets witt
He does *backbite*

Spenser, I Q, I iv 32

Most untrue and maliciously do these evil tongues
backbite and slander the sacred ashes of that personage

Spenser, State of Ireland

II. *intrans* To slander or speak evil of the absent.

To be prynces in pryde and pouerte to dispise,
To *backbite*, and to bosten and bere fals witness

Piers Plowman (B), II 80

He that *backbiteth* not with his tongue

Ps xv 3

They are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*

Shak, 2 Hen IV, v 1

backbiter (bak'bi'tér), *n*. One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent

Satirists describe the age, and *backbiters* assign their descriptions to private men

Steele, Tatler, No 242

Nine tilths of times
Face flatterers and *backbiters* are the same

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien

backbiting (bak'bi'ting), *n* [*ME bacbiting*, *backbitung*, verbal *n* of *backbite*] The act of slandering the absent, secret calumny

Envyings, wraths, strifes, *backbitings*, whelpings

2 Cor xii 20

backbitingly (bak'bi'ting-lí), *adv* With backbiting

back-block (bak'blok), *n* In piano-making, see *wrest-block*

backboard (bak'börd), *n*. [*< back*¹, *n*, + *board* The AS *baecbord* (= D LG. *bakbord* (> G *backbord*, F. *babord*) = Dan. *bagbord* = Icel. *bakborð*, also *bakborð*) means 'larboard'] A board for the back, a board placed at the back or serving as the back of something. Specifically—

(a) A board placed across the stern sheets of a boat to support the backs of the occupants (b) A small strip of wood used to support the back and give erectness to the figure

A careful and undeviating use of the *backboard* is recommended as necessary to the acquirement of that dignified deportment and carriage so requisite for every young lady of fashion

Thackeray

(c) A board used in a lathe to sustain the pillars supporting the puppet bar (d) In *English* [Yorkshire] coal mining, a thirl or cross hole communicating with the return air course *Grady*

back-bond (bak'bón), *n*. In Scots law, a deed attaching a qualification or condition to the terms of a conveyance or other instrument.

backbone (bak'bón'), *n*. [*ME. bakbone*, *bakbon*, < *back*¹ + *bone*¹.] 1 The bone of the middle line of the back; the spine, the vertebral column, the vertebrae collectively.—2. Something resembling a backbone in appearance, position, or office as, the Apennines are the *backbone* of Italy.

The plutocrats, shippers, merchants and others who are the *backbone* of the Conservative party

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p 202

3. Figuratively, firmness; stability of purpose; decision of character, resolution; moral principle.

The civilization is cheap and weak which has not the *backbone* of conscience in it

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p 202

Backbone of an awning, a rope sewed to the middle of a ship's awning, and extending forward and aft, to strengthen it and afford it support.—To the



Human Backbone
C1, first cervical vertebra; C7, first dorsal vertebra; L1, first lumbar vertebra; S1, first sacral vertebra; S5, first coccygeal vertebra.

backbone, to the utmost extent of one's power or nature, out and out, thoroughly; entirely

Jolly old Burbo, staunch to the backbone
Butcher, Last Days of Pompeii, II 1
 A true blue Tory to the backbone *T. Hughes*
 (Name to the backbone) *Trollope*

backboned (bak'bōnd'), *a.* Vertebrated; furnished with a backbone.

backcap (bak'kap), *v. t.* To depreciate or disparage [U. S. slang]

backcarry (bak'kar'i), *n.* In old Eng. forest law, the crime of having game on the back, as deer unlawfully killed. See *backbear*.

back-casing (bak'kās'ing), *n.* In mining, a wall or lining of dry bricks, used in sinking through sand or gravel. Within it the permanent wall of the shaft is built up, after the bed rock or stone head has been reached.

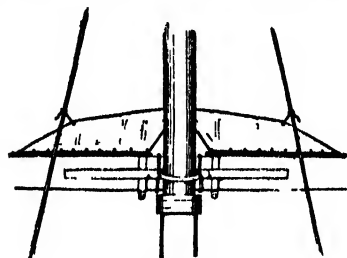
back-cast (bak'kást), *n.* [*< back¹, adv. + cast, n.*] 1. A cast or throw back.—2. A backward stroke, or a stroke driving one back; hence, figuratively, any discouragement or cause of relapse or failure. [Scotch.]

back-cast (bak'kást), *a.* [*< back¹, adv. + cast, pp.*] Cast or thrown back. as, "back-cast thoughts." *Joanna Baillie*

back-center (bak'sen'ter), *n.* In a lathe, the point of the back or dead spindle of the tail-stock. It supports that end of the piece which is to be turned. The front center is that part of the live spindle which is in the headstock.—**Back-center screw**, in a lathe, the screw which gives longitudinal motion to the back center.

back-chain (bak'chān), *n.* A chain that passes over the saddle of a horse's harness to support the shafts of a cart or wagon.

back-cloth (bak'klōth), *n.* 1. In calico-printing, a reinforcing cloth used to support a fab-



Back cloth

ric which is being printed.—2. *Naut.*, a triangular piece of canvas fastened in the middle of a topsail-yard to facilitate the stowing of the bunt of the topsail.

back-down (bak'daun), *n.* The act of backing down. See *back¹, v.*

backed (bakt), *p. a.* [*< back¹, n. or v. + -ed²*] In composition, having a back (with the quality or characteristic noted in the first part of the word) as, a high-backed chair, hump-backed, broad-backed.

Old rickety tables and chairs broken back d. *Thackeray*
backen (bak'n), *v. t.* [*< back¹, adv. + -en¹*] To hold back, retard. *Hallwell* [Local in Eng. and U. S.]

back-end (bak'end), *n.* The latter end or part, especially (Scotch), the latter part of autumn.

The hedges will do, I clipped them w' my ain hands last back end. *J. Wilson*

backer¹ (bak'ér), *n.* [*< back¹, v. + -er¹*] 1. One who backs or gets on the back. as, a backer of untamed horses.—2. One who backs or supports, or who aids and abets, another in an undertaking, especially in any trial of skill, agility, or strength, also, one who bets or "lays" his money in favor of a particular person, horse, etc., in a contest, one who indorses the notes or sustains the credit of another.—3. In arch., a narrow slate laid on the back of a broad square-headed one, where the slates begin to diminish in width.—4. *Naut.*, a strap of rope or senmit fastened to a yard-arm to secure the head-earings of a sail.

backer², *adv.* [*< back¹, adv. + -er²*] Same as *backermore*.

backermore, *adv.* [ME, a double compar., *< backer² + more* Cf. *furthermore, hindermore*, etc.] More or further back.

With that anon I wout me backermore
La Belle Dame sans Merci, l. 85 (Hallwell)

backermost, *a. superl.* [*< backer² + -most.*] Backmost.

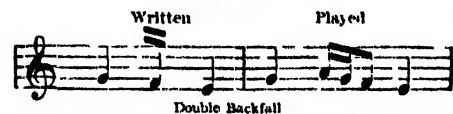
backet (bak'et), *n.* [*< F. baquet, trough, dim. of bac* see *back³*] A trough or box, especially

one for carrying ashes or cinders; a hod or coal-scuttle. [Scotch.]

backfall (bak'fal), *n.* 1. In wrestling, a fall or trip-up in which a wrestler is thrown upon his back.—2. In music, an obsolete melodic decoration, nearly like the modern long appoggiatura called a double backfall when prolonged.



Backfall



Double Backfall

3. In organ-building, a lever whose front end is raised by the motion of a digital or pedal transmitted through a stickler (which see), its back end being correspondingly depressed: a device for transforming upward motion into downward.

backfallery (bak'fâl'ler), *n.* [*< back¹, adv. + faller* Cf. *backslider*] A backslider; a renegade. *Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xi*

backfill (bak'fil'), *v. t.* and *t.* In engin., to fill (a depression) with material taken from an cutting. **back-fillet** (bak'fil'et), *n.* The return of the margin of a groin, or of a door- or window-jamb, when it projects beyond the face of the wall. Such margins are said to be back-filleted.

back-flap (bak'flap), *n.* That part of a window-shutter which folds into a recess made for it in the window-casing.

back-frame (bak'frām), *n.* An internally geared wheel supporting the twisting pinions or whirlers of a rope-making machine.

back-friend (bak'friend), *n.* [*< back¹, a., + friend*] 1. A false or pretended friend, a secret enemy.

Let him take heed I prove not his back friend
Mausager, Virgin Martyr, II 1

Far is our church from hatching upon the civil powers, as some who are backfriends to both would maliciously insinuate. *South*

2. A friend at one's back, a backer. [Rare]

back-game (bak'gām), *n.* [*< back¹, a. + game*] 1. A game at backgammon or chess.—2. A return-game.

backgammon (bak-gam'on), *n.* [Also formerly *baggammon*, *< back¹, a. + gammon¹, game* (see *gammon¹ and game¹*), appar. so called because in certain circumstances the pieces are obliged to go back and reenter. The reason of the name is not certain, but the formation is clear. Cf. *back-game*.] 1. A game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice.

The board is in two parts, usually hinged to gether, on which twenty four spaces, called points, are marked. Each player has fifteen men with which movements are made in accordance with the numbers turned up by the dice, the object of each player being to advance his men to the last six points, and then "throw them off, or remove them entirely from the board."

2. A single bout at backgammon won by a player before his opponent has advanced all of his men from the first six points.

backgammon (bak-gam'on), *v. t.* To beat by winning a backgammon. See *backgammon, n.*

backgammon-board (bak-gam'on-bōrd), *n.* The board or table on which the game of backgammon is played.

back-gear (bak'gēr), *n.* The variable speed-gear in the headstock of a power-lathe.

background (bak'ground), *n.* 1. The ground at the back or behind, as opposed to the front, situation in the rear of those objects, considerations, etc., which engage the attention; subordinate or secondary position in contradistinction to principal or important position; place out of sight: used both literally (of physical objects) and figuratively, as, there were mountains in the background, the true reasons for this action were kept in the background.

A husband somewhere in the background. *Thackeray*

Forbearance and mercy to enemies are not unknown to the Old Testament, but they are in the background. *G. P. Fisher, Begin of Christianity, p. 22*

Specifically.—2. The part of a picture represented as furthest from the spectator's eye: opposed to foreground. In pictures of which the foreground possesses the chief interest, the background is so designed as to enhance the effect of objects in the foreground, to which it is kept subordinate in color, etc., often serving no other purpose than that of a neutral screen or setting behind the objects in which the interest is concentrated.

trated, as, a portrait with a landscape background; a group of figures with buildings in the background. In landscapes, when no such evident opposition is intended, or when the chief interest lies in the background, the term distance is properly used to denote the more distant planes in the picture, as distinguished from the foreground and the middle distance.

Here we see the rude and simple expedient by which, to atone for the want of aerial perspective, the vase painters indicated the background of their compositions. Figures more distant from the eye are always represented seated or standing on a higher level than figures in the foreground. *C. T. Newton, Art and Archeol., p. 889*

The leafless trees become spirals of flame in the sunset, with the blue east for their background. *Kimerson, Misc., p. 23*

3. In photog., the plain or decorated screens, properties, etc., placed behind the subject in taking portraits, especially in regular gallery-work, in order to form an appropriate setting in the finished picture.

backhand (bak'hānd), *n.* and *a.* 1. Writing which slopes backward or to the left as, he writes backhand.—2. In tennis, the position behind the principal player.

No, faith, that's odds at tennis, my lord, not but if your ladyship please, I'll endeavour to keep your back hand a little, tho' upon my soul you may safely set me up at the line. *Cibber, Careless Husband, iv*

II. *a.* Backhanded; unfavorable, unfair: as, a backhand influence.

backhanded (bak'hānd'ed), *a.* 1. With the back of the hand as, a backhanded blow.—2. Done or effected with the hand turned backward, crosswise, or in any oblique direction; marked by a backward slope, direction, or effect as, backhanded writing, a backhanded stroke in sword-play or lawn-tennis. In the latter game a backhanded stroke is one that causes the ball to rotate so as to have a tendency on striking the ground to bound backward in the direction of the striker.

Hence.—3. Figuratively, oblique in meaning; indirect; equivocal, ambiguous; sarcastic. as, a backhanded compliment.—4. Twisted in the opposite way from the usual method: said of a rope.

One part plain laid and the other backhanded rope. *Lucie Samanahip, p. 252*

backhandedly (bak'hānd'ed-ly), *adv.* With the hand directed backward as, to strike backhandedly.

backhandedness (bak'hānd'ed-nēs), *n.* The state of being backhanded, unfairness.

backhander (bak'hānd'ér), *n.* A blow with the back of the hand as, to strike one a backhander.

backhead (bak'hed), *n.* 1. The back part of the head opposed to forehead.—2. False hair worn on the back of the head.

backhouse¹ (bak'hous), *n.* [*< back¹, a., + house.*] A building behind or back from the main or front building, hence, in country places, especially in New England, a privy.

backhouse², *n.* Same as *backhouse*.

backing (bak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *back¹, v.*] 1. Support, physical or moral; supporters or backers collectively.—2. The address of a letter.—3. Something placed at or attached to the back of something else to support, strengthen, or finish it, the act of providing anything with such a support. Especially—(a) A layer or layers of timber, generally teak, on which the iron plates of armor clad ships are bolted. (b) A heavy plating of wood, or wood and iron, supporting the armor plates of fortifications or of targets from behind, a thick bed of rammed sand or concrete placed behind armored works or targets.

The concrete might be faced with a comparatively thin steel plate which would explode the shell, and so save the backing. *London Engineer*

(c) In bookbinding, the curving of the back of sewed sheets intended for a book, with intent (1) to spread the thread so that the book will not be thicker at the back than at the fore edge, (2) to make a secure seat in the arched groove at either side for the cover, (3) to make the book flexible, so that the leaves of the book shall be flat when open. Backing is done by beating with a hammer or rolling with a machine. (d) In sewing, the web of coarser or stronger material at the back of such piled fabrics as velvet, plush, satin, Brussels carpets, etc. (e) In photog., a coating of a dull, dark pigment, placed on the back of the sensitized plate in some classes of work to absorb light that might otherwise pass through the film, be reflected again upon it from the back of the glass, and cause an effect of blurring. Such a backing is useful in taking pictures in the direction of the chief light, or those in which some portions of the field are very highly illuminated while others adjoining them are dark. (f) In printing, the printing of the second side of a sheet. (g) In electrotypy, the metal used to back up or strengthen an electrotype. (h) In theat., that portion of a scene on a stage which is revealed through an open door or window. **Backing of an arch**, the course of masonry which rests upon the extrados of an arch.

backing-boards (bak'ing-bōrdz), *n. pl.* In bookbinding, boards of hard wood, faced with steel, which are used in pairs for the purpose of clamping together the sewed sheets of an

unbound book while the back is being rounded with a hammer.

backing-deals (bak'ing-dēlz), *n. pl.* In *Engl. coal-mining*, boards or planks placed behind the curbs of a shaft, to keep the earth behind in place.

backing-hammer (bak'ing-ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer used in beating into shape the backs of books.

backing-iron (bak'ing i'ēr), *n.* An iron block having upon four sides longitudinal grooves of different widths and depths, suitable to different sizes of books, and used in shaping their backs.

backing-metal (bak'ing-met'al), *n.* A composition of type-metal, in which lead is the chief ingredient, which is poured into an electrotype-shell of copper to form the backing of the electrotype-plate.

backing-pan (bak'ing-pan), *n.* A pan in which electrotype-shells are placed face downward, while the molten metal with which they are backed is poured over them.

backings (bak'ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse of wool or flax after it is dressed, the tow thrown off by the second hacking of flax.

back-joint (bak'joint), *n.* In *masonry*, a rebate such as that made on the inner side of a chimney-piece to receive a ship.

backlash (bak'lash), *n.* 1 In *mech.*, the jarring reaction of each of a pair of wheels upon the other, produced by irregularities of velocity when the load is not constant or the moving power is not uniform.—2. In *coal-mining*, the backward suction of the air-current after an explosion of fire-damp.—**Backlash of a screw**, the play between a screw and its nut when the latter is loosely fitted.—**Backlash-spring**, a spring fitted to a machine to keep the moving parts in contact and prevent backlash.

backless (bak'les), *a.* [*back*, *n.*, + *-less*]. Without a back as, *backless benches*.

backling, backlings (bak'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [*See backling*, < *AS backling*, in *adv. phrase on backling*, back, behind, < *baeo*, back, + *-ling*, *adv. suffix*. Cf. *darkling*, *headlong*.] Backward.

back-lining (bak'li'ning), *n.* In windows, a piece of sash-frame parallel to the pulley-piece and next to the jamb on each side.

back-link (bak'link), *n.* In engines, one of the links in a parallel motion which connect the air-pump rod to the beam.

backlog (bak'log), *n.* A large log placed at the back of an open wood-fire to sustain combustion and concentrate the heat.

You want, first, a large *backlog*, which does not rest on the audience. (C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies* p. 6)

backlook (bak'luk), *n.* Retrospective view as, to take a *backlook*. [Rare]

back-lye (bak'li), *n.* [*back*, + *lye* for *li*]. In *coal-mining*, a siding or slant on an underground railway. [Gresley] [North Eng.]

back-mill (bak'mil), *n.* A fulling-mill. [*Ir.*, Diet]

back-mold (bak'möld), *n.* In reversing molding, that part of the mold which conforms to the back of the pattern or model.

backmost (bak'möst), *a. superl.* [*back*, *adv.* + *-most*. Cf. *backmore*.] Hindmost. [Rare]

back-overman (bak'ö'vēr-man), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a man whose duty it is to see to the safety of a district of underground workings, and of the men working in it, during the back-shift. [Gresley] [North Eng.]

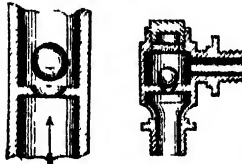
back-painting (bak'pan'ting), *n.* A method of applying varnish colors to mezzotint prints affixed to glass, in such a manner that they appear as if painted on the glass.

backpedal (bak-ped'al), *v. t.* In *bicycling*, to press down upon the pedal as it rises, in order to check the movement of the wheel.

backpiece (bak'pēs), *n.* A piece at the back of something; specifically, a piece of armor which covered the back and was connected with the breastplate by straps and buckles, hooks, and the like. See *back* and *breast*, under *back*, *n.*

backplate (bak'plät), *n.* Same as *backpiece*.

back-pressure (bak'presh'ür), *n.* Pressure backward or in the reverse of the normal direction; specifically, the resistance of the atmosphere or of waste steam to the action of the piston of a steam-engine.—**Back-pressure valve**, in *mach.*, a valve placed within a supply pipe or over an inlet-orifice, to prevent



Back pressure Valve

the backward flow of a fluid or gas when the pressure in the normal direction falls below that in the reservoir or chamber to which the fluid is supplied.

backrack, backrag, *n.* See *Backarach*.

back-racket (bak'rak'et), *n.* The return of a ball in tennis, hence, figuratively, a counter-charge.

How Why, are not debts better than words, sir?
Wit Are not words promises, and are not promises debts, sir?

How He plays at back racket with me
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, iv 4

back-raking (bak'rä'king), *n.* In *farrery*, an operation by which hardened faeces are withdrawn from the rectum.

back-rent (bak'rent), *n.* 1 Arrears of rent.—2. In *Scots law*, a rent paid subsequently to reaping. Thus, when a tenant entering with a lease is allowed to reap and sell his first crop before paying his rent, the rent in this case is termed a *back-rent*, in contradistinction to *fore-rent*, a rent payable before the first crop is reaped.

back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* A guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe and placed in contact with the work to steady it in turning.

back-return (bak'rē-tēr'), *n.* A going or coming back, return.

Harry's back return again to France
Shak, *Hen V*, v (cho)

The back return of Charon's boat
Marlowe

back-rope (bak'röp), *n.* 1 *Naut.* (a) The rope or chain-stay extending from the lower end of the dolphin-striker to each side of the bows of a ship. (b) A small rope attached to the hook of the cat-block or fish-hook, to facilitate hooking it on the anchor.—**Martingale backropes**. See *martingale*.

back-saw (bak'sä), *n.* A saw the web of which is stiffened by a metallic back of greater substance. Such saws have specific names according to their use, as *tenon-saw*, *dovetail-saw*, *carcase-saw*, etc.

back-scraper (bak'skrä'pēr), *n.* Same as *back-scraper*.

back-scratcher (bak'skrach'ēr), *n.* 1 An implement for scratching the back, generally made of bone or ivory, in the form of a small hand fixed to a long slender handle.

A back-scratcher of which the hand was ivory and the handle black
Southey, *The Doctor*, iv

2 A toy of wood or bone having a thin tongue which presses upon a toothed wheel, on the principle of a watchman's rattle when it is rubbed on the back of a person, it produces a sound like the tearing of cloth.

backset (bak'set), *v.* [*back*, *adv.* + *set*, *v.*]. 1. *trans.* To set upon in the rear.

The Israelites [were] backset with Pharaoh's whole power
Andrison, *Expos. of Benedictus*, fol 71 b (1878)

II. *intrans.* To plow again, in the autumn, prairie-land which has been plowed for the first time in the preceding spring. [Western U S.]

backset (bak'set), *n.* [*back*, *a* or *adv.* + *set*, *v.* or *n.*]. 1. A setting back or backward, as the result of some untoward circumstance or opposing agency; a check to progress; retardation, or the losing of ground, a relapse as, he suffered more than one serious *backset*, a *backset* which appeared to be fatal.—2. An eddy or counter-current in flowing water.

Of course much of this was slack water or the backset caused by the overflow
Harper's Mag., LXV, 612

back-settler (bak'set'lēr), *n.* One inhabiting the back settlements of a country.

backsheesh, *n.* See *backshish*.

back-shift (bak'shift), *n.* [*back*, *a*, + *shift*]. In *coal-mining*, a second shift or relay of hewers who begin cutting the coal after another set have begun to draw it, at the same place.

backside (bak'sid'), *n.* [*ME. baksid*, < *back*, *a*, + *side*]. 1 The back part or aspect of anything, the part opposite to the front, or behind that which is presented to a spectator. [Properly two words in this use. See *back*, *a*, 1.] Specifically.—2 The hind part of an animal; the rump often (vulgarly) in the plural.—3 The back premises, back yard, or out-buildings attached to a dwelling; also, the privy. [Obscure or dialectal.] *N. E. D.*

back-sight (bak'sit), *n.* 1. In *surveying*, the reading of a leveling-rod, taken when looking back to a station which has been passed. All other readings are called *foresights*.—2. The rear sight of a gun.

back-skin (bak'skin), *n.* A leather dress used by miners when at work in wet places.

back-slang (bak'slang), *n.* [*back*, *a.* or *adv.*, + *slang*. Cf. *palindrome*.] A species of slang in which the words are pronounced or written backward, or as nearly so as the skill of the speaker or writer, or the possibility of pronouncing the word, will permit: thus, penny becomes *yennep*; woman, *namow*, and so on.

backslide (bak-slīd'), *v. t.*; pret. *backslid* (sometimes *backslided*), pp. *backslid*, *backslidden* (sometimes *backslided*), ppr. *backsliding*. [*back*, *adv.*, + *slide*]. To slide back, in a figurative sense; apostatize; turn from the faith; depart from or abandon religious principles or practices.

I have fallen back to my carnal temper, from the holy ways of God; and have again *backslid*.
By Hopkins, *Works*, p 685

When persons have been professors of religion, and have for various reasons *backslidden* and declined into a carnal and secular life
H W Beecher

backslider (bak-slī'dēr), *n.* One who backslides. (a) An apostate, one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. Prov xiv 14 (b) One who neglects his religious vows and falls into habits of sin.

backsliding (bak-slī'ding), *n.* A falling back in principle or practice; a lapse in or abandonment of religious obligation; apostasy.

Our *backslidings* are many we have sinned against thee
Jer xiv 7

backslidingness (bak-slī'ding-nes), *n.* The state of backsliding.

back-spear, *v. t.* See *back-spear*.

back-speed (bak'spēd), *n.* In *mech.*, a second speed-gear of a lathe, which can be brought into action on the fore-speed, so that second series of speeds of the spindle are thereby obtained.

back-speer (bak'spēr), *v. t.* [*See*, also written *back-spear*, -*speer*, < *back*, *adv.* + *speer*, ask, question]. To reexamine or cross-examine. [Scotch.]

back-splinting (bak'splin'ting), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a system of working coal over the goaf and across the packs of a lower one got in advance upon the long-wall method. [Gresley]

back-spring (bak'spring), *n.* 1 A spring formed in the bolt of a lock by cutting a longitudinal slit near its upper edge, thus leaving a strip of unsupported metal which by elastic pressure springs the bolt into its place when it is left by the key.—2 The spring at the rear of the body of a vehicle; specifically, a C-spring which rides up at the back of the carriage, the body of the latter being suspended from the forward end.—3 A spring backward.

back-staff (bak'stáf), *n.* An instrument formerly used for measuring the sun's altitude at sea so called because in using it the observer turned his back to the sun.

backstair, backstairs (bak'stär, -stärz), *n.* and *a* 1. A stair or stairs in the back part of a house, private stairs. [Properly two words. See *back*, *a*, 1.]

II. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to stairs in the back part of a house. as, a *backstair* entrance.—2. Indirect; underhand, unfair, intriguing as, *backstair* influence.

He's like a *backstair* minister at court, who, whilst the reputed favourites are sauntering in the bed chamber, is ruling the roast in the closet
Vanbrugh, *Relapse*, ii 1

Is he not a *back stairs* favourite—one that can do what he pleases with those that do what they please?
Goldsmith, *Good Natured Man*, ii

back-stall (bak'stál), *n.* The thief who walks behind the chief operator in a garrote-robbery to conceal him when at work and make off with the booty. [Thieves' slang.] See *garrote*.

backstand (bak'stánd), *n.* Support; something to fall back upon.

A sure staye and a steadfast *backstande* at home.
Hall, *Hen VII*

backstay (bak'stá), *n.* 1. In *printing*, a strap of leather used to check the carriage of a printing-press.—2. In *coal-mining*, a forked bar of wrought-iron attached to the back of the mine-car when ascending an inclined plane, for the purpose of stopping the car in case of accident. [Yorkshire, Eng.].—3. A rod extending from the perch to the outer end of the rear axle of a carriage.—4. One of the flaps of a carriage-top.—5. In purchase-shears, a powerful spring placed at the back of the moving blade to keep the two cutting edges in contact.—6. In *metal-turning*, an adjustable support for any very long or slender article.—7. *pl. Naut.*, long ropes extending backward from the heads of all masts above the lower mast and fastened

on each side of the ship to the chain-plates, serving to support the masts.—*Backstay-stools*, planking or pieces of iron projecting from the side of a ship, to which the backstays are made fast. They serve the same purpose for the backstays that the channels do for the shrouds.—*Traveling backstays*, backstays fitted with a traveler which slides up and down with the topsail yard. The principal support for the mast is thus kept at that part which is just above the yard [Not now in use.]

back-stop (bak'stop), *n.* A rearward movement of a squad or body of troops, without change of front.

backster¹, *n.* See *baxter*

backster² (bak'stēr), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A flat piece of wood or cork fastened on the feet for walking over loose beach *N. E. D.*

backstitch (bak'stich), *n.* A method of sewing in which each stitch overlaps or doubles back on the preceding one, the needle entering behind the thread at the end of the stitch already made and coming out in front of it.

backstitch (bak'stich), *v. t. and i.* To sew with stitches which overlap each other See *backstitch, n.*

backstone (bak'stōn), *n.* [E. dial., = *bakestone*, *bake + stone*.] The heated stone on which oat-cake is baked. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

back-stop (bak'stop), *n.* In *base-ball*, a fence placed a short distance behind the catcher to stop the ball if he fails to catch it.

back-strap (bak'strap), *n.* A broad strap passing along the middle of a horse's back from the upper hame-strap to the crupper or a point of junction with the hip-straps in a wagon-harness, and in a carriage-harness from the gigsaddle to the crupper *E. H. Knight*.

back-strapped (bak'strap), *p. a.* Carried by head-winds to the back of a cape or promontory said of a ship.

back-stream (bak'strēm), *n.* A current running against the regular course of the stream, an up-stream

back-string (bak'string), *n.* A leading-string by which a child is supported or guided from behind. *Cowper, Task, iv* 228

back-stroke (bak'strōk), *n.* 1 A blow or stroke in return — 2 A backhanded stroke, a backhander

My uncle Toby never took this *back stroke* of my father's at his hobby-horse kindly

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi 31
3 In *telegr.*, the return-stroke of the lever in a telegraph-sounder. *Standard Elect. Dict.*

back-swimmer (bak'swim'ōr), *n.* Same as *boat-fly*

back-sword (bak'sōrd), *n.* 1 A sword with one sharp edge, used for cutting rather than thrusting, sometimes curved, and frequently straight. It usually had a basket hilt, and was the common weapon of citizens and country people when the rapier and afterward the small sword were worn by gentlemen

2 A cudgel fitted with a basket-hilt, used for a particular kind of single-stick play — 3 A cudgel-play in which the back-sword (in sense 2) is used, peculiar to certain counties of England, and still kept up at festivals and the like in the attempt to preserve old customs. The guard is with the left arm, and the object of each player is to break the skin of his adversary's forehead so as to draw blood

back-tack (bak'tak), *n.* In *Scots law*, a tack or lease connected with wadsets or mortgages, by which the possession of the land is returned to the proprietor on payment of a rent corresponding to the interest of the money advanced. See *wadset*.

back-tool (bak'tōl), *n.* Any tool, either fillet or roll, used by bookbinders in decorating the curved surface of the back of a book.

back-trick (bak'trik), *n.* A caper backward in dancing.

I have the *back-trick* simply as strong as any man in Illyria. *Shak, T. N., i* 3

backward, backwards (bak'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*E. E. backward, backward, adv.* by aphesis for *abackward*, *abak*, *adv.* *back*, *ward*, *ward*] 1. In the direction of the back as, to throw the arms *backward*. — 2. With the back first in the direction of motion as, to walk *backward*, to fall *backward*.

He [Ell] fell from off the seat *backward*, and his neck broke. *1 Sam. iv* 18

Thou wilt fall *backward* *Shak, E. and J., i* 2.

3. In the direction from which one has come, toward that which is or has been left behind as, he glanced *backward*. — 4. Toward bygone times or events; toward that which is past in time: as, to look *backward* to the last century

The lights of memory *backward* stream

Whittier, Memories.

5. In or by reflection; reflexively.

The mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself her understanding light.
Sir J. Davies, Intro. to Immortal. of Soul

6. In time past; ago.

Some reigns *backward*.

Locke

7. In an opposite or contrary direction.

For every two steps they made forwards and upwards they slipped one *backward*

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I 11

8 In an opposite or reverse order; from the end toward the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order as, to read or spell *backward*, hence, perversely; in a wrong or perverse manner

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But she would spoil him *backward*
Shak, Much Ado, III. 1

The gospel of Christ is read *backward*, when that world which he came to save is regarded as a world which it is a merit to abandon

C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p 47

9. From a better to a worse state; retrogressively

The work went *backward*, and the more he strove
To advance the suit, the farther from her love *Dryden*.

Backward and forward, to and fro — To ring bells *backward*, to give an alarm by ringing the bells of a chime in the wrong order, beginning with the bass bell

The bells they ring *backward*, the drums they are beat
Scott, Bonnie Dundee

backward (bak'wārd), *a* [*< backward, adv.*]

1. Directed to the back or rear as, "a *backward* look," *Shak, Sonnets, lix.* — 2. Reversed; returning, directed to or toward the original starting-point as, a *backward* movement or journey

And now they do re-stern
Their *backward* course *Shak, Othello, i* 8

3 Done in reverse order, done in an order contrary to the natural order, as in repeating a sentence from the end to the beginning.

Without his rod reversed,
We cannot free the lady *Milton, Comus, i* 817

4 Being in, or placed at, the back.

Four legs and two voices His forward voice now is
to speak well of his friend, his *backward* voice is to
utter foul speeches, and to detract *Shak, Tempest, ii* 2

5 Slow; sluggish, unprogressive, unadvanced, behind in progress as, a *backward* learner

Brigandage survives only in out of the way corners of
the most *backward* countries of Christendom such as
Spain and Sicily *J. Fisk, Evolutionist, p* 229

6 Late; behind in time, coming after something else, or after the usual time as, *backward* fruits; the season is *backward*

A dry, cold, *backward* spring (asterly winds)
Fowler, Mary, April 15, 1688

7 Holding back, averse, reluctant, hesitating

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument *Watts*
For wiser brutes were *backward* to be slaves
Pope, Windsor Forest, i 50

8. Timid, bashful, retiring in disposition; modest — 9 Reaching back into the past, already past.

Flies unconscious o'er each *backward* year
Dryden, Child Harold, ii. 24

backward (bak'wārd), *n* [*< backward, a*]

The things or state behind or past.

What see'st thou else
In the dark *backward* and abyss of time?
Shak, Tempest, i 2

backward (bak'wārd), *v. t.* [*< backward, adv.*]

To obstruct; keep back, retard; delay.

Doth clog and *backward* us *Hammond, Sermons, xv*

backwardation (bak'wār-dā'shon), *n.* [*< backward, v., + -ation.*] On the London Stock Exchange, the premium paid by a seller of stock for the privilege of postponing its delivery to the buyer until the next fortnightly settling-day. See *contango*

backwardly (bak'wārd-li), *adv.* 1. In a backward direction

The mandible is extremely massive and has a *backwardly* produced angle *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p* 320

2. Unwillingly; reluctantly; aversely, perversely, ill.

I was the first man
That ever receiv'd gift from him.
And does he think so *backwardly* of me now,
That I'll requite it last? *Shak, T. of A., III* 3

backwardness (bak'wārd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being backward. (a) Backward state as regards progress, slowness, tardiness as, the back

wardness of the spring (b) Unwillingness, reluctance, dilatoriness or dullness in action

Our *backwardness* to good works. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(c) Bashfulness, shyness.

backwards, adv. See *backward*.

back-washed (bak'wōht), *a.* Cleansed from oil, as wool after combing.

back-water (bak'wā'tēr), *n.* 1† Water flowing in from behind — 2. Water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of steamboats, etc. — 3. Water held or forced back, as in a mill-race or in a tributary stream, in consequence of some obstruction, as a dam or flood. — 4. An artificial accumulation of water obtained at high tide and reserved in reservoirs, to be discharged at low tide for clearing off deposits in channel-beds and tideways. — 5. A creek or arm of the sea which runs parallel to the coast, having only a narrow slip of land between it and the sea, and communicating with the latter by barred entrances.

Entering the mouth of the Moredah, an extensive *back-water* into which fall the Piri Bazaar and other streams, we come alongside a fairly constructed quay *O'Donovan, Merv, viii*

backwood (bak'wōd), *n.* That portion of a carpenter's plane which is immediately behind the plane-iron. — To drive the *backwood* up, to drive the wedge of a plane too tightly. When this is done the pressure of the plane iron raises a bur or slight ridge at the angle of the mouth and sole

backwoods (bak'wōdz'), *n. pl.* Wooded or partially uncleared and unsettled districts in the remote parts of a new country; hence, in the United States and Canada, any rough or thinly settled region far from the centers of population.

The very ease with which books containing the world's best literature were obtainable in the *backwoods* made our early writers (copyists) *Nedman, Poets of America, p* 14

He [Count Tolstoy] put into my hands a letter from some man living in a village in the *backwoods* of Pennsylvania *The Century, XXXIV* 261

backwoodsman (bak'wōdz'man), *n.*; *pl. backwoodsmen (-men)* An inhabitant of the backwoods

The General Boone, *backwoodsman* of Kentucky, was happiest among mortals anywhere *Byron, Don Juan, viii* 61

backworm (bak'wērm), *n.* A small worm generally found in the thin skin about the reins of hawks. See *flander*

backwort (bak'wērt), *n.* The comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*

back-wounding (bak'wōn'ding), *a* Wounding at the back or behind one's back, backbiting; injuring surreptitiously as, "backwounding calumny," *Shak, M. for M., iii* 2.

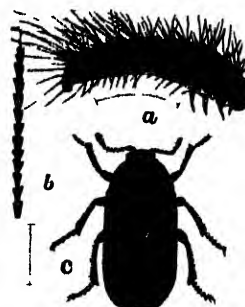
bacon (bā'kon or -kn), *n.* [Early mod *E* also *bakon, baken*, *< ME. bacon, bacoun, bakoun*, *< OF. bacon = Pr. bacon*, *< ML. baco(n)-*, *bacon*, side of bacon, shoulder, ham, also a swine, *< OHG. bahho, bacho, MHG. bache*, side of bacon, ham, *(i. bache, a wild sow (obs. or dial. a ham), = ML. baka, bacon, ham, a swine, < OHG. *bah, etc., = AS. hær, E. back* see *back*!] 1. Hog's flesh, especially the back and sides, salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke. — 2†. Pork. — 3†. A hog, hence, a grossly fat person. — 4†. A rustic; a clown in allusion to the fact that swine's flesh was the meat chiefly eaten by the rural population *N. E. D.*

On, *barons*, on! *Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii* 2

To save one's *bacon*, to preserve one's self from harm. But here I say the Turks were much mistaken, Who, hating hogs, yet wished to save their *bacon* *Byron, Don Juan, vii* 42

bacon-beetle (bā'kon-bē'tl), *n.* A species of the genus *Dermestes*, *D. lardarius*, family *Dermestidae*, order *Coleoptera*, whose larvae are very destructive to stuffed animals in museums. The larvae are hairy, and whitish-brown in color

Baconian (bā-kō'ni-an), *a* and *n* [*< Francis Bacon*, born 1561, died 1626.] 1. A Pertaining to Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, commonly called Lord Bacon as, the *Baconian* philosophy — *Baconian method*, a term often, though incorrectly, applied to the method of



Bacon Beetle (*Dermestes lardarius*)
a, larva, b, one of its barbed hairs;
c, beetle (Hair lines show natural
size)

induction (which see) as developed by modern science, on the supposition that Bacon was mainly instrumental in bringing this method into general use.

II. n. 1. An adherent of the Baconian philosophy.—**2** One who holds the theory that Bacon wrote the plays usually attributed to Shakspeare.

Baconism (bā'kon-i-zm), *n.* [*< Bacon + -ism.*] The philosophy of Francis Bacon, or the general spirit of his writings.

These societies are schools of *Baconism*, designed to embody all that was of value in the thought and spirit of Bacon—namely, a protest against traditional authority in science, with of course a recommendation of induction and of the inductive sciences for their value in the arts of life.

baconize (bā'kon-iz), *v. t.*; pret and pp *baconized*, ppr *baconizing* [*< bacon + -ize*] To make into or like bacon, smoke, as *bacon*.

baconweed (bā'kon-wed), *n.* The pigweed, *Chenopodium album*.

bacony (bā'kon-i), *a* [*< bacon + -y*] Like bacon, lardaceous.

bacteria (bak-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL see *bacterium*.]

1 Plural of *bacterium*, **1–2**. [*cap*] A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Phasmida*, the stick-insects or walking-sticks. *B. sarmentosa* is about 10 inches long. See *Phasmida*.

Bacteriaceae (bak-tē'ri-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Bacterium + -aceae*] A group of the simplest microscopic fungi, more usually called *Schizomycetes*, the achlorophyllous division of the *Schizoporeae* of Cohn, or of the *Schizophyta* of more recent authorities. They exhibit a great variety of form, and are subdivided accordingly into—(1) *Sphaerobacteria* which are spherical, as in *Micrococcus*; (2) *Microbacteria* which are elliptical or shortly cylindrical as in *Bacterium*, the only genus; (3) *Dennobacteria*, which consist of straight filaments, as in *Bacillus*; (4) *Spirobacteria*, in which the filaments are more or less coiled, as in *Spirillum*.

bacterial (bak-tē'ri-āl), *a* [*< bacterium + -al*] Pertaining to or resembling bacteria; of the nature of or caused by bacteria: as, a *bacterial* parasite in the blood, *bacterial* organisms, *bacterial* infusions.

The issue of a bacterial infection is either the death of the patient, or the death and elimination of the bacteria. Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), 1:247.

bacterian (bak-tē'ri-ān), *a*. Same as *bacterial*.

bactericidal (bak-tē'ri-sī-dāl), *a* [*< bactericide + -al*] Destructive to bacteria.

bactericide (bak-tē'ri-sīd), *n.* [*< NL bacterium + L -cida, < cadere, kill.*] A substance that has the property of destroying bacteria.

A bactericide of great activity.

Bacterides (bak-ter'i-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL, prop. **Bacterida, < Bacterium + -ides, -ida.*] A name sometimes given indefinitely to a group of microbes referable to the genera *Bacillus* and *Bacterium* (which see).

bacteriform (bak-tē'ri-fōrm), *a* [*< NL bacterium + L forma, form*] Of the form of bacteria, resembling bacteria.

bacterioid (bak-tē'ri-oid), *a* [*< bacterium + -oid*] Resembling or closely allied to bacteria.

bacteriological (bak-tē'ri-ō-jī-kāl), *a* Of or pertaining to bacteriology.

bacteriologist (bak-tē'ri-ō-jī-jist), *n.* [*< bacteriology + -ist*] One skilled in bacteriology.

bacteriology (bak-tē'ri-ō-jī-jī), *n.* [*< NL bacterium + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak + -ology.*] That department of biology which investigates bacteria and other microbes, especially their life-history and agency in disease; the scientific study of bacteria.

Bacteriology is now a natural science of sufficient importance and completeness to take its proper place in hygiene, etiology, and pathological anatomy.

bacterioscopic (bak-tē'ri-ō-skop'ik), *a* [*< bacterioscopy + -ic*] Relating or pertaining to the discovery or observation of bacteria.

bacterioscopy (bak-tē'ri-ōs'kō-pi), *n.* [*< NL bacterium + Gr. -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view*] Microscopic investigation of bacteria.

bacteriotherapeutic (bak-tē'ri-ō-ther-a-pū'tik), *a* [*< bacterium + therapeutic*] Pertaining to bacteriotherapy.

Dr. Ballard has carefully followed the bacteriotherapeutic details advised by Cantani in eight cases of advanced phthisis with moderate fever. Medical News, XLIX, 41.

bacteriotherapy (bak-tē'ri-ō-ther-a-pi), *n.* [*< NL bacterium + Gr. θεραπεία, medical treatment.*] In med., the introduction of bacteria into the system for the cure of disease. Thus in phthisis inhalations containing *Bacterium termo* have been employed, with the idea that the bacterium de-

stroyed the *Bacillus tuberculosis* which is characteristic of the disease.

bacteritic (bak-tē'rit'ik), *a*. [*< bacterium + -itic see -itic.*] Characterized or caused by the presence of bacteria.

bacterium (bak-tē'ri-urn), *n.*; pl. *bacteria* (-ē). [NL, *< Gr. βακτήριον, a little stick, dim. of βακτηρία, a staff, stick, < βακτρον, a staff, stick, akin to L. baculum, a staff. see baculus.*]

1 One of the micro-organisms which are concerned in the putrefactive processes, and are known as *Schizomycetes*, or fission fungi, in distinction from *Saccharomycetes*, or budding fungi, which produce alcoholic fermentation. Their true character was long in doubt, but they are now generally regarded as the lowest forms of vegetable life, and are known to multiply, in some species at least, by the formation of spores and even of true sporangia. They consist of exceedingly minute, spherical, oblong, or cylindrical cells, with out chlorophyll, multiply by transverse division, and may be found anywhere. Their origin and the part they take in putrefaction, fermentation, and disease have been the subject in recent years of much study and discussion. Very much remains in doubt, but there is no question of the importance of these investigations from a sanitary point of view. It also appears to have been demonstrated that the bacteria which exist in the soil are active in changing otherwise inert substances into matter suitable for the food of plants, converting the nitrogenous matter of organic origin into soluble nitrates. The genera and species have been variously defined, and are necessarily based on slight characters. The groups and principal genera usually recognized are *Micrococcus*, with spherical cells, concerned in certain fermentations and found in connection with special contagious diseases, the rod bacteria, *Bacterium*, the straight filiform bacteria, *Bacillus*, etc., and the spiral filiform bacteria, *Vibrio*, *Spirillum*, etc. Of the genus *Micrococcus*, *M. diphtheriae* is considered to be the special cause of diphtheria, and *M. vaccae* of smallpox. See *Bacteriaceae*, and cut under *bacillus*. **2** [*cap*] A genus of microscopic fungi, consisting of a single short cylindrical or elliptical cell, or of two such cells united end to end, and capable of spontaneous movement. The best known species, *B. termo*, is the prime cause of putrefaction, occurring early in all infusions of animal and vegetable substances and multiplying with great rapidity. The individuals of this species are about one ten thousandth of an inch in length.

Bactrian (bak'tri-ān), *a*, and *n.* [*< L. Bactrianus (Gr. Βακτριανός), < Bactria, < Gr. Βακτρία (also Βάκτρα, < Pers. Bākhtā), a province so called.*] **1**, *a*. Of or pertaining to Bactria or Bactriana, an ancient country of central Asia, with its capital, Bactra, on the site of the modern Balkh. It became a province of the Persian empire under Cyrus, and from about 255 to about 128 B. C. was a separate kingdom under a Greek dynasty—*Bactrian camel*. See *camel*.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Bactria.

Bactris (bak'tris), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. βακτρον, a staff see bacterium*] A genus of slender palms, consisting of about 40 species, found about rivers and in marshy places in America within the tropics. The stems are generally covered



Bactris acanthocarpa, with fruit and nut deprived of its husk, the dots upon the latter showing position of embryos.

with spines, and the leaves are pinnate, though occasionally simple or 2-lobed. The fruit is small, with a thin fibrous pulp inclosing a hard black nut. The kernel of *B. major* is eaten in Cartagena. The stems of *B. minor* are used for walking sticks, under the name of Tobago canes.

baculi, *n.* Plural of *baculus*.

baculine (bak'ū-lin), *a* [*< L. baculum, a rod, + -ine*] Of or pertaining to the rod, or to its use in punishment by flogging.

baculite (bak'ū-lit), *n.* and *a*. [*< NL Baculites, q. v.*] **1**, *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Baculites*, staff-stone.

II. a. Pertaining to or containing baculites.

Also *baculitic*.—*Baculite limestone*, a name given to the Chalk of Normandy, from the abundance of baculites which it contains.

Baculites (bak'ū-lit'ēs), *n.* [NL, *< L. baculum, a staff, + -ites: see -ite*.] A genus of polythalamous or many-chambered cephalopods, belonging to the family *Ammonitidae*. The species are known only in a fossil state, having become extinct at the close of the Cretaceous period. The shell is straight, more or less compressed, conical, and very much elongated. The chambers are sinuous and pierced by a marginal siphon. The external chamber is considerably larger than the rest. There are about 20 species, found from the Neocomian to the Chalk formation.



Portion of *Baculites*, fossilized.

baculitic (bak'ū-lit'ik), *a*. Same as *baculite*.

baculometry (bak'ū-lom'e-tri), *n.* [*< L. baculum, a staff, + Gr. -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.*] The measurement of heights or distances by means of staves. *Phillips*.

baculus (bak'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *baculi* (-li). [L, more commonly neut. *baculum*, a stick, staff, scepter, etc.; cf. L.L. dim. *bacillus* (see *bacillus*); akin to Gr. *βακτηρον*, a rod, staff. see *bacterium*.] **1**, A divining-rod.—**2**, A long staff or crutch upon which worshippers were formerly allowed to lean during long offices, such as the psalms.—**3**, [*cap*] [NL] A genus of crustaceans.

bad (bad), *a* and *n.* [*< ME. bad, badde, bad, worthless, wicked, prob. a generalized adj. use (with loss of -l, as in ME. muche for muchel, < AS. mycel, much, ME. lyte for lytel, < AS. lytel, little, ME. wenche for wenchel, < AS. wencel. see much, mickle, lite, lyte, little, and wench) of a noun, *baddol, < AS. bæddel (twice, in glosses), with equiv. deriv. bædling (suffix -ing), an effeminate person, a hermaphrodite, with formative -el, < *bad = OHG *bad, pad, a hermaphrodite (Leo). This word appears to exist also in some AS. local names, but traces elsewhere are slight, of AS. *bede, "pede, immatura," negative "or-bede, "or-pede, adultus," in glosses. This etymology, first suggested by Leo, is uncertain, but it is the only one that fairly satisfies the phonetic and historical conditions, the word can have no connection, as suggested, with Goth. *bauths*, deaf and dumb, with G. *böse*, bad, or with Corn. *bad*, Ir. Gael. *baoth*, foolish, etc. The orig. word, AS. *bæddel*, ME. **baddel*, on account of its sinister import, is scarcely found in literature, but, like other words of similar sense, it prob. flourished in vulgar speech as an indefinite term of abuse, and at length, divested of its original meaning, emerged in literary use as a mere adj., *badde*, equiv. to the older *evil*. (Cf. the similar development of the adj. *wicked*, ME. *wicked*, *wikked*, earlier *wicke*, *wikke*, from the noun AS. *wicca*, *m*, a witch, wizard, hence an evil person see *wicked*.) The adj. first appears at the end of the 13th century, and does not become common till the 15th century. In high literary use it is comparatively rare, as against *evil*, till the 18th century. In the English Bible *bad* occurs but rarely, and only in the familiar antithesis with *good*. *Bad* was formerly compared reg. *badder*, *baddest*, but has now taken from *evil* the irreg. comparison *worse*, *worst*.] **1**, *a*.; compar. *worse*, superl. *worst* (formerly *badder*, *baddest*). **1**, Evil; ill; vicious; wicked; depraved. applied to persons, conduct, character, influence, etc.: as, a *bad* man; *bad* conduct; a *bad* life; a *bad* heart, *bad* influence, etc.*

Wiseest men

Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived. Milton, S. A., 1:211

2 Offensive; disagreeable; troublesome; painful; grievous: as, *bad* treatment; a *bad* temper, it is too *bad* that you had to wait so long.

The old soldiers of James were generally in a very bad temper. Macaulay

3, Hurtful; noxious; having an injurious or unfavorable tendency or effect: with *for* as, *bad* air or *bad* food; late hours are *bad* for the health; this step would be *bad* for your reputation or prospects.

Reading was *bad* for his eyes, writing made his head ache. Addison.

4, Ill; in ill health, sick; in unsound condition: as, to feel *bad*, to be *bad* with rheumatism, a *bad* hand or leg. [Colloq.]

I have been, three days ago, *bad* again with a spitting of blood. Sterne, Letters, cvi

5 Not good; defective; worthless; poor; of no value as, *bad coin*; *bad debts*, a *bad soil*, a *bad crop*, a *bad piece of work*; *bad health*.

Perjuries are common as bad pence

Cowper, *Expostulation*

6 Incorrect, faulty: as, a *bad aim*, *bad English*, a *bad pronunciation*.

(all, if you will, *bad rhyming a disease*

Pope, *imit of Horace*, II ii 182

7 Not valid; not sound as, a *bad claim*; a *bad plea*

"You had better get a porter's knot, and carry trunks" Nor was the advice *bad*, for a porter was likely to be as plentifully fed, and as comfortably lodged, as a poet

Macaulay, *Samuel Johnson*

8 Unfavorable; unfortunate as, *bad news*, *bad success*

Perplexed and troubled at his *bad success*

The tempter stood, nor had what to reply

Milton, *P. R.*, iv 1

[*Bad* is the ordinary antithesis of *good*, in all its senses, whether positively, 'evil', 'harmful', or negatively, 'not good', 'not satisfactory', and whether substantively, 'being evil', or causally, 'causing harm'. The senses run into one another, the precise application being determined by the context.] — *Bad blood*, *bad conscience*, etc. See the nouns. — *Bad form*, conduct not in accordance with good taste or propriety, or not in keeping with the present conventional usage, slightly vulgar, not very refined [slang]

They are taught that to become emotional or enthralled over anything is *bad form* *N. A. Rev.*, (XII) 621

In *bad odor* See *odor* — With a *bad grace* See *grace*

II. n. That which is bad (a) A bad condition as, to go to the *bad* (see below) (b) A bad thing as, there are *bads* and goods among them — To the *bad* (a) To ruin financial or moral as, he and his affairs soon went to the *bad* (b) To the wrong side of the account, in arrears or deficit as, I am now \$100 to the *bad*

*bad*² (bad) Preterit of *bad*

badak-tapa (bad'ak-tap'it), n. [Malay] The

Malay name of the rhinoceros of Sumatra

badaneh (ba-da'ne), n. The tunic worn by the

Egyptian califs, made of the very finest quality

of linen. The weight of the garment was only 2 ounces,

and it is said to have cost 1,000 dinars (about \$2,000)

baddam (bad'am), n. A species of bitter almond

imported into some parts of India from

Persia, and used as money, with a value of

about half a cent

baddert (bad'er), a. Old comparative of *bad*

See *bad*¹

La wot people demon gladly to the *badder* ende

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l 216

Went it *badder*, it is not the worst

Lyly, *Euphues*

badderlocks (bad'er-loks), n. [Supposed, with-

out evidence, to stand for *Balder's locks* Cf

balder-brac] A name given in Scotland to the

edible seaweed *Alaria esculenta*. The plant is

olive green belonging to the order *Laminariales* and has

a lanceolate frond borne upon a stipe which is continued

into a midrib. The stipe bears ribbed leaflets along its

sides. Also called *henware* and in the Orkney Islands

honey wae. In parts of Ireland *murlan*

baddest (bad'est), a. Old superlative of *bad*

See *bad*¹

The *baddest* among the cardinals is chosen pope

Sir J. Sandys, *State of Religion*

baddish (bad'ish), a. [*bad*¹ + *-ish*] Some-

what bad, of inferior character or quality

He wrote *baddish* verses

Jeffrey

A snuffy, babbling, *baddish* fellow

Carlyle, *The Century*, XXIV 24

baddock (bad'ok), n. [E dial Cf *badock*] A

local English name of the codfish

bade (bad) Preterit of *bad*

badelaide (ba-de-lär'), n. [F, formerly *baude-*

laine see *badelar*] In *hei.*, a curved sword

or entlas used as a bearing

badelari, n. [*F. badelaide* (ML *badelare*,

badarollus) Cf *baselard*, *baslard*] A short

curved sword

Urchhart, tr of Rabelais

*badge*¹ (baj), n. [*ME. badge*, *bagge*, *bage*

(also *bagy*, early mod. *Se. bage*, *badgie*, *baggy*),

later in ML *bagea*, *bagia*, OF *bage* (rare)

(origin unknown; perhaps *ML. bagea*, a ring,

OS. bæg, *bög* = *AS. beag*, *beak*, a ring, orna-

ment, *ME. beg*, *beigh*, etc., mod. E *bee*², q v]

1 A token or cognizance worn in allusion to

the wearer's occupation, position, preferences,

or achievements. The badge in the middle ages was

not necessarily heraldic, though in many cases it was

selected from one or more of the heraldic bearings, and it is

not bound by heralds' rules. Thus, the white hart of

Richard II is represented in different attitudes, and is not

described in the language of blazon. A figure for a badge

might also be chosen arbitrarily, as the bear of Richard

III. Badges selected as personal tokens have often become

heraldic bearings, as the three feathers of the Prince of

Wales

His gorgeous collar hung adown,

Wrought with the badge of Scotland's crown

Scott, *Marmion*, v 8.

2. A mark, token, or device worn by servants, retainers, partisans, or followers, as a sign of their allegiance, or a similar token worn by members of an association to indicate their membership

On his breast a bloodie (crosse he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying Lord,
For whose sweete sake that glorious badge he wore
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I 1 2

3 The mark or token of anything
sweet mercy is nobility a true badge

Shak., *1lt And* 1 2

Zeal for orthodoxy became a badge of Spanish patriot-
ism after the long struggle, first with Athens and then
with Moors *II A. Ozonham*, *Short Studies*, p 387

4 *Naut* (a) A carved ornament formerly
placed on ships, near the stern, and often con-

taining the representation
of a window (b) A mark of good conduct

awarded in the United
States naval service to

seamen distinguished
for sobriety and obedi-

ence — *Badge of Ulster*, in
her, the ancient distinctive

emblem of the order of har-

lots (See *baronet*) It is the

ancient badge of the Irish

kingdom of Ulster and is thus

blazoned arg, a sinister hand

apparent couped at the

wrist, gules. This may be

borne upon a canton or an in-

escutcheon, and on that part

of the bearer's armorial shield

which is most convenient

Sometimes called the *bloody*

hand of Ulster Corps

badges, tokens worn by the

different United States army

corps during the civil war of

1861-65, to distinguish them

from one another

*badge*¹ (baj), v t, prot
and pp *badged*, ppl

badging [*badge*¹, n] To mark or distinguish

with a badge or as with

a badge [Rare]

Their hands and faces were all *badged* with blood

Shak., *Macbeth*, II 3

*badge*² (baj), v t [*Early mod E also badge*,
appar the source of *badger*¹ as a noun of agent

(*badge*² + *-er*), but the verb appears later

than the noun and is prob a reverse deriv

of it, like *peddle* from *peddler* or *pedler*, etc see

*badger*³] To hawk for sale, buy up, as pro-

visions, for the purpose of selling again, re-

gate

badgeer, n See *badger*

badgeless (baj'les), a [*badge*¹ + *-less*] Hav-

ing no badge

Some *badgeless* blue upon his back

Bp Hall, *Sathies*, iv 5

badgeman (baj'man), n., pl *badgemens* (-men). [*badge*¹ + *man*] A man who wears a badge,

specifically, in England, an almshouseman so

called because a special dress or badge is worn

to indicate that the wearer belongs to a par-

ticular foundation

He quits the gay and rich the young and free,
Among the *badgemens* with a badge to be

Crabbe

*badger*¹ (baj'er), n. [*badge*¹, n, + *-er*] A

badgeman, one entitled or required by law to

wear a badge, as the police, licensed porters,

and others

*badger*² (baj'er), n. [*Early mod. E. also bad-*

gerd, *bageard* (mod dial also *badget*, q v), prob

< *badge*¹ (in allusion to the white stripes on its

forehead) + *-ard* (reduced to *-er*) or *-er*¹ (ex-

tended to *-ard*, as in *braggard*, *braggart*, for

bragger, *standard*, a tree, for *stander*, etc.),

being thus identical with *badger*¹ Cf *F. blar-*

reau, a badger, OF *blarieu*, a badger, < OFlem

OD *blær*, bald, *blare*, *blacore*, D. *blaar*, a white

spot on the forehead, cf also the equiv name

bauson] 1 A fossorial plantigrade carnivorous

mammal, of the family *Mastulidae* and sub-

family *Melinae* (for its technical characters see *Mel-*

inae) The common European species, to which the name

was first applied, is *Melinae vulgaris* or *Melinae taxus*, it is

about 2 feet long, of heavy and clumsy shape, low on the

legs with a short thick tail, a long snout, and long claws

fitted for digging. The general color is grizzled gray with

dark limbs, and black and white stripes on the head. This

animal inhabits temperate and northern portions of Eu-

rope and Asia. Its flesh is used as food. Its pelt in fur-

ery, and its hair for making shaving brushes and the kind

of artists' brushes called *badgers*. In a state of nature

the animal is less ferocious than the other species.

The American badger, *Taxidea americana*, resembles the

foregoing, but differs in the dental formula and some other

technical characters. It is a common animal in the western

States and Territories, and in some regions, as the Missouri

watershed it is very abundant. The Indian badger is

Arctonyx collaris. It is also called *skunk bear* and *bear pig*.

The Japanese skunk (so called from its extreme feticidness),

the *tedu* or *tedu*, *Mydaus melampus* is a true badger.

See cut under *tedu*. The ratel, honey badger, or Cape

badger *Mellivora capensis*, is usually related, though be-

longing to a different subfamily, the *Mellivorinae*. The

wombat is often called badger in Australia. It is a wide

spread vulgar error that the legs of the badger are shorter

on one side than on the other, hence "the uneven legged

badger", Drayton

We are not *badgers*,
For our legs are one as long as the other

Lyly, *Midas*, I 2

2 (a) An artists' brush made of badgers' hair,

used for blending or causing the pigments to

melt or shade into one another and for impart-

ing smoothness (b) A flat brush used for re-

moving dust from a polished surface in some

photographic and other chemical operations,

etc — 3 The *Putaria vulgaris*, a common con-

chiferous or bivalve mollusk of northern Eu-

rope. It is especially used as bait for the cod

— 4 A sobriquet of a resident of Wisconsin,

called the *Badger State*, in allusion to the abun-

dance of badgers in it. Drawing the badger

hence as *badger* badge

*badger*³ (baj'er), v t [*badge*², n] 1 To

attack, as the badger is attacked when being

drawn or baited, bait, worry, pester

Inconsistent professors who seemed to have *badgered*

him [Thomas Cooper] out of Methodism into scepticism

Caroline Fox, *Journal*, p 612

When one has to be *badgered* like this, one wants a drop

of something more than ordinary *Trotolope*, they say

2 To beat down in a bargain [Prov Eng]

Haltwell = *Syn.* *Poster*, *Worry*, etc. See *mean*

*badger*⁴ (baj'er), n. [*late ME. badger*, of ob-

scure origin, perhaps an assimilated form (arising

from its legal use, in an AF or L form) of

bagger (which does not occur in the lit sense

till much later), in allusion to the hawk's bag,

< *bag*¹ + *-er*] Cf *peddler*, *pedler*, *peddler*, < *ped*,

a basket, pannier] One who buys corn and

other provisions to sell them elsewhere, a

hawker, a huckster, a *badger*. Badgers were re-

quired to take out a license, and were under certain legal

restrictions as to regaining or for stalling the market

[Now only prov Eng]

badger-baiting (baj'er-bē'ting), n. A barba-

rous sport formerly common, and still practised

to some extent, generally as an attraction to

public houses of the lowest sort. A badger is put

into a barrel, and one or

badgir (bād'gēr), *n* [Pers *bādgir*, < *bād*, wind, + *gir*, seizing, catching] A wind-catcher or wind-tower projecting above the roof of a dwelling, used in Persia and northwestern India. The badgirs are built like large chimneys, of wicker work and plaster with openings toward the quarter of the prevailing wind. They are sometimes also made movable or adjustable. See *wind sail*. Also written *badger*.

badiaga (hād'ī-gā), *n* [Russ *badyaga*, also *badyaga*] A small sponge (*Spongia*) common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used in removing the livid marks of bruises.

badian, badiane (bā'dī-an, -ān), *n* [< F *badiane*, said to be so named from the color of the capsule, < L *badius*, bay, see *bay*] The fruit of *Illium anisatum*, the Chinese anise-tree. It abounds in a volatile oil which gives it an anise-like flavor and odor. On this account it is much used in China and India as a condiment, and is imported into France for flavoring.



Badian

badigeon (bā-dī'ōn), *n* [F origin unknown] 1 A mixture of plaster and freestone, ground together and sifted, used by sculptors to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones used by them. 2 A mixture of sawdust and glue, or of whiting and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work. 3 A preparation of wash for coloring houses, or for giving plaster the appearance of stone, consisting of powdered stone, sawdust, slaked lime, alum, and other ingredients. 4 A preparation of tallow and chalk used by coopers.

badinage (bād-i-nāzh' or bād'i-nāj), *n* [F, < *badiner*, jest, make merry, < *badan*, jesting, frivolous, < Pr *bailar* (= F *bayer*), gape, < ML *bailare*, gape, see *bay*] Light playful banter or railery.

He seems most to have indulged himself only in an elegant badinage. *Warburton*

=Syn *Rallier*, *banter*

badinerie (bā-dē-nē-rē), *n* [F, < *badiner*, jest, see *badinage*] Light or playful discourse, nonsense, badinage. [Rare]

The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and badineries is infinite. *Shawton, Works, II 240*

badineur (bād-i-nēr'), *n* [F, < *badiner*, jest, see *badinage*] One who indulges in badinage, a trifler.

Rebuke him for it, as a divine, if you like it or as a badineur, if you think that more effectual. *Page, To Swift (and vs)*

badious (bā'dī-us), *a* [< L *badius*, bay, see *bay*] Of a bay color, reddish-brown, chestnut. [Rare]

badling (bād'ling), *n* [E dial, appar < *badl* + *-ling*, and not connected directly with AS *bedling* see *badl*] 1† An effeminate or womanish man. V E D—2 A worthless person. *Hallwell* [North Eng]

badly (bād'li), *adv* [ME *badly*, *baddeliche*, < *badl* + *-ly*] In a bad manner (a) Wickedly, wrongly, in an evil or an improper manner, as the boys behaved badly. (b) Gravely, dangerously, severely, as badly wounded. (c) In a manner which falls below a recognized standard or fair average of excellence, unskillfully, ineffectively, defectively, poorly, not well, as the work was badly done. (d) Incorruptly, faultily, as to speak French badly. (e) Unluckily, unsuccessfully, as, the army fared badly. — *Badly off* See *off*.

badmash, *n*. Same as *badmash*.

badminton (bād'min-tōn), *n* [< *Badminton*, in Gloucestershire, England, a seat of the duke of Beaufort] 1 An English outdoor game, similar to lawn-tennis, but played with shuttlecocks. 2 A summer beverage, properly a claret-cup made with soda-water instead of plain water and flavored with cucumber. [Eng]

Soothed or stimulated by fragrant cheroots or beakers of Badminton. *Darwell, Lathair, xxx (N E D)*

[With or without a capital in either sense]

badness (bād'nēs), *n* [< *badl* + *-ness*] The state of being bad, evil, vicious, depraved, wrong, improper, erroneous, etc., want or deficiency of good qualities, physical or moral, as, the badness of the heart, of the season, of the roads, etc. See *badl*.

The badness of men, a Jewish writer cynically declared, is better than the goodness of women. *Lecky Europ Morals II 357*

badoch (bād'och), *n* [Se Cf *baddock*] A Scotch and local English name of one of the jaegers or skua gulls, *Nerocorax parasiticus*, a predatory marine bird of the family *Laridae*.

bads (bādz), *n pl* [E dial] The husks of walnuts. *Hallwell*. [Prov Eng]

bael, *n*. See *bi* 13

baeta (bā-ā'tā), *n* [Pg *baeta*, *baeta* = Sp *bayeta*, baize, see *baize*] A plain woolen stuff manufactured in Spain and Portugal. *Simmonds*

Bætis (bē'tis), *n* [NL, < L *Bætis*, Gr *Bæris*, a river in Spain, now called Guadalquivir] A genus of agnathous neuropterous insects, of the family *Ephemeridae*, or giving name to a group *Batida*, containing numerous species with 4 wings and 2 sets.

bætyl (bē'til), *n*. Same as *bætylus*

bætylus (bē'ti-lus), *n* [L, also *bætylus*, *bætylus*, < Gr *βαetylus*, also *βαετυλον*, a meteoric stone] In classical antiquity, a stone, whether meteoric or artificially shaped, which was venerated as of divine origin, or honored as a symbol of divinity. Such stones were preferably of conical form, and sometimes bore certain natural symbols, as at Emesa, but especially when meteoric, the form was not considered material. Thus, the stone preserved on the acropolis at Delphi, reputed to be the one swallowed by Kronos (Saturn) through Rhea's stratagem in place of the infant Zeus (Jove), was of spherical shape. Among the most celebrated of these sacred stones were those of Paphos in Cyprus, of Zeus Kasios at Seleucia, and of Zeus Iliacus at Igea in Asia. See *abadir*. Also written *bætylus*, *bætyl*, and *bætylos*.

baft, *v* : [ME *baften* = D and LG *baften* = MHG *baffen*, *baffen*, G *baßen*, *baßen* = Dan *baft* = Sw *lybba*, bark, appar imitative Cf dial *baft*, bark, and *gaft*] To bark, yelp — To say neither *baft* nor *baft*, to say nothing.

baft (bāf), *v* : [Se, also *baft* Cf OF *bafe*, a blow with the back of the hand, see *bafe*] To heat, strike, specifically, in the game of golf, to hit the ground with the club when striking at the ball. [Scotch]

baft (bāf), *n* [Se see the verb] A blow; a heavy thump.

baft-ends (bāf'endz), *n pl* [< *baft* (dial), perhaps for *baft*, behind (see *baft*), + *end*] In coal-mining, long wooden wedges for adjusting tubbing-plates, or cribs, in sinking shafts during the operation of fixing the tubbing. *Gresley* [Eng]

bafter, *n* [< *baft* + *-er*] A baker.

Houndes for the hawk both *bafter* and *bafter*. *Baill MS, 540 (Hallwell)*

bafteta (bāf'e-tā), *n*. Same as *baft* 2

baftle (bāf'l), *v*, pret and pp *baftled*, ppr *baftling* [First in the 16th century, also written *baftul*, *baftol*, origin uncertain. The senses point to two or more independent sources of (1) Se *bauchle*, *bauchle*, disgrace, treat with contempt (see *bauchle*), (2) F *bajour*, earlier *bajour*, disgrace, revile, scoff at, deceive, *bafter*, also *bafter*, deceive, mock, = Pr *bafas* = Sp *bafa* = It *bafter*, mock, deride, cf OF *befe*, *befe* = Pr *bafa* = OHG *bafa*, *bafa* = It *bafta*, *befe*, mockery, cf Pr *baf*, an interj of disdain, cf Se *baftle*, a trifle, nonsense, appar < OF *befe*, trifling, mockery (see above) Cf MHG *baften*, hark see *baft* 1 I. trans 1† To disgrace, treat with mockery or contempt, hold up as an object of scorn or contempt, insult, specifically, to subject to indignities, as a recreant knight or traitor.

The whole kingdom took notice of me for a *bafted*, whipped fellow. *Beau and Fl, King and No King, III 2*

You on your knees have curs'd that virtuous maiden, And me for loving her yet do you now Thus *baft* me to my face.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, I 1

Justice [in "Measure for Measure"] is not merely evaded or ignored or even defied, she is both in the older and the newer sense of the word directly and deliberately *bafted*, buffeted, outraged, insulted, struck in the face. *Swanburne, Shakespeare, p 203*

2† To hoodwink, cheat.

Alas poor fool! how have they *bafted* thee!

Shak, T N, v 1

3 To circumvent by interposing obstacles or difficulties, defeat the efforts, purpose, or success of, frustrate; check, foil; thwart, disconcert, confound as, the fox *bafted* his pursuers, to *baftle* curiosity or endeavor.

To paint lightning, and to give it no motion, is the doom of the *bafted* artist.

I D Israeli, Amen of Lit, II 239

Calculations so difficult as to have *bafted* the most enlightened nations.

Prescott

I never watched Robert in my life but my scrutiny was presently *bafted* by finding he was watching me.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv

4 To beat about, as the wind or stray cattle do standing grain or grass; twist irregularly together. — *Syn* 3. *Foil*, *thwart*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. intrans 1† To practise deceit; shuffle; quibble.

Do we not palpably *baftle* when, in respect to God, we pretend to deny ourselves, yet, upon urgent occasion, allow him nothing? *Barrow, Works, I 437*

2 To struggle ineffectually; strive in vain, as, the ship *bafted* with the gale. — 3. In coal-mining, to brush out or mix fire-damp with air, to such an extent as to render it non-explosive. **baftle** (bāf'l), *n*. [< *baftle*, *v*] 1† Disgrace, affront. — 2† Defeat; discomfiture.

It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baftle*. *South*

3 Same as *bafter*, 2.

baftlement (bāf'l-mēnt), *n*. [< *baftle* + *-ment*] The state of being baffled, frustrated, or thwarted in one's endeavors, want of success after repeated attempts. [Rare]

Associated in his mind with *baftlement* and defeat. *J S Blackie, Self Culture, p 99*

baftle-plate (bāf'l-plāt), *n*. A metal plate used to direct the flames and gas of a furnace to different parts of a steam-boiler, so that all portions of it will be evenly heated, a deflector.

bafter (bāf'lēr), *n* 1 One who or that which baffles. — 2 A partition in a furnace so placed as to aid the convection of heat, a *baftle-plate* *Runkin, Steam Engine, § 304*. Also *baftle*. — 3 In coal-mining, the lever with which the throttle-valve of a winding-engine is worked. [North Staffordshire, Eng]

baftling (bāf'ling), *p* a Frustrating, disconcerting, confusing, perplexing as, a *baftling* wind, that is, one which frequently shifts from one point to another.

baftlingly (bāf'ling-ly), *adv* In a baffling manner.

baftlingness (bāf'ling-nēs), *n*. The quality of baffling.

baft-week (bāf'wēk), *n* [E dial, < *baft*, perhaps for *baft*, behind (see *baft*), + *week*] In coal-mining, the week next after pay-week, when wages are paid once a fortnight. [Eng]

bafti-spoon (bāf'i-spōn), *n*. A wooden club with a short shaft and very much lofted in the face, formerly used in golf for playing approaches. *W Park, J*

bafti (bāf'ti), *adv* and *prep* [< ME *baft*, *baft*, *baften*, *baften*, < AS *baftan*, *baftan*, be *aftan*, < be, by, + *aftan*, aft, see *be-2* and *aft*, and cf *abaft*] I. *adv* Behind, in the rear, *naut*, *abaft* [Archaeol]

II. *prep* Behind.

baft (bāf), *n*. [Formerly also *baftah*, *baftia*, *bafeta*, < Hind *bafta*, a kind of cotton cloth, *baft*, weaving, a web, < Pers *baft*, wrought, woven] A fine cotton fabric of Oriental manufacture; especially, a plain muslin, of which the Surat manufacture is said to be the best. The *bafta* of India in British India are an inferior quality of the muslins made in that district, and are said to be manufactured from European thread. The name is also given to similar fabrics made in Great Britain. Also *bafta*.

bag (bag), *n* [ME *bag*, *bagge*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < Icel *baggi*, a bag, pack, bundle (cf the older *baggr*, a bag), appar, with assimilation, < **balgi*, *belgi*, skin, bellows, = Goth *balga*, a wine-skin, = OHG *balg*, MHG *balc*, G *balg*, a skin, = D *balg*, skin, belly, = AS *balg*, *belg*, *balg*, *belg*, a bag, > mod E *belly* and *bellows* see *belly*, where other forms are given, and *bellows* Cf OF *bagne* = Pr *bagua* = It dial *bagua*, a bundle, baggage, ML *bagua*, a bag, chest, baggage, belongings, appar from the Teut or the similar Celtic forms.] 1 A small sack, a portable receptacle or repository of leather, cloth, paper, or other flexible material, capable of being closed at the mouth; a wallet, a pouch, as, a flour-bag, a carpet-bag or traveling-bag, a mail-bag. Specifically — 2. A purse or money-bag.

He was a thief, and had the bag. *John xli 6*

3† A small silken pouch in which the back hair of the wig was curled away.

A bob wig and a black silken bag tied to it. *Addison*

4 What is contained in a bag; in *hunting*, the animals bagged or obtained in an expedition or a day's sport.

The bag is not the sole aim of a day afield. *Forest and Stream, XXI 2*

5 A sac or receptacle in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance, as, the honey-bag of a bee. — 6. An udder.

The cow is sacrificed to her bag, the ox to his udder. *Emerson, Eng Traits, p 99.*

7. *pl.* The stomach. [Scotch and north Eng] —8. *pl.* Trousers [Vulgar] —9. The middle part of a large haul-seine the two parts on the sides are called *wings* —10. A flue in a porcelain-oven which ascends on the inner side, and enters the oven high up, so as to heat the upper part —11. A customary measure of capacity, generally from 2 to 4 bushels —12. In *coal-mining*, a quantity of fire-damp suddenly given off from the coal; also, the cavity from which the gas is emitted; formerly used to include cavities containing a large amount of water —**Bag and baggage**, all one's belongings or property originally a military phrase

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat, though not with *bag and baggage*, yet with scrip and scrippage *Shak.* As you like it, III 2

Bag and spoon, an arrangement used in dredging for fish and —It consists of a bag attached by the mouth to an iron hoop which is fastened to a long pole, by means of which it is sunk to the bottom of the river and dragged along so that the bag is filled —**Bag of bones**, a very lean person or animal [Humorous]

Such a limping *bag of bones* as I was! *Dukes*
Bag of foulness, in a coal seam, a cavity filled with fire-damp —**To bear the bag**, to carry the purse, have command of the money

These are court admirers,
And ever echo him that bears the bag
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, 1 2

To bring to bag See *bring* —**To give one the bag** See *to give one the sack*, under *sack* (a) To leave one with out warning (b) To dismiss one from one's service *Bunyan* [Colloq or dial] (c) To cheat Webster —**To leave one give one the bag to hold**, to leave one in the lurch —**To let the cat out of the bag** See *cat*

bag¹ (bag), *r*, pret and pp *bagged*, ppr *bagging* [*< ME baggen, intrans; from the noun*] 1. *intrans* 1 To swell or bulge —2 To hang loosely like a bag

His frill and neck cloth hung limp under his *bagging* waistcoat *Thackeray*

3† To grow big with child

Then Venus shortly *bagged*, and
Ire long was Cupid bred
Warner, Albion's England, VI 148

II. trans 1 To put into a bag as, to *bag* hops —2 To distend like a bag, swell

How doth an unwelcome dropsy *bag* up his eyes
Sp Hall, Works, II 408

3 To secure as game, shoot, entrap, or otherwise lay hold of as, to *bag* thirty brace of grouse

The disputes of Italians are very droll things, and I will accordingly *bag* the one which is now imminent as a specimen *Lowell, Fireside Travels, p 245*

4 To make off with, steal. [Colloq] **bag²** (bag), *r* *t*, pret and pp *bagged*, ppr *bagging* [*E dial, also bagge, badge, origin obscure*] To cut with a reaping-hook or scythe used especially of cutting pease *Hallwell*

bagana (ba-gā'nā), *n* [Abyssinian] An Abyssinian lyre with ten strings, sounding five notes and their octaves

bagara (bag'a-rā), *n* [*Cf Bagarius*] A scionoid fish of California, *Menticirrhus undulatus*, related to the kingfish of the eastern United States

Bagarina (ba-gā-rī-nē), *n pl* [NL, *< Bagarius + -ina*] A subfamily of *Siluridae*, having the head naked above, and the anterior and posterior nostrils close together with a barbel between them. It contains about 20 species of Asiatic and East Indian catfishes, mostly of small size, some of which are provided with a sucking disk. Also written *Bagarina*

Bagarius (ba-gā'rī-us), *n* [NL *Cf Bagrus*] A genus of catfishes, typical of the subfamily *Bagarina*.

The first appearance of *Siluridae* is indicated by some fossil remains in the tertiary deposits of the highlands of Padang, in Sumatra, where *Pseudotrochius* and *Bagarius*, types well represented in the living fauna, have been found *Dr A Gunther, Study of Fishes*

bagasse (ba-gas'), *n*. [= F. *bagasse*, also *bagace*, *< Sp. bagazo* (= Pg. *bagazo*), the refuse of sugar-cane, grapes, olives, etc., which have been pressed, prob a dial var of *bagage*, trash, lumber, baggage see *baggage¹* and *baggage²*] The sugar-cane after it has been crushed and the juice extracted; cane-trash. It is used as fuel in heating the boilers and pans in the sugar manufactory, and sometimes as manure. Also called *bagazo*, *megass*, and *megasse*

When they have finished grinding the cane, they form the refuse of the stalks (which they call *bagasse*) into great piles and set fire to them *S L Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p 136*

bagatelle (bag-a-tel'), *n*. [Formerly also *bagatell*, *bagatello* (also *bagatello*), *< F. bagatelle* = *Sp. bagatela* = Pg. *bagatella*, *< It bagatella*, dim of dial *bagatta*, *bagata*, a trifle, prob *< ML bagu*

(It dial *bagu*, OF *bague*), a bundle see *bag¹* and *baggage¹*] 1 A trifle; a thing of no importance

Heaps of hair rings and cypher d seals,
Rich trifles serious *bagatelles* *Prior*

There is a pleasure arising from the perusal of the very *bagatelles* of men renowned for their knowledge and genius *Goldsmith, Criticisms*

The [exclamation] future can not be erected in this country for less than from three to five thousand dollars — a mere *bagatelle* compared with the cost of some of our monuments *Pop Sci Mo, XXII 805*

2 A game played on a table having at one end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a billiard-cue

bagatelle-board (bag-a-tel'bôrd), *n* A portable board on which bagatelle is played

bagatelle-table (bag-a-tel'ta'bl), *n* A table on which bagatelle is played

bagatine, *n* [*It bagattino* see *bagattino*] Same as *bagattino*

I expect no lower price for by the banner of my front, I will not baffle a *bagattino* *L Johnson, Volpone, II 1*

bagattino (bag-at-tē'nō), *n*, *pl bagattini* (-ne) [*It, dim of dial bagatta, a trifle* see *bagatelle*] A copper coin of Venice, worth about half a cent

bagaty (bag'a-tī), *n* [Also *baqaty* origin not ascertained] A name of the female humpfish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*

bagazo (Sp pron ba-ga'tho), *n* [*Sp*, = Pg. *bagazo* see *bagasse*] Same as *bagasse*

bag-clasp (bag'klasp), *n* A clasp for closing the mouth of a bag, a bag fastener

bag-fastener (bag'fas'ter), *n* A device made of wire, twine, rope, etc., for closing the mouths of bags

bag-filler (bag'fīl), *n* A funnel used in filling bags

bag-filter (bag'fīl), *n* A filter used in sugar-refining to clear saccharine solutions of feculencies and impurities suspended in them

It consists of a series of sieves or strainers through which the solutions pass into one or more flannel bags, whence the juice drips into a receiver

bag-fox (bag'foks), *n* A fox kept in confinement, and shipped from a bag when no other game for a hunt can be had

To have a sort of *bag fox* to turn out when fresh game cannot be had *Mass Letter, Indiscreet, I x*

bagful (bag'ful), *n* [*< bag¹ + full*] As much as a bag will hold, of whatever size is, three *bagfuls* of wool

baggage¹ (bag'āj), *n* and *a* [*< ME baggage, bagage, < OF. bagage, baggage, esp of an army, also the baggage-train, including the attendants, mod F. bagage, baggage (= It. bagaglio = Sp. bagaje, baggage, esp of an army, a beast of burden, formerly also refuse, lumber, trash, = Pg. bagagem, baggage, carriage, cf It. bagaglia, bagaglio, baggage), < OF. bagaci, tie up, pack up, truss up (mod F. baguer, baste), < bague, a bundle, pack, usually in pl. bagues, baggage, belongings see bag¹ and -age* (*< F. bagage²*)] 1 *n* 1 The bags, trunks, valises, suitcases, packages, etc., and their contents, which a traveler requires or takes with him on a journey now usually called *luggage* in Great Britain In law, baggage includes whatever the passenger takes with him for his personal use or convenience according to the habits or wants of the particular class to which he belongs, with reference either to the immediate necessities or to the ultimate purpose of the journey (*Chief Justice Cockburn*)

Mounting the baronets' baggage on the roof of the coach *Thackeray*

Having dispatched my baggage by water to Altdorf *Coez*

We were told to get our baggage in order and embark for quarantine *B Taylor, Lands of the Maracón, p 18*

Specifically—2 The portable equipment, including the tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessities, of an army or other moving body of men, impedimenta—3† Trash; rubbish, refuse

In the stomach is engendered great abundance of naughty *baggage* and hurtful phlegm *Pouchetone of Complexions, p 118*

Bag and baggage See *bag¹*

II † *a* Trashy, rubbishy, refuse, worthless **baggage²** (bag'āj), *n* and *a* [Prob a particular use of *baggage¹* in sense 3; but the form and sense agree closely with F. *bagasse*, strumpet, also *bagasse*, *basasse* = Pr. *baguassa*, prob. *< Sp. bagasa* (obs) = Pg. *bagasa* = It. *bagascia*, a strumpet; of uncertain origin; associated with, and perhaps a particular use of, OF. *bagasse*, Sp. *bagazo*, etc., refuse, trash, which is, again, prob a var (in Sp) of *bagage*, baggage see *baggage¹* and *bagasse* But there are indications of two or more independent sources]

I. n 1. A worthless person, especially a worthless woman, a strumpet

A spark of indignation did rise in her not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away anything of hers *So P Sidney*
You are a *baggage*, and not worthy of a man *Shirley Love Tricks, I 1*

2 A playful, saucy young woman a flirt, usually in conjunction with such qualifying words as *cunning, sly, saucy*, etc [Familiar]

Tell them they are two arrant little *baggages*, and that I am this moment in a most violent passion with them *Goldsmith, Yvrae xxviii*

II † *a* Worthless, vile said of persons as, a *baggage* fellow

baggage-car (bag'āj-kar), *n* A railroad-car built for heavy loads and high speed, and used for carrying the baggage of the passengers on a train [*U S and Canada*]

baggage-check (bag'āj-ček), *n* A tag or label to be attached to each article of a traveler's baggage, indicating its destination, and also usually the point of departure and the company which issues it A duplicate is given to the traveler, on the presentation of which the baggage can be reclaimed [*U S and Canada*]

bagged (bag'gd), *a* [*E dial, appm < bag-gage¹ + -ed*] Mad, bewitched [*Prov Eng*]

baggage-man (bag'āj-man), *n*, *pl baggagemen* (-men) A man who handles baggage, especially, one who carries or throws it into a baggage-car

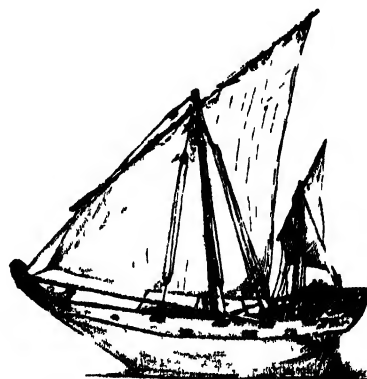
baggage-master (bag'āj-mas'ter), *n* An officer of an express, railroad, or steamship company whose duty is to look after the baggage entrusted to the company's care

baggage (bag'āj), *n*. [*< baggage¹ + -er*] One who carries baggage, especially, one who assists in carrying the baggage of an army

The whole camp fled amid, the victuals and *baggage* forsaking their camps *Halekoh, Hist of World III x 84*

baggage-truck (bag'āj-truk), *n* A hand-truck for transferring baggage at a railroad station, passenger wharf, etc

baggala, baglo (bag'a-lā, bag'lō), *n* [*Ar*] A two-masted Arab boat used for trading in the



Baggala — From model in South Kensington Museum London

Indian ocean, between the Malabar coast and the Red Sea. Large numbers of *baggalas* trade between Muscat the Red Sea and India making one voyage each way annually with the monsoons. They are generally of from 200 to 250 tons burden, are exceedingly weatherly, and are remarkable for the elevation of the stern, which is highly ornamented. Also *bagla* and *bagmalow*

bagget, *r* [*ME, found only twice, in the apparent sense of 'squint,' or 'look aside', adv. baggingly, q v* Origin obscure] A word of doubtful meaning, probably, to squint or look aside

Fake fortune that *baggeth* foul, and looks the false *Chaucer, Death of Blanche, I 621*

bagged (bagd), *p* *a* 1 Hanging in bags or slack folds

In a robe of tussel and white mixt, full and *bagged* *R Jonson, Man of Beauty*

2 Provided with bags —3 Retained in the bags after filtration applied to crude sperm or other matter remaining in the filtering-bags after the process of bagging

bagger (bag'gr), *n* [*< bag¹, i, + -er*] Only modern see (typ of *bigga*, and cf *badger*)³ One who bags or incloses in a bag

baggety (bag'gr-tī), *n* See *bagaty*

baggie (bag'gi), *n* [*Sc, dim of bag¹ (i belly)*]

The belly.
A guild New year I wish thee, Maggie,
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld *baggie*
Burns, Kilmorie to his Auld Maec Maggie

baggily (bag'li), *adv.* In a loose or baggy way.
bagginess (bag'i-nēs), *n.* [*< baggy + -ness*] The state or quality of being baggy.

There was a *bagginess* about the trousers which indicated the work a day costume of a man of might.

National Bagpiper, XVIII 6

bagging¹ (bag'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bag*¹] 1 The act of putting into bags — 2 Filtration through canvas bags.

Separation of brown paraffin scale is effected by *bagging* and pressing.

Re, Dict., III 511

The first operation needed to fit sperm oil for use is technically termed *bagging*. The crude sperm oil, as brought in by the whalers, is placed in a reservoir at the bottom of which are a number of pipes leading into long bags lined with linen and temporarily closed at the bottom by tying cords round the mouths.

B. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 241

3 Any coarse woven fabric of hemp, etc., out of which bags are made, or which is used for covering cotton-bales and for similar purposes — 4 In the northern counties of England, food eaten between regular meals, now, especially in Lancashire, an afternoon meal, "afternoon tea" in a substantial form. *N. E. D.*

bagging² (bag'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bag*²] A method of reaping corn or pulse by chopping it with a hook.

baggingly, *adv.* [*ME. < bagge, q. v.*] With a bearing expression. *Rom. of the Rose*

bagging-time (bag'ing-tim), *n.* [*E. dial. < bagging + time*] Lunch-time.

baggit (bag'it), *n.* [*Sc. prop. p. a. = E. bagged*] A female salmon after spawning.

baggy (bag'i), *a.* [*< bagg + -y*] Having the appearance of a bag, bulging out loosely like a bag, puffy. *a.*, a *baggy* umbrella, a *baggy* face.

We untwisted our turbans, kicked off our *baggy* trousers.

B. Taylor, Lauds of the Bazaar, p. 106

He looked like a Hindoo idol, with his heavy lidded eyes and *baggy* cheeks.

F. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Poth, p. 201

bag-holder (bag'hōl'dēr), *n.* A contrivance for supporting a bag and holding it open during the process of filling it.

Bagimont's Roll See *roll*.

bagio, bagia, *n.* See *bagala*.

bag-machine (bag'mu-shēn), *n.* A machine for making paper bags.

bagman (bag'man), *n.*, *pl.* *bagmen* (men). One who carries a bag, especially, one who travels on horseback carrying samples or wares in saddle-bags, a name formerly given to commercial travelers, but now used only as a term of moderate contempt.

bagne (F. pron *bany*), *n.* [F.] Same as *bagno*, 3.

bag-net (bag'net), *n.* An interwoven net in the form of a bag for catching or landing fish.

bagnet (bag'net), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *bagnet*.

bagno (ban'yo), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bagno*, *banio*, < *It. bagno* (< *F. bain* in sense 3) = *Sp. baño* = *F. bain* (see *bain*), < *L. balneum*, a bath; see *balneum*] 1 A bath, a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body — 2 A brothel, a stew — 3 In the Turkish empire, a prison in general, in France, formerly, one of the great prisons (*bagues*) substituted for the galleys, now superseded by transportation; perhaps so called from the former use of ancient baths in Constantinople as prisons.

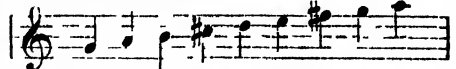
Bagnoian (bag nō'i-an), *n.* [From *Bagnois*, in the department of Gard, France, where the heresy had its rise] One of a sect of French heretics of the eighth century, who rejected the whole of the Old and part of the New Testament, and generally held the doctrines of the Manicheans. The name was again applied in the thirteenth century to some of the Cathari. They were also called *Bagnoleses*.

bag-nut (bag'nut), *n.* The bladder-nut of Europe, *Staphylea pinnata*.

bagonet (bag'o-net), *n.* [*< It. bagnet*] An obsolete or dialectal form of *bagonet*.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.* [*ME. bagpipe, < bag + pipe*] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a leathern bag, which receives the air from the mouth, or from bellows, and of pipes, into which the

air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow. It originated in the East, was known to the Greeks and Romans, was popular in Europe throughout the middle ages, and is still used in many eastern countries as well as among the country people of Poland, Italy, the south of France, and in Scotland and Ireland. Though now often regarded as the national instrument of Scotland, especially (little Scotland), its origin and use seem to belong to the Celtic race in general. In its best known form it has four pipes. One of these, called the *chanter*, has a double reed and eight finger holes, so that melodies may be played upon it. Its compass may be approximately indicated thus:



There are three other pipes, called *drones*, with a single reed, which give a continuous sound, and are tuned in various ways. There are several kinds of bagpipes, as the Scotch (Highland and Lowland), which is the most important most characteristic, but known, and perhaps the oldest the English, or perhaps more properly Northumbrian, a feeble instrument, no longer in use, and the Irish, which is the most elaborate and most in accordance with modern ideas of musical accuracy. The word is now used chiefly in the plural, especially in Scotland.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.*, *pl.* pret and pp *bagpiped*, pp *bagpiping* [*< bagpipe, n.*] To cause to resemble a bagpipe. To *bagpipe* the mizzen (*quant*), to lay it back by bringing the sheet to the mizzen shrouds.

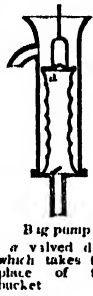
bagpiper (bag'pīp'ēr), *n.* [*ME. baggepiere, < bagpipe + -er*] One who plays on a bagpipe.

Laugh like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shak.*, M. of V., I 1

bag-press (bag'pres), *n.* A press in which the materials to be pressed are inclosed in sacks or bags of linen or hair. It is used in various manufacturing processes, as in the extracting of oil from seeds.

bag-pudding (bag'pudd'ing), *n.* A pudding boiled in a bag.

bag-pump (bag'pump), *n.* A form of bellows-pump in which there is an elastic bag, distended at intervals by rings, fastened at one end to the bottom of the piston chamber, and at the other to the valve-disk.



B Agr. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Agriculture*, a title conferred by agricultural colleges. See *bachelor*.

bagrationite (ba-grā'shon-it), *n.* [After P. R. Bagration see *-ite*] A mineral from the Ural, resembling some forms of allanite, of which it is probably a variety.

bag-reef (bag'rēf), *n.* The lowest reef of a fore-and-aft sail, or the first reef of a topsail.

Bagrinæ (ba-grī'nō), *n.*, *pl.* [*NL. < Bagrus + -inæ*] A subfamily of catfishes, of the family *Siluridae*. They have the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from one another, the latter being provided with barbels; palatal teeth; gill membrane free from the isthmus; a short anal fin, a long adipose fin, and a short dorsal fin in front of the ventral fins. There are many species, mostly Asiatic and East Indian.

bag-room (bag'rom), *n.* A room on a man-of-war where the clothing-bags of the crew are stored. *Lucas*

Bagrus (bag'rus), *n.* [*NL. < Sp. Pg. bagre*, a fish, *Silurus bagre*] The typical genus of catfishes of the subfamily *Bagrinæ*. Two species, attaining a length of 5 or 6 feet, are found in the Nile.

Bagshot beds See *bed*¹.

bag-trousers (bag'trou'zēr), *n.*, *pl.* The covering for the legs worn by men in the Levant, and to a certain extent by all Mohammedan peoples. It consists of an undivided bag with two holes in the bottom, through which the feet are passed. It is drawn up with a cord and tied around the waist and around the ankles or above them, and is commonly so full as nearly to reach the ground in falling over the feet. The trousers of the women are more commonly made with two legs, like European drawers or trousers. See *petticoat trousers* and *shanti man*.

baguet, baguette (ba-ge't), *n.* [*< F. baguette*, a wand, rod, stick, < *It. bacchetta*, a rod, stick, dim. of *bacchio*, a rod, pole, < *L. baculum*, a rod, stick; see *baculus*] In arch., a small convex semicircular molding usually called when plain a *bead*, when enriched with foliage a *chaplet*.

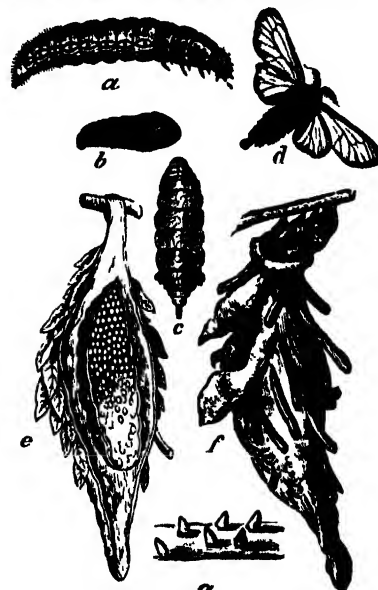
bag-wig (bag'wig), *n.* A wig the back hair of which was inclosed in a bag. See *bag*¹, 3.

Expect at every turn to come upon intriguing spectres in *bag wigs*, immense hoops and patches.

Houelle, Venetian Life, xxi

bagwigged (bag'wigd), *a.* Wearing a bag-wig.
bag-worm (bag'wērm), *n.* The larva of a lepidopterous insect, *Thyridopteryx ephemeraformis* (Harris), common throughout the more northern part of the United States. The larva is called *bag worm* because it spins a silken bag for its protection, and moves with it hanging downward, it has also received the names *basket worm*, *drop-worm*, etc. The male insect has well-developed wings, but the female is apterous, and lays her eggs within the puparium.

section, and moves with it hanging downward, it has also received the names *basket worm*, *drop-worm*, etc. The male insect has well-developed wings, but the female is apterous, and lays her eggs within the puparium.



Bag worm (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraformis* miz), larva and moths, natural size.

a, larva, b, male chrysalis, c, female moth, d, male moth, e, female chrysalis in bag (sectional view), f, caterpillar and bag, g, very young caterpillars in their bags.

bagwynt, *n.* In *her*, a fabulous beast, like an antelope with a horse's tail. *Cussans*

bah (ba), *interj.* [*< F. bah*, *interj.* of contempt] An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity.

Twenty five years ago the vile ejaculation *bah* was utterly unknown to the English public.

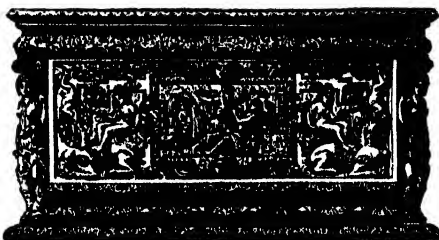
bahadur (ba-hā'dör), *n.* [*Hind. bāhadur*, brave, gallant, as a noun, a hero, champion] A title of respect commonly affixed to the names of European officers in Indian documents, or used in ceremonious mention by natives as, Jones Sahib *Bahadur*. It may be compared to the phrase "gallant officer" of parliamentary courtesy, or the "Illustrissimo signore" of the Italians. It was conferred as a title of honor by the Great Mogul, and by other native princes. *Luk and Burnell, Anglo-Ind. Glossary*

Bahama grass, sponge, etc. See the nouns.

bahar (ba-hār'), *n.* [*Also baar, barr, barre, < Ar. bahār*] An Eastern measure of weight, varying considerably in different localities and according to the substances weighed. In Mozambique it is about 250 pounds, in Mecca 450 pounds, in Sumatra and Ceylon 440 pounds. It is also used as a measure of capacity.

bahrainga (ba-rīng'gā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A name of an East Indian deer, the spotted deer of the Sunderbunds or swampy parts of the Ganges delta, the *Elucerus duvaucelli*.

bahut¹ (ba-hōt'), *n.* [*F.*, formerly also *bahu*, *bahus*, *bahuce* (= *Pr. bahu* = *Pg. bahu*, *bahul* = *Sp. bahul* = *It. baule*), a chest, trunk, with arched top, prob. < MHG *behuot*, *behut*, a keeping, guarding, a magazine, < *behuoten*, *behueten*, *G. behuten*, keep, guard, < *be-* (= *E. be-*) + OHG *huoten*, MHG *huoten*, *G. huten*, keep, = *E. heed*, *q. v.*] 1 A chest, often with an arched or convex top, and frequently covered with leather, richly carved, or otherwise ornamented. Such



Bahut.—French 16th century work. (From 'L. Art pour l'ous'.)

chests were a universal and very important article of furniture during the medieval and Renaissance periods.

2 An ornamental cabinet, especially one having doors. See *cabinet* — 3. In arch.: (a) The convex crowning course of a wall or parapet. *Victor Gay*. (b) In great medieval buildings, a low wall supporting the roof behind the gut-



Old English Bagpiper

ter and balustrade or parapet crowning the main walls. This wall serves both to prevent infiltration of water from heavy storms and to protect the lower part of the roof-covering from damage which the use of the gutters as passages would be likely to cause. *Violet le Duc*

bahut², *n* [*F bahutte* Cf. *bahut¹*] A dress for masquerading, a domino *N E D*

Balanism (bā'yan-izm), *n* [From Michel Banius, or de Bay, its author] A system of religious opinions, regarded as an anticipation of Jansenism, found in part or constructively in the writings of Banius (Michel de Bay, 1513-1589) of the University of Louvain. As condemned by Pius V and Gregory XIII, its chief points are that original righteousness was an integral part of human nature before the fall, not an additional gift of God, that Adam could have merited eternal life as a matter of strict justice, that man as fallen was mutilated in nature and capable of sin only, and that all works are sinful unless done from pure love of God. Banius submitted to the condemnation of his doctrines.

baicht, *n* An obsolete form of *batch²*. *Ray* (Halliwell)

baid (bād) [North Eng and Sc, = *E bode¹*] A preterit of *bide*

baidak (bi'dak), *n* [Russ. *байдак*] A riverboat used on the Dnieper and its affluents. It is from 100 to 150 feet long, and will carry from 175 to 250 tons. It has generally one mast and one large sail.

baidar (bi'dar), *n* [Native name] A canoe used by the inhabitants of the Aleutian and Kurile islands in the pursuit of otters and whales. It is from 18 to 25 feet long, covered with hides, and propelled by from 6 to 12 paddles.

balet, *n*, and *a* Obsolete form of *bay¹*, *bay²*, etc.

baierine (bi'e-rin), *n* [*G Bayern*, Bavaria, + *-ine²*] A name given by Beudant to columbite obtained in Bavaria.

bailest, *n* An obsolete form of *baize*

baignet, *n* and *v* See *bain²*

baignoire (bā-nwō'), *n* [*F*, a bath-tub, a box in a theater, < *baigner*, bathe see *bain²*] A box in a theater on the same level as the stalls. Sometimes written *baignoir*.

The twelve *baignoirs* and the thirty six boxes of the second tier are left at the disposal of the manager. *Harpur's Mag*, LXVII 384

baikalite (bi'kal-it), *n* [*C Baikal* (*Байкал*), said to mean 'abundant water', a lake in southern Siberia, + *-ite²*] A dark-green variety of pyroxene, occurring in crystals with a lamellar structure like that of salite near Lake Baikal in southern Siberia.

baile¹ (bāl), *n* [Sometimes improper *bale*, early mod *E* *bail*, *bayle*, < *ME bayk*, *beyl*, prob < *AS *bege*, < *hyge* (not recorded, cf *hyge*, a bond, turn, *beðh* (> *E bece³*), a ring) (= *D beugel*, a hoop, ring, bow, stirrup, handle, = *MLG bogel*, *bagel*, *LfG bogel*, a bow, ring, = *G buge*, *buget*, a bow, bend, piece of wood or metal, stirrup, = *Dan boyle*, a bow, bar, boom-iron, = *Sw bygel*, *bygel*, a bow, hoop, ring, stirrup, = *Icel bygill*, a stirrup), with formative -el, < *būgan* (pp *bogen*) (= *G buogen* = *Icel byga*, etc.), bow, bend, in part from the causative *būgan*, *bēgan*, *ME hegen*, *beon*, etc., mod *E* dial *bay* (= *G beugen* = *Icel beyga*, etc. see *bay⁹*), bend see *bow¹*, *v*, and cf *bow²*, *n*] 1. A hoop or ring, a piece of wood, metal, or other material bent into the form of a circle or half-circle, as a hoop for supporting the tilt of a boat, the cover of a wagon or cradle, etc. Specifically—2 The hoop forming the handle of a kettle or bucket—3 One of the iron yokes which serve to suspend a life-car from the hawser on which it runs—4 A stout iron yoke placed over heavy guns and fitting closely over the ends of the trunnions, to which it is attached by pins in the axis of the trunnions used to raise the gun by means of the gun *Farrow*, *Mil. Encey*—5. An arched support of a millstone.—6† A wooden canopy formed of bows. *Halliwell*.

baile¹ (bāl), *v*, *t*. [*C bail¹*, *n*] To provide with a bail, hoop.

baile² (bāl), *v*, *t*. [*C ME. *baylen*, < *OF. bailler*, *baillier*, *bailler* = *Fr. bailier*, carry, conduct, control, receive, keep in custody, give, deliver, < *L. bajulare*, bear a burden, carry, *ML.* also conduct, control, rule, < *bajulus*, a bearer, carrier, porter, in *ML.* (> *It baillo*, *bailo* = *Pg bailho* = *Sp. Pr. baile* = *OF. bail*, with *ML.* reflex *baillus*, *bailus*, etc.) a governor, administrator, tutor, guardian, fem *bajula* (> *OF. basile*, etc., *ML.* reflex *basila*), a governess, nurse. In *E* the verb, in its customary senses, is rather from the noun: see *bail²*, *n*.] 1 In law (a) To deliver, as goods, without transference of ownership, on an agreement, expressed or implied,

that they shall be returned or accounted for. See *bailment*.

If cloth be delivered (or in our legal dialect, *bailed*) to a tailor to make a suit of clothes. *Blackstone*, *Com*, II 452

(b) To set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court or satisfy the judgment given. applied to the action of the magistrate or the surety. The magistrate is said to *bail* a person (or to *admit him to bail*) when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment upon bond given with sureties. The surety is also said to *bail* the person whose release he procures by giving the bond.

Tu Let me be their bail

Sat Thou shalt not bail them

Shak *Tit And*, II 4

When they [the judges] had *bailed* the twelve bishops the House of Commons in great indignation, caused them immediately to be reconsecrated. *Clarendon*

2. Figuratively, to release; liberate

No more there was to *bail* him in none to *bail*

Spenser *F. Q.*, IV ix 7

3 To be security for, secure, protect.

We can *bail* him from the cruelty

Of misconstruction. *Field*, *Ranches*, v 2

To *bail out*, to procure the release of (a person) by acting as his bail.—To *bail over* to keep the peace, to require security from (a person) that he will keep the peace.

bail² (bāl), *n* [Early mod *E* also *bayle*, *bale*, < *ME. bayle*, *bail* (*ML. ballum*, *balium*), < *OF. bail*, power, control, custody, charge, jurisdiction, also delivery, < *bailler*, *bailler*, conduct, control, etc., deliver. The noun is thus historically from the verb, though in *E* the verb in some of its senses depends on the noun: see *bail¹*, *v*.] 1† Power, custody, jurisdiction

So did Diana and her maydens all

Use silly faunus, now within thich *bale*

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII vi 40

2 The keeping of a person in nominal custody on security that he shall appear in court at a specified time. The person is said to be *admitted to bail*, in which phrase, however, *bail* is now commonly thought of as the security given. See 3.

3 Security given to obtain the release of a prisoner from custody, pending final decision in the action against him. In civil cases a person arrested has always the right to give sufficient bail, and thereupon be released from custody. In criminal cases the defendant has also this right, as a rule, when the crime charged is a mere misdemeanor. Whether to bail one charged with treason or felony is usually in the discretion of the judge, and in some states bail is always denied to one held for a crime punishable with death. The security is in the form of a bond executed by responsible sureties, providing that the defendant shall appear at the order of the court under penalty of forfeiture of the sum named in the bond. The person bailed is regarded as but transferred from the custody of the law to that of his sureties who may therefore sue and arraign him at any time. In civil cases there are several kinds of bail at common law, the chief being *common bail* and *special bail*. *Common bail*, or *bail before*, which is now disused, was given to the sheriff on a bail bond entered into by two persons, on condition that the defendant appear at the day and in such place as the arresting process commands. *Special bail*, *bail above*, or *bail to the action*, is given by persons who undertake generally after appearance of a defendant, that if he be condemned in the action he shall satisfy the debt, costs, and damages or render himself to the proper person or that they will do so for him. (*Wharton*) In Scotland, bail in civil cases is called *caution* (which see).

4 Figuratively, security, guaranty

Doubtless this man hath *bail* enough to be no Adulteress

Milton, *Tetrachordon* Works (1739), I 251

5 Liberation on bail as, to grant *bail*—6 The person or persons who provide bail, and thus obtain the temporary release of a prisoner. Persons who make a business of furnishing bail on payment of a fee often frequent law courts. Formerly such persons were *straws* in their shoes as a sign of their occupation, hence the term *straw bail*, used to designate the litigious or irresponsible professional bail.

The *bail* must be real substantial bondsmen

Blackstone

The attorney whispered to Mr. Pickwick that he was only a *bail*. "A *bail*!" "Yes, my dear sir, half a dozen of 'em here. Bail you to any amount and only charge half a crown."

Dickens, *Pickwick Papers*

Where those mysterious personages who were wont in the old times to perambulate the great saloon of the fustic footstaps, Westminster Hall, with straws in their shoes, and whose occupation is not by any means gone now a days, are always in attendance in a philanthropic eagerness to render service to suffering humanity—or in other words, to become *bail* where *bail* is wanted, for a gratuity of half a crown to twelve and sixpence.

G. A. Sala

[*Bail*, being an abstract noun applicable to persons only by ellipsis is not used in the plural.]—*Bail à longues années*, in *Canadian law*, a lease for more than nine years, formed also an *emphyteutic lease*, whereby the lessee enjoys for the term all the rights attached to the quality of proprietor and can dispose of the property subject to the rights of the lessor.—*On bail*, on guaranty duly given for the appearance or production of a prisoner in court at the proper time, as, he was liberated on *bail*.

His [Somerset's] friends attempted to obtain his release on *bail*.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 672

To *admit to bail*, or to *take bail* for, to release upon security given. See above, 2.—To *find bail*, to procure persons to act as bail.—To *go bail*, (a) To act as bail or

surety. (b) To vouch (for a thing) as I'll *go bail* for that.—To *hold to bail*, to oblige to find bail or go to jail.

To *perfect* or *justify bail*, to prove by the oath of the person furnishing bail that, over and above his debt, he is worth the sum for which he is about to become security.

bail³ (bāl), *n*. [Early mod *E* also *bayle* (still sometimes used archaically in def. 6), < *ME. bayle*, *baile*, *bail*, a barrier, palisade, prob also a bar (= *D. Flem. batic*, a bar, rail), < *OF. bail*, *baile*, *baillie*, a barrier, palisade, prob also (as in mod *I.* dial *bail*) a bat, cross-bat (cf *Icel. baqull*, an episcopal staff, crozier), prob < *L. baculum*, *baculus*, a stick, rod, staff (see *baculus*, and cf *bail⁴*, < *ML. *baulic*) see *bail³*, *v*, and cf deriv *bail¹*. The noun *bail³* in some senses may be from the verb, but all senses appear to depend ultimately on that of a bail, or cross-bat.] 1† A bat, a cross-bat.

Set them upon some patch or *bale* of wood that they may by that means the better keep their fathoms unbroken and eschew the dragging of their trawls upon the ground.

Thoburn, *Proke of Falconer*, p. 38. (*N. F. D.*)

2 In *cricket*, one of the two little bats or sticks, about 4 inches long, which are laid on the tops of the stumps, one end resting in the groove of one stump, and the other in that of the next. Since they fall with the light of blow they serve to indicate when the stumps have been struck.

Old *Baile* gravely sets up the middle stump again, and puts the *bails* on.

Thoburn, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II 8

3 A bar or pole to separate horses in a stable.—4 A framework for securing the head of a cow while she is being milked. [*Australia*].

5 [The earliest use in *E.*] *Milit* (*a*) pl. The outer wall or line of defenses, originally often made of stakes, barriers, palisades. See *palisade*. Hence—(b) The space enclosed by the outer wall, the outer court of a castle or a fortified post. In this sense usually called *bailey*. See *bailey*.—3 A certain limit in a forest.

bail⁴ (bāl), *n* & *t*. [Early mod *E* also *bale*, appar. < *OF. baillier*, enclose, shut in, bar, appar. < *baile*, a bar, cross-bat, barrier, in the second sense, directly < *bail³*, *n*, 5.] 1 To bar in, confine. [*Rare*].—2 To provide with a bail.

—To *bail up* (a) To secure the head (of a cow) in a bail while she is being milked. Hence (b) To disarm a party, to rob a robber, or to throw up the arms. [*Australia*].

bail⁴ (bāl), *n*. [*C ME. bayle*, < *ME. baile*, a tub, bucket, = *G. Dan. baile* = *Sw. bälja*, a tub, = *It. baglia*, a tub, bucket, < *F. baillie*, naut. a tub, bucket, pail, prob < *ML. *baula*, a bucket or tub (cf *baula*, a small boat), dim of *baca*, *bacca*, a tub see *back¹*.] 1† *baill*, prob < *L. baculum*.] A bucket, a pail, especially, a bucket or other small vessel used to dip water out of a boat.

bail⁴ (bāl), *v*. [Also less prop *bale*, early mod *E. baile*, *baile* (= *D. baiken*, *ut-baiken*); from the noun.] 1 *trans* To remove (water), or free (a boat, etc.) from water, with a bail, bucket, basin, or other small vessel usually with out.

II. *intrans* To move water, as from a boat or the like, with a bail or bucket.

bail⁴, etc. Obsolete and less proper spelling of *bail¹*, etc.

bailable (bā'la-bl), *a*. [Early mod *E* also *baleable*, *bailable*, < *bail²*, *v* and *n*, + *-able*.]

1 Capable of being delivered, deliverable.—2 Capable of being set free upon giving bond with sureties, capable of being admitted to bail, used of persons.—3 Admitting of bail as, a *bailable* offense.

baillage (bā'liā), *n*. [Also *baithage*, *balliage*, as if < *AP. *baillage*, *ML. balluagium* see *bail²*, *v*, and *-age*.] A duty imposed upon the delivery of goods, an ancient duty received by the city of London for all goods and merchandise brought into or carried out of the port.

Chambers

bail-bond (bāl'bond), *n*. A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety to insure the appearance of the former in court at the return of the writ.

bail-dock (bāl'dok), *n*. [Prob < *bail³* + *dock³*.] Formerly, at the Old Bailey in London, a small room taken from one of the corners of the court, and left open at the top, in which certain malefactors were placed during trial. Also spelled *bail-dock*.

Penn and Mead, for their stout defence at their trial, were dragged into the *bale dock* and the Recorder proceeded to charge the jury during their detention there, urging for an excuse, that they were still within hearing of the Court.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI 87

bailed (bāld), *p*, *a*. [*C bail¹* + *-ed²*.] Provided with a bail; hooped and covered, as a wagon.

bailee (bā-lē'), *n.* [*< bail², + -ee¹*] In law, the person to whom goods are committed in bailment. He has a temporary possession of them and a qualified property in them for such purpose only.

bailer¹, *n.* [*< bail² + -er¹*] See *bailor*.
bailer² (bā-lēr'), *n.* [*< bail² + -er¹*] 1 One who bails out water, or frees a boat from water. — 2 A vessel used for bailing water.

For river or lake work, a sponge and *baler* may be sufficient, but for sea cruising, an effective pump should be fitted. *Quartermaster, Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 104.

Also *baler*.

bailey (bā-lē'), *n.* Early mod. E. also *baile*, *baile*, *baile*, *baile*, etc., an extended form (prob. after the ML *balium*, *ballum*, a reflex of the OF *baul*) of *baile*, *baile*, mod. E. *baile*, a barrier, etc. see *bail¹*. 1 The external wall of defense about a feudal castle (see *bail¹*), by extension, any of the circuits of wall other than a keep or dungeon, that is, any line of defense other than the innermost one. — 2 As used by later writers, the outer court or base-court of a castle, by extension, any court of a defensive post used with a distinctive epithet. The *inner bailey* contained the stables and often the chapel, etc., and communicated directly with the keep; the *outer bailey* was the rearward only, more commonly contained the chapel and sometimes a tilt yard, exercise ground, or the like. The entrance way to a castle, after passing the defenses of the bailey, led first into the outer bailey and thence into the inner bailey, but it was usual for the keep to have also a separate communication with the exterior. [The word is still retained in some proper names as in the *Old Bailey*, the seat of the central criminal court of London, so called from the ancient *bailey* of the city wall between Lud Gate and New Gate, within which it was situated.]

Also *ballium*.

bailey², *n.* See *bail²*.

baillage¹, *n.* See *baillage*.

baillage², **baillage** (bā-lē-ā), *n.* [Formerly also *baillage*, *baillage*, and *baillage* (cf. ML *ballium*, *ballium*, *ballium*), < F *baillage* (as *Pr baillage* = Sp *baillage*), < *baill*, a bailiff, *baillie*, + *-age*.] The jurisdiction or district of a bailiff or bailie, a bailwick now used chiefly (in the form *baillage*) with reference to old French or to Swiss bailwicks.

At first four *baillages* were created.

Brougham

The several orders (in France) met in their *baillages* in 1789, to choose their representatives (in the Assembly) and draw up their grievances and instructions.

John Morley, Burke, p. 161

baillary, *n.* See *bailiery*.

baillie¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *baile*.

baillie² (bā-lē'), *n.* [Now only as *Se*, also spelled *baillie*, *baile*, early mod. E. also *baile*, *baile*, *baile*, *baile*, etc., < ME *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*, < OF *bailli*, earlier *bailli*, > E *baillif*, of which *baillie²* is thus a doublet. see *bailiff*.] 1 A bailiff. — 2 In Scotland (at) The chief magistrate of a barony or part of a county, having functions equivalent to those of a sheriff. (b) A municipal officer or magistrate, corresponding to an alderman in England. He possesses a certain jurisdiction by common law as well as by statute. The criminal jurisdiction of the provost and bailies of royal burghs extends to breaches of the peace, drunkenness, adulteration of articles of diet, thefts not of an aggravated character, and other offenses of a less serious nature. Formerly a person appointed by precept of session to give inforcement in land (a legal formality now abolished) was also called a *baillie*.

baillie³, *n.* See *baillie²*.

baillie⁴, **baillary** (bā-lē-er, -ā-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baillier*, etc., < F as if **baillier*, < *baill* see *bail²* and *-er¹*] In Scots law, a bailie's jurisdiction. Also *baillary*, *baillary*. — **Letter of baillary**, a commission by which a feudal proprietor entitled to grant such a commission, appoints a baron bailie with the usual powers to hold courts, appoint officers under him, etc.

bailiff (bā-lif'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baillif*, *baillif*, *baillie*, etc., < ME *baillif*, *baillif*, *baillif*, etc. (ML *ballivus*), < OF *baillif* (later *bailli*, E *baillie*, q. v.), < ML **baillivus*, prop. adj. < *baillivus*, an administrator, manager, guardian, tutor, etc., in L a carrier, porter. see *bail²*, v.] 1 A subordinate civil officer or functionary. There are in England several kinds of bailiffs whose offices differ widely, but all agree in this, that the keeping or protection of something belongs to them. The sheriff is the sovereign bailiff and his county is a bailwick. The name is also applied to the chief magistrates of some towns to keepers of royal castles as of Dover to persons having the conservation of the peace in hundreds and in some special jurisdictions as Westminster and to the returning officers in the same. But the officials commonly designated by this name are the *bailiffs* of sheriffs or sheriffs officers who execute processes etc. and *bailiffs* of liberties appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions to perform similar functions.

2 An overseer or under-steward on an estate, appointed to manage forests, direct husbandry operations, collect rents, etc. Also called a

bailiff of forests, or *bailiff in husbandry*. — 3 An officer of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. — **Bailiff of forests, or *bailiff in husbandry*. See above, 2. — **High bailiff**, in England (a) The chief officer of certain corporations. (b) The officer of a county court. (c) The officer who serves writs and the like in certain franchises not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the sheriff. **Special bailiff**, a person named by a party in a civil suit for the purpose of executing some particular process therein, and appointed by the sheriff on the application of such party. — **Water-bailiff**, in England, an officer employed in protecting a river from poachers and from being fished at other times or in other ways than those permitted by law.**

bailiffry (bā-lif-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bailiery*, < *baillif* + *-ry*] The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff.

bailiffship (bā-lif-ship), *n.* [*< baillif* + *-ship*] The office of bailiff.

bailiffwick (bā-lif-wik), *n.* [*< baillif* + *-wick*. Cf. *baillwick*.] The office of a bailiff or a sheriff, or the district under his jurisdiction, a bailwick.

bailing-machine (bā-ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of bail-scoop (which see).

bailiwick (bā-lī-wik), *n.* [*< ME baillie*, *baillie*, etc., + *-wick*, etc., < *baillie²* + *-wick*.] The county within which a sheriff exercises his office, the precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction, the limits of a bailiff's authority, as (in England) a hundred, a liberty, or a forest over which a bailiff is appointed.

There is a proper officer already appointed for these duties, to wit the sheriff of the shire, whose peculiar office it is to walk continually up and down his *bailiwick*, as he would have a marshal. *Spenser, State of Ireland*

baillage², *n.* [F] See *baillage²*.

baillie¹, *n.* See *baile¹*.

baillie², *n.* See *bail²*.

baillie³, *n.* See *bail³*.

baillie-brushkie (bā-lī-brush'ki), *n.* [Native name in Alaska.] The parrakeet-duck, *Phalaropus lobatus*, or *Ombria pinnacula*. H. B. Elliott

baillier, **baillary**, *n.* See *bailiery*.

baillon (F pron bā-lion'), *n.* [*< F baillon*, a gag, of uncertain origin, either (1) dim. (as if < L **baculo*, **baculon-*) of OF *baill*, *baill*, a bar, barrier (see *bail³*), or (2), written *bdillon*, < *bail*, OF *baillier*, *baillier* = Pr *bailliar* = Cat *bailliar* = It *bailliar*, *bailliar*, a gag, open the mouth see *bail⁴*] A gag, specifically, a piece of cork or other material used to keep the mouth open during operations, dental or surgical, in the mouth.

bailloné (bā-lion-ā'), *a.* [*< F bailloné*, pp. of *baillonn*, *gag*, < *bdillon*, a gag, see *baillon*.] In her, holding a stick between the teeth said of an animal used as a bearing.

bailment (bā-lēment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bailment*, < OF *baillement*, < *bailier*, deliver, bail see *bail²*, v., and *-ment*.] 1 The contract or legal relation which is constituted by the delivery of goods without transference of ownership, on an agreement expressed or implied that they be returned or accounted for, as a loan, a consignment, a delivery to a carrier, a pledge, a deposit for safe keeping, or a letting on hire. — 2 The act of bailing a prisoner or an accused person, also, the record of or documents relating to such a bailing.

baile (bā-lē), *n.* [It., < ML *baileus*, a manager, administrator, guardian, etc. see *bail²*, v.] The title of the Venetian Resident at the Ottoman Porte. N. F. D.

bailor, **bailor¹** (bā-lor, -lēr), *n.* [*< bail²*, v., + *-or*, *-er¹*] In law, one who delivers goods to another in bailment. See *bailment*, 1.

bail-piece (bā-lē-pēs), *n.* In law, a certificate issued to a person by a court attesting his acceptance as a surety in a case before it.

bail-scoop (bā-lē-skōp), *n.* [*< bail⁴* + *scoop*.] A scoop pivoted at one end, fitted with valves, and so arranged that a large quantity of water may be raised by it through a short distance used in draining and irrigating.

bailman (bā-lē-man), *n.*, pl. *bailmen* (-men) [*< bail²*, poss. of *bail²*, n., + *-man*.] One who gives bail for another, a surety or bail.

bail¹ (bā-lē), *n.* Obsolete spelling of *bail¹*.

bail² (bā-lē), *n.* The regular English spelling of the word now used only in the Scotch spelling *baile*. See *bail²*.

Lausanne is under the canton of Bern, governed by a *bail* sent every three years from the senate of Bern.

Adison, Travels in Italy

bail³ (bā-lē), *n.* [Also *baile*, < ME *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*, < OF *baillie*, *baillie* = Fr *baillie* = Sp. *baillie* = It *baillie* (ML *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*, *baillie*), < ML *baileus*, the jurisdiction or office of a bai-

liff, < *baileus*, an administrator, governor, bailiff: see *bail²* and *bailiff*, *baillie²*.] 1. The jurisdiction, authority, or office of a bailiff or baillie, hence, jurisdiction or authority, especially as delegated, stewardship. — 2. The district of a bailiff or baillie, a bailwick.

Bailly's beads. See *bead*.

bain¹ (bān), *a.* [Now only E dial, also written *bane*, < ME *bayne*, *bayn*, *beyn*, < Icel. *bain*, straight, direct, hospitable, = Norw. *bain*, straight, direct, easy to deal with.] 1 Direct, near, short as, that way's the *banest* (banest) [Prov Eng] — 2t. Ready; willing.

Be thou buxom and right *bain*.

Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 168

3t. Lumber, pliant, flexible.

bain² (bān), *adv.* [E dial, also *bane*, < ME *bayn*, *bain*, from the adj.] 1 Near by, at hand. [Prov Eng] — 2t. Readily, willingly.

The *berne* hesily and *bane* blenkit hem about.

Gavan and Glograg, 16 (in Pinkerton's Scottish Poems)

bain² (bān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bane*, < ME *bayne*, *baine*, < OF and F *bain* = Pr *ban* = Sp *baño* = Pg *banho* = It *bagno* (> F *bagne*, E *bagno*, q. v.), < L *balneum*, a bath, bath-house see *balneum*.] 1. A bath, in any of the senses of that word. — 2. A bagno or brothel.

bain² (bān), *v.* [*< ME baynen*, < OF *bagner* = Pr *bag* *banhar* = Sp *bañar* = It *bagmare*, < ML *balneare*, bathe, < L *balneum*, a bath see *bain²*, n.] I. *trans* To bathe, wash.

He that in Eurotas silver glides

Doth *bain* his tress *Greene*, Palmer's Verses

II. *intrans* To bathe one's self, take a bath. **bain²**, etc. Obsolete spelling of *bane*, *bone*, etc. **bainberg¹** (bān-bērg), *n.* [Appar F, < G **beinberg* (not found) = AS *banberg*, *bänberg*, *bänberg*, also called *scancgeberg*, lit. 'bone- or leg-guard' (cf. *cinberge*, 'chun-guard', *hents-beorch*, 'neck-guard', *hauberik* see *hauberk*), < *ban*, bone (= G *bein*, leg), or *scanc*, a shank, leg, + *beorgan*, protect.] A name given to the plate-armor of the leg below the knee, when first introduced. It was worn over the chain-mail, to protect the shin.

Baines's act. See *act*.

bainie (bā-ni), *a.* Scotch form of *bony*.

bain-marie (F pron. ban-ma-rē'), *n.* [F, formerly *bain de Marie*, < ML *balneum Mariae*, lit. bath of Mary, a fanciful name, perhaps in allusion to the 'gentle' heat. The second element is sometimes erroneously referred to L *marc*, sea.] A vessel of any kind containing heated water, in which another vessel is placed in order to heat its contents gently, or with more regularity and evenness than if the heat were applied directly to the second vessel. used in some operations of cooking, manufacture, chemistry, etc. Also called *water-bath*.

bainet, *n.* pl. Another spelling of *banes*, obsolete form of *banns*. *Spenser*

baiooco, **baiooco** (bā-yōk'kō), *n.*, pl. *baioocchi*, *baioocchi* (-kō) [Formerly in E



Obverse



Reverse

Baiooco of Pope Pius VI., British Museum (Size of the original)

small coin of the former Papal States, struck in both silver and copper, worth about a cent.

Bairam (bī-rām, bī-rām), *n.* [Formerly *bayram*, *beyram*, < Turk. *bayrām*, *bayrām*, *bayrām*, < Pers *barsām*] The name of two festivals in the Mohammedan year, distinguished as the *lesser* and the *greater*. The *lesser Bairam* follows immediately after the fast strictly kept during the ninth month Ramadan, in the first three days of the tenth month, and is devoted to feasting, rejoicing, visiting, and gifts, very much as our Christmas holiday season is spent. The *greater Bairam* occurs on the tenth day of the twelfth month and is everywhere observed with the slaughter of sheep and general festivity by those at home, simultaneously with the great sacrificial feast at Mecca concluding the ceremonies of the annual pilgrimage by the *hajj*. Also spelled *Beiram*.

bairmant, *n.* See *bareman*.



Bainberg worn over chainmail of the mail (from Viollet le Duc's 'Dictionnaire du Mobilier français')

bairn (bārn), *n* [Sc. form of the reg. E. *barn*² (now only dial.), < ME. *barn*, *bern*, < AS. *bearn* (= OS. *barn* = OFries. *barn* = OD. *baren* = OHG. MHG. *barn* = Icel. *Sw. Dan barn* = Goth. *barn*), a child, < *beran*, E. *beard*.] A child, a son or daughter. See *barn*² [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Think, like good Christians, on your *bairns* and wives.

Dryden

As she announced to her *bairns* the upshot of her practical experience, she pulled from her pocket the portions of tape which showed the length and breadth of the various rooms at the hospital house.

Trollope

Bairns' part of gear In Scots law, same as *legitim*

bairnlines (bārn'li-nes), *n* [**bairnly* (< *bairn* + *-ly*) + *-ness*] Childishness; the state of being a child or like a child [Scotch]

bairntime (bārn'tim), *n* [Sc., < ME. *barn-teim*, *barn-tem*, etc., < AS. *bearn-tēdm* (= OFries. *barn-tām*), a family, < *bearn*, child, *bairn*, + *tēdm*, family; see *bairn* and *team*] A family of children [Old Eng. and Scotch]

That bonnie *bairntime* Hic's'n has lent

Burns, A Dream

bairnwort (bārn'wért), *n* A name for the common English daisy, *Bellis perennis*

baisement (bāz'mēnt), *n* [F., < *baiser*, kiss (< L. *basiare*, kiss, < *basiare*, a kiss), + *ment*, < L. *mentis*, hand] A kissing of the hands, in the plural, compliments, respects

baisement, *n*. Same as *baisement* Spenser

bait (bāit), *v* [**ME. baiten*, *beiten*, *bayten*, *beyten* (= OF. *beter*, bait, in comp. *abeter*, urge on, abet, > E. *abet*, *q. v.*) < Icel. *beita*, feed, hunt, as with hounds or hawks, bait, as a hook (= Sw. *beta* = Dan. *bide*, bait, = AS. *bātan*, also *gebātun*, biddle, curb (cf. *bātian*, bait, < *bāt*, bait), = MD. *beitan* = OHG. *beizen*, *beizen*, MHG. (& *beizen*, bait), lit. cause to bite, < *bēta* = AS. *bētan*, E. *bite* see *bite* In senses 5 and 6 the verb is from the noun (cf. *bait*)]

I. trans 1† To cause to bite, set on (a dog) to bite or worry (another animal) — 2 To provoke and harass by setting on dogs, set a dog or dogs to worry or fight with for sport, as an animal that is hampered or confined as, to *bait* a bull or a bear

We'll *bait* thy ears to death Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1

3 To set upon, as a dog upon a captive animal, hence, to harass in any way, annoy, nag, badger, worry

As chained bears whom cruel dogs *bait*

Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 35

How oft have I been *baited* by these poets,

And dare not be revenged

Martine, Edward II., II. 2

Baited thus to vexation, I assumed

A dulness of simplicity Ford, Fanchia, I. 2

4. To feed, give a portion of food and drink to, especially upon a journey as, to *bait* horses

The Sunne that measures heaven all day long,

At night doth *bait* his steeds the Ocean waves among

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42

5 To put a bait on or in as, to *bait* a hook, line, snare, or trap.

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known

to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them Ray

6† To allure by a bait, catch, captivate as, "to *bait* fish," Shak., M. of V., III. 1

Do their gay vestments his affections *bait*

Shak., C. of E., II. 1

But this day she *baited*

A stranger, a grave knight, with her loose eyes

B. Jonson, Volpone, IV. 2

II. intrans 1† To act in a worrying or harassing manner — 2 To take food, feed — 3 To stop at an inn, while on a journey, to feed the horses, or for rest and refreshment

Hence *baiting* at Newmarket, stepping in at Audley

End to see that house againe, I slept at Bishope Stortford,

and the next day home Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 13, 1677

bait (bāit), *n* [**ME. bait*, *bayte*, *beite*, *beyte*, < Icel. *beita*, f, bait (cf. *beit*, neut, a pasture), (= AS. *bāt*, bait, = MHG. *beiz*, *beize*, hunting), < *beita*, feed, bait, see the verb. The E. noun is in part directly from the E. verb] 1 Any substance, as an attractive morsel of food, placed on a hook or in a trap to allure fish or other animals to swallow the hook or to enter the trap, and thereby be caught, specifically, worms, small fishes, etc., used in fishing Hence — 2 An allurement, enticement; temptation

I do not like that ring from him to her,

I mean to women of her way, such tokens

Rather appear as *bait* than royal bounties

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 2

Their riper years were known to be unmoved with the

bait of preferment Milton, Apology for Smeectymannus

The chief *bait* which attracted a needy sycophant to the court was the hope of obtaining, as the reward of servility and flattery, a royal letter to an heiress. Macaulay

3 A portion of food and drink; a slight or informal repast. (a) Refreshment taken on a journey, by man or beast

If you grow dry before you end your business, pray take a *bait* here I've a fresh houghhead for you

B. Jonson, Scourful Lady

(b) A luncheon, food eaten by a laborer during his shift [Prov. Eng.] — 4 A halt for refreshment or rest in the course of a journey

The tediousness of a two hours *bait* at Petty France, in which there was nothing to be done but to eat without being hungry and loiter about without anything to see next followed Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 123

5† A refreshment or refresher

A pleasant companion is a *bait* in a journey

Lytle, Fuphus, Anat. of Wit, p. 198

6† A hasty meal, a snack

He rather took a *bait* than made a meal at the inn of

court, whilst he studied the laws therein

Julius, Worthies (ed. 1840), II. 607 (N. F. D.)

7 Short for whitebait

bait, etc. An obsolete form of *bait*¹, etc.

bait-box (bāit'box), *n* 1 A small box in which anglers carry worms or small bait for fish — 2 A tank in which bait for fish is taken to the fishing ground

baiter (bāit'er), *n* One who baits or worries (animals), hence, a tormentor, a tease

baith (bāth), *a*, *pron*, or *conj* A Scotch form of both

baiting (bāit'ing), *n* [**ME. baiting*, *bayting*, etc. verbal *n* of *bait*¹] 1 The act of worrying a chained or caged animal with dogs Hence — 2 The act of worrying and harassing, persistent annoyance — 3 The act of halting on a journey for rest and food for either man or beast — 4 The act of furnishing a trap, hook, etc., with bait

bait-mill (bāit'mil), *n* A mill used by American fishermen for cutting mackerel, salted herrings, etc., into small pieces for bait. It consists of a roller armed with knives and inclosed in an upright wooden box, and is worked by a crank on the outside

bait-poke (bāit'pōk), *n* In coal-mining, the bag in which bait or luncheon is carried into the mine

baittle (bā'tl), *a* A Scotch form of *battle*³

baitylos, *n*. See *baitylus*

baize (bāz), *n* [Early mod. E. also *bays*, *bayes*, *bease*, *bawes*, < OF. *baues* (Godefroy), pl., also in sing. *baye* (Cotgrave), *baize* (whence also D. *baai*, Ld. *baye* (> G. *bai*) = Sw. *baj* = Dan. *baj* = Russ. *baika*, *baize*, cf. dim. Sp. *bayeta* = I'g. *baeta* = It. *bayetta*, *baize*, < *bai* = Sp. *bayo* = Pg. *baio* = It. *bayo*, bay-colored. The word is thus prop. pl. of *bay*, formerly used also in the singular see *bay*⁶] 1 A coarse woolen stuff with a nap on one side, and dyed in plain colors, usually red or green. *Baize* (or *bay*) was first manufactured in England in 1661, under letters patent issued to certain refugees from the Netherlands who had settled at Sandwich and other places and were skilled in weaving. *Baize* is now chiefly used for linings, table covers, curtains, etc., but when first introduced it was a much thinner and finer material, and was used for clothing. See *bay*⁶

2 Any article, as a table-cover, a curtain, etc., made of *baize*, specifically, in theaters, the plain curtain lowered at the end of a play

baize (bāz), *t*, pret. and pp. *baized*, ppr. *baizing* [**baize*, *n*] To cover or line with *baize*

bajadere, *n*. See *bayadere*

bajdarka, *n*. Same as *badarka*.

Bajmont's Roll. See *Bajmont's Roll*, under *roll*

bajjerkeit (baj'ér-keit), *n* [**Beng. bajrak* (Hunter)] A name of the *Manis pentadactyla* or scaly ant-eater, an edentate mammal of Africa

bajocco, *n*. See *barocco*

bajra (baj'rā), *n* [Hind. and Beng. *bajra*] Same as *budgero*

bajra², *bajri* (baj'rā, -rō), *n*. [Also written *bajree*, *bajree*, *bajury*, repr. Hind. *bajra* or *bajri*, also *bājra*, *bājri* prop. denotes a smaller kind, which ripens earlier] A species of millet, *Pennisetum typhoides*, much used in the East Indies, especially for feeding cattle and horses

bajulate (baj'ū-lāt), *v. t* [**L. bajulatus*, pp. of *bajulare*, bear a burden see *bait*²] To carry to some other place, as in badgering (which see).

bake (bāk), *v*, pret. and pp. *baked*, ppr. *baking* [**ME. bakēn*, < AS. *bacan* (pret. *bor*, pp. *bacen*) = D. *bakken* = LG. *bakken* = Fries. *bake* = OHG. *bacehan*, MHG. *bachen*, & *backen* = Icel. *baka* = Sw. *baka* = Dan. *bage*, *bake*, prob. = Gr. *φάγειν*, roast, parch] **I. trans** **1. To**

cook by dry heat in a closed place, such as an oven primarily used of this manner of cooking bread, but afterward applied to potatoes, apples, etc., and also flesh and fish to be distinguished from *roast* (which see)

I have *baked* bread upon the coals Isa. xlii. 19

2 To harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the sun's heat: as, to *bake* bricks or pottery — 3† To harden by cold

They *bake* their sides upon the cold hard stone

Spenser

The earth

When it is *baked* with frost Shak., Tempest, I. 2

II. intrans **1. To do the work of baking**

I keep his house, and I wash, wing, brew, *bake*,

and do all myself Shak., M. of W., I. 4

2 To undergo the process of baking

bake (bak), *n* [**bake*, < (f. *butch*¹)] A bak-

ing

After this Esau finished the oven, and accomplished a

bake of bread therein Thoreau, Norway, p. 124

bakeboard (bāk'bōrd), *n* A board on which dough is kneaded and rolled out in making bread

baked-apple (bāk't'ap'l), *n* A name given in Labrador to the dried fruit of the *Rubus Chamaemorus*, or cloudberry

baked-meat, *bake-meat* (bāk't', bāk'mēt), *n* [Prop. *baked meat*, < *baked* + *meat*] 1. Food prepared by baking, a dish of baked meat or food

In the uppermost basket there was of all manner of *baked meats* for Pharaoh Gen. xl. 17

Thrift! thrift! Horatio! the funeral *baked* meats

Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2

2 A meat-pie

You speak as if a man

Should know what fowl is couched in a *baked meat*

Afraid you cut it up Webster, White Devil, IV. 1

bakehouse (bāk'hous), *n* [E. dial. also *back-house*, < ME. *bak-house*, *bachouse* (= Ld. *back-hus*), < AS. *bachus*, < *bacan*, *bake*, + *hus*, house] A building or an apartment used for the preparing and baking of bread, etc.

bake-meat, *n*. See *baked-meat*

baken (bāk'n) An obsolete past participle of *bake*

baker (bāk'ér), *n* [**ME. bakari*, *bakere*, < AS. *bacen* (= OS. *bakkari* = D. *bakker* = G. *bäcker*, *becker* = Icel. *bakari* = Sw. *bakare* = Dan. *bager*), < *bacan*, *bako* see *bake* and *-er*¹ Hence *bakester*, *bakster*, *baxter*] 1 One who bakes, specifically, one whose business it is to make bread, biscuit, etc. — 2 A small portable tin oven used in baking [U. S.] — 3 The popular name of the fish-fly, *Synophaga annularis*. — **Bakers' dozen**, thirteen reckoned as a dozen. It was customary for bakers, like some other tradesmen, to give 13 for 12, the extra piece being called among bakers the *in bread* or *to bread*. However, as the custom originated when heavy penalties were inflicted for short weights, bakers giving the extra bread to secure themselves — **Bakers' itch**, a species of psoriasis, so called when it is confined to the back of the hand. It often appears in bakers — **Bakers' salt**, subcarbonate of ammonia, or salting salts, so called from its being used by bakers as a substitute for yeast in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread

baker-foot (bāk'ér-fut), *n*, pl. *baker-feet* (-fēt) [cf. *baker-legged*] An ill-shaped or distorted foot, as, "bow-legs and *baker-feet*," Jer. Taylor (†), Art of Handsomeness (1602), p. 79

baker-kneed (bāk'ér-nēd), *a* Same as *baker-legged*

baker-legged (bāk'ér-legd), *a* Disfigured by having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees

bakery (bāk'ér-ī), *n*, pl. *bakeries* (-iz) [**bake* + *-ry*] 1 The trade of a baker [Rare] — 2 A place used for making bread, etc., or for the sale of baker's goods, a bakehouse or baker's establishment; a baker's shop

bakester, *n* [Also *bakster*, *baxter* (whence the proper name *Baxter*), < ME. *bakester*, *bakster*, *baxter*, usually masc., < AS. *baccestre* (fem. in form, but masc. in use), a baker, < *bacan*, *bake*, + *-estre*, E. *-ster*] A baker, properly, a female baker, as, "brewsteres and *bakesters*," Piers Plowman. In Scotland commonly written *baxter* as, *baxter* wives

bakestone (bāk'stōn), *n* [E. dial. also *back-stone*] A flat stone or slate on which cakes are baked [Prov. Eng.]

bakey (bāk'ī), *n* [Sc., also *baku* and *bakie*, dim. of *bak*², *n*] A square wooden vessel, narrower at the bottom than at the top, and with a handle on each of two opposite sides, used for carrying coals, ashes, etc.; a wooden coal-scuttle. Also spelled *bakie* and *bakite*. See *back*², 3 [Scotch.]

bakhshish, *n*. See *bakhshish*.

baking (bā'king), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *bake*.] 1. The act of baking—2 The quantity baked at once as, a *baking* of bread Also called *bake* and *bath*.

baking-powder (bā'king-pou'der), *n*. Any powder used as a substitute for yeast in raising bread, cakes, etc. Baking powders are composed of bicarbonate of sodium or potassium mixed with a dry powder capable of setting carbonic acid free when the mixture is moistened.

bakhshish, *bakhshish* (bak'shish), *n*. [Also *bakhshish*, *bakhshish*, *bakhshish*, etc., < Turk Ar Hind *bakhshish*, < Pers *bakhshish*, a present, < *bakhshudan*, to give.] In the East, a present or gratuity in money.

We pronounced him *bakhshish* for a sight of the sacred book. *B. Taylor*, *lands of the Saram*, p. 94.

Bakhshish, says a modern writer, "is a fee or present which the Arabs (the *bakhshish* means the Egyptians, who got the word from the Persians through the Turks) claim on all occasions for services you render them, as well as for services they have rendered you." This *bakhshish*, in fact, is a sort of bribe or tribute, which the poor Arab believes himself entitled to claim from every respectable looking person. *R. P. Burton*, *11 Medinah*, p. 28.

bakufu (bak'u-fu), *n*. [*Jap* *baku*, curtain, + *fu*, office.] A cabinet government, that is, the government or council of the former shoguns of Japan, so called in allusion to the curtain used in time of war to screen off that part of the camp occupied by the general or shogun. See *shogun*.

On the 3rd of June the Shogun had an audience of the Mikado. His majesty's speech on the occasion was as follows: "The duties of the *bakufu* are on the one hand to govern the empire in peace, and on the other to subjugate the barbarians." *P. O. Adams*, *Japan*, 1844.

bal (bāl), *n*. [Formerly also *ball*, < Corn *bal*, a mine (Lyc), a cluster of mines (Borlase).] A mine. [Cornwall.]

bal An abbreviation of *balance*.

balaaam (bā'lam), *n*. [In allusion to Balaam and his "dumb ass speaking with man's voice" (Num xxii 28-30, 2 Pet ii 16).] 1 Matter regarding marvelous and incredible events inserted in a newspaper to fill space. [English printers' cant.]

Balaam is the cant name for a column of paragraphs about monstrous productions of nature and the like, kept standing in type to be used whenever the real news of the day leaves an awkward space that must be filled up somehow. *Lockhart*, *Life of Scott*, ix.

2 Same as *balaam-baa*.

Balag in *Balaam*, and place him on the table. *J. Balaam*, *Noctes Ambros*, II xvi.

balaam-box, **balaam-basket** (bā'lam-boks, -bus kot), *n*. An editor's depository for worthless matter, rejected writings, etc.

Who can doubt that an essay for the Edinburgh Review in "the old impudently English language," would have been consigned by the editor, to his *balaam basket*? *P. Hall*, *Mod Eng*, p. 37.

Balaamite (ba'lam-it), *n*. [*< Balaam* (Num xxii) + *-ite*.] One who makes a profession of religion for the sake of gain, in allusion to the prophet Balaam.

Balaamitical (ba-lam-it'-kul), *a*. Pertaining to or characteristic of a Balaamite.

Bala beds. See *bal*.

balachan (bal'a-chan), *n*. Same as *balachong*.

balachong (bal'a-chong), *n*. [*< Malay* *bālāchān*.] A substance composed of small fishes or shrimps pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried. It is much used in the East as a condiment for rice. Also *balachan*, *balachong*, *balachau*.

baladine, *n*. See *balladine*.

Balæna (ba-lō-nē), *n*. [*L.* < *Gk* *βαλῆνα*, more correctly *βαλλῆνα*, a whale.] The typical genus of whalebone whales, of the family *Balaenidae*, having the cervical vertebrae ankylosed, the fore limbs pentadactyl, the head enormous, with long black elastic baleen, the throat with-

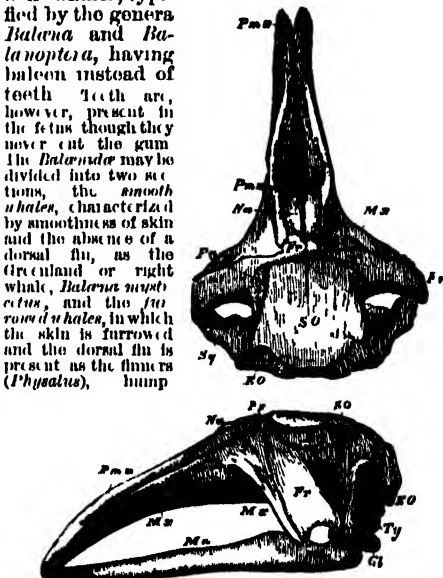
out furrows, and no dorsal fin. It contains the Greenland or arctic whale, *B. mysticetus*, and several other species found in all seas. See cuts under *ankyloset* and *Balaenidae*.

Balaeniceps (ba-lē-ni-seps), *n*. [*NL.* < *L.* *balæna*, a whale, + *-iceps*, < *caput*, head.] A genus of gallatorial altricial birds, of which the type and only known member is the shoebill or whalehead of Africa, *B. rex*, comparatively lately discovered on the upper part of the White Nile. The genus is the type of a family *Balaenicipidae*, of somewhat uncertain position, probably near the storks. The bird is remarkable for its enormous vaulted beak, which is much longer than the head. Little is known of its habits and economy. It is a large species, standing upward of 8 feet high. The bill some what resembles that of the boat-billed heron, *Canceroma cucullaria*. See cut in preceding column.

Balaenicipidae (ba-lē-ni-sip'i-dē), *n* pl. [*NL.* < *Balaeniceps* (-cep-) + *-idae*.] A family of birds, of which the genus *Balaeniceps* is the type and only known representative. It belongs to the altricial or hircodontine series of wading birds, and is probably nearly related to the *Croconidae*, or storks.

balaenid (bal'ē-nid), *n*. A cetacean of the family *Balaenidae*, any right whale.

Balaenidae (ba-lē-ni-dē), *n* pl. [*NL.* < *Balæna* + *-idae*.] A family of right whales, or true whalebone whales, typified by the genera *Balæna* and *Balaenoptera*, having baleen instead of teeth. Teeth are, however, present in the fetus though they never cut the gum. The *Balaenidae* may be divided into two sections, the *smooth whales*, characterized by smoothness of skin and the absence of a dorsal fin, as the Greenland or right whale, *Balæna mysticetus*, and the *rough whales*, in which the skin is furrowed and the dorsal fin is present as the flippers (*Physalus*), hump-



Skull of Right Whale (*Balæna australis*) side and top view. *Fr* frontal, *Gl* glenoid, *Mx* maxilla, *Na* nasal, *Pa* parietal, *Pmx* premaxilla, *Sq* squamosal, *So* supra-occipital, *Ty* tympanic.

backed whales (*Megaptera*), and rorquals or piked whales (*Balaenoptera*). The term is sometimes restricted to the first of these sections, the other whalebone whales then constituting a separate family, *Balaenopteridae*. See *whale*.

Balaeninae (bal'ē-ni-nē), *n* pl. [*NL.* < *Balæna* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Balaenidae*, typified by the genus *Balæna*, containing only the smooth right whales. See *Balaenidae*.

Balaenoidæ (bal'ē-noi-dē), *n* pl. [*NL.* < *Balæna* + *-oidæ*.] One of the three primary groups into which the Cetacea are divisible, the other two being the *Delphinoidæ* and the *Phocodontia*. It embraces the right whales (*Balæna*) and the fin-whales (*Balaenoptera*, etc.).

Balaenoptera (bal'ē-nop'te-ra), *n*. [*NL.* < *L.* *balæna*, a whale, + *Gr* *πτερόν*, a wing.] A genus of whalebone whales, containing the several species of piked whales, rorquals, finners, finbacks, or ror-backs, so called from their long, sharp, falcate dorsal fin. They are found in all seas. Some are very large, as *B. sibbaldi*, which attains a length of 80 feet. The flippers have 4 digits. The baleen is short and coarse. The skin of the throat is folded, the head is small, flat and pointed, the body is long and slender, and the cervical vertebrae are free. Common Atlantic species are *B. musculus* and *B. borealis*. The whale bone is of comparatively little value.

balaenopterid (bal'ē-nop'te-rid), *n*. A cetacean of the family *Balaenopteridae*.

Balaenopteridae (bal'ē-nop'te-ri-dē), *n* pl. [*NL.* < *Balaenoptera* + *-idae*.] The furrowed whalebone whales; a family of mysticete cetaceans, typified by the genus *Balaenoptera*, having the throat plicated, the dorsal fin developed, the cervical vertebrae free or incompletely ankylosed, the flippers with only 4 digits, and the baleen short and coarse. It contains the humpbacked and the finner whales, sometimes respectively made types of the subfamilies *Megapterinae* and *Balaenopterinae*.

Balaenopterinae (bal'ē-nop'te-ri-nē), *n* pl. [*NL.* < *Balaenoptera* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of whalebone whales, typified by the genus *Balaenoptera*. (a) A subfamily of *Balaenidae*, including the furrowed as distinguished from the smooth right whales or *Balaeninae*. (b) A subfamily of *Balaenopteridae*, including the finner whales as distinguished from the humpbacked whales or *Megapterinae*, having a high, erect, falcate dorsal fin, and 4 digits of not more than 6 phalanges.

balafó (bal'a-fó), *n*. [Native name.] A musical instrument of the Senegambian negroes, consisting of graduated pieces of wood placed over gourds to increase their resonance. Its compass is two octaves.

balalaika (bal-a-lí'ka), *n*. [= *F* *balalaika* = *G* *balalaika*, repr. Russ. *balalaika*.] A musical instrument of very ancient Slavic origin, common among the Russians and Tatars, and, according to Niebuhr, also in Egypt and Arabia. It is of the guitar kind, and has two, three or four strings, giving a minor chord (*Mendel*). It is now most used by the gipsies of eastern Europe.

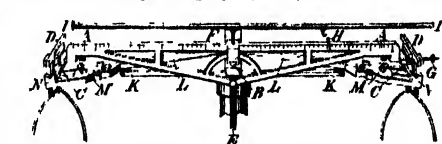
The dances of the gipsies, accompanied by the music of the *balalaika*, and clapping of hands.

A. J. C. Hare, *Studies in Russia*, 11.

Bala limestone. See *limestone*.

balance (bal'ans), *n*. [*ME* *balance*, *balauce*, early mod. E. also *balance*, *balauce*, etc., < *OF* *balance*, *F.* *balance* = *Pr* *balansa* = *Sp* *balanza*, *balance* = *Pg* *balança* = *It* *bilancia*, < *LL* **bilancia*, a balance, < *balanc* (acc *bilancem*), adj., in *ibia* *bilanz*, a balance having two scales, < *L* *bi-*, *bas*, twice, + *lanx*, a dish, scale of a balance. See *bi-2*, *lanx*², *launce*², and *auncel*.]

1 An instrument for determining the weight of bodies as compared with an assumed unit-mass. In its simplest and most scientific form it consists of a horizontal lever, having its fulcrum (which is a knife edge) just above the center of gravity of the whole balance, and carrying two pans suspended as delicately as possible (preferably from knife edges) at equal distances on the right and left of the fulcrum. It also carries a tongue pointer or index (a slender rod) rigidly attached to the middle of the beam or lever, and extending vertically up or down. Except in coarse balances, there is a divided scale, over which the end of the tongue moves in the oscillations of the balance. All delicate balances are protected from currents of air by glass cases, and they have contrivances for steadying the pans and often for removing the knives from their bearings and for replacing them. Exceedingly delicate balances are sometimes enclosed in vacuum chambers, and have machinery for changing the weights. In using the balance, the substance to be weighed is placed in one pan or scale and the weights are put in the other, and different combinations of weights are tried until the pointer oscillates at equal distances on one side and the other of the position it has when the scales are empty. In chemical balances the last adjustment is obtained by moving a minute weight, or rider, to different points on the delicately graduated beam. The figure shows the beam of a balance of precision. It is so formed as to combine stiffness with lightness, and there are various adjustments for moving the center of gravity, the knife edges, etc. Other things being equal, the greater the length of



Beam and neighboring parts of a Balance of Precision. *A*, beam; *B*, knife edge on which it turns; *C*, knife edge fixed to the beam on which the pans are hung; *D*, the bearing pieces of the pans; *E*, tongue, the lower extremity of which moves over a scale; *F*, screw with a nut for raising and lowering the center of gravity; this has no connection with the horizontal rod; *G*, screw with a nut for carrying the center of gravity toward one or the other pan; *H*, a rider or little weight whose value depends on its position on the beam which it straddles; *I*, rod sliding horizontally with a hook to take up and set down the rider; *K*, *A*, pieces which raise and lower the levers; *L*, *I*, *I*, levers to take the beam and pans simultaneously off their bearings when the weights are to be changed; *M*, *M*, knobs supporting the beam when the levers *I*, *I*, are raised; *N*, *N*, *Y*, supporting the pans when the levers *L*, *L*, are raised. Many balances have arrangements for adjusting the relative positions of the three knives, but these are discarded in the larger balances.

the arms and the smaller the distance of the center of gravity below the center of suspension, the greater will be the sensibility of the balance or the angular amount of the division produced with a given slight addition to either scale. The degree of sensibility to be desired depends upon the use to which the instrument is to be put. Such a balance as is employed in accurate chemical analysis will indicate a difference of weight of a tenth or hundredth of a milligram.

I have in equal balance justly weigh'd
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer.
Shak., 2 Hen IV, iv 1.

2 Any apparatus for weighing, as a steelyard or a spring-balance—3. One of the scales of a balance; in the plural, scales.

And I beheld and lo a black horse, and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand. *Rev* vi. 5.

Take a pinte of air, and weigh it against a pinte of water, and you will see the balance of the last go down a main. *Dugby*, *Nat Bodies*, in 19 (*N E D*).

4 The act of weighing mentally; the act of comparing or estimating two things as in a balance.

Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either side
By Atterbury

5. An equivalent or equalizing weight, that which is put into one scale to offset the weight in the other; the weight necessary to make up the difference between two unequal weights, a counterpoise, literally or figuratively. Specifically—6. In mining, a counterpoise or counterweight used in such a way as to assist the engine in lifting the load—7. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats formerly, a pin oscillating on its center, and thus resembling the beam of a balance, now, a wheel. See *balance-wheel*.—8. The arithmetical difference between the two sides of an account, as, to strike a balance—9. The sum or amount necessary to balance the two sides of an account, usually spoken of as a *debit* or a *credit balance*, as, I have still a balance at my banker's, a balance still due—10. A surplus, a remainder, the rest, the residue; what remains or is left over as, he bequeathed the balance of his estate to A. B., the balance of a meal [A colloquial use, of commercial origin].—11. A balanced condition; a state of equilibrium or equipoise as, to lose one's balance

His credit now in doubtful balance hangs
Spenser, F. Q., II, l. 3

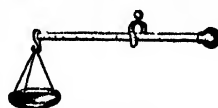
12. Harmonious arrangement or adjustment, just proportion, especially in the arts of design—13. [cap.] In *astron.*, a sign of the zodiac, called in Latin *Libra*, which the sun enters at the equinox in September—*Aerostatic balance*. See *aerostatic*.—*Automaton balance*. See *automaton*.—*Balance of power*, in international law, a distribution and an opposition of forces among nations forming part of one system, such that no state shall be in a position, either alone or united with others, to impose its own will on any other state or interfere with its independence. (*Ortolan*.) The leading rule by which it has been sought to effect this in Europe has been to oppose a very new arrangement which the states either materially to augment the strength of one of the greater powers or to diminish that of another.

The meaning of the *balance of power* is this: that any European state may be restrained from pursuing plans of acquisition, or making preparations looking towards future acquisitions, which are judged to be hazardous to the independence and national existence of its neighbors.

Woolsey, *Intro. to Inter Law*, § 43

Balance of probabilities, the excess of reasons for believing one of two alternatives over the reasons for believing the other. It is measured by the logarithm of the ratio of the chances in favor of a proposition to the chances against it.—**Balance of trade**, the difference between the amount or value of the commodities exported from and imported into a country. The balance is said to be favorable for or in favor of a country when the value of its exports exceeds that of its imports, and unfavorable when the value of its imports exceeds that of its exports.

Bent-lever balance. See *tantal balance*.—**Compensation balance**. See *compensation*.—**Danish balance**, a weighing apparatus somewhat resembling the steelyard, but differing from it in having the fulcrum movable, the weight being at one end and the load at the other, the loop by which it is suspended is shifted along the beam until equilibrium is established. The weight of the substance in the side pan is indicated by the point at which the fulcrum is placed when the instrument is in equilibrium.—**Electric balance**. See *absolute electrometer*, under *electrometer*, *differential galvanometer*, under *galvanometer*, *induction balance*.—**What stone's bridge**, under *resistance*.—**Expansive balance**, a compensation balance in watches, consisting of a compound rim whose outer and inner portions are made of metals having different rates of expansion by heat. This arrangement serves to counteract the effects of variations of temperature upon the speed of the watch.—**False balance**, a balance having arms of unequal length, or of equal length and unequal weight, so that its positions when empty and when carrying equal weights in the two pans are different.—**Hydraulic balance**. See *hydraulic*.



Danish Balance

—**Hydrostatic balance**. See *hydrostatic*.—**Hygrometric balance**. See *hygrometric*.—**Robert's balance**, a balance having two horizontal beams one over the other, connected at their extremities by joints to vertical pieces, so that the whole forms a linked parallelogram. The scales are at the top. The advantage of the contrivance is, that it makes it a matter of indifference at what point on the pan the object to be weighed, or the counterpoise, is placed. An improved form of this balance is commonly used to weigh articles sold by druggists.—**Roman balance**, a steelyard (which see).—**Spring-balance**, a contrivance for determining the weight of any article by observing the amount of deflection or compression which it produces upon a helical steel spring properly adjusted and fitted with an index working against a graduated scale. Another form of spring balance is made in the shape of the letter C, the upper end being suspended by a ring, and the lower end affording attachment for the hook whereby the object is suspended. As the bow opens a finger traverses a graduated arc and registers the weight.—**Thermic or actinic balance**. Same as *bolometer*.—**To cast the balance**, to turn the scale, cause one scale to preponderate often used figuratively. South, *Dryden*.—**To hold in balance**, to keep in a state of uncertainty or suspense.

She would not fonde
To hold no wight in balance
By halfe worde ne by countenance.
Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 1080

To lay in balance, to put up as a pledge or security

Ye wolde nat forgo his ayeuynance
For mochele good, I dar leve in balance
Al that I have in my possession
Chaucer, *Pro. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 58

To pay a balance, to pay the difference and make two accounts equal.—**Torsion-balance**, an instrument for measuring certain electrical forces and the intensity of magnets. It consists of a magnetic needle suspended by a silk thread on a very fine wire in a glass cylinder of which the circumference is graduated. The force or magnet to be measured is applied to one side of the cylinder, either inside or outside, and its intensity is indicated by the amount of deflection of the suspended needle, which is caused to exert a force of torsion on the thread on which it supports it. (See also *alloy balance*, *assay balance*, *coin balance*, *micro-meter balance*, *millistim balance*.)

balance (bal'ans), *v.* pret and pp *balanced*, ppr *balancing* [= *F. balancer* = *Fr. balancer* = *Sp. balanzar* (obs.), *balancear* = *Pg. balançar* = *It. bilanciare*, balanceo, from the noun] *I. trans* 1 To weigh, especially, to weigh or consider in the mind, ponder over

In the mean while I will go for the said instrument
and till my Return you may balance this Matter in your
own Discretion
Congreve, *Way of the World*, A. 6

She balanced this a little,
And told me she would answer us to day
Templeton, *Princess* III 149

2 To estimate the relative weight or importance of, as two or more things, make a comparison between as to relative importance, force, value, etc.

Balance the good and evil of things. So *R. I. F. strange*

3 To bring into a state of equipoise or equilibrium, arrange or adjust (the several parts of a thing) symmetrically as, to balance the several parts of a machine or a painting—4. To keep in equilibrium or equipoise, poise, steady as, to balance a pole on one's chin

I cannot give due action to my words,
I kept a sword on scepter balance it
Shak., *2 Hen. VI*, v. 1

The mounds of Nazareth, as they trooped to fill
Their balanced arms beside the mountain till
O. W. Holmes, *The Mother's Secret*

5 To serve as a counterpoise to, counterbalance, offset as, the ups and downs of life balance each other

One expression in the letter must check and balance the other
Kent

In the case of a precision steel yard, it is best so to distribute the mass of the beam that the right arm balances the left one
Punch, *Brit.*, III 262

6 To bring into a state of equality, make equal, offset (one thing with another)

To balance fortune by a just expense,
Join with economy magnificence
With splendour, charity, with plenty, health
Pope, *Moral Essays* III 223

Like souls that balance joy and pain
Tennyson, *The Lotus and Gulliver*

Weatiness was balanced with delight
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I 246

7 To use as a counterpoise or set-off

Is it a rule of oratory to balance the style against the subject and to handle the most sublime truths in the dullest language and the driest manner?
Sedgwick Smith, in *Lady Holland*, III

The wisdom which balanced Egypt against Assyria
Pope, *Minor Prophets*, p. 47

8 To sway up and down, like the arms of a balance

Hencky stands,
Fanning his voice, and balance his hands
Pope, *Dunciad*, III 700

9 To settle by paying what remains due on an account, equalize or adjust

Though I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way
Addison, *Spectator*

10 To examine or compare by summations, etc., so as to show how assets and liabilities or debits and credits stand, as, let us balance our accounts—11. *Naut.*, to steady (a ship in bad weather) by reefing with a balance-reef—**Balance copula**. See *copula*.—**To balance books**, to close or adjust each personal or general account in a ledger

II. intrans 1 To have an equality or equivalence in weight, parts, etc.; be in a state of equipoise, be evenly adjusted as, the two things exactly balance, I cannot make the account balance—2 To oscillate like the beams of a balance, waver; hesitate [Rare]

He would not balance nor err in the determination of his choice
Locke

3 In dancing, to move forward and backward, or in opposite directions, like the arms of a balance; especially, to set to a partner—4 To be employed in finding the balance or balances of an account or accounts.

Of who would cast and balance at a desk

Parch'd like a crow upon a three legged stool
Till all his juice is dried? Tennyson, *Andley Court*

balance-bar (bal'ans-bär), *n.* Same as *balance-beam*.

balance-barometer (bal'ans-ba-rom'e-tér), *n.* A barometer consisting of a beam balanced on a pivot, and formed, on opposite sides of the pivot, of materials differing greatly in specific gravity. The bulks of the parts on either side of the fulcrum, and consequently the volumes of air displaced by them, thus differ greatly. If the air increases in density its effective buoyancy on the more bulky arm considerably exceeds its effect upon the smaller, the former therefore rises. If the air becomes lighter the reverse happens. The vibrations are noted upon a scale.

balance-beam (bal'ans-beam), *n.* 1 The beam of a balance—2. A long beam attached to a draw-bridge, the gate of a canal-lock, etc., serving partially to counterbalance its weight, and used in opening and closing it. Also called *balance-bar*.

balance-bob (bal'ans-hob), *n.* A beam, bent lever, or bob, rocking or oscillating on an axis, and having at one end a counterpoise, while the other is attached to the rod of a Cornish pumping-engine. It is designed to relieve the strain on the crank and rod resulting from lifting a heavy load. Also called *oscillating or rocking bob*. See *bob*.

balance-book (bal'ans-buk), *n.* In *com.*, a book in which the adjusted debtor and creditor accounts have been posted from the ledger.

balance-bridge (bal'ans-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the overhang beyond an abutment is counterbalanced either by means of heavy weights connected with it by chains running over pulleys, or by a portion of the roadway which extends backward from the abutment. See *basculin-bridge*.

balance-chamber (bal'ans-chäm'bér), *n.* In a Whitehead torpedo, a compartment just behind the condensed-air chamber, containing the devices which keep the torpedo at its proper depth in the water.

balance-crane (bal'ans-krän), *n.* A crane in which the load is counterbalanced in whole or in part by a weight, swinging with the load, but placed upon the opposite side of the pulley or post.

balance-dynamometer (bal'ans-di-na-mom'e-tér), *n.* A form of dynamometer in which the principle of the steelyard is used to estimate the number of foot-pounds of power. The apparatus is attached between two pulleys of which one receives and the other transmits the motive force and is operated by means of loose pulleys, upon which the belts are shifted when it is desired to test the power. Also called *bevel gear transmitting dynamometer*. See *cut under dynamometer*.

balance-electrometer (bal'ans-é-lek-tróm'e-tér), *n.* A form of absolute electrometer. See *electrometer*.

balance-engine (bal'ans-en'jin), *n.* A steam-engine which has two pistons acting in opposite directions in the same cylinder.

balance-fish (bal'ans-fish), *n.* A name of the hammerhead, or hammer-headed shark, *Sphyrna mactius*, so called because the sides of the head resemble the arms of a balance. Also called *hammer-fish*. See *cut under hammerhead*.

balance-frame (bal'ans-fram), *n.* One of two frames of a ship which are of equal weight and at equal distances from its center of gravity.

balance-gate (bal'ans-gät), *n.* 1 A gate either so supported in the middle, or so counterweighted, that its weight may rest vertically upon the gate-post instead of hanging upon one side of it—2 In *hydraulics*, a gate having equal areas upon each side of the supporting post, so that the action of a current may not impede its movement.

balance-level (bal'ans-lev'el), *n.* A builders' or surveyors' instrument, consisting of a bar exactly balanced and suspended by a cord, and carrying two sights which show the line of level. Sometimes the bar is placed at right angles to a rod, the whole being allowed to hang like a pendulum. A telescope is sometimes substituted for the bar and sights.

balancement (bal'ans-ment), *n.* [*F. balancer*, *v.*, + *ment*] The act of balancing, or the state of being balanced. [Rare]

The law of compensation or balancement
Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 202.

balance-pit (bal'ans-pit), *n.* In *mining*, the shaft or excavation in which the balance or counterpoise moves.

balance-plow (bal'ans-plow), *n.* A plow in which two sets of plow-hodes and colters are attached to an iron frame moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing in different directions. The balance plow is intended

to be used without turning, and is so arranged as to cast all the furrows in the same direction the one part of the frame being raised out of the ground when moving in one direction and the other when moving in the opposite. It is the front part of the frame, or that furthest from where the driver sits which is elevated of the plowing apparatus connected with the after part being always inserted in the ground and doing the work. Balance plows are used in steam plowing. Generally two, three, or four sets of plow bodies and collars are attached to either extremity, so that two, three, or four furrows are made at once. See *plow*.

balancer (bal'an-ser), *n*. 1 One who balances or weighs, a weight of things in or as in a balance.

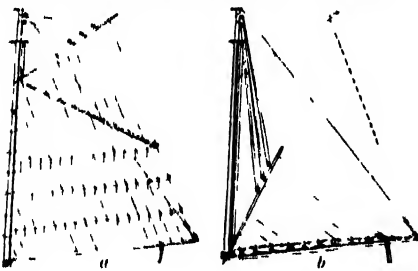
The need of our modern critical balancers.

Dutton, *Orig. of World*, p. 59.

2 An acrobat, one who balances himself.

3 One who or that which keeps a thing or things in equilibrium, that which maintains or helps to maintain something in a state of balance or equipoise. 4 Specifically, in *entom.*, a halter (which see), a pincer, the small organ supposed to be useful in balancing the body, one of a pair of slender processes with clubbed ends placed near the insertion of the wings, especially of dipterous insects. 5 In *herpet.*, an elongate cylindrical rod protruding from each side of the head of larval salamanders, in front of the gills, permanently retained in certain forms, as the caecilians and some salamanders. L. D. Cope.

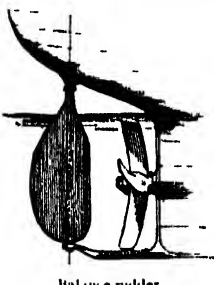
balance-reef (bal'ans-rēf), *n*. Naut., a reef-band crossing a sail diagonally. A balance reef



a sail before reefing, b balance reefed sail

is generally placed in all gaff sails, the band running from the throat to the clew. Either the upper or the lower half of the sail may be reefed.

balance-rudder (bal'ans-rud'er), *n*. A rudder supported on a skeg or projection from the keel, about one third of its surface being forward of and two thirds abaft its vertical axis of motion. See *rudder*.



Bal ance rudder

balance-rynd (bal'ans-rind), *n*. An iron bar stretched across the eye of a revolving millstone, to support the stone upon the top of its spindle.

balance-sections (bal'ans-sek'shonz), *n pl*. In ship-building, a pair of sections, one near each end of the vessel, which are not designed till after the midship section and the water-line are determined.

balance-sheet (bal'ans shēt), *n*. A statement made by merchants and others to show the true state of a particular business. A balance sheet should exhibit all the balances of debits and credits, also the value of the merchandise and the result of the whole. (*Account*). A statement designed to show the assets and liabilities and the profits and losses of a company. (*Marsh Bank Book keeping*).

Many banks publish balance sheets professing to show the receipt of ready money.

Truons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 320.

balance-step (bal'ans step), *n*. In *milit tactics*, an exercise in squad-drill intended to teach the principles of marching.

balance-thermometer (bal'ans-thēr-mom'e-ter), *n*. A device in which mercury enclosed in a balanced tube is caused to make one or the other of the ends preponderate, thereby opening or closing a window or damper, or touching an alarm.

balance-valve (bal'ans valv), *n*. A valve in which the fluid is admitted to both sides, and acts with nearly equal pressure in opposite directions, but with an excess in the direction of the seat sufficient to keep the valve in contact with it when closed. It is a construction de-

signed to permit the operation of a valve by a slight force. The balance puppet valve has two disks upon a single stem the fluid being admitted either between the two disks or above the upper and below the lower. One disk is made larger than the other, that there may be a slight excess of pressure tending to close the valve, or to keep it pressed to its seat.

balance-vice (bal'ans-vis), *n*. A small tail-vice used by watchmakers.

balance-wheel (bal'ans-hwēl), *n*. 1 A wheel in a watch or chronometer which by the regularity of its motion determines the beat or strike. 2 Figuratively, whatever serves for the regulation or coordination of movements.

These are in themselves very objectionable, the true regulators, the proper balance wheels, are those which have been described. Broughan.

Balance-wheel engine, a watchmakers instrument, used in the construction of the balance wheel. **Balance-wheel file**, a watchmakers file with three sides, one convex and cut the others plane and smooth. It is used in working in the sector wings of a balance wheel. **Compensation balance-wheel**, a balance wheel whose rim is formed of two metals of different expansive powers, so arranged that the change of size of the wheel, as the temperature rises or falls, is compensated for by the change in position of the parts of the rim.

balandra (ba-lan'dra), *n*. [*Sp* Pg *balandra* = *F* *bélandra*, < *D* *bylander*, > *E* *blander* see *blander*] A small coasting vessel used in South America.

balandran (ba-lan'dra-nā), *n*. [*ML*, < *OF* *balandran*, *P* *balandran* = *Sp* *balandran* = *It* *palandran*, *palandran*, origin unknown] A wide cloak or mantle used as an additional garment by travelers and others in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Also called *super-tutus*.

balanid (bal'n-id), *n*. A cirriped of the family *Balanidae*.

Balanidae (ba-lan'i-dē), *n pl*. [*NL*, < *Balanus* + *-idae*] A family of sessile thoracic cirripeds, of which the genus *Balanus* is the type. The peduncle is absent or rudimentary, the operculum is present, and the scuta and terga are movably articulated. The species are commonly called acorn shells or barnacles, and often share the name *barnacle* with the species of *Lepas*. They are found all over the world, adhering closely to submerged rocks, timber, etc. Also *Balanoida*. See cuts under *Balanus*.

balaniferous (bal-a-ni'f-e-r-us), *a*. [*L* *balanus* (< *Gr* *balavos*), an acorn, + *ferre* = *F* *bear*] Bearing, yielding, or producing acorns.

Balaninus (bal-a-ni'n-us), *n*. [*NL*, < *L* *balanus* (< *Gr* *balavos*), an acorn, + *-inus*] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curetonidae* or weevils, the nut-weevils.

B. nucum is the weevil of hazels and filberts, *B. glandium* and *B. rectus*, of acorns.

balanism (bal'a-niz-m), *n*. [*L* *balanus* (< *Gr* *balavos*), an acorn, a suppository, + *-ism*, < *Gr* *balavos*, administer a suppository] In med., the application of a suppository or pessary.

balanite (bal'a-nit), *n*. [*L* *balanites* see *Balanites*] 1 A kind of precious stone. 2 A fossil cirriped of the family *Balanidae*.

Balanites (bal-a-ni'tēr), *n*. [*L*, < *Gr* *balavites*, a precious stone, prop. adj. (see *balos*), acorn-shaped, < *balavos*, an acorn. Cf. *Balanus*] 1. [*L* < *Gr*] A kind of precious stone, balanite. 2. [*NL*] A simarubaceous genus of plants, including two species, spiny shrubs or small trees, natives of the drier parts of India, western Asia, and tropical Africa.

The fruit is a one seeded drupe, the pulp of which is sometimes used in India in cleaning silk. The oily seeds, as well as the bark and unbacked leaves of the Indian species *B. floribunda*, are employed in native medicine, and the hard woody nut is made into a kind of firework. The African species is *B. Egyptiaca*.

3. [*NL*] A genus of fossil cirripeds, of the family *Balanula*.

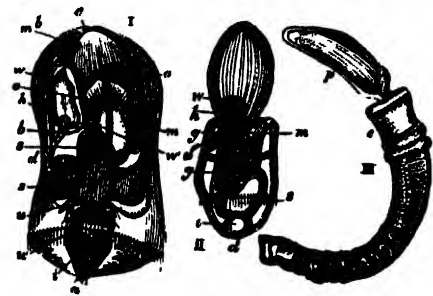
balanitis (bal-a-ni'tis), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr* *balavos*, acorn, glands penis, + *-itis*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the glands penis.

balanoglossid (bal'a-nō-glos'id), *n*. A member of the family *Balanoglossida*.

Balanoglossida (bal'a-nō-glos'i-dē), *n pl*. [*NL*, < *Balanoglossus* + *-ida*] The family of invertebrates represented by the genus *Balanoglossus*.

Balanoglossus (bal'a-nō-glos'us), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr* *balavos*, an acorn, + *glossa*, tongue] 1. An

extraordinary genus of invertebrate animals, the type not only of a family, *Balanoglossidae*, but also of an order or even a distinct class of animals, *Enteropneusta* (which see). It is related in its mode of development to the echinoderms, in some respects to the ascidians, and is usually classed with the



Balanoglossus

1 The *Tornaria* larva about 1/2 of an inch long enlarged side view. *a* anus, *b* vessels leading to the dorsal pore, *d* from sac of the water vascular system, *e*, *n*, prolongation of the sac, *f* heart, *g* intestine, *h* stomach, *i* esophagus, *m* mouth, *n*, *u*, lobes of alimentary canal, *mb* muscular band from eye speck, *e* to water vascular sac. 2 Young *Balanoglossus*. Letters as before, except *g* the first formed branchial stigmata. 3 *Balanoglossus*, more advanced. *c* collar, *p*, pharynx.

Form. The members of this genus are elongated footless soft-bodied worms with the mouth at one end of the body and the anus at the other. The fore part of the body presents a kind of collar surrounding a constriction from which springs a long hollow proboscis like organ, whence the name *Balanoglossus*, this organ being like a tongue somewhat acorn shaped, proceeding from within the collar like an acorn from its cup. On the portion of the body from which the proboscis springs there is a flattened area with a longitudinal series of branchial apertures, communicating with branchial sacs connected with the alimentary canal, hence the term *Enteropneusta*. In consequence of this relation to the respiratory to the alimentary canal, Huxley associates *Balanoglossus* with *Tunicata* (or ascidians) as members of a pharyngopneustal series. The larval form of *Balanoglossus* was formerly called *Tornaria* and regarded as an echinoderm from its great resemblance to the larva of a starfish.

2. [*L* < *Gr*] A member of the genus *Balanoglossus*.

balanoid (bal'a-noid), *a* and *n*. [*L* *balavos*, like an acorn, < *balavor*, an acorn, + *-oides*, form] 1. *a* Resembling an acorn specifically applied to the acorn-shells of the family *Balanidae*. See cut under *Balanus*.

2. *n* An acorn-shell, a cirriped of the family *Balanidae*.

Balanoides (bal-a-nō'idēs), *n pl*. [*NL*, < *Balanus* + *-oides*. Cf. *balanoid*] Same as *Balanidae*.

Balanophoraceæ (bal'a-nō-fō-rā'sē-sē), *n pl*. [*NL*, < *Gr* *balavos*, an acorn, + *-phoros*, bearing (< *phero* = *E* *bear*), + *-aceæ*] An order of curious apetalous leafless plants, related to the mistletoe, but parasite upon the roots instead of the branches of other plants. From their simple structure, they were formerly thought to be allied to the fungi. There are about 40 known species, grouped into 14 genera natives of the tropics. They are generally of a



Balanophoraceæ. *Cynomorium coccineum*, growing upon the root of a sabala 1/25 natural size; *a* inflorescence 1/2 size. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's *Traité général de Botanique*.)

bright yellow or red color. Their small flowers, in most cases unisexual, are aggregated into dense masses. The fruit is one celled with a single seed.

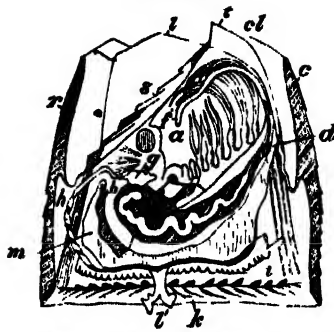
balant (bā'lant), *a*. [*L* *balan(t)s*, ppr. of *balare*, bleat. Cf. *baa*] Bleating.

The balant and latrant noises of that sort of people. C. Mather, *Mag. Christ* (ed. 1852), App., p. 620.

Balanus (bal'a-nus), *n*. [*L*, < *Gr* *balavos*, an acorn. Cf. *L* *glans*, an acorn. see *gland*] The typical genus of sessile cirripeds of the family *Balanidae*, the acorn-shells or sea-acorns, called *barnacles*, except in Great Britain, where the pedunculated *Lepadidae* have that name. *B. tintinnabulum* is the representative species. The shell consists of 6 plates, with an operculum of 4 valves. Colonies are to be found on rocks left dry at low water on ships on timber, on lobsters and other crustaceans, and on the shells of conchifers and other mollusks. They differ from the members of the genus *Lepas* in having a symmetrical shell and in being destitute of a flexible stalk. They pass through a larval stage of exis-



Balanus porrectus



Diagrammatic section of Acorn-shell (*Balanus*)

a, cavity of the sac lying over the labrum, b, protractor, c, carina, d, carinular compartment, e, internal compartment, f, rostrum, g, uroter, h, tergum, i, penis, j, gut formed gland, k, duct connecting g with i, pericardial or ovarian tubules, l, cement duct and glands, m, antennae, n, ovigerous frenum, d, anus

ten c, at which period they are not fixed, but move about by means of swimming feet, and possess large stalked eyes, both feet and eyes disappearing when they attach themselves to their final place of repose

balas¹, balass (bal'as, ba-las'), n [Early mod E. also *balas*, etc. < ME *balas*, *balace*, *balays*, etc. < OF *balais*, *balas* = Fr *balays*, *balach* = Sp. *balaz* = Pg. *balache* = It *balascio*, < ML *balascius*, *balascus*, < Ar. *balakhsh*, a kind of ruby, < Pers *Badakhshan*, a country in central Asia north of the Hindu Kush mountains (called *Balasan* by Marco Polo), where this ruby is found] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red color, sometimes inclining to orange. See *spinel*. Usually called *balas-ruby*.

William of Wykeham bequeathed to his successor in the bishopric of Winchester his larger gold pontifical ring with a sapphire stone, surrounded with four *balas rubis*, and two small diamonds and eleven pearls. Quoted in *Rock's Church of our Fathers*, II 171

balas² (bal'as), n [Turk] A long dagger intended for thrusting rather than cutting, used by the Turks, a Turkish yataghan. *E. F. Burton*.

balase¹, n See *balas¹*

balase², n See *ballast*

balass, n See *balas¹*

balata (bal'a-ta), n Same as *balata-gum*.

balata-gum (bal'a-ta-gum), n The inspissated juice of a sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops globosa*, of tropical America from the Antilles to Guiana. It is intermediate in character between caoutchouc and gutta percha and from its great strength is especially suited for belting and similar uses.

balata-tree (bal'a-ta-tré), n A large sapotaceous tree of the West Indies, *Bumelia retusa*, the wood of which is very hard. See *bully-tree*.

balatron (bal'a-tron), n [< L *balatro*(n-), a bubbler, jester, buffoon, prob. for **blatero*(n-), < *blaterare*, babble.] A buffoon (*ockeram*).

balatronic (bal'a-tron'ik), a Of or pertaining to buffoons. *Sala* [Rare]

balaustra (ba-las'tra), n [NL, < L *balaustrum* see *Balaustion*] A fruit like the pomegranate, succulent within and many-seeded, with a firm rind, and tipped with the persistent lobes of the calyx.

balaustrine (ba-las'tin), a [< L *balaustrum* (< Gr *βαλαντιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate) + -ine.] Pertaining to the wild pomegranate-tree — **Balaustrine flowers**, the dried flowers of the pomegranate, used in medicine as an astringent.

Balaustion (ba-las'ti-on), n [NL, < L *balaustrum*, < Gr. *βαλαντιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate. Cf. *baluster*] A genus of myrtaceous plants, of a single species, *B pulcherrimum*, a shrub inhabiting southwestern Australia. It bears numerous flowers resembling in shape and color those of the dwarf pomegranate.

balaustry (ba-las'ti), n [< L *balaustrum* see *Balaustion*.] Same as *balaustrine flowers*.

balayouse (bal-ā-yéz'), n [F, fem of *balayeur*, a sweeper, < *balayer*, sweep, < *balai*, OF *balei*, *baleis*, a broom, dial. the broom-plant, > ME *balais*, a rod.] A strip of plaited muslin or lace placed inside of the bottom of women's dresses to protect them from the floor.

balaynt, n An obsolete form of *baleen*.

balayst, n An obsolete form of *balas¹*.

bal-boy (bál'boy), n. A boy working in a mine. *Ure*, *Dict*, I 280 [Cornish]

Balbriggan hosiery. See *hosiery*.

balbusard (bal'bú-sárd), n. [F, also *balbusard*] A name of the osprey or bald buzzard, *Pandion haliaetus*. It was taken in 1828 by Fleming as a genus name in the form *Balbusardus* [Not in use]

balbutiate (bal-bú'shi-át), v t [< L as if **balbutiare* for *balbutire*, stammer, < *balbus*, stammering.] To stammer in speaking.

balbutient (bal-bú'shi-ent), a [< L *balbutiens*(-is), ppl of *balbutire*, stammer see *balbutiate*] Stammering.

balbuties (bal-bú'shi-éz), n [NL, < L *balbus*, stammering Cf *balbutiate*] 1 Stammering — 2 A vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by b and l. *Dunghison*.

bal-captain (bal'kap tan), n A mis-captain [Cornish]

balcon, balconet, n [< F *baleon*, < It *balconi*, a balcony see *balcony*] A balcony or gallery. *Pepys*.

balconet (bal-kō-net'), n [Also *balconette*, < *balcon*, balcony + -et, -ette Cf It dim *balconata*] A low ornamental railing to a door or window, projecting but slightly beyond the threshold or sill.

balconied (bal'-kō-nid), a Having a balcony or balconies. The house was double balconied. *Roger North*, *James*, III 7.

balcony (bal'kō-ni, until recently bal-kō'-ni), n, pl *balconies* (-niz) [Formerly also *balcone*, *balcone*, *balcone*, etc. (sometimes *balcon*, after F *balcon*), < It *balcone*, < *baleo*, a beam, scaffold, < OHG *balho*, *balcho*, a scaffold, = F *ball*, a beam, etc. see *ball¹*, n.] 1 A stage or platform projecting from the wall of a building within or without, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade, railing, or parapet. Outer balconies are common before windows, and inner ones in ball-rooms, public halls, etc.

The flourish of trumpets and kettle-drums from a high balcony, which overlooked the hall, announced the entrance of the maskers. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, II xviii

2 In theaters, a gallery occupying various positions. In some theaters it is a raised tier of seats surrounding the parquette, in others it takes the place of the dress circle and in others still it is the gallery immediately behind or above the dress circle.

bald¹ (báld), a and n [Early mod E. also *balde*, *baudd*, *bal'd*, *bal'd*, < ME *balde*, *belde*, earlier *balled*, *balld*, *balde*, bald, of uncertain origin, (1) by some regarded as identical with the rare early ME *ballede*, in the apparent sense of rotund, corpulent, applied to the body, lit 'balled,' round like a ball (< *ball¹* + -ed), and hence, perhaps, of the head, smooth, hairless, otherwise (2) perhaps < *ball*, a white streak or spot (a word of Celtic origin not found in ME, but prob then existent see *ball³*), + -ed, an adj suffix connected with -ed.] 1. a 1 Wanting hair, as the head, in some part (usually the top, or front and top) where it naturally grows, partly or wholly deprived of hair on the head, as a person.

His head was balded and shorn as any glass. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog* to C 7, l 108

(*recess*, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison*)

2 Without the natural or usual covering of the head or top, bareheaded: as, a bald oak, a bald mountain.

No question asked him by any of the senators but they stand bald in for him. *Shak*, *Cor*, IV 5

Thy bald, awful head, O sovran Blanc! *Coleridge*, *Chamouni*

3 Destitute of beard or awn as, bald wheat — 4 Wanting force or meaning, meager, paltry as, a bald sermon, a bald truism — 5 Destitute of appropriate ornament, too bare, plain, or literal, unadorned, inelegant as, "a bald translation," *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, III 6.



A Venetian Balcony

He [Milton] could stoop to a plain style, sometimes even to a bald style, but false brilliancy was his utter aversion. *Macaulay*, *Milton*

Ghostly thro' the drizzling rain On the bald street breaks the blank day. *Longfellow*, *In Memoriam*, VII

6. Bare, open, undisguised

A bald egotism which is quite above and beyond selfishness. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p 314

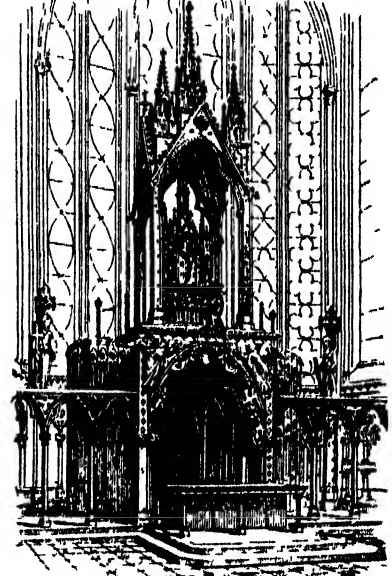
7 Having white on the face or head specifically applied to several birds as, the bald buzzard, eagle, etc.

II. n A natural meadow or grassy plain occurring on the rounded summit of a high mountain a term in use in the southern extension of the Appalachian ranges, where a number of the highest knobs have then dome-shaped tops entirely bare of trees.

bald² (báld), v t [< *bald¹*, a] To make bald, deprive of hair.

bald³, a An obsolete and dialectal form of *bald¹*. It is retained in this spelling as an element in certain proper names of Anglo-Saxon or Old High German origin as *Baldwin*, *Archibald*, *Ethelbald*, etc.

baldachin (bal'dn-kin), n [In def. 1 also formerly *baldakin*, *baldekin*, and earlier *baudekin*, q v, in def. 2 also *baldaquin*, and, as It. or Sp., *baldaquino*, *baldaquino*, < F *baldaquin* = Sp *baldaquino* = Pg *baldaquino*, < It *baldaquino* (ML *baldaquino*, etc.), a canopy, < *Baldacco*, It form of *Bagdad* (Ar *Baghdad*), where a rich cloth used for such canopies was manufactured.] 1 Same as *baudekin* — 2 A canopy of various kinds. (a) A portable decorative covering, borne in a ceremonial procession as a sign of rank or dignity, particularly the dais-like canopy carried over the pope, which is supported on eight poles and carried by distinguished personages. (b) In the *Rom Cath Ch*, a portable canopy borne over the churchward carried processions as on the feast of Corpus Christi. (c) A stationary covering, of bunchkin silk, or other rich stuff, stretched above the seat of a dignitary, in general the canopy of a dais, sometimes, that of a bed with curtains. (d) A fixed



Double Baldachin - Shrine of the Crown of Thorns high altar of the Sainte Chapelle, Paris, 13th century (From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*)

canopy, often of metal or stone above the isolated high altar in many churches, especially in Italy and the East. From its center, according to the old ritual usually hung by a chain the vessel containing the Host but this usage has now been superseded. Baldachins also occur in other positions than over altars as over tombs, shrines, etc. Also spelled *baldaquin*. Also called *elaborum*.

baldachino (bal-da-ké'no), n [< It *baldaquino*] Same as *baldaquin*.

baldaquin (bal'da-kin), n See *baldaquin*.

baldaret, n [Origin obscure, some suppose an allusion to the god Balder and his restoration to life.] An old name of the amaranth, *Amarantus caudatus*.

bald-coot (báld'kót), n See *baldcoot*.

baldekin, n An obsolete form of *baldaquin*.

balden (bálden), v, t and i [< *bald¹* + -en] To make or become bald. [Rare]

Balder-brae, Balder's-brae (báld'er-, báld'erz-brá), n [North E., < Icel *Balders-brá* (*Cotula fetida*) = Norw *balder-brá*, *baldebraa* (*Pyrethrum modorum*), that is, as also in E, *Balder's* brow, also corruptly *bald eyebrow*. From *Balder*, a Norse divinity, son of Odin.] An old name for the mayweed, *Anthem. cotula*.

balderdash (bál'dér-dash), *n* [First in sense 1, of obscure origin, appar dial or slang according to one conjecture, < Dan *baldre*, noise, chatter (from a verb repr by Sw dial *baltra*, Norw *balda*, to blow, prattle, = Icel *reft baldreist*, *baltrast*, chatter, < I D *balderen*, roar, thunder), + *dash*, repr Dan *dask*, slap, flap see *dash*] But the word may be merely one of the numerous popular formations, of no definite elements, so freely made in the Elizabethan period] 1† A jumbled mixture of frothy liquors

To drink such *balderdash* or bonny clabber
B. Jonson, *New Inn*, l. 2

2 Senseless prate, an unmeaning or nonsensical jumble of words, frothy talk or writing

I heard him charge this publication with stibbly, scurrility, balldash, etc., and *balderdash*
Horne Tooke *Trial*, p. 25

Syn 2 See *prattle*, *n*
balderdash (bál'dér-dash), *i* t [*< balderdash, n*] To jumble and adulterate (liquors), hence, to mix with inferior ingredients, adulterate, with *with* before the adulterant as, to *balderdash* wine with cider [Rare]

The wine merchants of Nice brew and *balderdash* and even mix it with pigeons' dung and quinquina
Smollett, *Travels*, xix

Balder's-brae, *n* See *Balder-brac*
bald-faced (bald'fást), *a* Having a white face or white on the face said of animals as, a *bald faced stag*

baldhead (bald'héd), *n* 1 A man bald on the head 2 *kn* 23—2 The name of a breed of domestic pigeons—3 A name of the fruit-crows (*Columba*) of South America, of the genus *Gymnocapulus* (*G. calvus* is the cup-crown baldhead)

bald-headed (bald'héd'ed), *a* Having a bald head **Bald-headed eagle** See *eagle*

baldicoot (bald'í-kót), *n* [Also *baldcoot*, *baldcoot*, < *bald* + *coot*, the syllable -*coot* is meaningless] 1 The common coot, *Fulica atra* Hence—2 Figuratively, a monk, on account of his somber tament and shaven crown

Princesses that demean themselves to hob and nob with these black *baldicoots*
Kingsley, *Saints Tragedy*, li. 4

baldly (bald'li), *adv* So as to be bald, in any sense of that word

baldmoney (bald'mun'), *n* [Early mod E, also *baldmone*, *baudmone*, etc., < ME *baldmone*, *baldmone*, *baldmone*, *baldmone*, an early name of gentian, origin unknown] 1† A name of various species of gentian—2 A name for the new or spiguel, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Mum althameum*

baldness (bald'nes), *n* [*< ME baldness, < bald + -ness*] The state or quality of being bald. (a) Lack of hair or natural covering on the head or top, absence or loss of hair (b) Deficiency of appropriate ornament, as in writing, meanness or inelegance, want of ornament as, *baldness* of style

Baldness of allusion and humility of versification
P. Warton, *Hist Eng Poetry*, III 74

baldpate (bald'pát), *n* 1 A person with a bald head

Come hither, Goodman *baldpate*
Shak, *M* for *M*, v. 1

2 In *ornith*, a kind of duck with white on the head, a widgeon, *Mareca penelope* and *M americana* See cut under *widgeon*

baldpate, bald-pated (bald'pát, -pá'ted), *a* Lacking hair on the pate, shorn of hair

You *bald pated*, lying rascal
Shak, *M* for *M*, v. 1

baldrib (bald'rib), *n* 1 A joint of pork cut from nearer the rump than the spare-rib, and consisting of a rib from which the fat has been removed

Baldrib giskin chine or chop
Southey To A Cunningham

Hence—2 Figuratively, a lean, lanky person [Rare]

Faith, thou art such a spring *baldrib*, all the mistresses in the town will never get thee up
Middletown

baldric (bald'rik), *n* [Formerly also *baudrick*, etc., < ME *baudric*, *baudric*, *baudric*, etc., earlier *baudry*, < OF *baudric*, *baudric*, *baldric* (later *baudroy* and, with added suffix, *baudric*) = Fr *baudric* (ML *baudricus*), appar. < MHG *baldreich*, a girdle, perhaps < OHG *balz* = E *belt*, < L *baltus* see *belt*] 1 A belt, or an ornament resembling a belt

A palmer's snake wrapt him round
With a wrought Spanish *baldric* bound
Scott, *L* of *L*, II 19

In particular—(a) A belt worn round the waist as the Roman chitulum, or military belt (b) A jeweled ornament worn round the neck by both ladies and gentlemen in the sixteenth century R. Morris (c) Figuratively,

the zodiac *Spenser* (d) A belt worn over the right or left shoulder, crossing the body diagonally to the waist or below it either simply as an ornament or to suspend a sword, dagger, or horn Such belts, in medieval and Renaissance times, were sometimes richly decorated and garnished with bells, precious stones, etc.

Atwart his breast a *baldrick* have he ware
That shined, like twinkling stars, with stoness most pretious rare
Spenser, *F* Q, I vii 29

And from his blazon'd *baldric* slung
A mighty silver hingle hung
Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*, lii

2† The leather thong or gear by which the clapper of a church-bell was formerly suspended

In the earliest accounts the *baldrics* of the bells are always referred to as *nomine*, but later on they are called *baltra*
N and Q, 7th ser., II 496

Also spelled *baldrick*
baldric-wise (bald'rik-wíz), *adv* [*< baldric + wise*] After the manner of a baldric; over one shoulder and hanging down to the waist
baldtucket, *n* [Also *baldtucket*, < ML *baldtucket*, curd, hot milk curdled with ale or wine, a posset] **Balderdash**, *trish*

Baldwin bit. See *bit*

baldy (bald'i), *n* [*< bald + -y*] A nickname for a bald-headed person [Colloq]

bale (bál), *n* [*< ME bale, balve, balve, balve, balu, balu, etc., < AS balu, bealu, bealo (balu-, bealon-)=OS balu=OFries balu-, bale- (in comp)=OHG balo=Icel bal (not in mod G Sw Dan), civil, calamity, prop neut. of the adj found only in AS balu, bealu (balu-, bealo-)=MLG bal- (in comp), Goth. balus (in comp and deriv), evil, dire] Evil, woe, calamity, misery, that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow [Long obsolete until recently revived in poetry It occurs especially in alliterative antithesis to *boot* or *bloss*]*

For now this day thou art my *bale*,
My boot when thou shalt be
Robert Hood, in Percy's *Reliques*

Yet still he strove to cloke his inward *bale*
Spenser, *F* Q, I ix 16

Brought hither from their homes to work our *bale*
Southey

A touch, and bliss is turned to *bale*
G. Thaxter, *The Pimpernel*

bale (bál), *n* [See also *beal*, *bail*, < ME *bale*, *baile*, *balle* (chiefly northern, the reg southern ME would be **bale*, **bcl*, giving mod E **beal* or **bail*, like *dealt* or *et*), < AS *bæl* = Icel *bál* = Sw *bál* = Dan *baal*, a great fire, a blazing pile, funeral pyre, < Skt *bhalas*, lustre, (Gr *phalor*, shining, white see *bail*) 1 A large fire built out of doors and burning freely, a bonfire Spec. (a) A funeral pile of pyre [obsolete and poetical] (b) A signal fire or beacon See *beacon* and *bale fire*

On Parnitha glows a *bale* of fire
And thence are kindling on Pithagorashwhite
Scott, *L* of *L*, III 27

bale (bál), *n* [*< ME bale, < OF bale, balle* = Fr *bal* *pg* *bala* = It *balla*, < ML *balla*, *balla*, a ball, a round bundle, a package, < OHG *balla*, *palla*, MHG *balle*, a ball see *bail*, of which *bale* is a doublet] 1. A large bundle or package of merchandise prepared for transportation, either in a cloth cover, corded or banded, or without cover, but compressed and secured by transverse bands, wires, or withes and longitudinal slats The chief articles of merchandise that are baled are cotton, wool, and hay The weight of a bale of American cotton is between 400 and 600 pounds, varying with the season of production A bale of cochineal is 15 hundredweight a bale of Spanish wool 21 hundredweight a bale of caraway seeds 3 hundredweight a bale of Mocha coffee 101 pounds, a bale of thread 100 bolts

2† A pair or set of dice

It is a false die of the same *bale* but not the same cut
S. T. Overbury, *Characters*

I have a crew of angels prisoners in my pocket, and none but a good *bale* of dice can fetch them out
Middletown, *Blurt, Master* (unstable, li

bale (bál), *i* t, pret and pp *baled*, ppr *baling* [*< bale*, *n*] To make up into a bale or bales

bale⁴, **bale**⁵, **bale**⁶, **bale**⁷. See *bail*, *bail*², *bail*³, *bail*⁴

Balearian (bal-é-á-ri-an), *a*. Same as *Balearic*
Balearic (bal-é-á-ri-ik), *a*. [*< L Balearicus*, better *Balearicus* (Gr *Balearikos*, also *Balearikos* and *Balearikos*), < *Balearis*, better *Balearis*, Gr *Balearis*, the ancient name of the islands and of their inhabitants, lit., according to the common tradition, the slingers, < Gr *Balleus*, throw, sling] Pertaining to the islands Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza, etc., in the Mediterranean sea, called the Balearic islands—**Balearic crane** See *Balearica*

Balearica (bal-é-á-ri-ká), *n* [NL, fem sing of *L Balearicus* see *Balearic*] A genus of cranes, family *Gruidæ*, including the crowned crane, *B. pavonina* and *B. regulorum*. They have a fastigate fan shaped erect crest of modified yel

lowish feathers resembling a miniature wisp broom The head is also variegated with black feathers and red naked spaces, and the throat is wattled, the general plumage is blackish, with much white on the wings The total length is about 4 feet These cranes occur in various parts of Africa, as well as in the islands to which they owe their name, and one species has occasionally been found in Europe The genus has also been named *Balearus* (Rafinesque, 1815) and *Geianarachus* (Gloger, 1842)

balearican (bal-é-á-ri-kan), *n* [*< Balearica*] A crane of the genus *Balearica*

baleen (ba-lén'), *n*. [*< ME balene, baleyne, a whale, < OF balene, F. baleine, < L. balena, a whale. see Balana*] 1† A whale—2† The sea-bream—3. Whalebone in its natural state. a name given by whale-fishers.

The horny "teeth" of the Lampreys, and of Ornithorhynchus, appear to be edentulous structures homologous with the *baleen* of the Cetacea, with the palatal plates of the Sphenia, or the beaks of Birds and Reptiles, and not with true teeth
Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 80

baleen-knife (ba-lén'níf), *n*. A double-handled knife with a curved blade, used for splitting whalebone

bale-fire (bál'fir), *n* [*< ME balefyre, < AS bælfyr, < bæf, bale, + fyr, fire see bale* and *fyr*] 1 A large fire in the open air, particularly, the fire of a funeral pile

The festival [of the death of the earth in winter] was kept by the lighting of great fires, called *bale fires*
Keary, *Prim. Belic*, p. 227

2. A beacon- or signal-fire

Sweet Tevilot! on thy silver tide
The glaring *bale fire* blaze no more
Scott, *L* of *L*, IV 1

baleful (bál'ful), *a* [*< ME baleful, baleful, < AS beafull, beafull, < beafu, bealo, bale, + -ful, -ful see bale* and *-ful*] 1 Full of hurtful or malign influence, destructive, pernicious, noxious, direful, deadly as, "*baleful breath*," *Dryden*, "*baleful drugs*," *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 225

And when he weeps, as you think for his vices,
His but as killing drops from *baleful* yew trees
That rot their honest neighbour
Fletcher, *Valentinian*, III 1

This *baleful*, treacherous, and *baleful* woman
Edinburgh *Rev*

He reminded him that the *baleful* horoscope of Abdal lah had predicted the downfall of Granada.
Penny, *Feud and Isa*, I xiv

2 Fraught with bale, full of calamity or misfortune, disastrous, wretched; miserable

Ah! in *baleful* babe, borne under cruel starre
And in dead parents *baleful* ash's bed
Spenser, *F* Q, II II 2

That *baleful* burning night
When subtle Greeks surpris'd King Priam's Troy
Shak, *Tit And*, v. 1

balefully (bál'ful-i), *adv* [*< ME balefully, balefully, < baleful + -ly*] In a baleful manner (a) Calamitously, perniciously, noxiously (b) Miserably, unhappily, painfully

balefulness (bál'ful-nes), *n* The state or quality of being baleful

Then *balefulness* he turn'd to *balefulness*
Spenser, *F* Q, II xlii 81

bale-hook (bál'húk), *n* 1 A large hook suspended from the chain of a crane or winch, for use in lifting bales—2 A smaller hand-hook used in handling unwieldy bales, boxes, and packages

baleine (ba-lán'), *n* [F, lit a whale; see *baleen*] A movable platform for the support of dumping-wagons, used in France in building railroad embankments

baleist, *n* [Early mod E *balys*, < ME *baleys*, *balis*, < OF *balais*, *baki*, mod F *balai*, a broom, besom, dial also broom, genesta, cf Bret *balain*, a broom, besom, *balan*, broom, genesta] A rod, a twig

baleless (bál'les), *a* [*< ME baleles, < AS bealuleas, bealuleas, < bealu, bealo, bale, + -leas, -less see bale* and *-less*] Harmless, innocent
baler¹ (bál'ler), *n* [*< bale*, *r*, + *-er*.] One who bales, or makes up bales or bundles

baler², *n* See *baler*²

balest, *n*. A Middle English form of *bals*¹

balestert, *n* See *balester*¹

bale-tie (bál'ti), *n*. A contrivance for joining the ends of the straps used in baling cotton, hay, etc.

ballki (ba-lé'kē), *n*. [Russ.] The back-pieces of the sturgeon, salted and smoked in Russia for home use and exportation

balint, *n* [Irreg < L *balin*, acc. of *balis*, < Gr *ballis*, an unknown plant see def.] An unknown plant, supposed to have wonderful medicinal virtues. N. E. D.

Having th' herbe *balin* in his wounds infus'd
Great Britains *Troy* (1606).

baline (ba-lén'), *n.* [*F.*, packing-cloth; cf *balin*, winnowing-cloth.] A coarse kind of canvas used for packing.

balinger (bal'm-jér), *n.* [*< ME balinger, balenger, etc.*; cf *OF balenger, ballenger, baleiner*, orig a whale-ship (= *Fg. balestro*, a whaler, a whale-ship, = *It baleniera*, a pinnace), *< balene*, a whale; see *baleen*.] A small sea-going war-vessel in use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and supposed to have been a kind of sloop without forecastle.

In February, 1417, the king possessed six great ships, eight barges, and ten *balingers*.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 650

baline-press (bá'ling-pres), *n.* A power-press employed for compressing soft or fibrous materials, as raw cotton, hay, and cotton and woolen goods, into bales for transportation.

balisaur (bal'i-sár), *n.* [*< Hind. bālisū*, sandhog, *< bālu* (Beng *bāk*), sand, + *sū*, a hog (cf *Skt sūkara*, a hog)] The common Indian badger, *Arctonyx colinus*, of the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Melinae*. It resembles the common European badger of the genus *Mela*, but is larger, and is, from its technical characteristics, placed in a different genus. It is a true badger, one of several members of the *Melinae*. See *badger*. Also spelled *balyaur*.

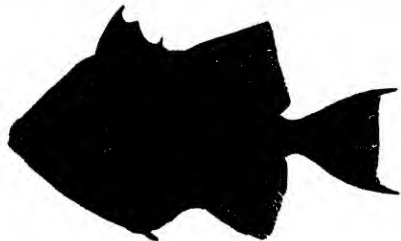
balise, *n.* See *balize*.

balista, *n.* See *ballista*.

balista¹ (bal'is-tér), *n.* [*< ME balester*, *< OF balester*, *< LL. ballistarius*, one who makes crossbows, a crossbowman, *< L. ballista*, a crossbow Cf *arcubalistus*.] A crossbowman.

balista² (bal'is-tér), *n.* [*< OF balestre*, *< ML balistra*, a var. of *L. ballista*, a crossbow (cf. *ML balistarius*, a crossbow) see *ballista*.] An arbalest or crossbow. Also spelled *ballister*.

Balistes (ba-lis'téz), *n.* [*NL*, *< L. balista*, better *ballista*, the military engine, so called for the same reason as they are called trigger-fish



Trigger fish (*Balistes capriscus*)

see *def.*] A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Balistidae*, containing such species as *B. capriscus*. They are known as *trigger fish*, because one large and sharp first ray of the dorsal fin cannot be pressed down until the second ray is depressed, when the first shuts down as does the hammer of a gun when the trigger is pulled.

balistid (ba-lis'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Balistidae*.

Balistidae (ba-lis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL*, *< Balistes* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Balistes*, adopted by different authors with various limits. (a) In Bonaparte's early system, 1832, a family embracing the *Balistidae*, *Triacanthidae*, and *Ostracodontidae*, and thus equivalent to the *Sclerodermidae* of Cuvier. (b) In Bonaparte's later systems (1840, etc.), a family embracing the *Balistidae* and *Triacanthidae*, thus equivalent to the suborder *Sclerodermi* of Gill. (c) In Swainson's system a family including all the plectognath fishes. (d) In Gill's system, a family of sclerodermi plectognath fishes with reduced rhombiform or more or less spiniform dorsal appendages, a compressed body, teeth few in number and more or less compressed, a long peltus, compressed and arcuate, with the tip sometimes prominent and sometimes concealed, and no paired ventral fins or spines. The species are numerous in tropical and subtropical seas and are divided into three subfamilies, the *Balistinae*, *Monacanthinae*, and *Poecilophaeinae*. See these words. Species are known as *trigger fish*, *file fish*, etc.

Balistina (bal-is-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL*, *< Balistes* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the second group of his family *Sclerodermi*, identical with the family *Balistidae* of recent authors.

Balistinae (bal-is-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL*, *< Balistes* + *-inae*.] 1. A subfamily of balistoid fishes having few vertebrae (17), an anterior dorsal fin consisting of 3 (rarely 2) spines, of which the first is enlarged and the second locks it in erection, branchial apertures behind the eyes, a compressed ovate form, and rhombiform scales. The most common English names of the species are *file fish* and *trigger fish*. The fish is generally but little esteemed, and may even be poisonous, but in some places, as in Bermuda, one of the species of the genus *Balistes* is highly esteemed and locally called *turbot*. The skin is used for filing and as a substitute for sandpaper. See *cut under Balistes*.

2. In early systems of classification, a subfamily embracing the *Balistidae* and *Triacanth-*

idae, and equivalent to the suborder *Sclerodermi* of Gill — 3. In some systems, a subfamily equivalent to the family *Balistidae* of Gill.

balistine (ba-lis'tin), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Balistina*.

balistoid (ba-lis'toid), *a* and *n.* [*< Balistes* + *-oid*.] 1. *a* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Balistidae*.

II. *n.* A balistid.

balistraria (bal-is-trā'rī-ā), *n.* [*ML*, *< balistra*, a form of *ballista*, a crossbow see *balista*².] In old fort (a) A loophole or aperture in the wall of a fortification, or in a wooden hoarding temporarily put up for defense, through which crossbowmen might discharge their bolts. See *loophole*, and compare *archeria*. (b) A room in which balisters or crossbows were kept.

balize, balise (ba-lōz'), *n.* [*< F. balise* = *Sp. Pg. baliza*, *Sp.* also *balisa*, *italiza*, a beacon, buoy, sea-mark, origin unknown.] A sea-mark or beacon at the mouth of a river or the entrance to a harbor, a barrel-buoy, a pole surmounted by a peculiar flag or other object, etc.

**balk¹, **bauk¹ (bāk), *n.* [*< ME balk, balke, < AS balca*, a ridge, = *OS. balco* = *OFries. balka* = *OD. balke*, *D. balk* = *MLG. balke*, a beam, balance, corn-loft, *LG. balke*, corn-loft, = *OHG. balcho*, *balko* > *It. baleo*, a beam, > *baleone*, > *E. balcony*, *q. v.*), *MLG. bailc*, *G. balke*, *balken*, a beam, *bai*; also, with diff. formative, *AS. balc* (once), a ridge, = *Ice. bálk*, *bolkr* = *Sw. balk* = *Norw. balk*, *balk*, beam, bar, partition, division, = *Dan. balk*, ridge, partition, *AS. bolca*, gangway, = *Ice. bjálk* = *Sw. bjálke*, *bjálke* = *Dan. bjálke*, a beam, cf *AS. balc*, covering; perhaps akin to *G. bal*, a beam, pole, log, trunk, block see *phalanx*.] 1. A ridge, especially, a ridge left unplowed in the body of a field, or between fields, an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary, often between pieces of ground held by different tenants. The latter use originated in the open field system (which see, under *field*) (common in provincial English and Scotch).
Dikes and ditches dugged up the balk.
Fries. Plowman (18), vi 100
Green balks and furrow d lands.
*Couper, Retirement*****

The property consisted of 2,752 acres, which were divided into 3,600 strips of land at every possible angle, from nine to thirty feet wide and about nine or ten chains long, with a grass path called a *balk* between each.
Ancient History, XIV 902

2. A piece missed in plowing. Hence — 3. An omission, an exception.

The mad steed about doth fiercely fly,
Not sparing wight, he leaving any balk.
Spenser, F. Q., vi xi 18.

4. A blunder, a failure or miscarriage, as, to make a *balk*, you have made a bad *balk* of it [Now chiefly colloq.] Hence — 5. In *base-ball*, a motion made by the pitcher as if to pitch the ball, but without actually doing so — 6. A barrier in one's way, an obstacle or stumbling-block — 7. A check or defeat; a disappointment.

A balk to the confidence of the bold undertaker. *South*
8. In *coal-mining*, a more or less sudden thinning out, for a certain distance, of a bed of coal, a nip or want — 9. A beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness. Specifically — (a) A cross beam in the roof of a house, which unites and supports the rafters, a tie beam. In old fashion of one story houses of Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England these tie beams were often exposed, and boards or peeled saplings called *cabers* were laid across them, forming a kind of loft often called the *balks*. From these exposed tie beams or from the cabers articles were often suspended. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]
Tubbes hanging in the balken.
Chaucer, Millers Tale, l 440
The stiffest balk bends more or less, all joists crack.
Carlyle, French Rev., II 1 12

(b) *Molt*, one of the beams connecting the successive supports of a truss bridge or bateau bridge. (c) In *carp*, a squared timber, long or short, a large timber in a frame, floor, etc., a square log.

10. The beam of a balance. [Obsolete, except in dialectal usage.] — 11. In *billiards*, the space between the cushion of the table and the balk-line. A ball inside this space is said to be *in balk* — 12. A long wooden or iron table on which paper is laid in the press-room of a printing-office. — 13. A set of stout stakes surrounded by netting or wickerwork for catching fish. *N. E. D.* [*Prov. Eng.*] — 14. The stout rope at the top of fishing-nets by which they are fastened one to another in a fleet. [*In Cornwall, balch*.] *N. E. D.*

balk¹, bauk¹ (bāk), *v.* [*< ME. balken*, make a balk in land, that is, leave a strip or ridge of

land unplowed, *< balk*, a ridge see *balk¹*, *n.* Cf. *Norw. balka*, do clumsy work.] I. *trans* 1. To make a balk or ridge in plowing, make a ridge in by leaving a strip unplowed.

To till a feld a man must have diligence,
And balk it not.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. 8), p. 8.
Hence — 2. To leave untouched generally, omit, pass over, neglect, shun.

Balk logic with acquaintance that you have
Shak, I of the 8., l. 1

By reason of y^e contagion then in London, we balked the
Keelyn, Diary, Oct 10, 1641

3. To place a balk in the way of; hence, to hinder, thwart, frustrate; disappoint.

My sport is always balked, or cut short — I stumble over
the game I would pursue. *Congress, Old Hatchelor*, iv 5

Alike to the citizen and to the legislator, home expe-
riences daily supply proofs that the conduct of human be-
ings balks calculation. *II Spencer, Sins of Legislators*, II

4. To miss by error or inadvertence.

You cannot balk your Road without the hazard of drown-
ing. *Fetham, Low Countries* (1677), p. 46. (*N. E. D.*)

5. To heap up so as to form a balk or ridge.
[Rare.]

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see.
On Holmudon's plains. *Shak*, I Hen IV, l. 1

[Some editors read *balk'd* in this passage] = *syn.*
3. *fail*, *phaser*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans* 1. To stop short in one's course, as at a balk or obstacle, as, the horse balked, he balked in his speech. *Spenser* [Obsolete in England, but in common use in the United States] — 2. To quibble; baffle words.

But to occasion him to further talk,
To feed his humor with his pleasing style,
Hee bid in stayfull terms with him to balk.
Spenser, F. Q., III II 12

They do not divide and balk with God.
Manton, Works (1653), IV 227. (*N. E. D.*)

balk² (bāk), *v. t.* [*Prob* *< ME. *balken* (not found in this sense, but cf *balken*, var. of *belken*, *belchen*, *belch*, vociferate), *< AS. balcan*, shout, = *Fries. balcken* = *Flem. and D. balken*, bawl, bray, cf *Flem. and D. bulken* = *LG. bolken*, low, bellow, = *G. bolken*, *bloken*, bleat, low, bellow. The *AS* form, which occurs but once in this sense, is by some identified with the closely related *balcan*, or, with an added formative, *bealcetan*, *belcetan*, > *ME. balken*, *belken*, *belchen*, *E. belk*, *belch*, used also, in *AS* chiefly, like *L. cruciare*, as a transitive verb, and without offensive implication, hold out, vociferate, utter (words, hymns, etc.), so *ME. bolken*, mod. *dial. bouk*, *bok*, *bock*, etc. see *belch*, *belk*, *bolc*. All these words are prob. based on the same imitative root, cf *bawl*, *bellow*, *bleat*.] To signify to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herrings or pilchards, as seen from heights overlooking the sea, done at first by bawling or shouting, subsequently by signals. [*Local, Eng.*]

Balkan (bál-kán' or bál'kan), *a* [*Formerly also Balcan*, = *F. Balcan* = *G. Balkan*, etc., a name appar. of Slavic origin.] Of or pertaining to the Balkans, a mountain-range crossing Bulgaria from west to east, or to the peninsula embracing European Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Servia, and the regions westward to the Adriatic.

balker¹ (bák'ér), *n.* [*< balk¹*, *v.* + *-er*.] One who balks, in any sense of the verb.

balker² (bák'ér), *n.* [*< balk²* + *-er*.] A man stationed on a cliff or an eminence to look out for shoals of herrings or pilchards, and signal the direction taken by them. [*Local, Eng.*]

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish called a plucker, who leaps above water and bewrags them to the balker.
R. Carver, Surviv. of Cornwall

balkish¹ (bák'ish), *a* [*< balk¹*, *n.* + *-ish*.] Furrowy, ridged; uneven.

That raggy and balkish way
Shamshur, Ded. of Hollinshed's Chronicles, II

balk-line (bák'lín), *n.* In *billiards*, a diagonal line cutting off a corner, or a straight line cutting off a uniform space on each side (generally 14 inches), from the main field of the table.

balk-staff (bák'stáf), *n.* A quarter-staff.

balky (bák'y), *a* [*< balk¹*, *v.* + *-y*.] Given to balking; apt to stop abruptly and obstinately refuse to move; as, a balky horse. [*U. S.*]

ball¹ (bál), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also balle*, sometimes *bauke*, *bauke*, *< ME. bal*, *ball*, *balle*, either from *leel* (see below) or *< AS. *beallu* or **bealla* (not found, but evidenced by the *dim. bealluc*, *E. ballock*, lit. a little ball: see *ballock*) = *D. bal* = *Flem. bal*, *MLG. bal*, *LG. ball*, a

ball, = OHG **bal*, m, *ballo*, *palla*, m *balla*, *palla*, f, MHG *bal*, *balle*, m, *ball*, m, a ball, *ballen*, m, a bale, package, = *ball* = Norw *ball*, ball, = Sw *ball*, ball, *ball*, m, = Dan *bal*, billiard-ball, *balde*, ball (in anst), *balde*, hule, *bold* playing-ball, not found in Goth. Hence (from OHG) ML *balla*, *palla*, *bale*, a ball, a bale, > It *balla*, *palla*, a ball (now distinguished *balla*, a bale, *palla*, a ball), Sp Pg *balla*, a ball, a bale, = F *ball*, OF *ball*, *bale*, a ball, a bale, > D *ball* = OHG *ball*, *ball*, ML *ball*, *bale* = ME *ball*, *bale*, prop a round bundle see *bale*. Appar a native Teut word, akin to *ball*, *hovel*, q v, and to L *folles*, a wind-bag, an inflated ball for playing, > ult E *fool* see *fool* and *follicle*, etc. The Gr *-azza*, a ball, is appar a different word, but it may be the source of ML and It *palla*. See *balloon*, *ballot* 1. A spherical or approximately spherical body; a sphere, a globe as, a ball of snow, of thread, of twine, etc. Specifically—2 A round or nearly round body, of different materials and sizes, for use in various games, as base-ball, foot-ball, cricket, tennis, billiards, etc.—3 A game played with a ball, especially base-ball or any modification of it—4 A toss or throw of a ball in a game as, a swift ball, a high or low ball—5 In base-ball, a pitch such that the ball fails to pass over the home-plate not higher than the shoulder nor lower than the knees of the striker as, the pitcher is allowed four balls by the rules of the game—6 A small spherical body of wood or ivory used in voting by ballot. See *ballot* and *blackball*—7 The missile or projectile thrown from a firearm or other engine of war, a bullet or cannon-ball, whether spherical (as originally) or conical or cylindrical (as now commonly), in artillery, a solid projectile, as distinguished from a hollow one called a *shell* (which see)—8 Projectiles, and more particularly bullets, collectively as, to supply a regiment with powder and ball, the troops were ordered to load with ball—9 In printing, a rounded mass or cushion of hair or wool, covered with soft leather or skin, and fastened to a stock called a ball-stock, used (generally in pairs, one for each hand) before the invention of the roller to ink type on the press still in use by wood-engravers, but made of smaller size, and with a silk instead of a leather face. A similar ball is used in linking the blocks in calico printing. That used by engravers in spreading an etching ground is called a *dabber*.—10 A clew or cop of thread, twine, or yarn—11 A spherical piece of soap.

Then she said to her maids bring me off and washing balls, and shut the garden doors, that I may wash me. *Susanne* (Apocryph), l 17

For my part I'll go and get a sweet ball and wash my hands of it. *Middleton* *Blind*, *Musick* *Constable*, II 1

12 A rounded package, a bale—13 In metal, one of the masses of iron, weighing about 80 pounds, into which, in the process of converting pig-iron into wrought-iron by puddling, the iron in the reverberatory furnace is made up as soon as it begins to assume a pasty condition. As fast as the iron is balled it is taken out of the furnace, and is first hammered or squeezed, and then rolled into bars of any desired form.

14 In med., a bolus, a large pill now only in veterinary medicine—15 In pyrotechnics, a globular mass of combustible ingredients, or a case filled with them, designed to set fire to something or to give forth light, etc., a fire-ball—16 In cabinet-work, the composition of shoemakers' wax used in waxing black-work—17 Any part of a thing, especially of the human body, that is rounded or protuberant as, the ball of the eye, the ball of the thumb, the ball of a dumb-bell, the ball of a pendulum, that is, the bob or weight at the bottom.

Is the ball of his sight much more dear to him? *Lamb* *My Relations*

18 The central hollow of the palm of the hand—19 The central part of an animal's foot—20 A testicle generally in the plural [Vulgar]—21 A hand-tool with a rounded end arranged for cutting hollow forms—22 A round valve in an inclosed chamber, operated by the flow of the liquid through the chamber, a ball-valve—23 In lapidary-work, a small spherical grinder of lead used in hollowing out the under side of certain stones, as carbuncles, to make them thinner and thus more transparent—24 The globe; the earth [Now rare]

Julius and Anthony, those lords of all
Low at her feet present the conquered ball
Granville

Ye gods, what justice rules the ball?
Freedom and arts together fall
Pope, *Chorus to Brutus*, l 25

[A globe representing the earth is a common symbol of sovereignty, hence Bacon has the phrase *to hold the ball of a kingdom*, in the sense of to bear sovereignty over it.]—A ball fired, in aer., a globe with fire issuing from the top. When it is intended to represent the fire issuing in more places than one, it is so expressed in the blazon as, a ball fired in four places.—Ball and socket, an instrument made of brass, with a universal screw, to move horizontally, obliquely, or vertically, used in managing surveying and astronomical instruments.—Ball-and-socket coupling, a ball and socket joint used for a revolving rod or shaft, principally to change the direction of the line of transmission of motion, but sometimes to allow for any yielding of the supports which would bring the shaft out of line.—Ball-and-socket hanger, a hanger in which the box or bearing is attached to the bracket or pendant by a spherical segment joint, to allow for a spring of the shaft or rod, or other cause which may bring the shaft out of line and thus occasion excessive friction and wear.—Ball-and-socket joint, a natural or an artificial joint formed by a ball or knob working in a socket. In anat. it is a kind of articulation technically called *enarthrosis*, exemplified in the hip joint and shoulder joint. Also called *cup and ball joint*.—Ball-and-socket pillow-block, in mech., a pillow block which, within certain limits, can accommodate itself to the line of the shafting.—Ball of a pendulum, a bob. See *bob*.—Ball of the eye. See *eyeball*.—Ball of the foot, the protuberant part of the sole at the base of the great toe, with the smaller eminences at the bases of the other toes, upon which the body rests when the heel is elevated.—Ball of the thumb, the fleshy mass at the base of the thumb on the side of the palm, the volar or the nail-emergence.—Ball soda, crude soda.—Golden balls. See *golden*.—Venetian ball, in glass-making, a slight work inclosed in a transparent ball = *Syn* *Sphere*, etc. See *globe*.



Ball and Socket Joint

ball (bál), v. [*ball*, n.] I. *trans* 1. To make into a ball. Specifically—(a) In the manufacture of cotton to wind into balls. (b) In metal, to heat in a furnace and then form into balls for rolling. 2 To surround in a compact cluster, as bees when they surround the queen bee.

This is more apt to happen when a strange queen is introduced to a colony, but sometimes a colony will ball their own queen if unusually excited or disturbed. If not soon released, the queen dies and is thrown out of the hive. Friction tells us that bees sometimes ball their queen for the purpose of protecting her from the attacks of strange bees. *Phon*, *Dict* *Apiculture*, p 10

II. *intrans* 1 To form or gather into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs, or mud on the feet—2 To remain in a solid mass instead of scattering, said of shot discharged from a gun—To ball up. (a) In a puddling or balling furnace, to form the ball preparatory to rolling. (b) To fall, miscarry. [Slang]

ball (bál), n. [First in the 17th century, = D Sw *Dan* *bal* = G *ball*, < F *bal* = Pr *bal* = Sp Pg *bale* = It *ballo* (ML *ballus*), dancing, a dance, from the verb, F *baller*, OF *baler* (> ML *baler*, rare) = Pr *ballar* = Sp Pg *ballar* = It *ballare*, < LL *ballare*, dance, < Gr (in Sicily and Italy) *ballázō*, dance, jump about, appar < *ballare*, throw. Hence *ballad*, *ballad* 1] 1 A dance, dancing.

They had got a calf of Gold and were dancing about it. But it was a dismal Ball, and they paid dear for their junket. *Penn*, *Add to Prot*, p 10 (A E D)

2 A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

In various talk the instructive hours they passed,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last.
Pope, R of the 1 in 12

She began for the first time that evening to feel herself at a ball—she longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room.
Jane Austen, *Northanger Abbey*, p 8

To open the ball, to begin the dancing. Hence, figuratively to begin operations, lead off, as in a discussion or a battle.

ball (bál), v. [*ball* 2, n.] To take part in a ball, dance. [Rare]

It is the temperature that sets people dancing and balling.
Harpers May, X 821

ball (bal), n. [Not found in ME, but perhaps existent, as the possible source of the ad] *balled*, *ball'd*, *balld*, E *ball*, q v, and of *ballard*, q v, < W *bal*, having a white streak on the forehead, as a horse, *ball*, a white streak, = Bret. *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face, = Ir Gael *bal*, a spot, mark, freckle. Cf Gr. *phalós*, shining, white, *phalós*, white, *phalarós*, *phalarós*, having a spot of white, as a dog, *phalarós*, bald-headed, perhaps ult. connected with E. *bale*, a fire. Hence prob. *balld* and *ballard* 1] 1 A white streak or spot.

The 11 properties of a hausion [badger] The fyrste is to haue a whyte nose or a ball in the forehead, the seconde, to haue a whyte fote.
Fitzherbert Husbandry, § 73 (N E D)

2 A horse or nag (originally, white-faced) used appellatively, like *dun*, *bayard*.

ball 44, t. An obsolete form of *bale* 1

ball 54, n. An obsolete form of *bale*.
balls (bál'la), n. [It, a bundle, package, bale: see *bale* 3] In lace-making, a sort of cushion used by the Maltese lace-makers.

ballacet, n. An obsolete form of *ballast*.

ballad (bal'ad), n. [Early mod E. also *ballade*, also (after It) *ballat*, *ballatt*, *ballet*, *bakette*, *balette* (with term conformed to -et, cf *salad*, formerly *sallet*), Sc. corruptly *ballant*, < ME *balade*, < OF *balade*, mod. *ballade*, a dancing-song, < Pr Pg *ballada* = OSp *balada* = It *ballata*, a dance, a dancing-song, < *ballare*, dance see *ball* 2] 1 A song intended as an accompaniment to a dance—2 The tune to which such a song is sung—3 A short narrative poem, especially one adapted for singing, a poem partly epic and partly lyric. As applied to the minstrelsy of the borders of England and Scotland, and of Scandinavia and Spain, the ballad is a sort of minor epic, reciting in verse more or less rude the exploits of warriors, the adventures of lovers, and the mysteries of fairyland, designed to be rehearsed in musical recitative accompanied by the harp.

Rondelet, *balades*, and Virelay. *Gower* *Conf* *Amant*
The ballad Is the lyrically dramatic expression of actions and events in the lives of others.
W Sharp, D G Rossetti, p 35

4 In music, originally, a short and simple vocal melody, often adapted to more than one stanza of poetry and having a simple instrumental accompaniment. The term is sometimes applied to instrumental melodies of a similar character, and more loosely to more elaborate compositions in which a narrative idea is intended to be expressed.

ballad (bal'ad), v. [Early mod E also *ballat*, *ballat*, from the noun] I. *intrans* To make or sing ballads.

These envious libellers ballad against them.
Dominic Juvénalis 1

II. *trans* To celebrate in a ballad.

Rhymers ballad us out o' time.
Shak, A and C, v

She has told all I shall be balladed,
Sing up and down by Minstrels.
Hywood, A Chalk age, III 1

I make but repetition
Of what is ordinary and Rhyalio talk
And balladed, and would be played o' the stage.
Webster, *White Devil*

ballade (ba-lád'), n. [F see *ballad*, n.] 1 A poem consisting of one or more triplets each formed of stanzas of seven or eight lines, the last line being a refrain common to all the stanzas.—2 A poem divided into stanzas having the same number of lines, commonly seven or eight. **Ballade royal**, a ballade in which each line consists of ten syllables.

ballader (bal'ad-ér), n. [Early mod E also *ballater*, *ballatter*, < *ballad*, v, + -er] 1 A writer or singer of ballads, a balladist.

balladic (ba-lád'ik), a. [*ballad* + -ic] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of ballads.

balladical (ba-lád'ik-al), a. Same as *balladic*.

balladieri, n. [*ballad* + -eri see -eri] A public ballad-singer.

balladine (bal'ad-dén), n. [Formerly also *balladin*, recently also *baladine*, < F *balladin*, now *baladin*, m, *baladine*, f, < *ballade*, a ballad: see *ballad*] 1 A theatrical dancer—2 A female public dancer. [Rare]

The first breathing woman's cheek,
First dancer's, gipsy's, or street *baladine*.
Browning, In a Balcony

3 A ballad-maker.

balladism (bal'ad-izm), n. [*ballad* + -ism] The characteristic quality of ballads. N E D

balladist (bal'ad-ist), n. [*ballad* + -ist] A writer or singer of ballads.

balladize (bal'ad-iz), v. pret and pp *balladized*, ppr *balladizing* [*ballad* + -ize] I. *trans* To convert into the form of a ballad, make a ballad of or about.

II. *intrans* To make ballads.

balladling (bal'ad-ling), n. [*ballad* + -ling] A little ballad. *Southey*

ballad-maker (bal'ad-má'kér), n. A writer of ballads. *Shak*

balladmonger (bal'ad-mung'gér), n. A dealer in ballads; an inferior poet, a poetaster.

I had rather be a kitten and cry mew,
Than one of these same metre *ballad* mongers.
Shak, I Hen. IV, III 1

To make herself the pipe and *ballad* monger of a circle to soothe her light heart with catches and glees!

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II 1

ballad-opera (bal'ad-op-ér-é), n. An opera in which ballads or popular songs are sung.

balladry (bal'ad-ri), n. [Early mod E also *ballatry*, *ballatry*, < *ballad* + -ry] Poetry of the ballad kind; the style of ballads.

What though the greedy fry
Be caught with false baits
Of worded balladry,
And think it poetry?

B. Jonson, Underwoods, xli
The villages also must have their visitors to inquire
what lectures the bagpipe and the rebeck roads, even to the
balladry and the gamut of every municipal fiddler.
Milton, Arcopagitica.

ballad-singer (bal'ad-sing'ér), *n.* A person
whose employment consists in singing ballads
in public.

ballahou (bal'a-hö), *n.* [Prob of native origin.]
1 A fast-sailing two-masted vessel, rigged
with high fore-and-aft sails, much used in the
West Indies. The foremast rakes forward, the
mainmast aft—2. A term of derision applied
to an ill-conditioned, slovenly ship.

ballam (bal'am), *n.* [Native name, prob same
as Malayalam *vallam*, a large basket for storing
grain, a dam.] A sort of canoe hollowed out
of timber, in which Singhalese pearl-fishers
wash out the pearls from pearl-oysters.

ballan (bal'an), *n.* [Appar. < Gael and Ir *bal-
lach*, spotted, speckled, < Gael and Ir *bal*, a spot,
speck see *ball*.] A fish, the ballan-wrasse.

balland (bal'and), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In
usning, pulverized lead ore, after separation
from its gangue. [North Eng.]

ballant (bal'ant), *n.* [Sc., a corruption of *bal-
lad*.] A ballad.

They're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and ballants, and
charms.
Scott

ballan-wrasse (bal'an-ras), *n.* The most gen-
eral English name of the *Labrus maculatus*, a
fish of the family *Labridae*.

ballarag, *t.* An obsolete form of *bullyrag*.
You vainly thought to ballarag us.
T. Warton, Newman's Vices

ballard¹, *n.* [ME, also *balard*, prob < *ball*³
+ *-ard*.] A bald-headed person, a bulthead.
And scorned to him saying, stye up, ballard! ["Go
up, thou baldhead," in authorized version.]
Wyclif, 2 Ki II 23

ballard², *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of
musical instrument. *Punch, Pilgrims (N.
E. D.)*

ballast, ballaset, *n.* and *v.* See *ballast*.

ballast (bal'ast), *n.* [Early mod E also *balast*,
balast, and, with loss of *t*, *ballas*, *ballass*,
ballasse, *ballac*, *ballasc*, *balasc*, etc. (not in
ME.), = F *balast* = G *ballast* (> Pol *balast* =
Russ *balastü*, *ballastü*), < OLG LG Fries. D. *bal-
last*, Flem. *ballas*, Dan. *ballast*, Sw. *ballast*, *bar-
last*, OSw. *ODan. barlast*, the last being appar-
the orig form, < *bar* = E. *bare*, mere, + *last* = E.
last, load or weight, but the final element is un-
certain. The Dan. *ballast*, 'back-load,' D. *olb-
balglast*, 'belly-load,' appear to be due to popu-
lar etymology. The explanation of *ballast* as <
MLG. *bal*, = AS *balu*, bud, evil (see *balet*), +
last, load, that is, unprofitable cargo, is not
satisfactory.] 1 Weight carried by a ship or
boat for the purpose of insuring the proper sta-
bility, both to avoid risk of capsizing and to se-
cure the greatest effectiveness of the propel-
ling power. A usual modern form of ballast is water,
which is pumped in or out of compartments arranged to
receive it, lead is also much used, especially for craft of
moderate size, and is often run into a space left for it be-
tween the plates of the keel, or cast into plates of appro-
priate form and bolted to the exterior of the keel. Gravel,
stones, pig iron, and other weighty materials are in com-
mon use as ballast, in cases where the requisite weight
cannot be found in the regular cargo itself.
So rich shall be the rubbish of our barks,
Ta'en here for ballast to the ports of France,
That Charles himself shall wonder at the sight.
Greene, Orlando Furioso

2. Bags of sand placed in the car of a balloon
to steady it and to enable the aeronaut to light-
on the balloon, when necessary to effect a rise,
by throwing part of the sand out—3. Gravel,
broken stones, slag, or similar material (usually
called road-metal), placed between the sleep-
ers or ties of a railroad, to prevent them from
shifting, and generally to give solidity to the
road. The name is also given to the stones, burnt clay,
etc., used as a foundation in making new roads, laying
concrete floors, etc.

Depressions frequently occur in concrete flooring when
the ballast has been badly stamped down.
Thausing, Reer (trans.), p. 298

4. Figuratively, that which gives stability or
steadiness, mental, moral, or political.

Those that are of solid and sober natures have more of
the ballast than of the sail.
Bacon, Vain Glory

These men have not ballast enough of humility and fear.
Hammond, Sermons, p. 612

Ballast-plants, plants that grow upon the ballast of a
ship after it has been discharged, from the seeds that may
accidentally be brought with it.—In *ballast*, without
cargo said of a ship laden with ballast only.

ballast (bal'ast), *t.* [Early mod E also
balast, and, with loss of *t*, *ballas* (pret and
pp *ballased*, sometimes *ballast*, pp *ballasing*),
ballasse, *ballace*, *balasc*, etc. = G D. Flem. LG
ballasten = Dan. *ballaste*, *baglaste* = Sw. *bar-
lasta*, from the noun.] 1 To place ballast
in or on, furnish with ballast as, to ballast a
ship, to ballast a balloon, to ballast the bed of
a railroad. See the noun.

The road was so perfectly ballasted with stone that we
had no dust. (*D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 3*)
2 Figuratively (a) To give steadiness to,
keep steady.

His charity must ballast the heart.
Hammond, Sermons, p. 611
(b) To serve as a counterpoise to, keep down
by counteraction.

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour ballasted my pride. *Drum*
3 To load, freight—4. To load or weigh
down.

When his belly is well ballasted, and his brain rigged a
little, he sails away withal.
B. Jonson, Ind to I very Man in his Humour

These yellow ascals (colours) must serve to ballast my
purse a little longer.
Scott, Old Mortality, ix

ballast (bal'ast), *pp.* Ballasted

Who sent whole armadas of crickets to be ballast
Shak., C. of E., III 2

Hulks of burden great,
Which he indurmat rebuked from his coast,
And sent them home ballast with little wealth.
Greene, Orlando Furioso

ballastage (bal'ast-āj), *n.* [*< ballast* + *-age*.]

1 An old right of the admiralty in all the
royal rivers of Great Britain to levy a rate
for supplying ships with ballast—2 The toll
paid for the privilege of taking ballast, as from
a gravel-bed, etc.

ballast-engine (bal'ast-en'jin), *n.* A steam-
engine used for dredging a river or drawing
earth and ballast on a railroad.

ballast-getter (bal'ast-ge'tér), *n.* One who is
employed in procuring ballast for ships.

I now come to the nature of the ballast labour itself.
This is divisible into three classes that performed by the
ballast-getters, or those who are engaged in raising it from
the bed of the Thames by the *ballast-lighters*, or those
who are engaged in carrying it from the getters to the
ships requiring it, and by the *ballast-heavers* or those
who are engaged in putting it on board of such ships.
Mayhew, London Labour, III 278

ballast-hammer (bal'ast-ham'ér), *n.* A double-
faced, long-handled hammer used in laying
railroad-tracks.

ballast-heaver (bal'ast-hö'ver), *n.* 1 One
who is employed in putting ballast on board
ships. See extract under *ballast-getter*—2.
A dredging-machine for raising ballast from a
river-bed, a ballast-lighter.

ballast-hole (bal'ast-höl), *n.* Same as *ballast-
port*.

ballasting (bal'as-ting), *n.* 1 The act of fur-
nishing with ballast, as a ship or railroad—
2 Ballast, that which is used for ballast, as
gravel or broken stones, cinders, or other ma-
terial used for the covering of roads or to form
the upper works or permanent way of a rail-
road.

ballast-lighter (bal'ast-li'tér), *n.* [*< ballast* +
*lighter*².] 1 A person employed in convey-
ing ballast for ships. See extract under *bal-
last-getter*—2 A large flat-bottomed barge
for receiving and transporting ballast, or for
removing sand, silt, ashes, or other deposits
dredged from the beds of rivers and the bot-
toms of harbors, docks, etc.

ballast-port (bal'ast-pört), *n.* A large square
port in the side of a merchant-ship serving for
the reception and discharge of ballast. Also
called *ballast-hole*.

ballast-trim (bal'ast-trim), *n.* The state of a
ship when she is merely in ballast or has no
cargo on board as, she is in *ballast-trim*.

ballati, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ballad*.

ballatöon (bal'a-töön'), *n.* A heavy boat em-
ployed in Russia in the transportation of tim-
ber, especially from Astrakhan to Moscow.

ballatorium (bal-a-tö'ri-um), *n.*; pl *ballatoria*
(-ä). [ML., < **ballare*, < Gr *ballázō*, throw
or *ballasta*, *ballasta*, etc.] The fore-castle or
the stern-castle of a medieval ship of war
so called because it was a position of vantage
from which missiles were discharged.

ballatry, *n.* An obsolete form of *balladry*.

ball-bearing (bal'bär'ing), *n.* In mech., a
method of lessening friction by causing a shaft
to rest upon or to be surrounded by balls partly
contained in sockets, each ball being loose,
and turning with the shaft.

If necessary, ball bearings can be placed upon the crank-
pin. *Scribner (N. Y.), IIV 105.*

ball-block (bál'blok), *n.* In printing with
balls, the slab or plate which holds the ink.

ball-blue (bál'blü), *n.* Same as *soluble blue*
(which see, under *blue*).

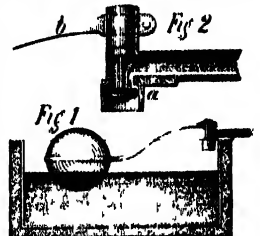
ball-caliber (bál'kal'ibér), *n.* A ring-gage for
determining the diameter of gun-shot.

ball-cartridge (bál'kär'trij), *n.* A cartridge
containing a ball, in contradistinction to a *shot-
cartridge* or a *blank cartridge*.

ball-caster (bál'käs'tér), *n.* A caster for the
legs of furniture, etc., having a ball instead of
an ordinary roller.

ball-cock (bál'kok), *n.* A hollow sphere or ball
of metal attached to the end of a lever, which
turns the stop-cock

of a water-pipe and
regulates the supply
of water. The ball,
floating in the water in a
tank or cistern, rises and
falls with it, shutting off
the flow when the water
has reached a certain
level and letting it on
when it falls below this
level.



balled, *a.* An obso-
lete form of *balld*.

baller¹ (bal'ér), *n.* [*< ball*¹, *r*, + *-er*.] One
who or that
which forms any-
thing into balls.

baller² (bal'ér), *n.* [*< ball*², *r*, + *-er*.] One
who takes part in a ball for dancing.

ballerina (bál'lér'ina), *n.*, pl *ballerinas*, *bal-
lerine* (-när, -när). [It. fem. of *ballerino* (pl *bal-
lerini*), a dancer, < *ballare*, dance. see *ball*².] A
female ballet-dancer.

ballet¹ (bal'et), *n.* [*< OF. balette*, a little ball,
dim. of *ball*, *ballo*, a ball see *ball*¹ and *-et*.] A
little ball, in *ker*, a bearing in coats of arms,
denominated, according to the color, bezants,
plates, hurts, etc.

ballet² (bal'ä), formerly and still sometimes
bal'et), *n.* [First in the 17th century, also
ballat, *ballette*, *ballett*, *balet*, < F *baller* (= It
ballo), dim. of *bal* = It *ballo*, a dance. see
*ball*² and *-et*.] 1 A spectacular dance, more
or less elaborate in steps, poses, and costumes,
in which a number of performers, chiefly fe-
males, take part. It is led or conducted by one or
more chief dancers or corymbes, and is usually incidental
to an operatic or other dramatic representation.

2 A complete pantomime or theatrical repre-
sentation, in which a story is told, and actions,
characters, and passions are represented, by
gestures and grouping, accompanied by char-
acteristic or illustrative music, dancing, and
often rich scenery and decorations—3. The
corps of dancers who perform ballets.

ballet³ (bal'ä), *v.* [*< ballet*², *n.*] To express
by dancing or in a ballet. [Rare.]

He ballets to her. "Will you come down here and dance?"
Mayhew, London Labour, III 165

ballet⁴, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ballad*.

balletry, *n.* An obsolete form of *balladry*.

ball-flower (bál'flou'ér), *n.* In arch., an orna-
ment resembling a ball placed in a circular



Ball-flowers

flower, the three petals of which form a cup
round it. This ornament is usually found inserted in a
hollow molding, and is generally characteristic in Eng-
land of the decorated style of the thirteenth century.
Some variations of form occur, as four petals instead of
three (York cathedral), and balls of different sizes and
shapes.

ball-grinder (bál'grin'dér), *n.* A pulverizer
or disintegrator formed by balls of metal in-
closed in a rotating cylinder. The material to
be crushed is broken by the attrition of the
rolling balls.

ball-gudgeon (bál'gu'jon), *n.* A spherical
gudgeon, permitting a lateral deflection of the
arbor or shaft, while still remaining itself in
the socket. *E. H. Knight*

balliage, *n.* See *ballage*.

balliardist, *n.* pl *Balliards*. *Spencer*

ballimong (bal'i-mong), *n.* [Origin unknown.]
A dredge. *Holland*

balling¹ (bá'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ball*¹, *v.*] The act or process of making into balls; the act of assuming the form of a ball; specifically, in the process of puddling, the forming of the iron into balls or rounded masses of a size convenient for handling.

balling² (bá'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ball*², *v.*] The frequenting of balls, dancing. [Rare]

balling-furnace (bá'ling-fér'nás), *n.* [*balling*, verbal *n.* of *ball*¹, *v.*, + *furnace*] 1. A furnace in which piles or sagots of metal are placed to be heated preparatory to rolling. It resembles a puddling-furnace. — 2. A reverberatory furnace used in alkali-works.

balling-gun (bá'ling-gun), *n.* An instrument for administering to horses medicine rolled into balls. It consists of a tube from which the air is partially exhausted, the ball is held on the end of the tube by atmospheric pressure, and is released by a piston when fairly within the esophagus. *E. H. Knight*

balling-iron (bá'ling-í'ern), *n.* A hook-shaped tool for removing snow from the feet of a horse.

balling-machine (bá'ling-má-shén'), *n.* A machine for balling cotton thread.

balling-tool (bá'ling-tól), *n.* The tool used in collecting into a mass the iron in a puddling-furnace preparatory to taking it to the hammer or squeezer; a rabble.

ball-ironstone (bál'í'ern-stón), *n.* In *English* mining, nodular iron ore. Also called *ball-mine* and *ball-iron*.

ballised, *a.* [Appar for *ballised*, *v.* *balliser*, pp. of *balliser*, surround with pales. see *ballisad*.] Inclosed with a railing or balustrade. *Wotton*. (*N. E. D.*)

ballismus (ba-lis'mus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *βαλλισμός*; a jumping about, dancing, *<* *βαλλίζω*, jump about, dance. see *ball*².] In *pathol.*, a name which has been given to chorea, to paralytic agitans, and to other forms of tremor.

ballist (bál'ist), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ballist*, *<* ME. *ballist*, *<* L. *ballista*, *ballista* see *ballista*.] Same as *ballista*. [Rare]

ballista, *ballista* (ba-lis'tá), *n.*; pl. *ballistae*, *ballistæ* (-tæ). [L., occasionally (in gloss) *ballistra*, appar. formed on a Greek model, *<* Gr. *βαλλίστρα*, throw.] 1. An ancient military engine used for throwing missiles. The different references to it are contradictory, as it is described as acting by means of a bow, but also as throwing large stones rather than darts. An attempt has been made to reconcile these statements by representing the engine as composed of a strong shaft, rotating on one of its ends, and having at the other end a receptacle for the missile, this shaft would be thrown forward by the recoil of a steel bow, and stopped suddenly against a trunnion, thus releasing the missile. Throughout the middle ages the term is used in Latin writings for military engines of different kinds. See *trebuchet*, *manubrial*, *cable*, *petronel*, *pierrrière*, and *catapult*. When used as a bearing in heraldry, the ballista is represented as simplified as to be hardly recognizable. It has generally two upright posts with a movable bar between them, shown loaded at one end.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*, the astragalus, a bone of the tarsus.

ballistic (ba-lis'tik), *a.* [*<* *ballista* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ballistics, or the scientific construction and use of projectiles. — **Ballistic curve**, the actual path of a projectile, as distinguished from the theoretical or parabolic path. — **Ballistic galvanometer** See *galvanometer*. — **Ballistic pendulum**, an apparatus invented by Benjamin Robins for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the explosive force of gunpowder. A piece of ordnance is fired against a cast-iron case filled with bags of sand, which forms the ball of a pendulum, and the percussion causes the pendulum to vibrate. The distance through which it vibrates is measured on a copper arc by an index carrying a vernier, and the amount of vibration forms a measure of the force or velocity of the ball. The ballistic pendulum is now nearly superseded by various forms of apparatus for measuring the time occupied by the passage of the shot from one screen or wire to another. See *electroballistic*.

ballistics (ba-lis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *ballistic*. see *-ics*.] 1. The science or art of discharging large missiles by the use of the ballista or other engine. — 2. The science of the motion of projectiles.

ballistite (ba-lis'tit), *n.* A smokeless powder containing a large percentage of nitroglycerin similar to cordite.

ballium (bál'i-um), *n.* [ML., *<* *ball*³ and *bailey*.] 1. Same as *ball*³, 5. — 2. Same as *bailey*¹.

ball-joint (bál'joint), *n.* A jointed connection in which one of the connected pieces has a ball-shaped extremity, fitting a cup-shaped socket in the other.

ball-lever (bál'lev'ér), *n.* The lever of a ball-cock.

ball-mine (bál'mín), *n.* Same as *ball-ironstone*.

ball-mounting (bál'moun'ting), *n.* A kind of harness-mounting having a ball where a ring is fastened to the base.

ballock (bál'gk), *n.* [*<* ME. *ballok*, *balluk*, *balok*,

< AS. *bealluc*, *<* **beallu* or **bealla*, a ball, + *dim.* -uc. see *ball*¹, 20, and -ock.] A testicle. [Obscure or vulgar.]

ballon¹, *n.* [*<* F. *ballon*, *balon*, dim. of *baller*, *bale*, a bale; in def. 2, obs. form of *balloon*. see *balloon*¹.] 1. A bale of paper, etc. — 2. Same as *balloon*¹, 1, 2.

balloon¹ (ba-lón'), *n.* [In some senses also *ballon*, after F.; early mod. E. *baloon*, *baloune*, *bulone*, *ballone*, *<* It. *ballone*, *pallone*, a large ball, a foot-ball (now distinguished: *ballone*, a large bale, *pallone*, a foot-ball, *balloon*) (= Sp. *balon*, a foot-ball, a large bale, = Pg. *balão*, a balloon, = F. *ballon*, a fardle or small pack, *balon*, a little ball or pack, also a foot-ball or balloon" (Cotgrave), now *ballon* (after It.), a foot-ball, balloon, swelling hill), aug. (in F. prop. dim.) of *balla*, etc., a ball, bale: see *ball*¹, *bale*³.] 1. A large inflated ball of leather, used in playing certain games; a game played with such a ball. It was tossed to and fro by either hand or foot, the hand being defended by a guard (balloon brass). See *foot-ball*.

'Tis easier sport than the balloon. *Haywood*
It was my envied lot to lead the winning party at that wondrous match at *balon*, made betwixt the divine Astrophel (our matchless Sidney) and the right honourable my very good Lord of Oxford. *Scott*, *Monastery*, II. iii

2. In *chem.*, a round vessel with a short neck, used as a receiver in distillation; a glass receiver of a spherical form. — 3. In *arch.*, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar. — 4. In *pyrotechnics*, a ball of pasteboard or a kind of bomb stuffed with combustibles, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars. — 5. In *weaving*, a cylindrical reel on which sized woolen yarn for warp is wound in order to be dried by rapid revolution in a heated chamber. — 6. A bag or hollow vessel filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gaseous fluid lighter than common air, and thus caused to rise and float in the atmosphere. It is made of silk or other light material, varnished with caoutchouc dissolved in turpentine. A network of twine envelops the balloon, and is tied to a circular hoop a little below it, from which a car, usually consisting of a large wicker basket, is suspended. A valve in the bottom of the balloon can be opened and closed at pleasure by means of a string, and the basket is furnished with sand bags as ballast. If the aeronaut wishes to ascend, he throws out some of the ballast, if to descend, he opens the valve. Balloons have been successfully used for military purposes (see *captive balloon*, below), and, in the case of beleaguered cities, as a medium of communication with the outside world.

7. In comic engravings, a figure shaped like a balloon and inclosing words which are represented as issuing from the mouth of a speaker. — **Captive balloon**, a balloon anchored or attached to the ground by means of a rope, which may be either permanently fixed or connected with an anchor which can be raised at pleasure. Such balloons have been employed for military reconnaissance. — **Steering balloon**, a balloon capable of being steered. One such was invented by M. Dupuy de Lôme during the siege of Paris in 1871. The rudder is said to be able to deflect the machine 11° to either side of the direct line in which the wind is blowing, so that a balloon leaving Paris with the wind straight for Brussels could be landed at either London or Cologne.

balloon² (bál'g-on), *n.* [Also *balloen*, *balon*, *ballong* = Sp. *balon* = Pg. *balão*, from the native name.] A state barge of Siam, made in fanciful imitation of a sea-monster, and having 70 to 100 oars on a side.

balloon-ball (ba-lón'bál), *n.* Same as *balloon*¹, 1. *Middleton*, *Game at Chess*, II. 2

balloon-boller (ba-lón'bol'ér), *n.* A steam-boller having a form somewhat resembling that of a balloon.

balloon-brasseri, *n.* [*<* *balloon*¹ + *brasser*, a form of *bracer*, after F. *brassard*, also *brassal* (Cotgrave): see *def*.] A brace or guard of wood, used by balloon-players (see *balloon*¹, 1) to protect the hand and arm.

ballooned (ba-lónd'), *a.* Swelled out like a balloon.

ballooner (ba-ló'nér), *n.* A balloonist; an aeronaut.

balloon-fish (ba-lón'fish), *n.* A globe-fish; a fish of the order *Plectognathi* and suborder *Gymnodontes*, as



Balloon-fish (*Tetraodon lineatus*)

the tropical *Tetraodon lineatus*, or striped spine-belly, or a species of one of the genera *Triodon* and *Diodon*. So called because it has the power of swallowing air, which is retained in a dilatation of the esophagus,

and thus of blowing itself up into a nearly spherical shape like a balloon. The ivory like tips of the jawbones cleft above and below, as in *Tetraodon*, give the fish the appearance of having four teeth, two above and two below. See *Gymnodontes*.

ballooning (ba-ló'ning), *n.* [*<* *balloon*¹ + *-ing*.] 1. The art or practice of ascending in and of managing balloons. — 2. In political and stock-exchange slang, the operation of becoming a candidate, or of inflating the money-market, by means of fictitious favorable reports.

Ballooning indeed goes on. *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, I. 323

[denoe, I. 323]

balloonist (ba-ló'nist), *n.* [*<* *balloon*¹ + *-ist*.] One who ascends in a balloon; an aeronaut.

balloon-jib (ba-ló'n'jib), *n.* A triangular sail made of light canvas,



a, Balloon-jib

used only by yachts and in light winds, set between the foretopmast-head and the end of the jib-boom.

balloon-net (ba-ló'n'net), *n.* A kind of woven lace in which the weft-threads are twisted in a peculiar manner round the warps. *E. H. Knight*.

balloony (ba-ló'n'ry), *n.* [*<* *balloon*¹ + *-ry*.] The art or practice of ascending in a balloon. *Quarterly Rev.*

balloon-sail (ba-ló'n'sál), *n.* Light canvas used in yachts, as the balloon-jib, the spinnaker, balloon-topsails and -foresails, and the shadow-sail and water-sail.

balloon-vine (ba-ló'n'vin), *n.* A herbaceous climbing plant, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*,



Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*)

a inflated capsule or pod, about one half natural size. (From Gray's *Genera of the Plants of the United States*.)

natural order *Sapindaceæ*, found in all tropical countries. It bears a large, 3-celled, bladder-like pod. Also called *heartseed*.

ballot¹ (bál'ot), *n.* [First in the 16th century, *<* It. *ballotta* = F. *ballotte*, *balotte*, a little ball, esp. as used for voting, a vote, suffrage, = Sp. *balota*, a ballot (ML. *ballotta*, dim. of *balla*, a ball: see *ball*¹ and -ot.)] 1. A little ball used in voting. Hence — 2. A ticket or slip of paper, sometimes called a *voting-paper*, used for the same purpose, on which is printed or written an expression of the elector's choice as between candidates or propositions to be voted for. — 3. A method of secret voting by means of small balls, or of printed or written ballots, which are deposited in an urn or a box called a ballot-box. In the former case, each person who is entitled to vote, having the choice of two balls, one white and one black, places a white ball in the box if he is in favor of the resolution proposed, as the admission of a person to membership in a club, or a black ball if he is opposed to it. Hence, to *blackball* a person is to vote against his election. In the latter case, the ballots or voting-papers are so folded as to prevent the voter's preference from being disclosed, and are usually handed to an authorized officer called an inspector of elections, to be deposited in the box in the voter's presence. The ballot is now employed in all popular elections in the United States throughout the United Kingdom and the British colonies, and in the national or parliamentary elections in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, and most other countries of continental Europe. See *Market ballot*.

4. A casting of ballots; a vote by ballot; also, the whole number of votes cast or recorded:

